

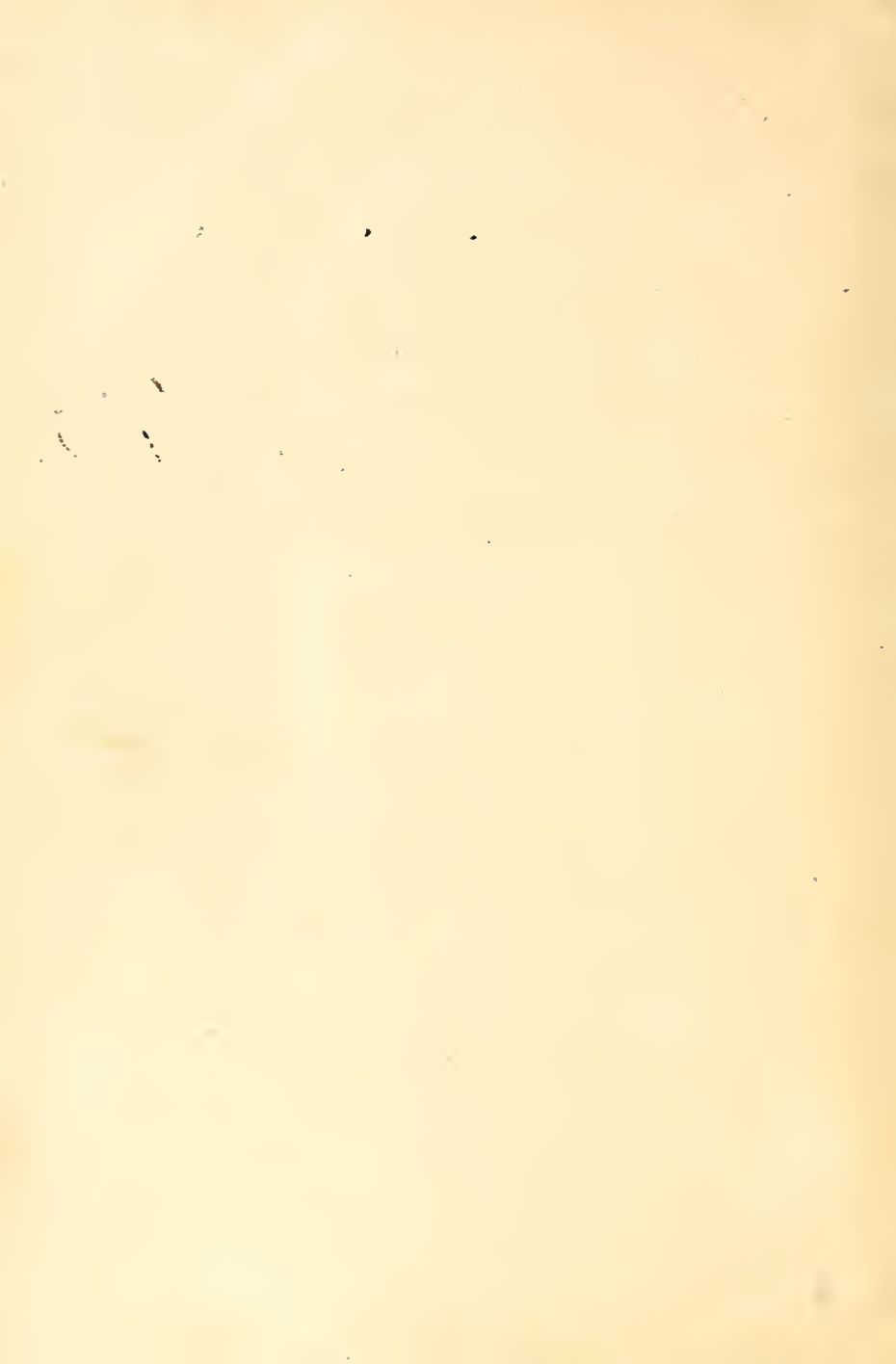


HISTORY
OF
THE OHIO FALLS CITIES
AND
THEIR COUNTIES

The title is rendered in a highly decorative, gold-tooled font. The word "HISTORY" is arched at the top, "OF" is in a small central box, "THE OHIO FALLS CITIES" is in a large oval with a dotted border, "AND" is in a small box with floral flourishes, and "THEIR COUNTIES" is in a rounded rectangle with arrowheads. The entire design is set against a dark, textured background.

D. B. Drake
Elizabethton
Ky





2 vols.

Binding



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1778.

HISTORY OF
THE OHIO FALLS CITIES
AND THEIR COUNTIES,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

VOL. I.

CLEVELAND, O.:

L. A. WILLIAMS & CO.

1882.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The compilers and publishers of this volume acknowledge with thankfulness the invaluable aid and co-operation of many citizens of Louisville and other parts of the country, who have manifested the liveliest interest in the enterprise and the friendliest feeling for it. We desire particularly to name, as objects of this gratitude, Richard H. Collins, LL. D., the distinguished historian of Kentucky; Colonel R. T. Durrett; Colonel Thomas W. Bullitt; Mr. C. K. Caron, publisher of an almost unrivaled series of City Directories; ex-Governor Charles Anderson, of Kuttawa, Owen county, Kentucky; Miss Annie V. Pollard, librarian of the Polytechnic Society, whose fine collection of books was freely placed at the disposal of our writers; and Mrs. Jennie F. Atwood, of the Louisville Public Library. Obligations of almost equal weight should be acknowledged to many more, too numerous to be named here. Some of them, who have most kindly contributed sections of the work, are mentioned hereafter, in text or foot-notes.

The chief authorities for the annals of the city have necessarily been McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville, Ben Casseday's little but very well prepared History, Colonel Durrett's newspaper articles, and Dr. Collins's History of Kentucky; though a multitude of volumes, pamphlets, newspaper files, oral traditions, and other sources of information, have been likewise diligently consulted. The Biographical Encyclopædia of Kentucky has furnished large, though by no means exclusive, materials for certain of the chapters. It is hoped that the total result of the immense labor of investigation, compilation, and arrangement, will at least redeem this work from the scope of Horace Walpole's remark, "Read me anything but history, for history must be false;" or the reproach of Napoleon's question, "What is history after all, but a fiction agreed upon?"

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 24, 1882.



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HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS COUNTIES.

CHAPTER I.

THE MOUND BUILDER.

The American Aborigine—The Primitive Dweller at the Falls—The Toltecs—The Mound Builders' Empire—Their Works—Enclosures for Defense—Sacred Enclosures—Miscellaneous Enclosures—Mounds of Sacrifice—Temple Mounds—Burial Mounds—Signal Mounds—Effigy or Animal Mounds—Garden Beds—Mines—Contents of the Mounds—The Mound Builders' Civilization—The Builders about the Falls—Curious Relics Found.

THE AMERICAN ABORIGINE.

The red men whom Columbus found upon this continent, and whom he mistakenly calls Indians, were not its aborigines. Before them were the strange, mysterious people of the mounds, who left no literature, no inscriptions as yet decipherable, if any indeed, no monuments except the long-forest-covered earth- and stone-works. No traditions of them, by common consent of all the tribes, were left to the North American Indian. As a race, they have vanished utterly in the darkness of the past. But the comparatively slight traces they have left tend to conclusions of deep interest and importance, not only highly probable, but rapidly approaching certainty. Correspondences in the manufacture of pottery and in the rude sculptures found, the common use of the serpent-symbol, the likelihood that all were sun-worshippers and practiced the horrid rite of human sacrifice, and the tokens of commercial intercourse manifest by the presence of Mexican porphyry and obsidian in the Ohio Valley mounds, together with certain statements of the Mexican annalists, satisfactorily demonstrate, in the judgment of many antiquaries, the racial alliance, if not the identity, of our Mound Builders with the ancient Mexicans, whose descendants, with their remarkable civilization, were found in the coun-

try when Cortes entered it in the second decade of the sixteenth century.

The migrations of the Toltecs, one of the Mexican tribes, from parts of the territory now covered by the United States, are believed to have reached through about a thousand years. Apart from the exile of the princes and their allies, and very likely an exodus now and then compelled by their enemies and ultimate conquerors, the Chichimecs, who at last followed them to Mexico, the Mound Builders were undoubtedly, in the course of the ages, pressed upon, and finally the last of them—unless the Natchez and Mandan tribes, as some suppose, are to be considered connecting links between the Toltecs and the American Indians—driven out by the red men. The usual opening of the gateways in their works of defense, looking to the east and northeastward, indicates the direction from which their enemies were expected. They were, not improbably, the terrible Iroquois and their allies, the first really formidable Indians encountered by the French discoverers and explorers in "New France" in the seventeenth century. A silence as of the grave is upon the history of their wars, doubtless long and bloody, the savages meeting with skilled and determined resistance, but their ferocious and repeated attacks, continued, mayhap, through several centuries, at last expelling the more civilized people—

"And the Mound Builders vanished from the earth," unless, indeed, as the works of learned antiquaries assume and as is assumed above, they afterwards appear in the Mexican story. Many of the remains of the defensive works at the South and across the land toward Mexico are of an unfinished type and pretty plainly indicate that the retreat of the Mound Builders was in that direc-

tion, and that it was hastened by the renewed onslaughts of their fierce pursuers or by the discovery of a fair and distant land, to which they determined to emigrate in the hope of secure and untroubled homes. Professor Short, however, in his *North Americans of Antiquity*, arguing from the lesser age of trees found upon the Southern works, is "led to think the Gulf coast may have been occupied by the Mound Builders for a couple of centuries after they were driven by their enemies from the country north of the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers." He believes two thousand years is time enough to allow for their total occupation of the country north of the Gulf of Mexico, "though after all it is but conjecture." He adds: "It seems to us, however, that the time of abandonment of their works may be more closely approximated. A thousand or two years may have elapsed since they vacated the Ohio valley, and a period embracing seven or eight centuries may have passed since they retired from the Gulf coast." The date to which the latter period carries us back, approximates somewhat closely to that fixed by the Mexican annalists as the time of the last emigration of a people of Nahuan stock from the northward.

THE MOUND BUILDERS' EMPIRE.

Here we base upon firmer ground. The extent and something of the character of this are known. They are tangible and practical realities. We stand upon the mounds, pace off the long lines of the enclosures, collect and handle and muse upon the long-buried relics now in our public and private museums. The domain of the Mound Builders was well-nigh coterminous with that of the Great Republic. Few States of the Union are wholly without the ancient monuments. Singular to say, however, in view of the huge heaps and barrows of shells left by the aboriginal man along the Atlantic shore, there are no earth or stone mounds or enclosures of the older construction on that coast. Says Professor Short:

No authentic remains of the Mound Builders are found in the New England States. . . . In the former we have an isolated mound in the valley of the Kennebec, in Maine, and dim outlines of enclosures near Sanborn and Concord, in New Hampshire; but there is no certainty of their being the work of this people. . . . Mr. Squier pronounces them to be purely the work of Red Indians. . . . Colonel Whittlesey would assign these fort-

like structures, the enclosures of Western New York, and common upon the rivers discharging themselves into Lakes Erie and Ontario from the south, differing from the more southern enclosures, in that they were surrounded by trenches on their outside, while the latter uniformly have the trench on the inside of the enclosure, to a people anterior to the red Indian and perhaps contemporaneous with the Mound Builders, but distinct from either. The more reasonable view is that of Dr. Foster, that they are the frontier works of the Mound Builders, adapted to the purposes of defense against the sudden irruptions of hostile tribes. . . . It is probable that these defenses belong to the last period of the Mound Builders' residence on the lakes, and were erected when the more warlike peoples of the North, who drove them from their cities, first made their appearance.

The Builders quarried flint in various places, soapstone in Rhode Island and North Carolina, and in the latter State also the translucent mica found so widely dispersed in their burial mounds in association with the bones of the dead. They mined or made salt, and in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan they got out, with infinite labor, the copper, which was doubtless their most useful and valued metal. The Lower Peninsula of that State is rich in ancient remains, particularly in mounds of sepulture; and there are "garden beds" in the valleys of the St. Joseph and the Kalamazoo, in Southwestern Michigan; but "excepting ancient copper mines, no known works extend as far north as Lake Superior anywhere in the central region. Farther to the northwest, however, the works of the same people are comparatively numerous. Dr. Foster quotes a British Columbia newspaper, without giving either name or date, as authority for the discovery of a large number of mounds, seemingly the works of the same people who built further east and south. On the Butte prairies of Oregon, Wilkes and his exploring expedition discovered thousands of similar mounds." We condense further from Short:

All the way up the Yellowstone region and on the upper tributaries of the Missouri, mounds are found in profusion. . . . The Missouri valley seems to have been one of the most populous branches of the widespread Mound Builder country. The valleys of its affluents, the Platte and Kansas rivers, also furnish evidence that these streams served as the channels into which flowed a part of the tide of population which either descended or ascended the Missouri. The Mississippi and Ohio river valleys, however, formed the great central arteries of the Mound Builder domain. In Wisconsin we find the northern central limit of their works; occasionally, on the western shores of Lake Michigan, but in great numbers in the southern counties of the State, and especially on the lower Wisconsin river.

The remarkable similarity of one group of works, on a branch of Rock river in the south of

that State, to some of the Mexican antiquities led to the christening of the adjacent village as Aztalan—which (or Aztlán), meaning whiteness, was a name of the “most attractive land” somewhere north of Mexico and the sometime home of the Aztec and the other Nahuatl nations. If rightly conjectured as the Mississippi valley, or some part of it, that country may well have included the site of the modern Aztalan.

Across the Mississippi, in Minnesota and Iowa, the predominant type of circular tumuli prevails, extending throughout the latter State to Missouri. There are evidences that the Upper Missouri region was connected with that of the Upper Mississippi by settlements occupying the intervening country. Mounds are often found even in the valley of the Red river of the North. . . . Descending to the interior, we find the heart of the Mound Builder country in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. It is uncertain whether its vital center was in Southern Illinois or Ohio—probably the former, because of its geographical situation with reference to the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers. . . . The site of St. Louis was formerly covered with mounds, one of which was thirty-five feet high, while in the American Bottom, on the Illinois side of the river, their number approximates two hundred.

It is pretty well known, we believe, that St. Louis takes its fanciful title of “Mound City” from the former fact.

The multitude of mound works which are scattered over the entire northeastern portion of Missouri indicate that the region was once inhabited by a population so numerous that in comparison its present occupants are only as the scattered pioneers of a new settled country. . . . The same sagacity which chose the neighborhood of St. Louis for these works, covered the site of Cincinnati with an extensive system of circumvallations and mounds. Almost the entire space now occupied by the city was utilized by the mysterious Builders in the construction of embankments and tumuli, built upon the most accurate geometrical principles, and evincing keen military foresight. . . . The vast number as well as magnitude of the works found in the State of Ohio, have surprised the most careless and indifferent observers. It is estimated by the most conservative, and Messrs. Squier and Davis among them, that the number of tumuli in Ohio equals ten thousand, and the number of enclosures one thousand or one thousand five hundred. In Ross county alone one hundred enclosures and upwards of five hundred mounds have been examined. The Alleghany mountains, the natural limit of the great Mississippi basin, appear to have served as the eastern and southeastern boundary of the Mound Builder country. In Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and in all of Kentucky and Tennessee, their remains are numerous, and in some instances imposing. In Tennessee, especially, the works of the Mound Builders are of the most interesting character. . . . Colonies of Mound Builders seem to have passed the great natural barrier in North Carolina and left remains in Marion county, while still others penetrated into South Carolina, and built on the Wateree river.

Mounds in Mississippi also have been examined, with interesting results.

On the southern Mississippi, in the area embraced between the termination of the Cumberland mountains, near Florence and Tusculumbia, in Alabama, and the mouth of Big Black river, this people left numerous works, many of which were of a remarkable character. The whole region bordering on the tributaries of the Tombigbee, the country through which the Wolf river flows, and that watered by the Yazoo river and its affluents, was densely populated by the same people who built mounds in the Ohio valley. . . . The State of Louisiana and the valleys of the Arkansas and Red rivers were not only the most thickly populated wing of the Mound Builder domain, but also furnish us with remains presenting affinities with the great works of Mexico so striking that no doubt can longer exist that the same people were the architects of both. . . . It is needless to discuss the fact that the works of the Mound Builders exist in considerable numbers in Texas, extending across the Rio Grande into Mexico, establishing an unmistakable relationship as well as actual union between the truncated pyramids of the Mississippi valley and the Tocali of Mexico, and the countries further south.

Such, in a general way, was the geographical distribution of the Mound Builders within and near the territory now occupied by the United States.

THEIR WORKS.

They are—such of them as are left to our day—generally of earth, occasionally of stone, and more rarely of earth and stone intermixed. Dried bricks, in some instances, are found in the walls and angles of the best pyramids of the Lower Mississippi valley. Often, especially for the works devoted to religious purposes, the earth has not been taken from the surrounding soil, but has been transported from a distance, probably from some locality regarded as sacred. They are further divided into enclosures and mounds or tumuli. The classification of these by Squier and Davis, in their great work on “The Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley,” published by the Smithsonian Institution thirty-four years ago, has not yet been superseded. It is as follows:

I. Enclosures—For Defense, Sacred, Miscellaneous.

II. Mounds—Of Sacrifice, or Temple-sites, of Sepulture, of Observation.

To these may properly be added the Animal or Effigy (emblematic or symbolical) Mounds, and some would add Mounds for Residence. The Garden-beds, if true remains of the Builders, may also be considered a separate class; likewise mines and roads, and there is some reason to believe that canals may be added.

I. ENCLOSURES FOR DEFENSE. A large and interesting class of the works is of such a nature that the object for which they were thrown up is unmistakable. The "forts," as they are popularly called, are found throughout the length and breadth of the Mississippi valley, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky mountains. The rivers of this vast basin have worn their valleys deep in the original plain, leaving broad terraces leading like gigantic steps up to the general level of the country. The sides of the terraces are often steep and difficult of access, and sometimes quite inaccessible. Such locations would naturally be selected as the site of defensive works, and there, as a matter of fact, the strong and complicated embankments of the Mound Builders are found. The points have evidently been chosen with great care, and are such as would, in most cases, be approved by modern military engineers. They are usually on the higher ground, and are seldom commanded from positions sufficiently near to make them untenable through the use of the short-range weapons of the Builders, and, while rugged and steep on some of their sides, have one or more points of easy approach, in the protection of which great skill and labor seem to have been expended. They are never found, nor, in general, any other remains of the Builders, upon the lowest or latest-formed river terraces or bottoms. They are of irregular shape, conforming to the nature of the ground, and are often strengthened by extensive ditches. The usual defense is a simple embankment thrown up along and a little below the brow of the hill, varying in height and thickness according to the defensive advantage given by the natural declivity.

"The walls generally wind around the borders of the elevations they occupy, and when the nature of the ground renders some points more accessible than others, the height of the wall and the depth of the ditch at those weak points are proportionally increased. The gateways are narrow and few in number, and well guarded by embankments of earth placed a few yards inside of the openings or gateways and parallel with them, and projecting somewhat beyond them at each end, thus fully covering the entrances, which, in some cases, are still further protected by projecting walls on either side of them. These works are somewhat numerous, and indicate a clear appre-

ciation of the elements, at least, of fortification, and unmistakably point out the purpose for which they were constructed. A large number of these defensive works consist of a line of ditch and embankment, or several lines carried across the neck of peninsulas or bluff headlands, formed within the bends of streams—an easy and obvious mode of fortification, common to all rude peoples."* Upon the side where a peninsula or promontory merges into the mainland of the terrace or plateau, the enclosure is usually guarded by double or overlapping walls, or a series of them, having sometimes an accompanying mound, probably designed, like many of the mounds apart from the enclosures, as a lookout station, corresponding in this respect to the bar-bican of our British ancestors in the Middle Ages.

As natural strongholds the positions they occupy could hardly be excelled, and the labor and skill expended to strengthen them artificially rarely fail to awake the admiration and surprise of the student of our antiquities. Some of the works are enclosed by miles of embankment still ten to fifteen feet high, as measured from the bottom of the ditch. In some cases the number of openings in the walls is so large as to lead to the conclusion that certain of them were not used as gateways, but were occupied by bastions or block-houses long ago decayed. This is a marked peculiarity of the great work known as "Fort Ancient," on the Little Miami river and railroad, in Warren county, Ohio. Some of the forts have very large or smaller "dug-holes" inside, seemingly designed as reservoirs for use in a state of siege. Occasionally parallel earth-walls, of lower height than the embankments of the main work, called "covered ways," are found adjacent to enclosures, and at times connecting separate works, and seeming to be intended for the protection of those passing to and fro within them. These are considered by some antiquaries, however, as belonging to the "sacred enclosures."

This class of works abound in Ohio. Squier and Davis express the opinion that "there seems to have been a system of defenses extending from the sources of the Susquehanna and Alleghany, in Western New York, diagonally across the country through central and northern Ohio

*American Cyclopædia, article "American Antiquities."

to the Wabash. Within this range the works that are regarded as defensive are largest and most numerous." The most notable, however, of the works usually assigned to this class in this country is in Southern Ohio, forty-two miles northeast of Cincinnati. It is the Fort Ancient already mentioned. This is situated upon a terrace on the left bank of the river, two hundred and thirty feet above the Little Miami, and occupies a peninsula defended by two ravines, while the river itself, with a high, precipitous bank, defends the western side. The walls are between four and five miles long, and ten to twenty feet high, according to the natural strength of the line to be protected. A resemblance has been traced in the walls of the lower enclosure "to the form of two massive serpents, which are apparently contending with one another. Their heads are the mounds, which are separated from the bodies by the opening, which resembles a ring around the neck. They bend in and out, and rise and fall, and appear like two massive green serpents rolling along the summit of this high hill. Their appearance under the overhanging forest trees is very impressive."* Others have found a resemblance in the form of the whole work to a rude outline of the continent of North and South America.

II. SACRED ENCLOSURES.—Regularity of form is the characteristic of these. They are not, however, of invariable shape, but are found in various geometrical figures, as circles, squares, hexagons, octagons, ellipses, parallelograms, and others, either singly or in combination. However large, they were laid out with astounding accuracy, and show that the Builders had some scientific knowledge, a scale of measurement, and the means of computing areas and determining angles. They are often in groups, but also often isolated. Most of them are of small size, two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet in diameter, with one gateway usually opening to the east, as if for the worship of the sun, and the ditch invariably on the inside. These are frequently inside enclosures of a different character, particularly military works. A sacrificial mound was commonly erected in the center of them. The larger circles are oftenest found in connection with squares; some of them embrace as

many as fifty acres. They seldom have a ditch, but when they do, it is inside the wall. The rectangular works with which they are combined are believed never to have a ditch. In several States a combined work of a square with two circles is often found, usually agreeing in this remarkable fact, that each side of the rectangle measures exactly one thousand and eighty feet, and the circles respectively are seventeen hundred and eight hundred feet in diameter. The frequency and wide prevalence of this uniformity demonstrate that it could not have been accidental. The square enclosures almost invariably have eight gateways at the angles and midway between, upon each side, all of which are covered or defended by small mounds. The parallels before mentioned are sometimes found in connection with this class of works. From the Hopetown work, near Chillicothe, Ohio, a "covered way" led to the Scioto river, many hundred feet distant.

III. MISCELLANEOUS ENCLOSURES.—The difficulty of referring many of the smaller circular works, thirty to fifty feet in diameter, found in close proximity to large works, to previous classes, has prompted the suggestion that they were the foundations of lodges or habitations of chiefs, priests, or other prominent personages among the Builders. In one case within the writer's observation, a rough stone foundation about four rods square was found isolated from any other work, near the Scioto river, in the south part of Ross county, Ohio. At the other extreme of size, the largest and most complex of the works, as those at Newark, are thought to have served, in part at least, other than religious purposes—that they may, besides furnishing spaces for sacrifice and worship, have included also arenas for games and marriage celebrations and other festivals, the places of general assembly for the tribe or village, the encampment or more permanent residences of the priesthood and chiefs.

IV. MOUNDS OF SACRIFICE.—These have several distinct characteristics. In height they seldom exceed eight feet. They occur only within or near the enclosures commonly considered as the sacred places of the Builders, and are usually stratified in convex layers of clay or loam alternating above a layer of fine sand. Beneath the strata, and upon the original surface of the earth at the centre of the mound, are usually

* Rev. S. D. Peet, in the *American Antiquarian* for April, 1878.

symmetrically formed altars of stone or burnt clay, evidently brought from a distance. Upon them are found various remains, all of which exhibit signs of the action of fire, and some which have excited the suspicion that the Builders practiced the horrid rite of human sacrifice. Not only calcined bones, but naturally ashes, charcoal, and igneous stones are found with them; also beads, stone implements, simple sculptures, and pottery. The remains are often in such a condition as to indicate that the altars had been covered before the fires upon them were fully extinguished. Skeletons are occasionally found in this class of mounds; though these may have been "intrusive burials," made after the construction of the works and contrary to their original intention. Though symmetrical, the altars are by no means uniform in shape or size. Some are round, some elliptical, others square or parallelograms. In size they vary from two to fifty feet in length, and are of proportional width and height, the commoner dimensions being five to eight feet.

V. TEMPLE MOUNDS are not numerous. They are generally larger than the altar and burial mounds, and are more frequently circular or oval, though sometimes found in other shapes. The commonest shape is that of a truncated cone; and in whatever form a mound of this class may be, it always has a flattened or level top, giving it an unfinished look. Some are called platforms, from their large area and slight elevation. They are, indeed, almost always of large base and comparatively small height. Often, as might reasonably be expected, they are within a sacred enclosure, and some are terraced or have spiral ascents or graded inclines to their summits. They take their name from the probable fact that upon their flat tops were reared structures of wood, the temples or "high places" of this people, which decayed and disappeared ages ago. In many cases in the Northern States these must have been small, from the smallness of their sites upon the mounds; but as they are followed southward they are seen, as might be expected, to increase gradually and approximate more closely to perfect construction, until they end in the great teocallis ("houses of God"). One remarkable platform of this kind in Whitley county, Kentucky, is three hundred and sixty feet long by one hundred and fifty feet wide and

twelve high, with graded ascents; and another, at Hopkinsville, is so large that the county courthouse is built upon it. The great mound at Cahokia, Missouri, is of this class. Its truncated top measured two hundred by four hundred and fifty-two feet.

VI. BURIAL MOUNDS furnish by far the most numerous class of tumuli. The largest mounds in the country are generally of this kind. The greatest of all, the famous mound at Grave creek, Virginia, is seventy-five feet high, and has a circumference at the base of about one thousand. In solid contents it is nearly equal to the third pyramid of Mykerinus, in Egypt. The huge mound on the banks of the Great Miami, twelve miles below Dayton, has a height of sixty-eight feet. Many of the burial mounds are six feet or less in height, but the average height, as deduced from wide observation of them, is stated as about twenty feet. They are usually of conical form. It is conjectured that the size of these mounds has an immediate relation to the former importance of the personage or family buried in them. Only three skeletons have so far been found in the mighty Grave Creek mound. Except in rare cases, they contain but one skeleton, unless by "intrusive" or later burial, as by Indians, who frequently used the ancient mounds for purposes of sepulture. One Ohio mound, however—that opened by Professor Marsh, of Yale college, in Licking county—contained seventeen skeletons; and another, in Hardin county, included three hundred. But these are exceptional instances. Calcined human bones in some burial mounds at the North, with charcoal and ashes in close proximity, show that cremation was occasionally practiced, or that fire was used in the funeral ceremonies; and "urn burial" prevailed considerably in the Southern States.

At times a rude chamber or cist of stone or timber contained the remains. In the latter case the more fragile material has generally disappeared, but casts of it in the earth are still observable. The stone cists furnish some of the most interesting relics found in the mounds. They are, in rare cases, very large, and contain several bodies, with various relics. They are like large stone boxes, made of several flat stones, joined without cement or fastening. Similar, but much smaller, are the stone coffins found in large

number in Illinois and near Nashville, Tennessee. They are generally occupied by single bodies. In other cases, as in recent discoveries near Portsmouth and elsewhere in Ohio, the slabs are arranged slanting upon each other in the shape of a triangle, and having, of course, a triangular vault in the interior. In the Cumberland mountains heaps of loose stones are found over skeletons, but these stone mounds are probably of Indian origin, and so comparatively modern. Implements, weapons, ornaments, and various remains of art, as in the later Indian custom, were buried with the dead. Mica is often found with the skeletons, with precisely what meaning is not yet ascertained; also pottery, beads of bone, copper, and even glass—indicating, some think, commercial intercourse with Europe—and other articles in great variety, are present.

There is, also, probably, a sub-class of mounds that may be mentioned in this connection—the Memorial or Monumental mounds, thrown up, it is conjectured, to perpetuate the celebrity of some important event or in honor of some eminent personage. They are usually of earth, but occasionally, in this State at least, of stone.

VII. SIGNAL MOUNDS, OR MOUNDS OF OBSERVATION. This is a numerous and very interesting and important class of the works. Colonel Anderson, of Circleville, Ohio, a descendant of the well-known Louisville family, thinks he has demonstrated by actual survey, made at his own expense, the existence of a regular chain or system of these lookouts through the Scioto valley, from which, by signal fires, intelligence might be rapidly flashed over long distances. About twenty such mounds occur between Columbus and Chillicothe, on the eastern side of the Scioto. In Hamilton county, in the same State, a chain of mounds, doubtless devoted to such purpose, can be traced from the primitive site of Cincinnati to the "old fort," near the mouth of the Great Miami. Along both the Miamis numbers of small mounds on the projecting headlands and on heights in the interior are indubitably signal mounds.

Like the defensive works already described as part of the military system of the Builders, the positions of these works were chosen with excellent judgment. They vary in size, according to the height of the natural eminences upon

which they are placed. Many still bear the marks of intense heat upon their summits, results of the long-extinct beacon fires. Sometimes they are found in connection with the embankments and enclosures, as an enlarged and elevated part of the walls. One of these, near Newark, Ohio, though considerably reduced, retains a height of twenty-five feet. The huge mound at Miamisburg, Ohio, mentioned as a burial mound, very likely was used also as a part of the chain of signal mounds from above Dayton to the Cincinnati plain and the Kentucky bluffs beyond.

VIII. EFFIGY OR ANIMAL MOUNDS appear principally in Wisconsin, on the level surface of the prairie. They are of very low height—one to six feet—but are otherwise often very large, extended figures of men, beasts, birds, or reptiles, and in a very few cases of inanimate things. In Ohio there are three enormous, remarkable earthwork effigies—the "Eagle mound" in the centre of a thirty-acre enclosure near Newark, and supposed to represent an eagle on the wing; the "Alligator mound," also in Licking county, two hundred and five feet long; and the famous "Great Serpent," on Brush creek, in Adams county, which has a length of seven hundred feet, the tail in a triple coil, with a large mound, supposed to represent an egg, between the jaws of the figure.

By some writers these mounds are held to be symbolical, and connected with the religion of the Builders. Mr. Schoolcraft, however, calls them "emblematic," and says they represent the totems or heraldic symbols of the Builder tribes.

IX. GARDEN BEDS.—In Wisconsin, in Missouri, and in parts of Michigan, and to some extent elsewhere, is found a class of simple works presumed to be ancient. They are merely ridges or beds left by the cultivation of the soil, about six inches high and four feet wide, regularly arranged in parallel rows, at times rectangular, otherwise of various but regular and symmetrical curves, and in fields of ten to a hundred acres. Where they occur near the animal mounds, they are in some cases carried across the latter, which would seem to indicate, if the same people executed both works, that no sacred character attached to the effigies.

X. MINES.—These, as worked by the Builders, have not yet been found in many different regions; but in the Lake Superior copper region

their works of this kind are numerous and extensive. In the Ontonagon country their mining traces abound for thirty miles. Colonel Whitteley, of Cleveland, estimates that they removed metal from this region equivalent to a length of one hundred and fifty feet in veins of varying thickness. Some of their operations approached the stupendous. No other remains of theirs are found in the Upper Peninsula; and there is no probability that they occupied the region for other than temporary purposes.

THE CONTENTS OF THE MOUNDS.

Besides the human remains which have received sufficient treatment for this article under the head of burial mounds, and the altars noticed under Mounds of Sacrifice, the contents of the work of the Mound Builders are mostly small, and many of them unimportant. They have been classified by Dr. Rau, the archæologist of the Smithsonian Institution, according to the material of which they are wrought, as follows:

1. **STONE.**—This is the most numerous class of relics. They were fashioned by chipping, grinding, or polishing, and include rude pieces, flakes, and cores, as well as finished and more or less nearly finished articles. In the first list are arrow- and spear-heads, perforators, scrapers, cutting and sawing tools, dagger-shaped implements, large implements supposed to have been used in digging the ground, and wedge or celt-shaped tools and weapons. The ground and polished specimens, more defined in form, comprise wedges or celts, chisels, gouges, adzes and grooved axes, hammers, drilled ceremonial weapons, cutting tools, scraper and spade-like implements, pendants, and sinkers, discoidal stones and kindred objects, pierced tablets and boat-shaped articles, stones used in grinding and polishing, vessels, mortars, pestles, tubes, pipes, ornaments, sculptures, and engraved stones or tablets. Fragmentary plates of mica or isinglass may be included under this head.

2. **COPPER.**—These are either weapons and tools or ornaments, produced, it would seem, by hammering pieces of native copper into the required shape.

3. **BONE AND HORN.**—Perforators, harpoon-heads, fish-hooks, cups, whistles, drilled teeth, etc.

4. **SHELL.**—Either utensils and tools, as

celts, drinking-cups, spoons, fish-hooks, etc., or ornaments, comprising various kinds of gorgets, pendants, and beads.

5. **CERAMIC FABRICS.**—Pottery, pipes, human and animal figures, and vessels in great variety.

6. **WOOD.**—The objects of early date formed of this material are now very few, owing to its perishable character.

To these may be added:

7. **GOLD AND SILVER.**—In a recent find in a stone cist at Warrensburg, Missouri, a pottery vase or jar was found, which had a silver as well as a copper band about it. Other instances of the kind are on record, and a gold ornament in the shape of a woodpecker's head has been taken from a mound in Florida.

8. **TEXTILE FABRICS.**—A few fragments of coarse cloth or matting have survived the destroying tooth of time, and some specimens, so far as texture is concerned, have been very well preserved by the salts of copper, when used to enwrap articles shaped from that metal.

THE MOUND BUILDERS' CIVILIZATION.

This theme has furnished a vast field for speculation, and the theorists have pushed into a wilderness of visionary conjectures. Some inferences, however, may be regarded as tolerably certain. The number and magnitude of their works, and their extensive range and uniformity, says the American Cyclopædia, prove that the Mound Builders were essentially homogeneous in customs, habits, religion, and government. The general features common to all their remains identify them as appertaining to a single grand system, owing its origin to men moving in the same direction, acting under common impulses, and influenced by similar causes. Professor Short, in his invaluable work, thinks that, however writers may differ, these conclusions may be safely accepted: That they came into the country in comparatively small numbers at first (if they were not Autochthones, and there is no substantial proof that the Mound Builders were such), and, during their residence in the territory occupied by the United States, they became extremely populous. Their settlements were widespread, as the extent of their remains indicates. The magnitude of their works, some of which approximate the proportions of Egyptian

pyramids, testify to the architectural talent of the people and the fact that they developed a system of government controlling the labor of multitudes, whether of subjects or slaves. They were an agricultural people, as the extensive ancient garden-beds found in Wisconsin and Missouri indicate. Their manufactures offer proof that they had attained a respectable degree of advancement and show that they understood the advantages of the division of labor. Their domestic utensils, the cloth of which they made their clothing, and the artistic vessels met with everywhere in the mounds, point to the development of home culture and domestic industry. There is no reason for believing that the people who wrought stone and clay into perfect effigies of animals have not left us sculptures of their own faces in the images exhumed from the mounds.

They mined copper, which they wrought into implements of war, into ornaments and articles for domestic use. They quarried mica for mirrors and other purposes. They furthermore worked flint and salt mines. They probably possessed some astronomical knowledge, though to what extent is unknown. Their trade, as Dr. Rau has shown, was widespread, extending probably from Lake Superior to the Gulf, and possibly to Mexico. They constructed canals, by which lake systems were united, a fact which Mr. Conant has recently shown to be well established in Missouri. Their defenses were numerous and constructed with reference to strategic principles, while their system of signals placed on lofty summits, visible from their settlements, and communicating with the great water-courses at immense distances, rival the signal systems in use at the beginning of the present century. Their religion seems to have been attended with the same ceremonies in all parts of their domain. That its rites were celebrated with great demonstrations is certain. The sun and moon were probably the all-important deities to which sacrifices (possibly human) were offered. We have already alluded to the development in architecture and art which marked the possible transition of this people from north to south. Here we see but the rude beginnings of a civilization which no doubt subsequently unfolded in its fuller glory in the valley of Anahuac and, spreading southward, engrafted new life upon the wreck of Xibalba.

Though there is no evidence that the Mound Builders were indigenous, we must admit that their civilization was purely such, the natural product of climate and the conditions surrounding them.*

THE BUILDERS ABOUT THE FALLS.

But very brief mention is here made of the ancient works found in the three counties whose history is traversed in this work; but full accounts of them will be comprised in the chapters relating to their respective localities. Professor Rafinesque's list of the Antiquities of Kentucky, published in 1824, in the introduction to the second edition of Marshall's History of Kentucky, and also in separate form, enumerates but four sites of ancient works and one monument in Jefferson county, near Louisville. Dr. McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville, published in 1819, after some reference to antiquities, says:

There is nothing of the kind peculiarly interesting in the immediate vicinity of Louisville. Mounds or tumuli are occasionally met with, some of which have been opened. Nothing, however, was found to repay the trouble of the search but a few human bones, mixed with others, apparently belonging to the deer.

Some of them were found to contain but a single skeleton, and were evidently the tombs of chiefs or other dignitaries of the Mound Builders; while from others of no greater size as many as twenty skeletons were taken.

Hatchets of stone, pestles or grain-beaters of the same material, arrow-heads of flint, together with the remains of hearths, indicated by flat stones surrounded by and partly covered with broken shells, fragments of bones, charcoal, calcined earth, etc., are everywhere to be seen, and some of them in situations affording an ample fund for speculation to the geognost. Two of the first-mentioned instruments were discovered a few miles below the town, at the depth of forty feet, near an Indian hearth, on which, among other vestiges of a fire, were found two charred brands, evidently the extremities of a stick that had been consumed in the middle of this identical spot. The whole of this plain, as we before observed, is alluvial, and this fact shows to what depth that formation extends. But at the time the owners of these hatchets were seated by this fire, where, I would ask, was the Ohio? Certainly not in its present bed, for these remains are below its level; and where else it may have been I am at a loss even to conjecture, as there are no marks of any obsolete water-course whatever, between the river and Silver Creek hills on the other side, and between it and the knobs on the other.

The doctor brings in here the mention of some other very interesting antiquities, perhaps of belonging to the period of the Mound Builders:

Not many years past an iron hatchet was found in a situa-

*The Americans of Antiquity, pp. 95-100.

tion equally singular. A tree of immense size, whose roots extended thirty or forty feet each way, was obliged to be felled and the earth on which it grew to be removed, in order to afford room for a wall connected with the foundations of the great mill at Shippingport. A few feet below the surface, and directly under the center of the tree, which was at least six feet in diameter, was found the article in question, which, as was evident upon examination, had been formed out of a flat bar of wrought iron, heated in the fire to redness and bent double, leaving a round hole at the joint for the reception of a handle, the two ends being nicely welded together, terminated by a cutting edge. . . . The tree must necessarily have grown over the axe previously deposited there, and no human power could have placed it in the particular position in which it was found, after that event had taken place. The tree was upwards of two hundred years old.

Since the learned Scotch doctor's time, during the excavations made for the Louisville & Portland canal between 1826 and 1830, other fireplaces of rude construction were found in the alluvial deposit twenty feet below the surface, upon which were brands of partly burnt wood, bones of small animals, and some human skeletons. Many rude implements of bone and flint were also thrown out by the pick and shovel, and a number of well-wrought specimens of hematite of iron, in the shape of plummets or sinkers. In the southern part of Louisville, at a depth just twice as great, still another ancient hearth was found, across which was still a stick of wood burnt in the middle, with a stone hatchet and pestle lying close by. Some of these remains, it is quite possible, should be referred to the age of the Mound Builder.

On the other side of the river were also found some objects of antique interest. Says Dr. McMurtrie:

A little below Clarksville, immediately on the bank of the river, is the site of a wigwam [village], covered with an alluvial deposition of earth, six feet in depth. Interspersed among the hearths, and scattered in the soil beyond them, are large quantities of human bones in a very advanced stage of decomposition. Facts most generally speak for themselves, and this one tells a very simple and probable tale. The village must have been surprised by an enemy, many of whose bodies, mixed with those of the inhabitants, were left upon the spot. Had it been a common burial-place, something like regularity would have been exercised in the disposition of the skeletons, neither should we have found them in the same plane with the fireplaces of an extensive settlement, or near it, but below it.

The Indiana Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary, of 1833, mentions that in the digging of a well at Clarksville was found a walnut plank several feet long, more than a foot broad, and about two inches in thickness, at the depth of

forty feet below the surface. It was in a state of perfect preservation, and even retained marks of the saw as plainly as if it had not been more than a week from the mill.

Further notice of the works of the Mound Builders in the Ohio Falls counties we must leave to the several local histories in this work.

CHAPTER II.

THE RED MAN.

A Singular Fact—No Kentucky Indians Proper—A Tradition of Extermination—The Indians Visiting and Roaming Kentucky—The Shawnees—The Miamis—The Wyandots—The Delawares—the Ottawas—The Pottawatomies—The Kickapoos—The Weas—The Chickasaws—The Indian Treaties—The Jackson Purchase—Fortified Stations—Those in Jefferson County—Armstrong's Station—Tragic Incidents—Colonel Floyd's Adventure and Death—A Tale of the Salt Licks—Bland Ballard Captured and Escapes—Another Story of Ballard—The Rowan Party Attacked—Alexander Scott Bullitt's Adventure—The Famous Lancaster Story—Two Boys Surprised and Taken—The Battle of the Pumpkins—Some More Stories—The Hites and the Indians.

A SINGULAR FACT.

It is not a little remarkable that while the Kentucky wilderness was the theatre of some of the most desperate battles ever fought with the North American Indians, and is rife with legends of Indian massacre and captivity, it was at no time, within their own traditions or the knowledge of the whites, the residence of any one of the red-browed tribes. Most of the savages found at any time by the pioneers had crossed the Ohio from the North and West, and were here for but short periods. It was, in fact, but the hunting-ground for the Ohio and Indiana tribes, with their respective territorial jurisdictions wholly undefined. Between the Shawnee or Cumberland river and the Mississippi, however, the ownership of the Chickasaws was distinctly recognized. Elsewhere the tribes seem to have held in common, for their several purposes. Says Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft:

They landed at secret points, as hunters and warriors, and had no permanent residence within its boundaries.

At an early day the head of the Kentucky river became a favorite and important point of embarkation for Indians moving in predatory or hunting bands, from the South to the North and West. The Shawnees, after their great defeat by

the Cherokees, took that route, and this people always considered themselves to have claims to these attractive hunting-grounds, where the deer, the elk, buffalo, and bear abounded—claims, indeed, whose only foundation was blood and thunder.

The history of these events is replete with the highest degree of interest, but cannot here be entered on. The following letter, from one of the early settlers of the country, is given as showing the common tradition that, while the area of Kentucky was perpetually fought for, as a cherished part of the Indian hunting-ground, it was not, in fact, permanently occupied by any tribe. The writer's (Mr. Joseph Ficklin's) attention was but incidentally called to the subject. His letter, which is in answer to a copy of a pamphlet of printed inquiries, bears date at Lexington, 31st of August, 1847:

I have opened your circular addressed to Dr. Jarvis, agreeably to your request, and beg leave to remark that I have myself an acquaintance with the Indian history of this State from the year 1781, and that nothing is known here connected with your inquiries, save the remains of early settlements too remote to allow of any evidence of the character of the population, except that it must have been nearly similar to that of the greater portion which once occupied the rest of the States of the Union.

There is one fact favorable to this State, which belongs to few, if any, of the sister States. We have not to answer to any tribunal for the crime of driving off the Indian tribes and possessing their lands. There were no Indians located within our limits on our taking possession of this country. A discontented portion of the Shawnee tribe, from Virginia, broke off from the nation, which removed to the Scioto country, in Ohio, about the year 1730, and formed a town, known by the name of Lulbegrud, in what is now Clark county, about thirty miles east of this place. This tribe left this country about 1750 and went to East Tennessee, to the Cherokee Nation. Soon after they returned to Ohio and joined the rest of the nation, after spending a few years on the Ohio river, giving name to Shawnee-town in the State of Illinois, a place of some note at this time. This information is founded on the account of the Indians at the first settlement of this State, and since confirmed by Blackhoof, a native of Lulbegrud, who visited this country in 1816, and went on the spot, describing the water-streams and hills in a manner to satisfy everybody that he was acquainted with the place.

I claim no credit for this State in escaping the odium of driving off the savages, because I hold that no people have any claim to a whole country for a hunting or robbing residence, on the score of living, for a brief period, on a small part of it. Our right to Northern Mexico, California, and Texas, is preferable to any other nation, for the simple reason that we alone subdue the savages and robbers, and place it under a position which was intended by the Creator of the world, as explained to the father of our race.

A TRADITION.

After mentioning a tradition of the Delawares, in regard to the extermination of the Kentucky

tribes, Mr. Collins says, in his *History of Kentucky*:

But this tradition of the Delawares does not stand alone. That the prehistoric inhabitants of Kentucky were at some intermediate period overwhelmed by a tide of savage invasion from the North, is a point upon which Indian tradition, as far as it goes, is positive and explicit. It is related, in a posthumous fragment on Western antiquities, by Rev. John P. Campbell, M. D., which was published in the early part of the present century, that Colonel James Moore, of Kentucky, was told by an old Indian that the primitive inhabitants of this State had perished in a war of extermination waged against them by the Indians; that the last great battle was fought at the Falls of the Ohio; and that the Indians succeeded in driving the aborigines into a small island below the rapids, "where the whole of them were cut to pieces." The Indian further said this was an undoubted fact handed down by tradition, and that the Colonel would have proofs of it under his eyes as soon as the waters of the Ohio became low. When the waters of the river had fallen, an examination of Sandy island was made, and "a multitude of human bones were discovered."

There is similar confirmation of this tradition in the statement of General George Rogers Clark, that there was a great burying-ground on the northern side of the river, but a short distance below the Falls. According to a tradition imparted to the same gentleman by the Indian chief Tobacco, the battle of Sandy island decided finally the fall of Kentucky, with its ancient inhabitants. When Colonel McKee commanded on the Kanawha (says Dr. Campbell), he was told by the Indian chief Cornstalk, with whom he had frequent conversations, that Ohio and Kentucky (and Tennessee is also associated with Kentucky in the pre-historic ethnography of Rafinesque) had once been settled by a white people who were familiar with arts of which the Indians knew nothing; that these whites, after a series of bloody contests with the Indians, had been exterminated; that the old burial-places were the graves of an unknown people; and that the old forts had not been built by Indians, but had come down from "a very long ago" people, who were of a white complexion, and skilled in the arts.

The statement of General Clark, above referred to, is doubtless what is mentioned in greater detail by Dr. McMurtrie, in his *Sketches of Louisville*, in these terms:

About the time when General Clark first visited this country, an old Indian is said to have assured him that there was a tradition to this effect: that there had formerly existed a race of Indians whose complexion was much lighter than that of the other natives, which caused them to be known by the name of the white Indians; that bloody wars had always been waged between the two, but that at last the black Indians got the better of the others in a great battle fought at Clarks-ville, wherein all the latter were assembled; that the remnant of their army took refuge in Sandy island, whither their successful and implacable enemies followed and put every individual to death.

How true this may be I know not, but appearances are strongly in its favor. A large field a little below Clarks-ville contains immense quantities of human bones, whose decomposed state and the regular manner in which they are scattered, as well as the circumstance of their being covered with an alluvial deposition of earth six or seven feet deep, evidently

prove that it was not a regular burial-place, but a field of battle, in some former century. Relics of a similar description are said to have been seen in great plenty on Sandy island in 1778, none of which, however, are visible at this day (upon the surface), which may be owing to the constant deposition of sand upon the island and the action of the water in high floods, whose attrition may have finally removed every vestige of such substances.

THE KENTUCKY INDIANS,

then, were really the Indians of Ohio and Indiana, and probably, to a less degree, of the South and Southwest. This fact enlarges greatly the field of our inquiry, and compels us to consider, at least briefly, a greater number of tribes than usually dwelt within the limits of any tract now formed into a State.

The chief of these tribes was undoubtedly

THE SHAWNEES.

The name of this once-powerful tribe is derived from Shawano or Oshawano, the name, in one of the most ancient traditions of the Algonquins, of one of the brothers of Manabozho, who had assigned to him the government of the southern part of the earth. The name, with a final *ng* for the plural, is said to convey to the Indian mind the idea of Southerners. In the English mouth and writing it has been corrupted into Shawanese or Shawnees, although Mr. Schoolcraft and other writers upon the aborigines often use the older form Shawanoes. By the Iroquois and English, about 1747, they were called Satanas (devils), and are also mentioned in the French writings as Chouanons. From these the names Suwanee and Sawnee, as applied to Southern rivers, where they formerly resided, are derived. About the year 1640 the Shawnees came into the Ohio valley from the Appalachian range by way of the Kentucky river (also said to have a Shawnee name, Cuttawa or Kentucke), while other bands of the tribe, driven from the South by the Catawbias and Cherokees, settled among their kinsfolk, the Delawares of Pennsylvania.

The Shawnees had a tradition of foreign origin, or at least of landing from a sea-voyage. Colonel John Johnston, who was their agent for many years, in a letter dated July 7, 1819, observes:

The people of this nation have a tradition that their ancestors crossed the sea. They are the only tribe with which I am acquainted who admit a foreign origin. Until lately they kept yearly sacrifices for their safe arrival in this country. From where they came, or at what period they arrived in America, they do not know. It is a prevailing opinion

among them that Florida had been inhabited by white people, who had the use of iron tools. Blackhoof (a celebrated chief) affirms that he has often heard it spoken of by old people, that stumps of trees, covered with earth, were frequently found, which had been cut down by edgea tools.

It is somewhat doubtful whether the delirance which they celebrate has any other reference than to the crossing of some great river or an arm of the sea.

In McKenney and Hall's splendid History of the Indian Tribes of North America, published at Philadelphia in 1844, the following account is given of this tribe:

Much obscurity rests upon the history of the Shawanese. Their manners, customs, and language indicated northern origin, and upwards of two centuries ago they held the country south of Lake Erie. They were the first tribe which felt the force and yielded to the superiority of the Iroquois. Conquered by them, they migrated to the South, and, from fear or favor, they were allowed to take possession of a region upon Savannah river, but what part of that river, whether in Georgia or Florida, is not known—it is presumed the former. How long they resided there we have not the means of ascertaining, nor have we any account of the incidents of their history in that country, or of the causes of their leaving it. One, if not more, of their bands removed from thence to Pennsylvania, but the larger portion took possession of the country upon the Miami and Scioto rivers in Ohio, a fertile region, where their habits, more industrious than those of their race generally, enabled them to live comfortably.

This is the only tribe among all our Indians who claim for themselves a foreign origin. Most of the aborigines of the continent believe their forefathers ascended from holes in the earth, and many of them assign a local habitation to these traditional places of nativity of their race; resembling in this respect some of the traditions of antiquity, and derived perhaps from that remote period when barbarous tribes were troglodytes, subsisting upon the spontaneous productions of the earth. The Shawnees believe their ancestors inhabited a foreign land, which, from some unknown cause, they determined to abandon. They collected their people together, and marched to the seashore. Here various persons were selected to lead them, but they declined the duty, until it was undertaken by one of the Turtle tribe. He placed himself at the head of the procession, and walked into the sea. The waters immediately divided, and they passed along the bottom of the ocean until they reached this "island."

The Shawnees have one institution peculiar to themselves. Their nation was originally divided into twelve tribes or bands, bearing different names. Each of these tribes was subdivided in the usual manner, into families of the Eagle, the Turtle, etc., these animals constituting their totems. Two of these tribes have become extinct and their names are forgotten. The names of the other ten are preserved, but only four of these are now kept distinct. These are the Makostrake, the Pickaway, the Kickapoo, and the Chilli-cothe tribes. Of the six whose names are preserved, but whose separate characters are lost, no descendant of one of them, the Wauphauthawonaukce, now survive. The remains of the other five have become incorporated with the four subsisting tribes. Even to this day each of the four sides of their council-houses is assigned to one of these tribes, and is invariably occupied by it. Although, to us, they appear the same people, yet they pretend to possess the power of discerning at sight to which tribe an individual belongs.

The celebrated Tecumseh and his brother, Tens-kwau-taw, more generally known by the appellation of the Prophet, were Shawnees, and sprang from the Kickapoo tribe. They belonged to the family or *totem* of the Panther, to the males of which alone was the name Tecumthe, or "Flying Across," given. Their paternal grandfather was a Creek, and their grandmother a Shawnee. The name of their father was Pukeshinwau, who was born among the Creeks, but removed with his tribe to Chillicothe, upon the Scioto. Tecumthe, his fourth son, was born upon the journey. Pukeshinwau was killed at the battle at Point Pleasant at the mouth of the Kenhawa, in 1774, and the Prophet was one of three posthumous children, born at the same birth a few months afterwards.

The Kickapoos were doubtless united with the Shawanese at a period not very distant. The traditions of each tribe contain similar accounts of their union and separation; and the identity of their language furnished irrefragable evidence of their consanguinity. We are inclined to believe that when the Shawanese were overpowered by the Iroquois, and abandoned their country upon Lake Erie, they separated into two great divisions—one of which, preserving their original reputation [designation], fled into Florida, and the other, now known to us as the Kickapoos, returned to the West and established themselves among the Illinois Indians, upon the extensive prairies on that river and between it and the Mississippi. This region, however, they have relinquished to the United States.

Judge James Hall, of Cincinnati, one of the authors of this work, in his Essay on the History of the North American Indians, comprised in the third volume, writes eloquently of this tribe. A part of his account allies it more closely with the history of Western Kentucky, and seems to indicate the region watered by the lower Cumberland as a former habitat of the tribe.

The Shawanoe nation, when first known to the whites, were a numerous and warlike people of Georgia and South Carolina. After the lapse of a very few years, they abandoned or were driven from that region, and are found in the southwestern part of the Ohio valley, giving their beautiful name to the river which by the bad taste of the Americans has acquired the hackneyed name of Cumberland. We next hear of them in Pennsylvania, participators in the tragic scenes which have given celebrity to the valley of Wyoming. Again they recede to the Ohio valley, to a locality hundreds of miles distant from their former hunting-grounds in the West, selecting now the rich and beautiful plains of the Scioto valley and the Miamis. Here they attained the highest point of their fame. Here was heard the eloquence of Logan; here was spent the boyhood of Tecumseh. It was from the romantic scenes of the Little Miami, from the Pick-away plains and the beautiful shores of the Scioto—from scenes of such transcending fertility and beauty as must have won any but a nature inherently savage to the luxury of rest and contentment, that the Shawanese went forth to battle on Braddock's field, at Point Pleasant, and along the whole line of the then Western frontier. Lastly, we find them dwelling on the Wabash, at Tippecanoe, holding councils with the Governor of Indiana at Vincennes, intriguing with the Cherokees and Creeks of the South, and fighting under the British banner in Canada. Here we find a people num-

bering but a few thousand, and who could, even as savages and hunters, occupy but a small tract of country at any one time, roaming, in the course of two centuries, over ten degrees of latitude; changing their hunting-grounds, not gradually, but by migrations of hundreds of miles at a time; abandoning entirely a whole region, and appearing upon a new and far-distant scene. What land was the country of the Shawanese? To what place could that strong local attachment which has been claimed for the Indians, have affixed itself? Where must the Shawanoe linger, to indulge that veneration for the bones of his fathers which is said to form so strong a feeling in the savage breast? Their bones are mouldering in every valley, from the sultry confines of Georgia to the frozen shores of the Canadian frontier. Their traditions, if carefully preserved, in as many separate districts, have consecrated to the affections of a little remnant of people a vast expanse of territory, which now embraces eight or nine sovereign States, and maintains five millions of people.

Mr. Dodge, in his *Red Men of the Ohio Valley*, expresses the opinion that, at the period of the settlement of Virginia, the Shawnees were doubtless the occupants of what is now the State of Kentucky, from the Ohio river up to the Cumberland basin, the country of the Cherokees, and that they were driven from this delightful land into the Pennsylvania and Ohio country, probably by the Cherokees and Chickasaws.

Upon Charlevoix's map of New France, the Kentucky country is given as the "Pays du Chouanons," or Land of the Shawnees, while the Kentucky river is noted as "La Riviere des Anciens Chouanons," or of the Old Shawnees. It is well known that the Tennessee river was formerly called the Shawnee—and, indeed, wherever this tribe dwelt in their earlier history, they seem to have left a memorial in the name of a river. When first known to the Europeans, they were dwelling among the Creeks on the Florida rivers. The "Suwanee" of the popular song takes its name from them.

In passing, we may note that this map of Charlevoix's marks the Ohio as the "Oyo, or la Belle Riviere," and the country west of the Wabash as the "Pays des Miamis," indicating the reputed habitat of another great tribe. West of these was the Pays des Illinois.

About 1745 the Shawnees retired to the Miami and Muskingum valleys to avoid their southern enemies. They were represented at the treaty with the Menguys, and in the alliance against the Cherokees, Catawbas, Muscologees, Chickasaws, and other tribes of the South. Kentucky being the usual ground of warfare between these Southern and Northern tribes, it so came to

be called, as is believed, the Dark and Bloody Ground.

THE MIAMIS.

Messrs. Kenny and Hall furnish the following facts concerning this tribe:

The Miamis, when first known to the French, were living around Chicago, upon Lake Michigan. It was the chief of this tribe whose state and attendance were depicted by the *Sieur Perot* in such strong colors. *Charlevoix*, without vouching for the entire accuracy of the relation, observes that in his time there was more deference paid by the Miamis to their chiefs than by any other Indians.

This tribe removed from Lake Michigan to the Wabash, where they yet [1843] retain an extensive tract of country upon which they reside. A kindred tribe, the *Weas*, more properly called the *Newcalenons*, long lived with the Miamis; but they have recently separated from them and crossed the Mississippi. Their whole number does not exceed three hundred and fifty. Of the Miamis about one thousand yet remain.

This tribe was formerly known to the English as the *Twightwees*. They appear to have been the only Indians in the West, with the exception of one other tribe, the *Foxes*, who, at an early period, were attached to the English interest. The causes which led to this union are unknown, but for many years they produced a decisive effect upon the fortunes of the Miamis.

That strangest of all institutions in the history of human waywardness, the man-eating society, existed among this tribe. It extended also to the *Kichapoos*, but to how many others we do not know. It appears to have been the duty of the members of this society to eat any captives who were delivered to them for that purpose. The subject itself is so revolting to us at this day, even to the Indians, that it is difficult to collect the traditional details concerning this institution. Its duties and its privileges, for it had both, were regulated by long usage, and its whole ceremonial was prescribed by a horrible ritual. Its members belonged to one family, and inherited this odious distinction. The society was a religious one, and its great festivals were celebrated in the presence of the whole tribe. During the existence of the present generation, this society has flourished and performed shocking duties, but they are now wholly discontinued, and will be ere long forgotten.

THE WYANDOTS

claim to be "uncle" to all the other tribes. The *Delawares*, they say, are grandfather, but still the nephew of the *Wyandots*. They sometimes are called *Hurons*, were of *Huron* stock, with the *Algonquins* as their allies, and were driven from their ancestral seat on the *St. Lawrence* by their hereditary enemies, the terrible *Iroquois*. In their later homes, however, in Northwestern Ohio and Northeastern Indiana, they were the leading tribe. For ages they had been at the head of a great Indian commonwealth or confederacy, and, though greatly enfeebled by long and bloody wars, their scepter had not yet quite departed. Once they held the great council-fire, and had

the sole right of convening the tribes of the confederacy around it, when some important event or plan required general deliberation. In the possession of their chiefs an Indian agent at *Fort Wayne* saw a very ancient belt believed to have been sent to them by the Mexican Emperor *Montezuma*, with a warning that the Spaniards under *Cortez* had appeared upon the coast. They were among the last of the tribes to leave Ohio, by which time they had become reduced to but a few hundred. *McKenney & Hall's History of the Indian Tribes of North America* says:

This tribe was not unworthy of the preeminence it enjoyed. The French historians describe them as superior, in all the essential characteristics of savage life, to any other Indians upon the continent. And at this day [1844] their intrepidity, their general deportment, and their lofty bearing, confirm the accounts which have been given to us. In all the wars upon our borders, until the conclusion of *Wayne's* treaty, they acted a conspicuous part, and their advice in council and conduct in action were worthy of their ancient renown.

THE DELAWARES.

These are the *Lenni-Lenape*, or "original people"—certainly a very ancient people, about whom many large stories, if not absolute fables, have been related. When first known to the whites, they resided chiefly upon the tidewaters of *New Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, and *Delaware*. They early became known to the *Moravian* missionaries, who labored among them with exemplary zeal and care, and accompanied them in their migrations to the *Susquehanna*, thence to the Ohio, thence to the *Muskingum*, where the first white settlements, except a trading-post or two, were made upon the present territory of the commonwealth of Ohio, shared in their horrible calamities, went with them thence to *Lake St. Clair* and the neighborhood of *Sandusky*, and remained with them till their pious mission was fulfilled. The unconverted or heathen portion of the tribe, after the removal from Ohio, settled on *White river*, in *Indiana*, which they occupied until transported beyond the *Mississippi*, where they were settled upon a reservation in the southwest part of *Missouri*.

THE OTTAWAS

were faithful adherents and allies of the *Wyandots*, and accompanied them in all their migrations. The celebrated *Pontiac*, hero of the conspiracy against the British garrison at *Detroit* so much exploited in history, was an *Ottawa* chief,

born about 1714. They became much scattered in more recent days, but large bands of them resided upon the Maumee, and their parties occasionally roamed the hunting-grounds of Kentucky.

THE POTTAWATOMIES

were also occasionally seen by the pioneers in these regions. They were not Ohio Indians, but had their habitat in parts of Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. Until they became degraded and degenerate, they were the most popular tribe north of the Ohio, remarkable, even with the Wyandots so near, for their stature, symmetry; and fine personal bearing. Their residence did not extend in this direction beyond the White river of Indiana, but they often penetrated south of the Beautiful river, and were probably the chief instruments in the annoyance of the early settlers about the Falls.

THE KICKAPOOS,

who were also among the "Wabash Indians," were simply a tribe of the powerful Shawnees. This nation was originally separated into twelve tribes, each divided into families known by their "totems," as the Eagle, the Turtle, etc. When the period of white occupancy began here, all the tribes had become extinct or intermingled, except four, of which the Kickapoos formed one. To this day, each of the four sides of their council-house is assigned to one of these tribes. To the Kickapoo division and the family of "the Panther" belonged the eloquent and brave Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet. The Shawnee tongue seems closely related to that of the Kickapoos and of some other Northern tribes.

THE WEAS

were an insignificant band, sometimes called the Newcalenons, whose habitat was upon the small river which bears their name in Western Indiana. They were allied to the Miamis, with whom they long lived. When they crossed the Mississippi, their number scarcely reached four hundred. General Scott's expedition from Kentucky, in 1791, was specially directed against this tribe.

THE CHICKASAWS.

The only great Southern tribe with which this history need deal, is the Chickasaws, who held the entire tract of the Kentucky country west of the Tennessee to the Mississippi.

The Chickasaws formed one of a number of Indian nations found by the whites in the southernmost States east of the Mississippi river in the early part of the last century. The Uchees, with the Lower, Middle, and Upper Creeks, constituted the formidable Muscogee confederacy; the other tribes were the Seminoles, the Cherokees, the Choctaws, the Natchez, the Yemasees, and the Chickasaws. The last-named are described by Captain Romans, in his Concise Natural History of East and West Florida, published at New York in 1775, as a fierce, cruel, insolent, and haughty race, corrupt in morals, filthy in discourse, lazy, powerful, and well-made, expert swimmers, good warriors, and excellent hunters. He contrasts them unfavorably with the Choctaws, whom he praises as a nation of farmers, inclined to peace and industry. The Chickasaws about this time lived on the left bank of the Savannah river, opposite Augusta.

The following facts concerning the Chickasaws are derived chiefly from the first volume of Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft's great report to the Government of information respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States. They are full of interest, and their sources give them authority and permanent value.

The traditional origin and history of this branch of the Appalachian family is retained by the tribe, in their later homes west of the Mississippi. Their old men tell the tale thus: They came from the west, and a part of their tribe remained behind. When about to start Eastward they were provided with a large dog as a guard and a pole as a guide. The former would give them notice whenever an enemy was at hand, and thus enable them to make their arrangements to receive them. The pole they would plant in the ground every night, and the next morning they would look at it and go in the direction it leaned. (Mr. Schoolcraft says this allegory of the dog and pole probably reveals the faith of this people in an ancient prophet, or seer, under whose guidance they migrated.) They continued their journey in this way until they crossed the great Mississippi river, and, on the waters of the Alabama river, arrived in the country about where Huntsville, Alabama, now is. There the pole was unsettled for several days, but finally it settled and pointed in a southwest

direction. They then started on that course, planting the pole every night, until they got to what is called the Chickasaw Old Fields, where the pole stood perfectly erect. All then came to the conclusion that that was the promised land, and there they accordingly remained until they emigrated west of the State of Arkansas in the years 1837 and 1838.

While the pole was in an unsettled situation, a part of their tribe moved further eastward and got with the Creek Indians; but so soon as a majority of the tribe settled at the Old Fields, they sent for the party that had gone on east, who answered that they were very tired and would rest where they were a while. This clan was called Cushe-tah. They have never joined the present tribe, but they always remained as friends until they had intercourse with the whites; then they became a separate nation. The great dog was lost in the Mississippi, and they always believed that the dog had got into a large sink-hole and there remained; the Chickasaws said they could hear the dog howl just before the evening came. Whenever any of their warriors get scalps, they give them to the boys to go and throw them into the sink where the dog was. After throwing the scalps, the boys would run off in great fright, and if one should fall in running off, the Chickasaws were certain he would be killed or taken prisoner by their enemies. Some of the half-breeds, and nearly all of the full-bloods, now believe it.

In traveling from the West to the East, they have no recollection of crossing any large water-course except the Mississippi river. During this exodus they had enemies on all sides, and had to fight their way through, but they cannot give the names of the people they fought with while traveling. They were informed, when they left the West, that they might look for whites; that they would come from the East; and that they were to be on their guard and to avoid the whites, lest they should bring all manner of vice among them.

After their settlement in Mississippi, they had several wars, all defensive. They fought with the Choctaws, and came off victorious; with the Creeks, and killed several hundred of them and drove them off; they fought the Cherokees, Kickapoos, Osages, and several other tribes of Indians, all of whom they whipped. The ex-

pedition of De Soto passed through their country, had sharp conflicts with them, and occupied for a time one of their deserted towns, which the Chickasaws finally burned over their heads in a night attack, destroying all the hogs that were being driven along, many horses, and other property. A large number of French landed once at the Chickasaw Bluff, where Memphis now is, and made an attack upon this tribe, as their traditions relate, but were beaten off with great loss. At one time a large body of Creeks came to the Chickasaw country to kill them off and take their lands. The Indians knew of their coming and built a fort, assisted by Captain David Smith and a party of Tennesseans. The Creeks came on, but few of them returned to their own land to tell the tale of disaster.

Until the nation removed to the west of the Mississippi, it had a king, who is recognized by name in the treaty made by General Jackson in 1819. The Indian title was Minko, and there was a clan or family by that name from which the king was taken. He was hereditary through the female side. Since the migration the tribe has elected chiefs from different families or bands.

The highest clan next to Minko is the Sho-wa. The next chief to the king was out of their clan. The next is Co-ish-to, second chief out of this clan. The next is Oush-pe-ne. The next is Un-ne; and the lowest clan is called Hus-co-na. Runners and waiters are taken from this family. When the chiefs thought it necessary to hold a council, they went to the king and requested him to call one. He would then send one of his runners out to inform the people that a council would be held at such a time and place. When they convened, the king would take his seat. The runners then placed each chief in his proper place. All the talking and business was done by the chiefs. If they passed a law they informed the king of it. If he consented to it, it was a law; if he refused, the chiefs could make it a law if every chief was in favor of it. If one chief refused to give his consent, the law was lost.

These Indians have no tradition concerning the large mounds in Mississippi; they do not know whether they are natural or artificial. They found them when they first entered the country, and called them "navels," from the notion that

the Mississippi was the center of the earth and the mounds were as the navel of a man in the center of his body.

Beyond the Mississippi, the Chickasaws made an agreement with the Choctaws, by which they agreed to live under the Choctaw laws, in a republican form of government. They elect a chief every four years, and captains once in two years. Judges are elected by the general council. The chiefs and captains in council make all appropriations for any of the purposes of the Chickasaws. The Choctaws have no control of their financial affairs, nor they of those of the Choctaws. Mr. Schoolcraft, writing in 1850, says that, under the new government, they had improved more in the last five years than they had in the preceding twenty years. They had then in progress a large manual-labor academy, and had provided for two more, one for males and one for females. The Chickasaw district lay north of Red river, was about two hundred and twenty-five by one hundred and fifty miles in length and breadth, being large enough for two such tribes, and was esteemed well adapted to all their wants. Mr. Schoolcraft concludes his account as follows :

The funds of the Chickasaws, in the hands of the Government, for lands ceded to the United States, are ample for the purposes of educating every member of the tribe, and of making the most liberal provision for their advancement in agriculture and the arts. Possessing the fee of a fertile and well-watered territorial area of thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty square miles, over which they are guaranteed in the sovereignty, with an enlightened chieftaincy, a practical representative and elective system, and a people recognizing the value of labor, it would be difficult to imagine a condition of things more favorable to their rapid progress in all the elements of civilization, self-government, and permanent prosperity.

The total number of the tribe at this time, in the Indian Territory and elsewhere, was about five thousand.

Mr. Bartram, in his book of Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, etc., published in London in 1792, makes the following remarks on the physical characteristics of the Southern Indians, including the Chickasaws :

The males of the Cherokees, Muscogulgees, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and confederate tribes of the Creeks, are tall, erect, and moderately robust; their limbs well shaped, so as generally to form a perfect human figure; their features regular and countenance open, dignified, and placid, yet the forehead and brow so formed as to strike you instantly with heroism and bravery; the eye, though rather small, active and full of fire; the iris always black, and the

nose commonly inclining to the aquiline. Their countenance and actions exhibit an air of magnanimity, superiority, and independence. Their complexion of a reddish brown or copper color; their hair long, lank, coarse, and black as a raven, and reflecting the like lustre at different exposures to the light.

The Muscogulgee women, though remarkably short of stature, are well formed; their visage round, features regular and beautiful, the brow high and arched; the eyes large, black, and languishing, expressive of modesty, diffidence, and bashfulness; these charms are their defensive and offensive weapons, and they know very well how to play them off, and under cover of these alluring graces are concealed the most subtle artifices. They are, however, loving and affectionate; they are, I believe, the smallest race of women yet known, seldom above five feet high, and I believe the greater number never arrive to that stature; their hands and feet not larger than those of Europeans of nine or ten years of age; yet the men are of gigantic stature, a full size larger than Europeans, many of them above six feet, and few under that, or five feet eight or ten inches. Their complexion is much darker than any of the tribes to the north of them, that I have seen. This description will, I believe, comprehend the Muscogulgees, their confederates, the Choctaws, and I believe the Chickasaws (though I have never seen their women), excepting some bands of the Seminoles, Uches, and Savannucas, who are rather taller and slenderer, and their complexion brighter.

With these citations we conclude the account of the Indians who kept Kentucky for generations as a hunting-ground and field for war, and proceed to give some account of the relinquishment of their claims to the white man.

THE INDIAN TREATIES.

The Iroquois, or Six Nations, although not in actual occupation of the Kentucky country during the last century, had some sort of shadowy claim upon it, which they assumed to grant by treaty, and upon which the English found it convenient to base their claims, as against the French claim by right of discovery. In 1684, and again in 1701, the Six Nations had formally put themselves under the protection of England; and in 1726, September 14th, a deed was made by the chiefs conveying all their lands to the Crown in trust, "to be protected and defended by his Majesty, to be for the use of the grantors and their heirs."

In June, 1744, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, when the savages had been well plied with liquor, they were induced to sign a treaty by virtue of which they should recognize the king's right to all lands that are, or by his Majesty's appointment shall be, within the colony of Virginia—a remarkable grant, truly, and one under which tracts of indefinite greatness might have been claimed.

On the 9th of June, 1752, the commissioners of Virginia met the Indians of some other tribes, probably the Twightwees, or Miamis, at Logstown, below Pittsburg, and a few days afterwards obtained a ratification of the Lancaster treaty and a guarantee that the Indians would not disturb settlements southeast of the Ohio.

In September, 1753, William Fairfax, of Virginia, made another treaty at Winchester, the particulars of which have never been disclosed. The iniquity of the Lancaster and Logstown conventions and of appliances by which they were obtained, is manifest from the fact that Fairfax is known to have endorsed upon the treaty that such was the feeling among the Indians that he had not dared to mention to them either of these. A more satisfactory interview occurred at Carlisle the next month, between the representatives of the leading tribes and commissioners of Pennsylvania, of whom one was Benjamin Franklin.

October 24, 1768, an important congress of white and Indian deputies met at Fort Stanwix, in Western New York, during which a treaty was made whereby the Indians agreed that the south line of their territories should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (Tennessee) river, running thence up the Ohio and Alleghany rivers to Kittaning, thence across to the Susquehanna, etc. Thus the whole country south of the Ohio and the Alleghany, to which the Six Nations had any claim, was transferred to the British. The Delawares and the Shawnees were also in the congress at Fort Stanwix, and were equally bound by it with the Six Nations, as regards the Kentucky region and all other lands granted by it. The Shawnee and Delaware deputies, however, did not sign the treaty; but the chiefs of the Six Nations undertook to bind them also as "their allies and dependents," together with the Mingoos of Ohio. It was expressly agreed that no claim should ever be made by the whites upon the basis of previous treaties, as those of Lancaster and Logstown. Upon the Fort Stanwix treaty, for the most part, rested the English title by purchase to Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Kentucky. True, the Cherokees had an interest in the Kentucky lands, which was recognized in 1770 by the treaty of Lochaber, and the right of the Southern Indians to those north and east of the Kentucky river was bought

by one Colonel Donaldson about that time. The arrangement at Fort Stanwix, however, finally prevailed, although the Shawnees and other Ohio tribes held it in contempt, and made fierce raids upon the settlers south as well as north of the Ohio, on account of the invasion of their favorite hunting-grounds.

Another treaty was made with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix October 22, 1784, by which the western boundary of their lands was fixed, not reaching beyond the Pennsylvania line, and all claims to the country west of their line were surrendered to the United States, which had now achieved their independence. This treaty was confirmed by the Iroquois, in the important convention with General Harmar at the Muskingum settlement, or Fort Harmar, January 9, 1789.

Between the two former meetings and treaties, January 21, 1785, a convention was held at Fort McIntosh, between Generals George Rogers Clark and Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, commissioners on behalf of the United States Government, with Western Indians alone—the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas, and Ottawas. By the treaty then concluded, a reservation was made to the Wyandots, Delawares, and Ottawas, of a large tract in Central and Northern Ohio, the Indians acknowledging "the lands east, south and west of the lines described in the third article, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same, to belong to the United States; and none of their tribes shall presume to settle upon the same, or any part of it." This treaty was also confirmed and extended by the Muskingum arrangement in January, 1789. The Wabash tribes had not, however, been bound by this or any other treaty, and continued their attacks upon the Kentucky settlements and voyagers on the Ohio, until pacificated by the victory of Wayne in 1794 and the treaty of Greenville the next year, in which the Wabash Indians participated.

JACKSON'S PURCHASE.

The entire western part of the State of Kentucky, between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, recognized as belonging to the Chickasaw tribe, was ceded to the United States by treaty October 19, 1818, made by Generals Andrew Jackson and Isaac Shelby, commissioners on behalf of the Government, and Chiunnby, king of the Chickasaw Nation, Teshnamigo, James

Brown, and others, chiefs, and Colonel George Gilbert, Major William Glover, Coweamarhlar, and other military leaders of the tribe. The "treaty-ground, east of Old Town," as mentioned just before the signatures, is in Monroe county, Mississippi, on the Tombigbee river, about ten miles from Aberdeen, on the road to Cotton Gin. The commissioners and their staff occupied a spot beneath the spreading branches of a magnificent oak, which was standing many years later, and was locally quite celebrated. By the second article of the treaty the Indians bound their nation to cede to the United States, with the exception of a small reservation, "all claim or title which the said Nation has to the land lying north of the south boundary of the State of Tennessee, which is bounded south by the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, and which lands, hereby ceded, lie within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the Tennessee river, about thirty five miles, by water, below Colonel George Colbert's ferry, where the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the same; thence due west with said degree of north latitude, to where it cuts the Mississippi river at or near the Chickasaw Bluffs; thence up the said Mississippi river to the mouth of the Ohio; thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of Tennessee river; thence up the Tennessee to the place of beginning."

This ceded all the Indian lands in Western Kentucky. The consideration agreed upon was \$20,000 per annum, for fifteen successive years, with various smaller sums paid to the chiefs and the Nation, on sundry accounts.

At the time this treaty was signed, there remained of the Chickasaw tribe, according to the Report of the Rev. Dr. Jedidiah Morse, the celebrated geographer, to the Secretary of War, but three thousand six hundred and twenty-five souls. They were in the singular proportion of four males to one female, which inequality, says Dr. Morse, "is attributed to the practice of polygamy, which is general in this tribe." He remarks further:

The Chickasaws have always been warm friends of the United States, and are distinguished for their hospitality. Some of the chiefs are half-breed, men of sense, possess numerous negro slaves, and annually sell several hundred cattle and hogs. The nation resides in eight towns, and, like their neighbors, are considerably advanced in civilization. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have in contemplation the speedy establishment of a mission

among these Indians, preparations for which are already made. This is done at the earnest solicitation of the nation.

THE FORTIFIED STATIONS.

Long before the Kentucky country was cleared of Indians and Indian titles, however, it was necessary for the white man to wage long and desperate wars with his red-browed brother. Prominent among the means of defense adopted by the settlers was the fortified station, which took various forms, as may be seen by the following extract from Doddridge's Notes:

The forts in which the inhabitants took refuge from the fury of the savages, consisted of cabins, block-houses, and stockades. A range of the former commonly formed at least one side of the fort. Divisions or partitions of logs separated the cabins from each other. The walls on the outside were ten or twelve feet high, the slope of the roof being invariably inward. A few of these cabins had puncheon floors, but the greater part were earthen.

The block-houses were built at the angles of the fort. They projected about two feet beyond the outer walls of the cabins and stockades. Their upper stories were about eighteen inches every way larger in dimensions than the under one, leaving an opening at the commencement of the second story to prevent the enemy from making a lodgment under their walls. A large folding-gate made of thick slabs closed the fort on the side nearest the spring. The stockades, cabins, and block-house walls were furnished with ports at proper heights and distances. The entire extent of the outer wall was made bullet-proof. The whole of this work was made without the aid of a single nail or spike of iron, which articles were not to be had.

Mr. Collins, in the invaluable Dictionary of the Stations and Early Settlements in Kentucky, prefixed to the second volume of his History, enumerates the following stations in Jefferson county:

Floyd's station, first located at the mouth of Beargrass, creek, in Louisville, near the present foot of Third street; built by Colonel John Floyd.

Another Floyd's station, on the Middle fork of Beargrass six miles from the Falls; planted by Colonel John Floyd in 1775.

A Sturgus's station, on Harrod's Trace, settled in 1783; also Sturgus's station, "in or before 1784"—perhaps the same.

The Dutch station, on Beargrass creek, 1780.

Hogland's station, on Beargrass, 1780.

Kellar's station, before 1780.

Moses Kuykendall's station, on the Beargrass, 1782.

Linn's station, on the Beargrass, about ten miles from the Falls.

Middle station, before 1787.

New Holland, before 1784.

Poplar Level, before 1784.

Spring station, in 1784.

Sullivan's old station, on the Bardstown road, five miles southeast of Louisville, before 1780.

Sullivan's new station, before 1784.

Mr. Collins finds six stations on the waters of

the Beargrass in 1780, with a population, including Louisville, of six hundred.

Dr. McMurtrie says that in the fall of 1779 and the spring of 1780 seven stations were settled on the Beargrass.

Some of these stations will be more definitely located, and their story more fully told, in subsequent chapters.

Armstrong station stood at the mouth of Bull creek, on the north side of the Ohio, just opposite the Eighteen-mile Island bar and the Grassy Flats, eighteen miles above Louisville. Here the block-house was erected, at some time between 1786 and 1790, by Colonel John Armstrong, where the river was fordable, in order to prevent the Indians from crossing and making raids into Kentucky.

MANY TRAGIC INCIDENTS

are related of this part of the Dark and Bloody Ground, during the era of conflict for supremacy. We give a number of these below, collected from various sources, and others will be related in future chapters. Some of them, it will be observed, are intimately associated with the fortified stations.

COLONEL FLOYD'S ADVENTURE.

One of the most interesting tales of the Indian period, concerning one of the most famous of the pioneer heroes of this region, who had himself a fortified station on the Middle fork of Beargrass, only six miles from Louisville, is thus related in the first edition of Marshall's History of Kentucky:

In April (1781) a station settled by Squire Boone, near where Shelbyville now stands, became alarmed by the appearance of Indians, and after some consultation among the people they determined to remove to Beargrass. In executing this resolution, men, women, and children, encumbered with household goods and cattle, were overtaken on the road near Long Run by a large party of Indians, attacked, defeated with considerable loss and general dispersion. Intelligence of this disaster reaching Colonel John Floyd, he in great haste raised a company of twenty-five men and repaired toward the scene of the late encounter, intent upon administering relief to the sufferers and chastisement to the enemy; and notwithstanding he divided his party and proceeded with considerable caution, such was the address of the Indians and the nature of the country that he fell into an ambuscade and was defeated with the loss of half his men, who, it was said, killed nine or ten of the Indians. The Indians are believed to have been three times the number of Colonel Floyd's party. The colonel narrowly escaped with the assistance of Captain Samuel Wells, who, seeing him on foot pursued by the enemy, mounted him on his own horse and fled by his side to support him. The conduct of Captain Wells was

the more magnanimous, inasmuch as he and Colonel Floyd were not friends at the time. This service, however, was of a nature to subdue all existing animosities, nor was it bestowed on an unworthy object. No man knew better than Floyd how to regard so gallant and disinterested an action. He lived and died the friend of Wells.

A few years ago a monument was erected and dedicated to the memory of the slain in the sad disaster. The end of the brave Colonel came no great while after. It is thus told in the entertaining pages of Mr. Collins:

On April 12, 1783, Colonel Floyd and his brother Charles, not suspecting any ambush or danger from the Indians—for there had recently been serious trouble with them, and they were supposed to have retreated to a safe distance—were riding together, some miles from Floyd's station, when they were fired upon, and the former mortally wounded. He was dressed in his wedding coat, of scarlet cloth, and was thus a prominent mark. His brother, abandoning his own horse, which was wounded, sprang up behind his saddle, and putting his arms around the colonel, took the reins and rode off with the wounded man to his home, where he died in a few hours. Colonel Floyd had a remarkable horse that he usually rode, which had the singular instinct of knowing when Indians were near, and always gave to his rider the sign of their presence. He remarked to his brother, "Charles, if I had been riding Pompey to-day this would not have happened."

A TALE OF THE SALT LICKS.

The following narrative is from the account of Mr. William Russell, as found in Bogart's work on Daniel Boone and the Hunters of Kentucky:

It is more than fifty years since salt was made at Bullitt's lick. The Indians resorted there, and combined their hunting expeditions with a pursuit which, however useful, was not at all to their liking, distinguished as they were for their aversion to be classed among the producing classes—the manufacture of salt. There were guides to these salt-licks, which told even the Indian where they were to be found—the buffalo and the deer. There was vast difficulty, of course, in procuring the salt from the eastward, and the settlers soon congregated around the lick; for all were not so self-denying as the bold old hunter Boone, who could pass his months without either salt or sugar.

There were scenes in those salt-works to which Syracuse and Craoc are strangers. The hunters divided; part of them worked at the boiling, and part hunted to supply the forest table; and—a characteristic of the insecurity of their position—the remainder served as an advance guard. The crystals cost the settlers such price as made salt more precious than gold. The Indian hated to see the white man thus engaged—not but that he liked well to see the heavy hand of labor on the whites; but it seemed like an invasion of the rights of the owner of the soil, and the very industry of the settlers was a perpetual reproach. It was part of the arts which he used, and before the exercise of which the Indian felt himself fading away. So, when the work was busy, when the furnaces glowed and the tramp of the laboring man was all around, when the manufacturer, and the hunter, and guard were all on the alert, the Indian crept behind the trees, and thirsted for the opportunity to send the shots of his warriors' rifles among the groups below; and they would

have been hurled there but for the fact he knew so well, that the vengeance of the hunter would be rapid and certain.

There is a knot there which bears the name of Cabre's knot, and it is associated with a thrilling incident. There was all the glare and bustle of a busy working time. The light of the furnaces shone through the forest. The Indian saw, and was enraged at the spectacle. Cabre was bound in a chestnut oak, the Indians intending to burn him in sight of the lick itself—it might be so that the sacrifice could in reality be seen, and yet not its nature detected till assistance was too late. The Indians had collected their fagots from the pitch-pine, and while every preparation for the horror was making, some oxen, grazing on the hill, moved through the thicket. The Indians mistook the sound for that of an approach of a rescue-party of the whites. They hastened to hide themselves in an opposite thicket, and Cabre, slipping off the cords that bound him, darted through the darkness and escaped. There was new life among those salt-boilers when that panting fugitive arrived among them, and the ladle was exchanged for the rifle instantly. They who had met to destroy became the object of pursuit, and the trail was struck and followed until they reached the Ohio river.

BLAND BALLARD A CAPTIVE.

The following incident was related of Captain Bland Ballard, one of the most noted officers of General Clark's expeditions, in the address of Colonel Humphrey Marshall, upon the occasion of the re-interment of the remains of Scott, Barry, and Ballard, in the cemetery at Frankfort, November 8, 1854. Said the eloquent orator:

On one occasion, while scouting alone some five miles beyond the Ohio, near the Falls, he was taken prisoner by a party of savages and marched to their village, some thirty miles in the interior. The next day after his arrival, while the Indians were engaged in racing with horses they had stolen from the settlements, Ballard availed himself of a favorable moment to spring on the back of a fleet horse in the Indian camp and to fly for his life. The Indians gave immediate pursuit, but Ballard eluded them, and reached Louisville in safety. The noble steed was ridden to death; the skill of the woodsman baffled the subtle sons of the forest, and, dashing into the broad Ohio, Ballard accomplished his freedom.

The story is thus told, with some additional details, by the venerable Dr. C. C. Graham, of Louisville, in a sketch of the life and services of Mr. Ballard, in the Louisville Monthly Magazine for January, 1879:

During the period he was a spy for General Clark, he was taken prisoner by five Indians on the other side of the Ohio, a few miles above Louisville, and conducted to an encampment twenty-five miles from the river. The Indians treated him comparatively well, for though they kept him with a guard, they did not tie him. On the next day after his arrival at the encampment the Indians were engaged in horse-racing. In the evening two very old warriors were to have a race, which attracted the attention of all the Indians, and his guard left him a few steps to see how the race would terminate. Near him stood a fine black horse, which the Indians had recently stolen from Beargrass, and while the

attention of the Indians was attracted in a different direction, Ballard mounted this horse and had a race indeed. They pursued him nearly to the river, but he escaped, though the horse died soon after he reached the station. This was the only instance, with the exception of that at the river Raisin, that he was a prisoner.

Another anecdote, which has somewhat closer relation to the Falls cities, is given in this entertaining essay:

When not engaged in regular campaign as a soldier, he served as hunter and spy for General Clark, who was stationed at Louisville, and in this service he continued two years and a half. During this time he had several rencounters with the Indians. One of these occurred just below Louisville. He had been sent in his character as spy to explore the Ohio, from the mouth of Salt river, and from thence up to what is now the town of Westport. On his way down the river, when six or eight miles below the Falls, he heard a noise on the Indiana shore. He immediately concealed himself in the bushes, and when the fog had sufficiently scattered to permit him to see, he saw a canoe occupied with three Indians approaching the Kentucky shore. When they had approached within range, he fired and killed one. The other two jumped overboard and endeavored to get their canoe in deep water; but before they could succeed he killed a second, and finally the third. Upon reporting his morning's work to General Clark, a detachment was sent down, who found the three dead Indians and buried them. For this service General Clark gave him a linen shirt and some other small presents. This shirt was the only shirt he had for several years, except those made of batten. Of this shirt the pioneer hero was justly proud.

Another anecdote of Ballard, which properly belongs to Jefferson county annals, is narrated by Dr. Graham:

At the time of the defeat on Long run, he was living at Lyon's Station, on Beargrass, and came up to assist some families in moving from 'Squire Boone's station, near the present town of Shelbyville. The people of this station had become alarmed at the numerous Indian signs in the country, and had determined to remove to the stronger stations on the Beargrass. They proceeded safely until they arrived near Long run, when they were attacked in front and rear by the Indians, who fired their rifles and then rushed on them with their tomahawks. Some few of the men ran at the first fire; of the other some succeeded in saving part of their families, or died with them after a brave resistance. The subject of this sketch, after assisting several of the women on horseback, who had been thrown on the first onset, during which he had several single-handed combats with the Indians, and seeing the party about to be defeated, he succeeded in getting outside of the Indian lines, when he used his rifle with some effect, until he saw they were totally routed. He then started for the station, pursued by the Indians, and, on stopping at Floyd's fork, in the bushes on the bank, he saw an Indian on horseback, pursuing the fugitives, ride into the creek. As he ascended the bank, near to where Ballard stood, he shot the Indian, caught the horse, and made good his escape to the station. Many were killed, the number not being recollected; some were taken prisoners, and some escaped to the station. The pioneers afterwards learned from the prisoners taken that the Indians were marching to attack the station the whites had deserted, but, learning from their

spies that they were moving, the Indians turned from the head of Bullskin and marched in the direction of Long run.

The news of the defeat induced Colonel Floyd to raise a party of thirty-seven men, with the intention of chastising the Indians. Floyd commanded one division and Captain Holden the other, Ballard being with the latter. They proceeded with great caution, but did not discern the Indians until they received their fire, which killed or mortally wounded sixteen of their men. Notwithstanding their loss, the party under Floyd maintained their ground and fought bravely until they were overpowered by three times their number, who appealed to the tomahawk. The retreat was completed, however, without much further loss. This occasion has been rendered memorable by the magnanimous gallantry of young Wells (afterwards the Colonel Wells of Tippecanoe), who saved the life of Floyd, his personal enemy, by the timely offer of his horse, at a moment when the Indians were near Floyd, who was retreating on foot and nearly exhausted.

This famous Indian fighter, Captain Bland W. Ballard, was uncle to the Hon. Bland Ballard, late judge of the United States court for the District of Kentucky, who died in Louisville in 1879.

THE ROWAN PARTY ATTACKED.

The following narrative is from Collins:

In the latter part of April, 1784, the father of the late Judge Rowan, with his family and five other families, set out from Louisville in flat-bottomed boats, for the Long Falls of Greene river. The intention was to descend the Ohio river to the mouth of Greene river, and ascend that river to the place of destination. At that time there were no settlements in Kentucky within one hundred miles of the Long Falls of Green river (afterwards called Vienna). The families were in one boat and their cattle in the other. When the boats had descended the Ohio about one hundred miles, and were near the middle of it, gliding along very securely, as it was thought, about to o'clock of the night, a prodigious yelling of Indians was heard, some two or three miles below, on the northern shore; and they had floated but a short distance further down the river, when a number of fires were seen on that shore. The yelling continued, and it was concluded that they had captured a boat which had passed these two about mid-day, and were massacring their captives. The two boats were lashed together, and the best practicable arrangements were made for defending them. The men were distributed by Mr. Rowan to the best advantage, in case of an attack—they were seven in number, including himself. The boats were "neared" to the Kentucky shore, with as little noise as possible; but avoided too close an approach to that shore, lest there might be Indians there also. The fires of the Indians were extended along the bank at intervals for half a mile or more, and as the boats reached a point about opposite the central fire they were discovered, and commanded to "come to." All on board remained silent; Mr. Rowan had given strict orders that no one should utter any sound but that of his rifle, and not that until the Indians should come within powder-burning distance. They united in a terrific yell, rushed to their canoes, and gave pursuit. The boats floated on in silence—not an oar was pulled. The Indians approached within less than a hundred yards, with a seeming determination to board. Just at this moment Mrs. Rowan rose from her seat, collected the axes, and placed one by the side of each man, where he stood by his gun, touching him on the knee with the handle of the axe, as she leaned

it up by him against the side of the boat, to let him know it was there, and retired to her seat, retaining a hatchet for herself. The Indians continued hovering in the rear, and yelling, for nearly three miles, when, awed by the inference which they drew from the silence observed on board, they relinquished farther pursuit. None but those who have a practical acquaintance with Indian warfare can form a just idea of the terror which their hideous yelling is calculated to inspire. Judge Rowan, who was then ten years old, states that he could never forget the sensations of that night, or cease to admire the fortitude and composure displayed by his mother on that trying occasion. There were seven men and three boys in the boat, with nine guns in all. Mrs. Rowan, in speaking of the incident afterward, in her calm way said, "We made a providential escape, for which we ought to feel grateful."

MR. BULLITT'S ADVENTURE.

The following is from Mr. Collins's biographical notice of Alexander Scott Bullitt, from whom Bullitt county is named:

In 1784, six years before the father's death, the subject of this sketch emigrated to Kentucky, then a portion of Virginia, and settled on or near the stream called Bullskin, in what is now Shelby county. Here he resided but a few months, being compelled, by the annoyances to which he was subjected by the Indians, to seek a less exposed situation. This he found in Jefferson county, in the neighborhood of Sturgus's station, where he entered and settled upon the tract of land on which he continued to reside until his death. In the fall of 1785, he married the daughter of Colonel W. Christian, who had removed from Virginia the preceding spring. In April, 1786, Colonel Christian with a party of eight or ten men pursued a small body of Indians, who had been committing depredations on the property of the settlers in the neighborhood of Sturgus's station. Two of the Indians were overtaken about a mile north of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and finding escape impossible, they turned upon their pursuers, and one of them fired at Colonel Christian, who was foremost in the pursuit, and mortally wounded him. Next to Colonel Christian was the subject of this sketch and Colonel John O'Bannon, who fired simultaneously, bringing both Indians to the ground. Under the impression that the Indians were both dead, a man by the name of Kelly incautiously approached them, when one of them who, though mortally wounded, still retained some strength and all his thirst for blood, raised himself to his knees, and fired with the rifle which had not been discharged, killed Kelly, fell back and expired.

THE FAMOUS LANCASTER STORY.

In Bishop Spalding's valuable book of Early Sketches of Catholic Missions in Kentucky, the misfortunes of John Lancaster and his companions, at the hands of the savages, are well told. The four were bound from Maysville to Louisville in a flat-boat. On the 8th of May, 1788, near the mouth of one of the Miami rivers, the party was captured. Lancaster alone escaped, and after much toil and danger succeeded in reaching the Kentucky shore. We extract the

remainder of the story, which lies directly within the field of this history.

After resting a short time, he determined to float down the river to the station at the Falls, which he estimated was between twenty and thirty miles distant. Accordingly, he made a small raft, by tying two trees together with bark, on which he placed himself, with a pole for an oar. When a little above Eighteen-mile Island, he heard the sharp report of a rifle, when, thinking that his pursuers had overtaken him, he crouched down on his little raft, and concealed himself as best he could. Hearing no other noise, however, he concluded that his alarm was without foundation. But shortly after, a dreadful storm broke upon the river; night had already closed in, and he sank exhausted and almost lifeless on his treacherous raft, drenched with the rain, benumbed with cold, and with the terrible apprehension on his mind that he might be precipitated over the Falls during the night.

At break of day he was aroused from his death-like lethargy, by one of the most cheering sounds that ever fell on the ears of a forlorn and lost wanderer—the crowing of a cock—which announced the immediate vicinity of a white settlement. The sound revived him; he collected all his energies for one last effort, and sat upright on his little raft. Soon, in the gray light of the morning, he discovered the cabins of his countrymen, and was enabled to effect a landing at the mouth of Beargrass—the site of the present city of Louisville. He immediately rejoined his friends, and their warm welcome soon made him forget all his past sufferings. He lived for many years to recount his adventures, and died about 1838, surrounded by his children and his children's children.

TWO BOYS SURPRISED AND TAKEN.

From Mr. Casseday's History of Louisville we have the following. The incident occurred in 1784:

Another incident will show the education, even in boyhood, which the nature of the times demanded. Four young lads, two of them named Linn, accompanied by Wells and Brashears, went on a hunting party to a pond about six miles southwest of Louisville. They succeeded well in their sport, having killed, among other game, a small cub bear. While they were assisting the elder Linn to strap the bear on his shoulders, and had laid down their guns, they were surprised by a party of Indians, and hurried over to the White river towns, where they remained in captivity several months. One of the party had in the meantime been carried to another town; and late in the fall the remaining three determined to effect their escape. When night had come they rose quietly, and having stunned the old squaw, in whose hut they were living, by repeated blows with a small axe, they stole out of the lodge and started for Louisville. After daybreak they concealed themselves in a hollow log, where they were frequently passed by the Indians, who were near them everywhere; and at night they resumed their march, guided only by the stars and their knowledge of woodcraft. After several days, during which they subsisted on the game they could procure, they reached the river at Jeffersonville. Arrived here they hallooed for their friends, but did not succeed in making themselves heard. They had, however, no time to lose; the Indians were behind them, and if they were taken they knew their doom. Accordingly, as two of them could not swim, they constructed a raft of the drift-logs about the shore and tied it together with grape-

vines, and the two launched upon it, while Brashears plunged into the water, pushing the raft with one hand and swimming with the other. Before they had arrived at the other shore, and when their raft was in a sinking condition from having taken up so much water, they were rescued from this side, and boats went out and returned them safely to their friends.

THE BATTLE OF THE PUMPKINS.

The following account of the battle of the pumpkins, which occurred in Jefferson county, was communicated to the *American Pioneer* March 25, 1843, by Mr. John McCaddon, then and for many years of Newark, Ohio, but an old Indian fighter of Kentucky. The following is his narrative:

After I returned from the expedition of General George Rogers Clark (1780), as related in the first volume of the *Pioneer*, we had peace with the Indians for about four weeks, when two athletic young men, Jacob and Adam Wickerham, went out to a small lot they had cleared and planted. They filled a bag with pumpkins, and Jacob put it on his shoulder and got over the fence. Adam, on looking around, saw an Indian start up from a place of concealment and run up behind Jacob with his tomahawk in hand. The Indian, finding he was discovered, dropped his weapon and grasped Jacob round the body, who threw the bag of pumpkins back on the Indian, jerked loose and made off at the top of his speed. The Indian picked up his gun and fired, but without effect. During this time another Indian, from outside the fence, ran up toward Adam, who was inside. They coursed along the fence, the Indian being between Adam and the fort. Adam outstripped him, leaped the fence before him, and crossed the Indian's path and ran down a ravine, across which a large tree had fallen, which he leaped. Such is the agility which an Indian chase gave to the pioneers, scarcely believed possible now in this time of peace, wherein there is no such cogent reason for exertion almost above belief. The tree stopped the Indian, who threw his tomahawk, but which, not being well distanced, hit Adam pole foremost on the back, and left a ring as red as blood. In the meantime we in the fort, hearing the shot, were all out in two or three minutes, and the Wickerhams were safe among us. We, with our small force, not more than ten or twelve, visited the battle-field of the pumpkin-bag, but saw nothing more of the Indians that time.

Colonel R. T. Durrett, of Louisville, in his Centennial Address, pronounced May 1, 1880, after relating several of the stories already given, tells the following in addition:

In March, 1781, a party of Indians came near to Louisville and killed Colonel Linn and several other persons. Captain Aguila Whitkaker raised a company of fifteen men and went in pursuit of them. They were trailed to the Falls, and it being supposed that they had crossed the river, Captain Whitkaker and his men took a boat to cross and pursue. They were scarcely out from shore when the Indians, until then concealed on this side of the river, fired upon the boat and killed and wounded nine of the party. The boat put back to the shore, and the Indians were attacked and dispersed.

In the following year [that is, 1785, the year after the Linn, Wells, and Brashears incident] a man named Squires

went out for a hunt in the suburbs of the town. A slight snow was upon the ground, and an Indian tracked him to a sycamore tree near the mouth of Beargrass creek, where Squires had treed a raccoon, and was preparing to secure it. The Indian came suddenly upon Squires at the base of the tree, and then a race began around the tree—the Indian sometimes after Squires and Squires sometimes after the Indian. Finally both became weary of the chase, and each taking at the same time the idea of escape by leaving the tree, the Indian shot off in one direction and Squires in another, much to the satisfaction of both. Neither seeming disposed to renew the treadmill chase around the tree, each pursued the course taken unmolested by the other. The Indian lost his prisoner and Squires lost his raccoon, but both, no doubt, were satisfied with the loss.

In 1793 a party of Indians captured a boy at Eastin's mill, and, by some strange fancy, gave him a scalping-knife, a tomahawk, and a pipe, and turned him loose with this equipment. What use the boy made of his instruments of war and peace in after years is not known.

THE HITES AND THE INDIANS.

Eight miles south of Louisville, on what subsequently became the Bardstown road, Captain Abraham Hite, of Berkeley county, Virginia, a brave soldier of the Revolution, settled in 1782, his brother, Joseph Hite, following the next year, and settling two miles south of him, and their father, Abraham Hite, Sr., joining their colony in 1784. Here they had somewhat numerous encounters with the marauding and murdering savages. The younger Abraham was waylaid by them one day, while going from his house to a neighbor's, and shot through the body, but got away without capture, and, stranger to say, eventually recovered of his wounds. His brother Joseph, while mounting guard over a party of toilers in the field, was fired at by the red men, and severely but not dangerously hurt. Both the brothers, however, bore marks of their injuries to their graves, and both survived for nearly fifty years afterwards.

CHAPTER III.

THE WHITE MAN.

The Discovery of the Ohio—La Salle at the Falls—Biographical Sketch of the Great French Explorer—The Spaniard—The Frenchman Again—The Welshman at the Falls in the Twelfth Century?—The Mound Builders White Men?—The Later Explorers and Voyagers to the Falls—John Howard, the Englishman—Christopher Gist, Prospector for the Ohio Company—Colonel Croghan, the Indian Agent—Captain Harry Gordon, the Surveyor—Then Come the Surveyors.

The first man of European stock, whose face the placid waters of La Belle Riviere gave back, was undoubtedly the daring explorer, the chivalrous Frenchman, Rene Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle. A tradition exists that one Colonel Wood, an Englishman, penetrated from Virginia into the Kentucky wilds in 1654, reaching the Mississippi and discovering several branches of that and the Ohio rivers, with an ultimate view to trade with the Indians. The story is at least a doubtful one, as is also the tale which avers that about 1670 one Captain Bolton (called Bolt or Batt in Collins's History of Kentucky) also journeyed from Virginia through this country to the Mississippi. "Neither statement," says Parkman, the best authority on such subjects, "is improbable; but neither is sustained by sufficient evidence." However these may be, there can now be but little debate over the claim made by La Salle himself, and of late by the historians of his enterprises, that he was the discoverer of the Ohio in the winter of 1669-70 or in the following spring. To this we may add that he was probably the first man to look upon the dense forests of primeval Kentucky, and that his voyages down the river, with equally strong probability, ended at or near the present site of the cities about the Falls of the Ohio.

Robert Cavelier, commonly called La Salle, was born at Rouen, France, in 1643. At an early age he became a Jesuit, and taught one of the schools of that order, but soon abandoned it and went in 1666 to Canada, whither an elder brother, a priest of St. Sulpice, had preceded him. A corporation of these priests, styled the Seminary of St. Sulpice, had become the founders and proprietors of Montreal, and were freely making grants of lands to immigrants, in order to form as soon as possible a bulwark of settlement against the inroads of the Iroquois. A generous offer was made to La Salle by the Su-

perior of the seminary, in the gift of a large tract on the St. Lawrence, at the head of the Lachine rapids, eight or nine miles above Montreal. He accepted the grant, and straightway began its improvement, with such small means as he could command. Soon afterwards, while at Montreal trading in furs, La Salle heard from the Seneca Indians that a great river arose in their country and flowed thence to the sea, which it reached so far away that eight or nine months were required to reach its mouth. It was called the "Ohio," but was evidently confused with the Mississippi and identified in La Salle's mind with the "Great River," which the geographies of that day believed to flow westward to the "Vermilion Sea," or Gulf of California. Determined to discover and explore it, in the hope of finding the much-sought west passage to China, or at least of opening profitable trade with the natives, La Salle went to Quebec to secure for his expedition the approval of Courcelles, Governor of New France. This was soon obtained, and official letters patent were granted in authorization of the scheme, but without the addition of official aid. La Salle had spent all his scanty means in improving the land given him by the Superior of the seminary, and this he was obliged to procure an outfit for his expedition. The priest who had granted it, taking a lively interest in his adventurous plans, bought back the greater part of the tract with its improvements, and the explorer, with two thousand eight hundred livres realized from his sales, procured four canoes and the necessary equipments and supplies, and hired fourteen men for his crew.

The St. Sulpice brethren at the seminary were meanwhile fitting out an expedition for similar purposes; and at Quebec, where some of them had gone to purchase the needful articles for it, they heard of the meditated Ohio exploration from the Governor, who urged upon them the advantage of a union of the two expeditions. La Salle was not wholly pleased with the proposal, which would deprive him of his rightful place as leader, and make him simply an equal associate and co-laborer. Furthermore, he feared trouble between the Sulpitians and the members of the Order of Loyola, or the Jesuits, to which he had formerly belonged, and who already occupied the missionary field in the Northwest.

He could not, however, easily neglect the official suggestion, with its manifest advantages; and the two ventures were presently merged into one. On the 6th of July, 1669, in seven canoes, with twenty-five persons in the party, the expedition started up the St. Lawrence. It was accompanied and guided by a number of Seneca Indians, in two other canoes, who had been visiting La Salle. To their village upon the Genesee, in what is now Western New York, they piloted the white voyagers up the mightier stream and across the broad bosom of Ontario. Here the explorers expected cordial co-operation and aid, but were disappointed, the savages even burning at the stake, in their presence, a captive who was known to be in possession of desired information as to the great river to the southwest.

It was unfortunate that here they were compelled, from ignorance of the native language, to communicate with the Indians through a Jesuit missionary residing at the village. He was thus practically master of the situation, and could color statements from either side at will. The new-comers, not unnaturally, suspected him of being the author of the obstructions here met, since he, in common with his fellows of the order, would be glad to prevent the Sulpitians from establishing themselves in the West. They were obliged to remain at the Indian village an entire month, when, an Iroquois happening to visit them, they learned from him that near the bend of the lake where they lived they could obtain guides into the unknown country which they sought. Accepting his offer of attendance to his lodge, they passed along the south shore of Lake Ontario, and were the first of white men to hear, at the mouth of the Niagara, the thunder of the mighty cataract. At the Iroquois village they were cordially welcomed, and there found a Shawnee prisoner from the Ohio country, who told them that in a six-weeks' journey they could reach the desired river, and that he would guide them to it if set at liberty. The party then prepared to commence the journey, but the Sulpitians, hearing stimulating news of the success of the Jesuit missions at the Northwest, decided to go in that direction, find the Beautiful river, if possible, by that route, and establish their own mission stations in that quarter. The traveler Joliet, returning from the Lake Superior region, under the orders of M.

Talon, Intendant of Canada, called upon them at the Iroquois town, and further excited them by his accounts, the map of the country which he presented them, and his assurance that the natives thereabout were in great need of more missionaries. La Salle warned them of difficulties with the Jesuits, whom he knew only too well; but they nevertheless separated from him and went on their bootless way, as it proved, to the Northwest.

La Salle was just recovering from a severe attack of fever, and felt the abandonment the more keenly in consequence. He was soon able, however, to reorganize his expedition, which he took to Onondaga, and thence was guided to an upper tributary of the Ohio, on whose current he was exultantly borne to the noble expanse of the coveted La Belle Riviere. Down this, too, he went, on and on, through many perils, even to the Falls of the Ohio, where now rise the domes and towers of the Falls cities. There is a tradition that he went further, so far as to the mouth of the great stream; but this statement is not held to be well supported. Some doubt has also been thrown upon the daring explorer's advent at all in the Ohio valley; but this doubt is likewise ill-founded. He himself certainly claims, in a memorial of 1677 to Count Frontenac, that he was the discoverer of the Ohio, and that he passed down it to the Falls. His identical words, in a close translation—but writing of himself in the third person—are as follows:

In the year 1667, and the following, he made sundry journeys at much expense, in which he was the first to discover much of the country to the south of the great lakes, and among others the great river Ohio. He pursued that as far as a very high [*tres haut*] fall in a vast marsh, at the latitude of thirty-seven degrees, after having been swelled by another very large river which flows from the north, and all these waters discharge themselves, to all appearance, into the Gulf of Mexico.

M. Louis Joliet, another of the explorers of New France, and who, as in some sense a rival of La Salle in the race for fame and fortune in the Western wilds, can hardly be accused of too much friendliness for him, yet names the other upon both of his maps of the Mississippi and Lake region as the explorer of the Ohio.*

* Upon Joliet's large map the Ohio is called the "Oua boustikou." In Franquelin's great map of 1684 it is designated as "Fleuve St. Louis, ou Chucagoa, ou Casquinampogamou," while the Alleghany is marked as the "Ohio, ou Oighin."

Another map, probably of 1673, represents the course of the Ohio to a point somewhat below the present site of Louisville, as if it were not then known further, and above it is the inscription: "River Ohio, so called by the Iroquois on account of its beauty, by which the Sieur de la Salle descended." In view of all the evidence, Mr. Parkman says: "That he discovered the Ohio may then be regarded as established; that he descended it to the Mississippi he himself does not pretend, nor is there any reason to believe that he did so."

From the Falls La Salle returned at leisure and alone—his men having refused to go further and abandoning him for the English and Dutch on the Atlantic coast—to the settlements on the St. Lawrence, there to prepare for other and more renowned explorations in the Northwest and South, which were finally and in a very few years, while he was yet in the prime of his powers, to cost him his life. He perished, as is well known, by the hands of assassins upon the plains of Texas, March 19, 1687, at the age of forty-three, but already one of the most famous men of his time. He was but twenty-six years old when he stood here, the first of Europeans to behold the Falls of the Ohio.

THE SPANIARD.

In 1669, according to a work by Governor Dewitt Clinton, quoted in a note to Colonel Stone's Life of Joseph Brant, which is copied without objection into the second volume of *The Olden Time*, a party of twenty-three Spaniards, guided by some Iroquois returning from captivity among the Southern tribes, came up the Mississippi from New Orleans, passed the Falls of the Ohio, and proceeded up this and the Alleghany rivers to Olean Point. Thence they traveled by land to a French colony founded in Western New York three years before, at the request of the Onondagas, where they, together with the villagers, were attacked by the Indians before daybreak on All-Saints day, 1669, and not one left to tell the tale. The Spaniards had been attracted to this region by Indian stories that here was a lake whose bottom was covered with a substance shining and white. The Europeans guessed this to be silver; it was very likely an incrustation of salt in the vicinity of water.

THE FRENCHMAN AGAIN.

In a memorial delivered by the Duc de Mirepoix to the British ministry, May 14, 1755, during a diplomatic correspondence concerning the boundaries of Canada, the noble Duke, in his "remarks concerning the course and territory of the Ohio," which he claimed as a Canadian river, "essentially necessary" to the French for communication with Louisiana, said:

They have frequented it at all times, and with forces. It was also by that river that the detachment of troops passed, who were sent to Louisiana about the year 1739, on account of the war with the Chickasaws.

This force, then, must have passed the Falls of the Ohio, but it may be doubted whether any other mention of it is made in history.

THE WELSHMAN.

Mr. Thomas S. Hinde, an old citizen of Kentucky, neighbor and companion of Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, wrote a letter in his old age from his home in Mount Carmel, Illinois, dated May 30, 1842, to the editor of the American Pioneer, in which is comprised the following startling bit of information:

It is a fact that the Welsh, under Owen ap Zuinch, in the twelfth century, found their way to the Mississippi and as far up the Ohio as the falls of that river at Louisville, where they were cut off by the Indians; others ascended the Mississippi, were either captured or settled with and sunk into Indian habits. Proof: In 1799 six soldiers' skeletons were dug up near Jeffersonville; each skeleton had a breast-plate of brass, cast, with the Welsh coat of arms, the mermaid and harp, with a Latin inscription, in substance, "virtuoso deeds meet their just reward." One of these plates was left by Captain Jonathan Taylor with the late Mr. Hubbard Taylor, of Clark county, Kentucky, and when called for by me, in 1814, for the late Dr. John P. Campbell, of Chillicothe, Ohio, who was preparing notes of the antiquities of the West, by a letter from Hubbard Taylor, Jr. (a relation of mine), now living, I was informed that the breast-plate had been taken to Virginia by a gentleman of that State—I supposed as a matter of curiosity.

Mr. Hinde adduces other "proofs" in support of his theory of the advent of his countrymen here half a millennium before La Salle came; but they are of no local importance, and we do not copy them. This may be added, however:

The Mohawk Indians had a tradition among them, respecting the Welsh and of their having been cut off by the Indians, at the Falls of the Ohio. The late Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who had for many years sought for information on this subject, mentions this fact, and of the Welshmen's bones being found buried on Corn Island; so that Southey, the king's laureate, had some foundation for his Welsh poem.

The story of the Jeffersonville skeletons, we

hardly need add, is purely mythical. It is not probable that any pre-Columbian Welshman was ever at the Falls of the Ohio.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS WHITES.

The Rev. Benjamin F. Brown, in his little work on America Discovered by the Welsh, published at Philadelphia in 1876, making a strong argument for the proposition embodied in his title, quotes Mr. Culloh's Researches on America as affirming of the Western earthworks:

Almost without exception the traditions of the red men ascribe the construction of these works to white men. Some of them belonging to different tribes at the present say that they had understood from their prophets and old men that it had been a tradition among their several nations that the Eastern country and Ohio and Kentucky had once been inhabited by white people, but that they were mostly exterminated at the Falls of Ohio. The red men drove the whites to a small island (Sandy Island) below the rapids, where they were cut to pieces.

This tradition has been more fully related in the previous chapter.

LATER EXPLORERS AND VOYAGERS.

We gladly come back now to more recent times and to authentic traditions.

In 1742 an Englishman named John Howard descended the river in a skin canoe, after crossing the mountains from Virginia. He was undoubtedly at the Falls of the Ohio, went on to the Mississippi, and was there captured by the French, when we lose sight of him. Upon his voyage—which De Hass, author of a History of Western Virginia, seems to think "a vague tradition"—the English based, in part, their claim to the Ohio valley, on the ground of priority of discovery.

Next came Christopher Gist, sent out in September, 1750, by the Ohio company, to "go out to the westward of the great mountains, in order to search out and discover the lands upon the river Ohio down as low as the great falls thereof; and to take an exact account of all the large bodies of good level land, that the company may the better judge where it will be the most convenient to take their grant of five hundred thousand acres." After making his way across the Ohio wilderness to the Great Miami, and down that stream to the great river, he, says the Western Annals, "went as far down the Ohio as the Falls, and was gone seven months." No record of his observations or adventures here has been left.

In 1765 Colonel George Croghan, a deputy or sub-commissioner of Sir William Johnson, the noted Indian agent in the employ of Great Britain, came down the river on a mission to the distant Western Indians, to secure the alliance of the French at the Illinois settlements, and prevent their inciting the savages to war. The following is an extract from his Journal:

June 1st—We arrived within a mile of the Falls of the Ohio, where we encamped, after coming about fifty miles this day.

2d—Early in the morning we embarked, and passed the Falls. The river being very low, we were obliged to lighten our boats, and pass on the north side of the little island which lays in the middle of the river. In general, what is called the Falls here is no more than rapids; and in the least fresh a batteau of any size may come and go on each side without any risk. This day we proceed sixty miles, in the course of which we pass Pigeon river. The country pretty high on each side of the Ohio.

Colonel Croghan pursued his way to the Wabash, where he found a breastwork, made by the Indians, as he supposed. He remained at the mouth of the river the following day, and at day-break the next morning was surprised by a party of Kickapoos and "Musquattimes," who killed five of his party, wounded him and all the rest but three, and carried the survivors off as prisoners. He was released soon after, and accomplished the objects of his mission.

Captain Harry Gordon, an official engineer for the British Government, who passed the rapids July 22, 1766, says in his journal:

Those Falls do not deserve the name, as the stream on the north side has no sudden pitch, but only runs over a ledge of rocks. Several boats passed them in the driest season of the year, unloading half of their freight. They passed on the north side, where the carrying place is three-quarters of a mile; on the southeast side it is about half the distance, and is reckoned the safest passage for those who are acquainted with it, as, during the summer and autumn, the batteaux-men drag their boats over the rock. The fall is about half a mile rapid water, which, however, is passable by wading and dragging the boat against the stream when lowest, and with still greater ease when the water is raised a little.

Within a very few years after this came the voyages of the pioneer surveyors to the Falls, with which we begin the annals of Louisville in subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER IV.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.*

Introduction—His Earlier Life—He Saves Kentucky—The Illinois Campaign—The Ohio Campaign—Clark Never Defeated—Character of His Enemy—Clark never Caught Asleep—"A Shakspeare in His Way"—The General's Death and Burial.

This sketch can give but a faint idea of the courage, energy, capacity, and indomitable tenacity of General George Rogers Clark. The stern and appalling difficulties he encountered assume the wild charm of a startling romance, and had I space for the details of time, place, and circumstances, it would transcend fiction itself. In short, his life was a life of self-reliance and daring deeds that stand pre-eminent above all the heroes that ever lived or led an army. For brave, humane, and high-toned chivalry he was truly pre-eminent. Though daring and fierce to his enemies, his generous and social impulses made him the idol of his friends. Quick to resent an injury, yet prompt to forgive it; fiery in pursuit, yet cool and calculating in action, he never stooped nor shrunk but in wisdom to gain strength for the rebound. Full of generous deeds and native nobility of soul, he was a brave defender of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," the splendid country now called Kentucky.

HIS EARLIER LIFE.

George Rogers Clark was born November 19, 1752, in Albemarle county, Virginia. In early life he was, like Washington, a surveyor, and then a major in the wars of Lord Dunmore against the Canadian, French, and Northern Indians. Hearing much said about the newly discovered world called Kentucky, and the bloody conflict between the white and red men for possession, he determined to see for himself the present condition and future prospect of the disputed land. His arrival in the promised land was in 1775, where he found a few isolated forts in the heart of a vast wilderness claimed by the most savage and warlike people in the world, against whom unaided individual courage, though great, could not prevail. He at once set his plans, and went mentally and bodily into the work; and marvelous was the result.

* From a communication to the Louisville Daily Commercial, February 24, 1878, by the veteran Kentuckian, Dr. Christopher C. Graham, now in his ninety-eighth year.



GEN. CLARK.

HE SAVES KENTUCKY.

Clark, with his bold and penetrating mind, saw but one course to settle the many conflicting claims to the richest region on earth. All the country south of Kentucky river at that time was claimed by the noted Colonel Henderson and the great Transylvania Land company, in which the most influential men of the Union and nobility of England were interested. This claim was by a purchase made by the above company from the Cherokees South, at the treaty of Watauga, while the colony of Virginia claimed the whole region from the Ohio river to the Cumberland mountains, by her purchase from the Delawares and Shawnees, and from other tribes of the Northwest, called the Six Nations, at the celebrated treaty of Fort Stanwix, by Sir William Johnson and his co-English authorities. This rumor of a purchase and lasting peace with the Indians produced a flood of immigration to Kentucky, which caused great alarm among the Six Nations, many of whose chiefs had not been in the treaty, and knew nothing about it; and the Six Nations not being paid according to contract, and being egged on by the British trading-posts, where large prices were paid for Kentucky scalps, all the tribes were about to unite and exterminate the intruders. Clark, seeing the hopeless condition of the early settlers and the danger they were in, determined to put his life at stake in their defense. The powder and lead being well-nigh exhausted, and the forts being widely separated, there was no concert of action; so he called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodsburg station, to send delegates to Virginia to ask for a supply of ammunition, at which convention Gabriel Jones and Clark were appointed commissioners, signed by Harrod and eighty-seven others.

Clark and Jones now set off through a pathless wilderness of three hundred miles, over rugged mountains, on to the seat of government, Williamsburg, and, finding the Legislature adjourned, Jones despaired and gave it up. But not so with Clark, who, with undaunted resolve, went straightway to Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, and implored him to save the people of Kentucky from their threatened destruction. The Governor being sick in bed, gave Clark a letter to the Executive Council, and they declining to take any responsibility, Clark said to

them, in firm and threatening language, that if Virginia did not think Kentucky worth saving, he would apply to a power that was ready, willing, and waiting to save and protect it. The executive council, understanding Clark's stern and independent remarks, granted him the ammunition asked for. Spain at that time controlled the navigation of the Mississippi river, and New Orleans being the only market for Kentucky, many of the leading men of Kentucky, aware of the great commercial advantages Spain offered, preferred the protection of Spain to that of England. Clark, from his penetrating knowledge of human nature, now obtained, as I have said, the ammunition for Kentucky, but found great difficulty in getting it to the different forts in the far-off wilderness. He at last getting it to Pittsburgh fort, was joined by Jones, and improvising a craft, they descended the Ohio, and though fired at frequently by Indians on the shore, they landed near Limestone, took the powder and lead out, set their craft afloat, and hid the treasure in the woods. Jones went to the nearest station, and procuring some ten men, started back to bring in the powder, but was attacked by the Indians and himself and others were killed. Clark, however, kept on to Harrodsburg station, got Kenton and others, brought the treasure safely in, and supplied the different stations with the means of defense.

THE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN.

Clark was always ready to sally out against the invaders of Kentucky, but with quick perception he saw no end to such petty warfare, and that the ax must be laid at the root of the tree; and as there was not sufficient force in Kentucky to invade the savage strongholds and break up the British trading-posts, he again went back to both Virginia and Pennsylvania, through a wilderness of hundreds of miles, and, procuring a hundred and fifty men and boats at Pittsburg fort, came on to the Falls. Being here joined by a few Kentuckians, swelling his army of invasion, he floated on down to a point nearest to Kaskaskia, the then great trading-post of the Canadians, French, and English, and where all the Western tribes resorted. His march was rapid, and the night before his attack he led his men through a tangled forest of thirty miles, and, taking the enemy by surprise, captured them all, ten times

his number. In like manner did he take Kahokia and St. Louis forts, making prisoners of the English officers and sending them to Virginia.

The French traders and missionaries were the first whites to mix and intermarry among the Indians and gain their friendship. The English having taken possession of Canada, sent their officers and traders to those posts where they were not welcomed either by the French or Indians, and Clark, by his inherent knowledge of mind, soon made friends of both French and Indians by pledging exclusive trade for the French traders, and protection to all by the powers of Virginia and Kentucky. Thus, having by his shrewdness accomplished more than many officers with an army of ten thousand men could have done, he swore his newly made friends to their allegiance to Virginia and peace with Kentucky. He left a single officer, with the aid of the inhabitants, to hold the place, and prepared for his march to Fort Vincennes.

Before leaving, he kindly took the French priests and Indian chiefs by the hand, saying to the chiefs: "We are brothers, and in you I have confidence, and if I hear of the English disturbing your command I will bring an army to your defense;" and expressing a hope to meet the priests in heaven, he asked for prayer and departed with his little fragment of an army to attack the British stronghold in the West. He sent spies ahead, one being the noted Colonel Vigo, a Spaniard of St. Louis, and the other an influential chief, to gain the friendship of the French and Indians in the British fortress in advance of the assault. All things being made ready, Clark again plunged into the dark and dismal wilderness, and after marching day and night through rain, sleet, and mud, they came near the Wabash, which being out of its banks, the low flats were for miles inundated and frozen over with ice an inch thick. The shivering men, already being worn down and half-starved, halted, and, gazing in each other's faces with feelings of despair, muttered, "Let us go back;" but seeing their commander with his tomahawk cut a club and black his face with powder, some of which he drank, all eyes were upon him as he turned his face to his command and, with a voice of determination, ordered Colonel Bowman to fall in the rear, and put to death any that might refuse to follow him. In he plunged, waist deep and

sometimes to the chin, breaking the ice as he went, till he came to shallow water, where he halted for the moment to see whether he had lost any of his men; and seeing some of them like to faint, he put the weaker men by the side of the stronger for the next two miles, till they came to trees and bushes which afforded some support. They, at last, getting on higher ground within hearing of the guns of the fort, the enjoyment of fire and rest gave such life and hope to the whole company that when Clark addressed them, with one voice they exclaimed, "We will take the fort or die in the attempt."

One of Clark's spies came to his camp and told him that Colonel Hamilton, the British commander, had knowledge of his approach, but that the French and Indian inhabitants, six hundred in number, were in sympathy with the Americans.

Stop here and think of the wonderful sagacity of Clark. Having already taken three fortresses with numbers more than his command, without the loss of a man, now we see he has laid the foundation for the capture of Fort Vincennes. He marched boldly on, and with the eye of an eagle scanned the ground, marching and countermarching behind high ground where his scant numbers could not be seen, and where one man by hoisting the flag higher might be thought a full company. He, moreover, placed his sharpshooters behind a hillock close to the port-holes of the artillery, and as soon as they opened, a shower of balls cut down the gunners; after which not a man could be got to work the guns. Hamilton, seeing this and that the citizens were against him, was paralyzed by alarm, of which Clark took the advantage, and with pretended feelings of humanity addressed him in the language both of a conqueror and a friend, showing his astonishing insight into human nature. He said to the commander that he was fully able and determined to storm the place, but to save bloodshed and the destruction of property, he was willing simply to hold his men prisoners instead of killing them, and to let himself march out with his side-arms, and that he would send a safeguard with him to Detroit; but if he had to take the place by assault, he would not be responsible for the revengeful consequences; that his army was largely composed of Kentuckians, who had come with frantic and

firm resolve to recover the scalps of their friends, for which he had paid high prices, and if any of them lost their lives in the attempt, he might expect the most excruciating torture. And now this singular epistle, which Clark knew would touch the feeling of self-preservation, soon brought an answer, "Walk in," and thus it is seen that Clark's magic power over the minds of men accomplished more, with but little over a hundred men, without the loss of a single man, than others by brute force could have done with an army of a thousand and the loss of one-half. He now (after sending his British prisoners, eighty in number, off to Fort Pittsburg) organized a colonial government, and, leaving a sufficient force, returned to Louisville and built a fort, where he established his headquarters as Commander in chief of the Northwest.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The four British posts that had furnished the savages with arms and ammunitions of war and paid premiums for scalps being broken up by our noble defender, Kentucky felt safe, and the flood of immigration became great. Kentucky's security, however, did not continue; it was not long till the foe again lurked in every path from fort to fort and house to house, crouched in the cane, and murdered all who passed, till Clark, becoming wearied in his conflicts with them, determined to invade Ohio and desolate their own homes. His voice being as great a charm to his friends as a terror to his enemies, he called for troops, and soon had an army by his side waiting his orders, with which force he defeated the enemy in every pitched battle, and like a tornado swept over their country. Shouts of victory rent the air, and seeing their towns in flames, the savages for the first time felt the power of the white man and begged for peace.

NEVER DEFEATED.

The conflicts that Clark had with the Indians and British from time to time are too numerous for detail, but suffice it to say he was never defeated, even by an enemy of double his number, while other white commanders contending with the same foes, with double their numbers, were defeated with great slaughter. In Braddock's defeat, of twelve hundred men engaged, there were seven hundred and fourteen killed. In St. Clair's defeat, out of fourteen hun-

dred men, eight hundred and ninety were killed and wounded. Braddock's officers were eighty-six in number, of whom sixty-three were slain, himself among them. St. Clair had from eighty-six to ninety officers, of whom sixteen were killed and wounded—a second Braddock's defeat. Harmar's defeats were generally calamitous, and that of the Lower Blue Lick even more distressing, where, out of one hundred and eighty-two who went into the battle, near one-half were killed, seven taken prisoners and tortured in the flames.

This latter little army was composed of the first men in Kentucky, whose loss was not only heart-rending to their families, but fearful to all, as all hope for the lives of the few left had departed with the dead. Isolated and hopeless in the far-off wilderness, surrounded by fiends that sought their lives, what but dread fear could torment them by day and startle their slumbers by hideous shouts at night? Clark, stationed at Louisville, was their only hope left, and he, when he heard of the sad defeats, quickly collected a large force, followed them to their homes, defeated them in every battle, and burnt their towns, to the great joy of Kentucky.

CHARACTER OF HIS ENEMY.

I will only mention a few more of the many calamitous defeats, both in Ohio and Kentucky, to show the kind of men Clark had to contend with, and the contrast of his and other commands. The destruction of Colonel Estill and his command where Mt. Sterling now stands, and the defeat of Captain Holden at the Upper Blue licks, are but drops of blood in the hog-head that was spilt on this once "dark and bloody ground."

I will now indulge in but one more incident, which may be of interest to the reader, to show how the savages tortured their prisoners. When Colonel Crawford was defeated by the Indians in Northern Ohio, he, the almost only one left alive, was, a few days after his capture, put to the torture. They blacked his face that he might know his fate, bound him tight, and kept him long enough to suffer more than death; then they stripped him naked and shot some twenty loads of powder into his body, and having burned down wood to lively coals they put him on them, and piling brush around him quickly

engulfed him in flames. His hair was first burned from his head, his eyes were next burned out, all of which he bore with incredible fortitude, uttering only in low and solemn tones, "The Lord have mercy upon my soul!"—till his tongue was parched beyond utterance and his feet (on which he had walked round upon the coals) were crisped to the bone, when he quietly laid himself down with his face upon the fire, when an old squaw, with a wooden shovel, poured hot embers on his back till life became extinct. Dr. Knight, the surgeon of Crawford's command, was captured with him, and with his own face painted black for execution, witnessed the whole horrid scene. They beat him (as they did Colonel Crawford before his execution) almost to a jelly, and often threw the bloody scalps of his friends in his face, and knocking down a fellow prisoner a squaw cut off his head, which was kicked about and stamped into the ground. Dr. Knight, after great suffering, was saved. I marched over Crawford's battle-ground in our War of 1812, and saw the trees scarred by the balls.

NEVER CAUGHT ASLEEP.

General George Rogers Clark never suffered such a fate, nor did one of his command; he never was caught asleep, but often took his enemy napping, conquering as he went, as he often did, through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, till his name was a terror to the Western tribes. His first arrival in Kentucky was marvelous. Having made his way down the Ohio river, lined on either side with savages that almost daily captured boats and murdered whole families, he landed in a wild and trackless forest, filled with a lurking foe, and alone, without map or guide, traveling over a hundred miles, and crossing deep and dangerous streams, he struck the isolated fortress of Harrodsburg, after which he was seen foremost in the defense of all the interior forts, and then beyond the border in the Far West in bloody conflicts with fearful odds, yet ever victorious. No general ever led an army with more celerity and secrecy, and his battle-cry in the onset was "victory or death, honor or disgrace;" and he invariably led the way. He had the foresight of Napoleon in strategy, the heroism of Caesar in execution, and the wisdom of Scipio Africanus in leading an army

into the enemy's country. His addresses to his men going into battle had much to do with his brilliant victories: "We are now about to engage with a savage and cruel enemy who, if they take you, will torture you in the flames, and better a thousand times to die in battle; but victory being better than either, you can, by a manly and unflinching courage, gain it, when cowardice and confusion will be death to all."

HIS WIDE RENOWN.

The fame of General George Rogers Clark was not confined to Kentucky or the United States, but reached the ears of Napoleon, whose Minister to the United States, the noted Genet, conferred upon him the office of generalissimo, with the title of major-general in the armies of France. Clark was expected to lead an army of Kentuckians to seize upon New Orleans and hold it in the name of France, then at war with Spain; but Spain having shortly ceded Louisiana to France, and Napoleon, about to engage in a war with England, knowing that her fleet would quickly sail for New Orleans, offered the whole of Louisiana, reaching from the Gulf to the head of the Mississippi, and west to the Pacific, for \$15,000,000. So Clark's expedition, in which all Kentucky was ready to embark, was rendered unnecessary by Spain's cession to France and France's cession to the United States.

Monuments have been reared in honor of politicians whose lives were frolic and feasting, while those who have risked their lives a hundred times, and worn themselves out by hardships and privations to save their country from ruin, sleep in their graves forgotten and unthanked by those who now slumber upon their downy beds, unstartled by the Indian's war-whoop, the sharp crack of the rifle, and the cry of distress. Then forget not those who saved your fathers from death, and enabled them to transmit to you the blessings you now enjoy.

The writer lived in those days of sadness and sorrow when our fate seemed certain either by the tomahawk or the torturing flames. Isolated families and forts far apart, two hundred miles from any help; in the midst of a vast wilderness, surrounded by cruel savages that lurked upon every path and crouched around the little forts, total destruction to all without concert and foreign aid was certain. True, we had men as willing

and ready as Clark to meet the foe face to face and hand to hand in bloody conflict, a thing of daily occurrence; but we had no men of Clark's strategic and magic powers of combining and controlling masses. When the reader knows that our war with Great Britain commenced in 1776, and that the colonies beyond the mountains being themselves hard pressed, could afford us no aid, he will see us as we were, in a helpless condition, struggling against fearful odds.

"A SHAKESPEARE IN HIS WAY."

The English immediately and wisely seized the Western trading-posts in order to set the Indians upon the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, and the red men, like the whites, preferring the strong side, listened to the promises of the English to restore to them their homes that Kentuckians had, in violation of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, taken possession of. The Six Nations now determined to join the Southern and Western tribes in the recovery of their common hunting-grounds. Clark, from his unerring knowledge of human nature, kept such spies as Kenton and Ballard on the alert, and finding out that Governor Hamilton, of Fort Vincent, had promised the chiefs that if they would assemble five thousand warriors by the middle of May he would furnish two hundred British soldiers and light artillery to quickly rid Kentucky of every man, woman, and child in it, and to nip this plot in the bud and take them by surprise, Clark (not being able to get sufficient force in Kentucky) made a third trip to Virginia and Pennsylvania, and begged from these colonies (themselves hard pressed) one hundred and seventy-five men, with which he made his winter campaign, wading in mud and ice-water chin deep, and taking Governor Hamilton's stronghold without losing a man. Thus were saved the lives of the parents and grandparents of many now in Louisville, who but for the exertions of General George Rogers Clark, would never have had an existence; and who, in the chase of fortune and the luxuries of life, have no time to visit the grave of one of the greatest military men of this globe; one who accomplished more by his strategy, through a long series of brilliant victories, than Washington did with the aid of a powerful nation or than Jackson did in a single battle behind his breastworks. Clark

was by nature a Shakespeare in his way, and as he was the savior of Kentucky, and aided much in keeping the Indians and British from our mother, Virginia, I say honor to whom honor is due.

General Clark, as is elsewhere related more fully, was the founder of Clarksville, on the Indiana shore, in which his later years were chiefly spent. He died at the residence of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Croghan, at Locust Grove, just above Louisville, February 13, 1818, and was buried upon the place. He was never married, but left somewhat numerous relatives in and about Louisville.

CHAPTER V.

THE FALLS, THE CANAL, AND THE BRIDGES.

"La Belle Riviere"—The Falls of the Ohio—Captain Hutchins's Account of Them—Imlay's Narrative—Espy's Observations—Utilization of the Water-power—Jared Brooks's Map—Modern Proposals and Movements—Improvement of the Falls—The Ship Canal—Early Plans—The Indiana Schemes—The Kentucky Side again—The Company That Built the Work—The Federal Government Takes a Hand—Completed—Mr. Casseday's Description—Subsequent History of the Canal—Notices of Judge Hall and Others—Its Transfer to the United States—Enlargement—The Railway Bridges.

"LA BELLE RIVIERE."

The superb Ohio was well called by the French explorers and geographers the Beautiful river. It flows with gentle, majestic current and broad stream, for nearly a thousand miles, through some of the finest river scenery in the world. Its numerous tributaries drain, for hundreds of miles to the north and to the south, one of the grandest, richest, most fertile valleys on the globe. Its value in the development of the Northwest has been incalculable. Fortunate indeed are the cities and towns that are located by its shores; and doubly fortunate is the county of Jefferson, with a frontage of nearly forty miles upon its amber waters. Without the Ohio, Louisville would hardly have been. Never has the sagacious, unconsciously humorous remark been better illustrated, that Providence always causes the large rivers to flow by the large cities.

THE FALLS OF THE OHIO.

Scarcely a break or ripple occurs in the tranquil flow of the great river, until Louisville is reached. Here an outcrop of limestone from the hidden depths—the same foundation which underlies the Falls cities and the surrounding country on both sides of the river—throws itself boldly across the entire stream, producing, not so much a fall as a rapid, descending for about three miles in the central line of the river, before resuming the usual moderate pace and smoothness of the current. Careful observations have been made of the difference in the stand or height of water at the head and that at the foot of the Falls, at different stages of the river, with the following result:

Rise in feet at head of the Falls.	Corresponding rise at foot of the Falls.	Aggregate ascent of the Falls.
0	0	25¼
1	1 to 2	24¾ to 25¼
2	2½ " 3½	23½ " 24½
3	4¾ " 6	22¾ " 23½
4	7¾ " 8¾	20¾ " 22
5	10¾ " 13¾	17 " 20
6	13¾ " 17¾	14 " 17½
7	19¾ " 22¾	9½ " 13
8	24¾ " 27¾	6 " 9
9	28¾ " 29¾	4½ " 6
10	30¾ " 31¾	3½ " 4½
11	32¾ " 33¾	3 " 3½
12	34 " 34	2½ " 3½
13	35¾ " 36	2½ " 3
14 to 20	2 " 3½
21 " 40½	1½ " 2
4*	1½

* Extreme high flood of 1832.

It is thus seen that the greatest fall, as reckoned between the extreme head and extreme foot of the Falls, is twenty-five feet and three inches, and that the fall steadily diminishes as the river rises, until, long before the unwonted height of the flood of 1832 is reached, the ascent, as compared with the ordinary ascent of the river in the same distance, has become no longer an obstruction to navigation.

It is estimated that three hundred mills and factories might be fully supplied with water-power by the Falls.

Some further account of this remarkable physical feature in the stream will be found in the subjoined descriptions.

CAPTAIN HUTCHINS'S NARRATIVE.

Captain Thomas Hutchins, of Her Majesty's Sixtieth Regiment of Foot, afterwards Geographer of the United States, made careful examinations of the valley of the Ohio, and much of the interior country, about the year 1766, and pub-

lished some years afterward, in London, an invaluable though brief Topographical Description of the regions visited. It contains probably the first plan of the Rapids of the Ohio ever made by a competent hand. From this it may be observed that the map shows no vestige of white settlement on either side as yet. This plan was made, the Captain says, "on the spot in the year 1766." In the text of his book he says:

The Rapids, in a dry season, are difficult to descend with loaded boats or barges, without a good Pilot; it would be advisable therefore for the Bargemen, in such season, rather than run any risk in passing them, to unload part of their cargoes, and reship it when the barges have got through the Rapids. It may, however, be proper to observe that loaded boats in freshes have been easily rowed against the stream (up the Rapids), and that others, by means only of a long sail, have ascended them.

In a dry season the descent of the rapids, in the distance of a mile, is about twelve or fifteen feet, and the passage down would not be difficult except, perhaps, for the following reasons: Two miles above them the River is deep and three-quarters of a mile broad; but the channel is much contracted and does not exceed two hundred and fifty yards in breadth (near three-quarters of the bed of the river, on the southeastern side of it, being filled with a flat Limestone rock, so that in a dry season there is seldom more than six or eight inches' water), it is upon the northern side of the River, and being confined, as above mentioned, the descending waters tumble over the Rapids with a considerable degree of celerity and orce. The channel is of different depths, but nowhere, I think, less than five feet. It is clear, and upon each side of it are large broken rocks, a few inches under water.

The rapids are nearly in Latitude 38° 8'; and the only Indian village (in 1766) on the banks of the Ohio river, between there and Fort Pitt was on the northwest side, seventy-five miles below Pittsburgh, called the Mingo town. It contained sixty families.

IMLAY'S ACCOUNT.

Captain Imlay's Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America, published in various editions about 1793, comprises a brief notice of the Falls and their surroundings, which, as it has some unique remarks in it, seems well worth copying:

The Rapids of the Ohio lie almost seven hundred miles below Pittsburgh and about four hundred above its confluence with the Mississippi. They are occasioned by a ledge of rocks which stretch across the bed of the river from one side to the other, in some places projecting so much that they are visible when the water is not high, and in most places when the river is extremely low. The fall is not more than between four and five feet in the distance of a mile; so that boats of any burthen may pass with safety when there is a flood, but boats coming up the river must unload, which inconvenience may very easily be removed by cutting a canal from the mouth of Beargrass, the upper side of the Rapids, to below the lower reef of rocks, which is not quite two miles, and the country a gentle declivity the whole way.

The situation of the Rapids is truly delightful. The river is full a mile wide, and the fall of water, which is an eternal cascade, appears as if Nature had designed it to show how inimitable and stupendous are her works. Its breadth contributes to its sublimity, and the continual rumbling noise tends to exhilarate the spirits and gives a cheerfulness even to sluggards. The view up the river is terminated, at the distance of four leagues, by an island in its centre, which is contrasted by the plain on the opposite shore, that extends a long way into the country; but the eye receding finds new beauties and ample subject for admiration in the rising hills of Silver creek, which, stretching obliquely to the northwest, proudly rise higher and higher as they extend, until their summits are lost in air. Clarksville on the opposite shore completes the prospect, and from its neighborhood and from the settlements forming upon the officers' land, a few years must afford us a cultivated country to blend appropriate beauty with the charms of the imagination. There lies a small island in the river, about two hundred yards from the eastern shore, between which and the main is a quarry of excellent stone for building, and which in great part is dry the latter part of summer. The banks of the river are never overflowed here, they being fifty feet higher than the bed of the river. There is no doubt but it will soon become a flourishing town; there are already upwards of two hundred good houses built. This town is called Louisville.

JOSIAH ESPY'S OBSERVATIONS.

A graphic and highly interesting description of the Falls, as seen in 1805 by the intelligent traveler, Josiah Espy, then on his tour through Ohio, Kentucky, and the Indiana Territory, is contained in his book of Memorandums, from which we extract as follows:

2nd October, I took a view of the magnificent Falls of the Ohio. The rapids appear to be about a mile long. On the Indiana side, where the great body of the river runs at low water, I could not discover any perpendicular falls. It was not so in the middle and southeast channels, in both of which the extent of the rapids were in a great degree contracted into two nearly perpendicular shoots of about seven feet each, over rocks on which the water has but little effect. At some anterior period the channel on the northwest side, I am induced to believe, was nearly similar; but the great body of water that has been for ages pouring down has gradually worn away the rocks above, thereby increasing the length of the rapid on that side, and diminishing their perpendicular fall. I have no doubt but that the first break of the water here is now much higher up the river than it was originally.

The beach and whole bed of the river for two or three miles here is one continued body of limestone and petrifications. The infinite variety of the latter are equally elegant and astonishing. All kinds of roots, flowers, shells, bones, buffalo horns, buffalo dung, yellow-jacket's nests, etc., are promiscuously seen in every direction on the extensive beach at low water, in perfect form.* I discovered and brought to my lodgings a completely formed petrified wasp's nest, with

the young in it, as natural as when alive. The entire comb is preserved.

Nearly every traveler who subsequently visited this region had his observations to make concerning the Falls; but we have presented the main points of interest in the three examples given. Some notes of the writers, however, will be found in the annals of Louisville hereafter. One of them, an English traveler named Asle, actually averred that he could hear the roaring of the Falls when still fifteen miles distant!

THE UTILIZATION

of the splendid water-power which for ages had been expending itself unused at the Falls very soon engaged the attention of the settlers, and was often in discussion. So early as 1806, Mr. Jared Brooks, the same surveyor who made the first authentic and recorded survey of the town-site, went thoroughly over the ground on both sides of the river with his instruments, and over the water with his eye and his calculations, and embodied the results in his published chart, entitled, "A Map of the Rapids of the Ohio river, and of the countries on each side thereof, so far as to include the routes contemplated for Canal navigation. Respectfully inscribed to His Excellency Christopher Greenup, Governor of Kentucky, by his very obedient servant, J. Brooks. Engraved and printed by John Goodman, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1806." Copies of this map have been preserved to recent times, and are much praised by those who have seen them. The Rev. Richard H. Deering, author of a pamphlet printed in 1859, on Louisville Her Commercial, Manufacturing, and Social Advantages, had a copy of it before him, and makes the following intelligent remarks upon it and its plan of securing water-power and a canal:

A section of this map gives an enlarged "plan of the work below L (upper lock), including all the locks and aqueducts for the supply of 'water-works,' and situations marked from 1 to 12 (mill-sites), which may be extended to any required distance." In the "Notes," the author says:

The rapids are caused by a vast body of rock which crosses the course of the Ohio at this place, and obstructs the current until it swells over its top, and thence searches a passage down an irregular declivity to the lower end of Rock island. The draught of the falls reaches to the line before mentioned, crossing obliquely above the rapids, from whence the velocity of the current increases to the great break of the current at C; from thence to D, the current rates ten miles and 1,066 yards an hour; from D to E, thirteen and a half

*Foot-note of editor of Espy's narrative: "It needs but little imagination on the part of one not versed in paleontology to convert the beautiful corals and other fossils found so abundantly at the falls into the objects named by Mr. Espy."

miles an hour; in all, according to the course of the channel, 3,366 yards in ten minutes and thirty-five seconds. . . . It is calculated that the canal will be sufficiently capacious for a ship of four hundred tons. [No steamboat had as yet been seen on the Ohio]. The water will be carried plane with the surface above the rapids to the bank of the river below the whole falls, and then disposed of agreeable to the enlarged plan of the work below the letter L (upper lock); so that any required number of water-works may be erected, and each benefited by a perpendicular fall of water equal to the whole fall of the rapids, viz: twenty-four feet. The water-works will stand upon a high and permanent bank, close under which is the main and only channel of that part of the Ohio, which seems to have been carved out of the rock for that purpose. Boats and vessels of any burthen that can descend the river, may lie alongside of the mills and store-houses, and land and unload with the greatest convenience imaginable. The land in the vicinity of the rapids, on both sides of the river, is generally of the first quality, and is so shaped as to afford beauty with convenience. That part situated within view of the rapids, is beyond description delightful.

This map of the Falls, by far the most accurate and complete we have ever seen, exhibiting every prominent rock, current, and eddy, and the forests on either side of the river as they stood at that early day, shows how feasible the development of the water-power of the Falls was then considered.

In the absence of the map in this work, we will explain to the reader that Mr. Brooks's plan for "water-works" consisted of a couple of races taken out, one on either side of the main canal, just above the upper lock, and running parallel with the river bank, upward and downward, from which races short side-cuts were to be made at convenient distances for mills, and the water discharged into the river after it left the wheels. The race was to be extended down the river to any distance that might be required, thus furnishing room and power for an indefinite number of mills.

That this was, and is, all perfectly practicable, no one at all familiar with the subject can doubt; and had it been carried into execution, simultaneously with the canal, Louisville would have been at this day one of the greatest manufacturing cities in this country. A portion of the people of Louisville then opposed the construction of the canal, because it would destroy the business of transporting passengers and freight around the Falls, and a large commission and forwarding business, by which a vast number gained a livelihood. To meet their objections, the friends of the enterprise urged the fact that the canal, when completed, would make Louis-

ville one of the greatest manufacturing cities in America; thus, besides giving better employment to the persons concerned, it would be the means of drawing infinitely more people and more business to the place than could ever be realized without the canal. It was urged that a city, possessing all other advantages in the highest degree known to any in our country, and adding this unequaled water-power above every other, could not fail to advance to the rank of the most populous and important of Western cities. Nor does it appear that any one looked upon the canal in those days as simply and solely to facilitate navigation. Water power was in the mouths of all its advocates, whether in the halls of legislation, on the stump, or in the street. It was to serve the double purpose of navigation and manufacturing. How strange, then, that we should be told, at this day, that the canal can not spare the necessary water for manufacturing! With the whole Ohio river to feed it, men are afraid a number of mill-wheels will drain it dry! "The canal cannot spare the water without reducing the depth so as to interrupt navigation." Yet not a canal can be found in America, if it has any fall, that is not used for manufacturing—no, not even the least of them, even where the "feeders" are miles distant from the point where the power is required, while on our canal we have an immense volume of water constantly pushing with great power, thus preventing any material decrease in the depth. This objection is simply childish and ridiculous.

Had our fathers been told that but half the original plan would be carried to completion by the year 1859, and that their sons would at this day not only be neglecting this boundless source of wealth and prosperity, but actually arguing themselves into the belief that the thing is impracticable, they would have denounced us as unworthy of our origin.

The thing is and always has been practicable, and of such easy development that we are amazed when we consider it. That a basin commanding the whole power of the Ohio river should stand there within a few yards of the river-bank for a period of twenty-nine years, at an elevation of twenty-four feet above the current passing beneath it, and not be let into a mill-wheel, is strange indeed.

To show more clearly still the feasibility of the

water-power here, we will state that the plan as drawn by Mr. Brooks, and as the canal is now constructed, brings the water on the plane or level of the river above the Falls to the upper lock, which is only a few rods from the river bank below the Falls. The river bank at this point is composed of a very adhesive clay, or chiefly of this material, down to the black Devonian slate, which at this point forms the floor of the canal, and in which the locks are constructed. The land slopes down gradually from the upper lock toward the river, the main and only channel of which at low water is immediately under this bank. The water in the canal basin above the upper lock stands at an elevation of twenty-four feet above the level of the water in the river just alluded to. By taking out the two races as drawn by Mr. Brooks, one extending up the river for a distance of half a mile or more, and the other down the river to any distance that may be desirable, water can be drawn from them on to mill-wheels, by means of side-cuts for a vast number of mills. To do this in the cheapest way let the races be extended only as demanded by new mills. A few yards of race and one mill will develop the principle, and this can be done at less cost than would be required to start an ordinary country mill, where a dam had to be constructed. This arrangement, it will be seen, will place the manufacturing establishments two miles distant from the business part of the city. To obviate this difficulty, and also to place the mills entirely beyond the reach of high water, we will suggest another plan, which we long since determined in our own mind was feasible, and in some respects preferable to the one just given.

Just south of the canal, from fifty to one hundred yards, or perhaps more, there is a beautiful elevation forming the terminus toward the river of the vast plain or table land on which the city stands. This elevation or bluff, as it is usually called, forms a most beautiful feature of this unrivaled landscape, and runs parallel with the canal from its head to near its foot, the bluff bending to the south with the river when opposite the locks, and the canal bending a little to the north at that point to enter the river. Immediately on the brow of this bluff runs a fine, wide street, two miles in length and well bouldered, called High street. The travel on it is immense,

it being one of the great thoroughfares between this city and New Albany, on the opposite side of the river, below the Falls. Between the bluff and the canal there is a beautiful valley, which is generally a little lower between the bluff and the canal than where the canal runs through it. Standing on this bluff near the upper end of the canal, and looking down the valley westward, one will almost declare that Nature made the valley for a race to run just at the foot of the bluff parallel with the canal from end to end, to receive the water drawn by hundreds of cross-cuts from the canal after it shall have turned as many wheels, and convey it off into the river at the west end of the valley. This beautiful bluff evidently seems to have been formed for hundreds of manufacturing establishments to stand upon, fronting on one of the prettiest streets in the world, while the elevated plane south gives room for tens of thousands of artisans and laborers to build their homes.

Such a race, it is believed, can be made at a small cost as compared with the present canal. First, because it need not be more than half or one-third as large; and next, because it seems very probable it will miss the rock through which the canal is excavated. Several wells have been sunk on the south side of the canal, which reveal the fact that the rock dips south very suddenly. Du Pont's great artesian well is but a few rods south of it, and there it is seventy-six feet to the rock, which must be many feet below the bottom of the canal. If the race were commenced at the lower end, and a mill constructed there, so as to develop the practicability of the plan, the expense as in the other plan would be but small. Then it could be extended as required until the upper end of the line of mills would be quite in the business part of the city as the business is now located. The whole of the mills would then be on a high and beautiful plane, entirely out of the way of floods, ice, and drift. Thus far Mr. Deering.

Nevertheless, to this day the great power here running to waste, apparently, is but little utilized in the movement of machinery, and steam remains the preferred motor. It is understood that the frequent floods in the river, occasionally very great and troublesome, constitute an important factor in the problem, and that the difficulties they present have not yet been satisfac-

torily overcome. Four plans for utilization of the Falls are still considered, however. They are thus given by Mr. Collins, in his History of Kentucky: 1. Enlarge the present Louisville and Portland canal, and increase the height of water therein by building a dam clear across the river; 2. Build a new canal, parallel with the Portland canal, only for the location of factories and mills; 3. Tap the Portland canal east of its lower locks, and build a new canal through Portland—gaining an enormous water-power and very convenient sites for factories and mills; 4. Tap the Portland canal east of its lower locks, and cut a canal across Shippingport.

A determined effort was made at a meeting of citizens held April 26, 1876, to secure measures for utilizing the superb water-power of the Falls. A resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the General Council of the city to procure a report from hydraulic engineers and competent experts on the utilization of the power, and another for the appointment of a committee to ascertain by correspondence with steamboat owners and masters, and others interested in the navigation of the Ohio, whether navigation would be impeded by such use. The services of Mr. John Zellmyer, a civil engineer, were secured, and in due time he made an elaborate report fixing the cost of the necessary machinery, gearing ropes, timber work, masonry, and stations for three thousand feet of transmission, at \$60,000, without definite estimate for head- and tail-races and other improvements. A calculation was made by Mr. Zellmyer upon the basis of the use of steam-power during sixty days of high water, when it would not be practicable to use the water-power, showing that the combined cost of power from steam and water for three hundred and sixty days would be \$46 per horse-power, against \$72 per horse-power for steam alone. Nothing more tangible, however, has yet come of his investigations or the Centennial effort of the citizens.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FALLS,

so as to facilitate their navigation, has also somewhat engaged public attention. When Mr. Caseday wrote his little History, about 1852, it was proposed to introduce a system of slackwater navigation by dams and locks; also, to blast out the rocks in and near the channel, so as to turn all the water at low stages of the river into one

channel, which it was calculated would be sufficient for the passage of vessels. Neither project was consummated, however; but, about five years afterwards, during low-water in the season of 1857, the Falls pilots took the matter of improvement of the channel into their own hands, and deepened and widened it in part by their own labors and in part at their own pecuniary expense. It has since, and very lately, been greatly improved, at the expense of the General Government.

The famous improvement at the Falls, however, now, and perhaps for all time to come, is and must be

THE SHIP CANAL.

We have seen that, at a very early period, the attention of dwellers at the Falls was attracted to the necessity of an artificial water-way around this formidable obstruction, and that, so early as 1806, a line had been marked out for it. Even two years before this, in 1804, a company was incorporated to excavate a canal around the Falls; but nothing came of this, except, as before mentioned, some surveys. In 1809 or 1810 a bill was passed by Congress authorizing a subscription from the National Treasury of \$150,000 to the capital stock of the Ohio Canal company, conditioned that the company should previously have a sum funded equal to half the total amount required, complete its arrangements for cutting the canal, and report the situation, with all necessary explanation, to the President of the United States.

On the 20th of December, 1815, a resolution passed the Kentucky Legislature, requesting the co-operation of the several States interested in the proposed improvement. The State was authorized to subscribe for one thousand shares (\$50,000) and to reserve a subscription of one thousand more for future disposition. To the Governor was delegated the right to vote in the meetings of the company, on behalf of the State, according to the amount of the public shares. No part of this subscription was to be paid until three hundred shares were otherwise taken, and in any case only \$10,000 a year was to be paid out on this account, unless by consent of the Assembly. The same Legislature duly incorporated the Ohio Canal company to operate on the south side of the Falls, and about the same time an "Indiana Canal company" was granted

a charter by its own Legislature on the other side. Congress was asked in behalf of one or both these companies, to grant "a pre-emption of land enabling them to divide their rights into several parts, and that before all the best lands were sold, with the remittance of part, either principal or interest, and on larger than usual credit."

THE INDIANA CANAL.

A ship canal on the north side had been proposed as early as 1805, and it was thought that special advantages in the lie of the land, particularly in the situation and trend of certain ravines, attended this project and promised it certain success. General B. Hovey wrote to the company about this time:

When I first viewed the Rapids of the Ohio, it was my object to have opened a canal on the side of Louisville, but on examination I discovered such advantages on the opposite side that I at once decided in favor of it.

He rested his judgment decisively upon the two deep ravines, "one above the Rapids, and the other below the steepest fall."

The Legislature incorporated his company on the most liberal scale, and the subscription books filled rapidly. About \$120,000 were actually subscribed, the names of some of the first men in the country appearing on the books. Josiah Espy, from whose "Memorandums" we have already quoted, writing here in 1805, expressed his confidence of the success of the enterprise, and said:

If these expectations should be realized, there remains but little doubt the Falls of the Ohio will become the centre of the wealth of the Western World.

And yet the scheme came to utter and absolute failure.

In 1819, when the founders of Jeffersonville, largely Cincinnati men, were actively engaged in pushing their projects, this particular scheme was revived with a great deal of energy, and a beginning of work made upon it. The maps of the town-site, made at this period, have the line of the intended canal distinctly marked upon them, and traces of the work actually done upon it yet remain in certain spots. The canal here was to begin a few rods east of the original plat of Jeffersonville, at the mouth of the ravine, thence run by the shortest route through the back lots of the town, and terminate at the eddy at the foot of the Rapids by Clarksville. It was to be two and

one-half miles long, with a width at the top of one hundred feet and at the bottom of fifty, and an average depth of forty-five feet. Except about one-fourth of it in the upper end, rock to the depth of ten or twelve feet would have to be blasted out. The twenty-three feet fall given by it, it was expected, would furnish excellent mill-seats and power to drive machinery for very extensive manufacturing establishments.

For the building of this the Jeffersonville Ohio Canal company was incorporated by the Indiana Legislature in January, 1818, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and permission to raise \$100,000 by a lottery. The charter was to run until 1899, but the canal, in order to the continued life of the company, must be completed by the end of the year 1824.

By May, 1819, the line had been surveyed and located, some contracts had been let, and excavating commenced. A writer soon after this said the work "continues to be prosecuted with spirit, and the faint prospect of success." There was prospect enough, though, to prompt Dr. McMurtrie, writing the same year, to devote a number of the most vigorous pages of his Sketches of Louisville to writing down the scheme and putting it in the very worst light. As all the world now knows, money in sufficiency could not be raised for it, even under the inducements of a lottery, and the project presently fell at once and forever.

THE KENTUCKY SIDE AGAIN.

Meanwhile the friends of the Louisville plan were not idle. In 1816 Mr. L. Baldwin, a Government engineer, was sent out by the Federal authorities to make surveys and borings along the Kentucky shore near the Falls, and report as to the practicability of a ship-canal on that line. He made his investigations with due care, and concluded that, by digging about twenty feet below the surface (three and one-half through limestone rock), a sufficient canal for the passage of a four-hundred-ton vessel might be had. January 30, 1818, another company was chartered to excavate the canal; and still nothing of account was done. Finally, seven years afterward, the coming men appeared, and the unmistakably hopeful beginning was made.

THE COMPANY THAT BUILT IT.

The construction of the canal around the

Falls of the Ohio, on the Kentucky side, was authorized, and a company for that purpose incorporated, by act of the General Assembly of the State, approved January 12, 1825. The company chartered was composed mainly of gentlemen residing in Philadelphia, and possessed of the requisite means, intelligence, and energy for the prosecution of such an enterprise. The names prominently associated with it in its early day were James McGilly Cuddy, president; Simeon S. Goodwin, secretary; James Ronaldson, John C. Buckland, William Fitch, and Mr. Goodwin, directors. Thomas Hulme was also a prominent member. The charter fixed the amount of the capital stock at \$600,000, to be held in shares of \$100 each, and prescribed the time of completion of the canal as not to exceed three years—a time which was subsequently, by a legislative act December 20, 1825, extended to three years from that date, and further extensions were subsequently granted by acts of February 6th and December 11, 1828.

Contracts were let in December, 1825, or January, of the next year, for the construction of the canal by October, 1827, for the total sum of \$370,000. The work was begun in March, 1826, but dragged along till the last of 1828 without completion, when the contractors failed, and new contracts had to be made at higher rates. The work of excavating the canal was begun as soon as practicable, but, as a part of it had to be cut through solid rock, its progress was at times necessarily slow.

UNCLE SAMUEL INVESTS.

Almost upon the inception of the work, the Federal Government became a shareholder in the enterprise. By an act of Congress, approved May 13, 1826, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to subscribe one thousand shares to the capital stock of the company, and by another act, of date March 2, 1829, a further subscription was authorized, not to exceed 1,350 shares. Under these acts the officers of the United States subscribed or bought for the Government, 2,335 shares at the full par value of \$100 per share, and subsequently, by the conversion of interest and tolls into stock, it became the owner of 567 additional shares, making 2,902 in all, or 552 more than it was authorized to acquire by direct subscription. Down to 1842, it may here be re-

marked, the General Government received, as earnings of their stock, in cash dividends, the total sum of \$257,778—\$24,278 more than its entire stock had cost in actual money payments—a vastly better return than is usual in the investments of public authorities. The company's capital stock was increased by the State Legislature, by act of December 12, 1829, to \$700,000; and by an act approved just two years from that date, it was raised to whatever amount might be necessary for the payment of all costs and expenses of constructing the canal, and interest to the time it was opened for navigation. By this time (December 12, 1831), and, indeed, before the passage of the former act, the work has been so far completed that a steamer had passed its channel and locks. This vessel was the Vesta, (some say the Uncas), said to have been the first in the long line of steamboats constructed since the year 1816 at Cincinnati. It made its transit through the canal December 21, 1829.

The great work had been sufficiently completed for this purpose within little more than three years. Nothing was done upon it in 1825; but the next year \$66,223.56 were expended upon the requisitions of the contractors, and \$10,946.24 for the land required for the canal. In 1827 the expenditures upon the contract were \$111,430.51; in 1828, \$194,280; 1829, \$151,796.03; in 1830, on the order of the engineer in charge, for labor and materials, \$168,302.05; and in 1831, for completion of contracts and additional work, \$3,444.90, besides \$4,960 for expenses of repairs and alterations. For some time the work was in the hands of but a single contractor, without competition; but so small an amount of labor was done during the year (1829) that the work was next divided into several convenient sections, each of which was let only to contractors who could give it their personal supervision, and so the construction proceeded more rapidly. By the middle of March, 1830, as many as seven companies of contractors were thus engaged at prices somewhat lower than those which prevailed the previous year. On the first of December, says the official report for the year, "the water, which had been rising for several days, had attained to near the top of the temporary dam at the head of the canal, and the whole line of canal, from the basin to the grand lock, being completely excavated and cleared

out, it was deemed advisable to remove the dam and fill the canal, which was done on that day." There were then seven feet of water in it, from the basin to the head of the lock, being four feet more than there were upon the Falls.

It was now announced that the canal was completed, and opened for navigation. Mr. Casse-day, in his History of Louisville, gives the following description of it:

When completed, it cost about \$750,000. It is about two miles in length and is intended to overcome a fall of twenty-four feet, occasioned by an irregular ledge of limestone and rock, through which the entire bed of the canal is excavated, a part to the depth of 12 feet, overlaid with earth. There is one guard and three lift locks combined, all of which have their foundation on the rock. One bridge of stone 240 feet long, with an elevation of 68 feet to the top of the parapet wall, and three arches, the center one of which is semi-elliptical, with a transverse diameter of 66, and a semi-conjugate diameter of 22 feet. The two arches are segments of 40 feet span. The guard lock is 190 feet long in the clear, with semi-circular heads of 26 feet in diameter, 50 feet wide, and 42 feet high, and contains 21,775 perches of mason work. The solid contents of this lock are equal to 15 common locks, such as are built on the Ohio and New York canals. The lift locks are of the same width with the guard lock, 20 feet high and 183 feet long in the clear, and contain 12,300 perches of mason work. The entire length of the walls from the head of the guard lock to the end of the outlet lock is 921 feet. In addition to the amount of mason work above, there are three culverts to drain off the water from the adjacent lands, the mason work of which, when added to the locks and bridge, gives the whole amount of mason work 41,989 perches, equal to about 30 common canal locks. The cross section of the canal is 200 feet at top of banks, 50 feet at bottom, and 42 feet high, having a capacity equal to that of 25 common canals; and if we keep in view the unequal quantity of mason work, compared to the length of the canal, the great difficulties of excavating earth and rock from so great a depth and width, together with the contingencies attending its construction from the fluctuations of the Ohio river, it may not be considered as extravagant in drawing the comparison between the work in this, and in that of 70 or 75 miles of common canalizing.

In the upper sections of the canal, the alluvial earth to the average depth of 20 feet being removed, trunks of trees were found, more or less decayed, and so imbedded as to indicate a powerful current towards the present shore, some of which were cedar, which is not now found in this region. Several fire-places of a rude construction, with partially burnt wood, were discovered near the rock, as well as the bones of a variety of small animals, and several human skeletons; rude implements formed of bone and stone were also frequently seen, as also several well-wrought specimens of hematite iron, in the shape of plummet or sinkers, displaying a knowledge in the arts far in advance of the present race of Indians.

The first stratum of rock was light, friable slate in close contact with the limestone, and difficult to disengage from it; this slate did not, however, extend over the whole surface of the rock, and was of various thicknesses from three inches to four feet.

The stratum next to the slate was a close compact lime-

stone, in which petrified sea shells and an infinite variety of coralline formations were embedded, and frequent cavities of crystalline encrustations were seen, many of which still contained petroleum of a highly fetid smell, which gives the name to this description of limestone. This description of rock is on an average of five feet, covering a substratum of a species of cias limestone of a bluish color, embedding nodules of hornstone and organic remains. The fracture of this stone has in all instances been found to be irregularly conchoidal, and on exposure to the atmosphere and subjection to fire it crumbled to pieces. When burnt and ground, and mixed with a due proportion of silicious sand, it has been found to make a most superior kind of hydraulic cement or water-lime.

The discovery of this valuable limestone has enabled the canal company to construct their masonry more solidly than any other known in the United States.

A manufactory of this hydraulic cement or water-lime is now established on the bank of the canal, on a scale capable of supplying the United States with this much valued material for all works in contact with water or exposed to moisture; the nature of this cement being to harden in the water, the grout used on the locks of the canal is already harder than the stone used in their construction.

After passing through the stratum which was commonly called the water-lime, about ten feet in thickness, the workmen came to a more compact mass of primitive grey limestone, which however was not penetrated to any great depth. In many parts of the excavation, masses of bluish white flint and hornstone were found enclosed in or encrusting the fetid limestone. And from the large quantities of arrow-heads and other rude formations of this flint-stone, it is evident that it was made much use of by the Indians in forming their weapons of war and hunting; in one place a magazine of arrow heads was discovered, containing many hundreds of those rude implements, carefully packed together, and buried below the surface of the ground.

The existence of iron ore in considerable quantities was exhibited in the progress of excavation of the canal by numerous highly charged chalybeate springs, that gushed out and continued to flow during the time that the rock was exposed, chiefly in the upper strata of limestone.* The canal when built was intended for the largest class of boats, but the facilities for navigation have so far improved and the size of vessels increased so far beyond the expectations of the projectors of this enterprise that it is now found much too small to answer the demands of navigation. The consequence is that the canal is looked upon as, equally with the Falls, a barrier to navigation. The larger lower-river boats refuse to sign bills of lading compelling them to deliver their goods above the Falls, and as this class of boats is increasing, it promises soon to be as difficult to pass this point as before this immense work was completed. As previous to the undertaking of this canal, so there are now numerous plans proposed for overcoming the impediment; and these do not differ materially from those suggested and noticed in 1804. The only ground upon which all parties agree is, that whatever is done should be effected by the General Government, and not left to be completed by individual enterprise.

The Government, as has before been said, owns a very large part of the stock in this canal, say three-fifths, and it is strongly urged by a part of the community that nothing would better serve the interests of Western navigation than a movement on the part of the United States, making it free.

* This is extracted from Mr. Mann Butler's account of the canal.

The question of internal improvement is not within the province of this history to discuss; but certainly a deaf ear should not be turned by the General Government to the united voice of so many of its children, all alike demanding to be relieved from their embarrassments, and the more particularly so, as it has already heard and answered the supplications of a part of its numerous family. Any semblance of favoritism in a government is a sure means of alienating the trust and affection of a part of its dependents. Whatever means may be most advisable to effect the removal of the impediments to navigation here should at once be adopted. And if the opening of the canal freely to all could tend to effect this object, the Government has already had from its revenue sufficient to warrant it in taking off the tax from navigation.

During the first year of operation, much difficulty was experienced from the accumulation of mud in and in front of the lower lock, brought in by repeated freshets; from the falling into the canal of some of the piles of stone from the excavation which had been allowed temporary place upon the berme bank of the canal; and the large quantities of drift-wood which at one time blocked up the entrance. Relief from all these hindrances was eventually had; but large loss was suffered by reason of them. During the entire thirteen months from the opening of the canal December 1, 1830, to the close of 1831, there were but one hundred and four days during which vessels drawing more than four feet of water could pass into or out of the lower lock; and it was estimated that but for the obstruction caused by mud here, three times as many boats would have passed the canal. There were but one hundred and eighty-three days, indeed, when any boats, however light their draft, could pass it. The entire transit of the year, however, amounted to eight hundred and twenty-seven vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of seventy six thousand three hundred and twenty-three tons. It is interesting to note, by the aid of this report, the relative proportions of the several river-craft upon this part of the Ohio half a century ago. These eight hundred and twenty-seven boats included less than half that number of steamers (four hundred and six), with three hundred and fifty-seven flat-boats, forty-eight keel-boats, sixteen rafts. The broadhorn age on the Western waters had yet by no means passed away.

In the winter of 1831-32, and the spring of 1832, the river was closed by ice for an unusual length of time, and its break-up was followed by great floods, which swept over the banks of the canal and brought into it immense quantities of mud, drift-wood, and even houses carried off by

the raging waters. After the flood had subsided, the water was shut off from the whole length of the canal, and it was thoroughly cleared and repaired, and much new machinery added. The upper and northern embankment was extended in the form of a heavy wall, to facilitate the passage of boats and form a barrier to the entrance of drift-wood. The receipts from tolls for the year were only \$25,756.12, and it became necessary to raise over two-thirds as much more to meet the large expenditure.

In 1833 a draw-bridge was constructed over the guard-lock, to connect the villages of Portland and Shippingport. A dredging machine was also built, and used effectually in clearing the mud collected at both ends of the canal. On the 23d of January, of this year, an attempt was made by enemies of the improvement to disable it by blowing up the locks with gunpowder. The blast did not take effect, probably on account of a heavy rain then falling; but still considerable injury was done, and it was thought necessary to institute a nightly watch upon the canal, and furnish its line with lamps. Preparations were also made by the perpetrators of the former outrage to blow up the stone bridge, and boats loaded with coal were actually sunk purposely at the mouth of the canal; but all to no use, so far as any permanent obstruction was concerned. The Legislature promptly passed an act making such deeds felony.

In 1836 the great expenses of the canal, in making repairs and removing obstructions, made necessary the raising of tolls to sixty cents per ton for steamers, and three cents per square foot of area for keel- and flat-boats. The tolls before that had been forty and two cents, respectively. The next year the total reached the high figure of \$145,424.69, which was \$57,081.46 more than the year before. In 1838 the tolls were \$180,364.01, the largest in the history of the canal; and dividends amounting to seventeen per cent. were declared.

The following description of the work is given in the Louisville Directory for 1838-39:

The first public work worthy of regard for its architecture, is the Louisville and Portland canal. A beautiful bridge of stone is thrown over it, about midway with one principal and two smaller arches; the former semi-elliptical of sixty feet space and sixty-eight feet to the top of the principal wall, the side-arches and segments of forty feet space. There is one guard and three lift-locks, the former one hundred and ninety feet long, in the clear, with semi-circular heads of

twenty-six feet diameter, fifty feet wide, and forty-two feet high, containing 21,775 perches of stone-work. The lift-locks are of the same width with the guard-locks, twenty feet high and one hundred and eighty-three feet long in the clear, and contain 12,300 perches of masonry. The entire length of the wall is nine hundred and twenty-one feet. There are also three culverts, making the whole masonry of the canal 41,689 perches.

In 1839-40 enough additional shares were sold to raise the capital stock to \$1,000,000, to which amount it was resolved to limit the stock. In February, 1842, an act was passed by the General Assembly authorizing the stockholders to appropriate the net income of the company to the purchase of shares held by individuals, to the intent that, when the said shares should all be bought up, the canal might be made free of tolls, under the direction and supervision of the United States, which would then be the sole remaining stockholder; or, if the trust were declined by the General Government, that it might be offered the city of Louisville or the State of Kentucky. The maximum price to be paid per share was fixed by this act at \$150, which indicates a large appreciation of the stock since the original subscriptions were made.

The provisions of the act were formally accepted by the stockholders, nearly all of whom agreed to sell at the maximum price. Four hundred and seventy-one shares were bought next year, and five hundred and fifty-four shares in 1844. A brief enactment was passed by the Assembly this year, to settle a mooted question of jurisdiction, in case the Federal Government should become sole owner of the canal. It was provided that then the jurisdiction of Kentucky should be wholly relinquished to the United States, and that the annual reports to the General Assembly, required by the charter, need not be made by the United States. A greater amount of tonnage passed the canal this year than during any previous year; but the tolls had been reduced to fifty cents a ton, and the total receipts were not so greatly increased. During 1846, the Mexican war then prevailing, the steamers exclusively employed by the General Government were permitted to pass the canal free of tolls, on account of the large interest the Government had acquired in the canal. Of ten thousand shares in its capital stock, all but 3,982 were virtually the property of the United States. The State of Kentucky, however, had begun to tax the property and franchises of

the canal, and \$3,490 had to be paid this year on tax account.

By January 31, 1847, the total number of 19,875 steamers had passed the canal, and 5,772 flat- and keel-boats, the whole having a tonnage of 3,698,266. The tolls collected amounted to \$1,795,608.90.

Judge James Hall, of Cincinnati, who published in 1848 an interesting work on *The West: Its Commerce and Navigation*, includes some severe remarks concerning this great work. He says in his chapter VI:

This work, which was intended as a facility to our commerce and a benefit to the whole people of the West, has signally failed in accomplishing the purpose for which it was constructed; and as the Government of the United States, with the beneficent view of patronizing a work of public utility, became a partner in the canal, it cannot be thought injudicious to call the attention of Congress to its deficiencies. The objections to this work are:

"1. The contracted size of the locks, which do not admit the passage of the largest class of boats.

"2. The inefficiency of the construction of the canal, which being deficient in width and depth, causes great delay, and often serious injury, to passing boats.

"3. The enormous and unreasonable tax levied in tolls."

Each of these objections he proceeds to discuss at some length, and not without reason and force, though with evident prejudices against the canal.

The last purchases of stock (except a nominal amount of one share for each of five stockholders, retained at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, that they might continue the management of the canal, pending the passage of an act of Congress to accept the work) were made in January, 1854, and January, 1855. The price of shares had now greatly increased, and the six hundred and ten bought in 1854 cost \$249 each; for those bought the next year (one hundred and ninety-five) \$257 per share were paid.

During the year 1854 the Portland dry dock and basin were purchased for the uses of the canal, at the price of \$50,000. It was estimated that the use of the dock basin added at least \$8,000 a year to the tolls, while the dock was greatly needed to repair the craft used in the regular operations of the canal. February 1, 1855, the tolls were reduced by fully one-half—from fifty to twenty-five cents per ton. Extensive improvements were made this year, costing \$24,203.67, and the next, to the amount of \$99,253.42. During the latter year, Congress having so far declined to accept the work, under the condition of the act, that it should be enlarged

"so as fully to answer the purpose of its establishment," the company, under the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, determined to have surveys made for the location of a branch canal, with locks capacious enough to pass the largest vessels on the river, and to purchase the necessary land for its site. Surveys and drawings were accordingly made in 1857, which were approved at the Treasury Department, and on the 19th of December the Assembly authorized the company "to construct with the revenues and on the credit of the corporation, a branch canal sufficient to pass the largest class of steam vessels navigating the Ohio river." The next year, a change having occurred in the Secretaryship of the Treasury, the Hon. Howell Cobb, now Secretary, directed the total stopping of the work, until the pleasure of Congress should be further known. The company obeyed, although protesting against the jurisdiction of the Department to this extent, since, under the act of February, 1842, the United States had as yet absolute control over only its original block of 2,902 shares in the capital stock.

In 1859 large meetings of persons interested in the enlargement of the canal were held in Louisville, Cincinnati, Madison, and in other cities, and the importance of the measure was earnestly pressed upon Congress. That body duly authorized the enlargement and branch canal by resolution in May, 1860, with provisos that the United States should not be in any way liable for its cost, and that, when the enlargement was completed and paid for, no more tolls should be collected than would pay for its repair, superintendence, and management. In effect, Congress thus ceded the stock owned by the United States to the purposes of the trust declared by the Kentucky statute of 1842. Contracts were promptly let to Messrs. Benton Robinson & DeWolf—at first for the construction of the branch canal, and then for the enlargement of the branch canal, and the work rapidly proceeded. In 1861 the sum of \$357,763.30 was paid on account of canal improvement, about equally in cash and mortgage bonds, and \$359,067.50 the next year, mostly in bonds. Receipts of tolls fell off enormously, in consequence of the civil war; the rate was raised in 1862 to thirty-seven and a half cents per ton, and in March, 1863, to the old rate of fifty cents.

The canal improvement this year cost \$274,551.02; the next year (1864), \$290,297.63; the next, \$143,284.84; and the next, on final settlement with the contractors, who had been compelled to surrender their contracts (and the company's over-work included), \$256,353.54. The means applicable to the work, after the expenditure of these large sums, were now exhausted, and it was estimated that, under the greatly increased cost of labor and material induced by the war, \$1,000,000 more would be necessary to finish it. (The original estimate, before the war, for the cost of the work was \$1,800,000.) A mortgage was made in 1860 upon the canal and its revenues, to Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, and Dean Richmond, of Buffalo, to secure the payment of the sixteen thousand bonds issued, of the denomination of \$1,000 each.

During 1864 the tow-boat Thomas Walker was built by the company, at a cost of \$15,000, and was found exceedingly useful in the operations of the canal, as well as giving a handsome revenue from towing for others. The next year a dredge-boat was bought of the United States for \$1,750. The taxes paid this year were very large—\$7,676 to the United States, and \$4,022 to the State, or \$11,698 in all. In 1866 \$10,430 were paid on this account.

THE UNITED STATES IN CHARGE.

Finally, by resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature passed in the Senate March 27, 1872, in the House March 29th, approved by the Governor the same day, the control of the canal was definitely surrendered by this Commonwealth to the General Government, upon the conditions precedent set forth in the resolutions, which were accepted by the United States. The text of this important measure should be here recorded in full:

WHEREAS, All the stock in the Louisville & Portland Canal belongs to the United States Government, except five shares owned by the Directors of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company, and said Directors, under the authority of the Legislature of Kentucky and the United States, executed a mortgage to Isaac Caldwell and Dean Richmond to secure bonds named in said mortgage, some of which are out and unpaid, and said Canal Company may owe other debts; and whereas, it is right and proper that the Government of the United States should assume the control and management of said canal; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the President and Directors of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company are hereby authorized and directed to surrender the said canal, and all the property connect-

ed therewith to the Government of the United States, upon the following terms and conditions:

1. That the Government of the United States shall not levy tolls on said canal, except such as shall be necessary to keep the same in repair, pay all necessary superintendence, custody, and expenses, and make all necessary improvements.

2. That the city of Louisville shall have the right to throw bridges over the canal at such points as said city may deem proper: *Provided, always*, that said bridges shall be so located as not to interfere with the use of the canal, and so constructed as not to interfere with its navigation.

3. That the title and possession of the United States of the said canal shall not interfere with the right of the State to serve criminal and civil processes, or with the State's general power over the territory covered by the canal and its appendages.

4. *And further*, That the city of Louisville shall at all times have the right of drainage into said canal, provided that the connections between the drains and the canal shall be made upon the plan to keep out mud and garbage.

5. That the use of the water-power of the canal shall be guaranteed forever to the actual owners of the property contiguous to said canal, its branches and dams, subject to such restrictions and regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Department of the United States Government which may have charge of said canal.

6. That the Government of the United States, before such surrender, discharge all the debts due by said canal company and purchase the stock of said directors.

The total amount of tolls received on the canal year by year, since 1831, when tolls first figured in the annual reports of the company, to 1871, are as follows:

1831.....	\$ 12,750.77	1852.....	\$153,758.12
1832.....	25,756.12	1853.....	178,869.39
1833.....	60,736.92	1854-5 (13 mo.)..	149,640.43
1834.....	61,848.17	1855 (11 months)..	94,356.19
1835.....	80,165.24	1856.....	75,791.85
1836.....	88,343.23	1857.....	110,015.38
1837.....	145,424.69	1858.....	75,479.21
1838.....	121,107.16	1859.....	90,605.63
1839.....	180,364.01	1860.....	131,917.15
1840.....	134,904.55	1861.....	42,650.02
1841.....	113,944.59	1862.....	69,936.90
1842.....	95,005.10	1863.....	152,937.02
1843.....	107,274.65	1864.....	164,476.26
1844.....	140,389.97	1865.....	175,515.49
1845.....	138,291.17	1866.....	180,925.40
1846.....	149,401.84	1867.....	114,961.35
1847.....	139,900.72	1868.....	155,495.88
1848.....	158,067.96	1869.....	167,171.60
1849.....	129,953.46	1870.....	139,175.00
1850.....	115,707.88	1871.....	159,838.90
1851.....	167,066.49		

Since the enlargement of the canal and its transfer to the Federal Government, the heavy tolls before exacted have been abolished and the work is now practically free to the commerce of any and every State.

THE ENLARGEMENT

so long desired was made in 1870-71, and the

new locks were opened November 20, 1871, for the passage of boats. Mr. Collins says: "In widening it to 90 feet 40,000 cubic yards of earth were taken out, and 90,000 of solid limestone—the ledge 11 to 12 feet thick; 11,000 cubic yards of dry wall masonry were built. Instead of a fall of 16 feet in 1¼ miles, will be a fall of 26 feet in nearly two miles—a lengthening the distance the water will have to flow between the head and foot of the fall, in order to lessen the force of the current."

Work upon the improvement continued during the succeeding years, and by the close of 1881 the total enlargement was \$1,451,439.40, and it was estimated that \$50,000 more could be profitably expended upon it during the next six months. By means of the improvement boats so large as three hundred and thirty-five feet long and eighty-five feet wide can easily pass the canal. The total passing of the year 1881 was 4,196 vessels, with a registered tonnage of 1,424,838 tons, while 1,723 boats with 517,361 tons passed down the Falls. The canal was open 280 days this year, being closed by high water 41 days and by ice 25. Below the canal an important improvement was made this year, in the extension of Portland dyke 2,300 feet, with 700 to be constructed in 1882, which would render the bar near it navigable in all stages of water.

THE RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The project of a bridge across the Falls of the Ohio naturally occupied the attention of intelligent people at the Falls cities for many years. To it the late Hon. James Guthrie and other leading capitalists and public-spirited men gave some of their best energies. Among other efforts to awaken public attention to the importance of the enterprise, an able article in the Daily Courier of March 4, 1854, is especially remembered. On the 10th of March, 1856, the Legislature of Kentucky granted a charter to Thomas W. Gibson, L. A. Whitley, Joshua F. Bullitt, Joseph Davis Smith, and David T. Monarrat, as corporators of the Louisville Bridge company. Nothing to speak of was done under it, however, except to keep the project more conspicuously before the public. At length, on the 19th of February, 1862, another act was passed by the General Assembly, "to incorporate the Lonisville Bridge company," which revived and

confirmed the charter of 1856, to James Guthrie, D. Ricketts, G. H. Ellery, and their associates, as successors to the persons named in the former charter, and vested with all its powers and rights. January 17, 1865, an act of Congress was approved, supplemental to an act to establish post-roads (under which the bridges at Steubenville, Bellaire, and Parkersburg were built), and authorizing the Louisville & Nashville and Jeffersonville railroad companies, which had become stockholders in the company, to construct a railway bridge across the Ohio at the head of the Falls, at a height not less than fifty-five feet above low-water mark, and with three draws sufficient to pass the largest boats navigating the Ohio river—one over the Indiana chute, one over the middle chute, and one over the canal; with spans not less than two hundred and forty feet, except over the said chutes and canal, and with draws of one hundred and fifty feet wide on each side of the pivot pier over the Indiana and middle chutes, and ninety feet wide over the canal; the bridge and draws to be so constructed as not to interrupt the navigation of the river. Such bridge was declared, when built, to be a lawful structure, and to be recognized and known as a post-route.

In a hundred days from the passage of this act the war was over, and the way for the great work was clearer. Many months more were necessarily passed in settling the legal questions arising under the act of Congress, and in making the indispensable arrangements for money and labor; but in the fullness of time all was ready, and the contracts were let. The materials for the first span were to be delivered by June 1, 1868, and for the others as fast as would be required by the completion of the masonry. The erection of the superstructure was begun in May, 1868; and the work went forward with reasonable rapidity. There were occasional unfortunate accidents in its progress, some of them involving loss of life; but none seriously delaying the work except extraordinary freshets in September and October, 1868, and an accident on the 7th of December, 1869, when a steambot with a tow of barges, passing the Falls during a heavy freshet, knocked out and destroyed the false work erected for the last span—that next the Indiana chute. But for this disaster the bridge would have been completed the same month.

With tremendous energy and very large expense, however, the material was replaced and the span put in; the first connection of superstructure between the two shores was made February 1, 1870; the railway track was promptly laid, and the first train passed over on the 12th of that month; and the bridge was thrown open to the public on the 24th. The foot walks on the east side of the bridge were not ready for use until the 13th of the next November. The bridge had cost, to the close of 1870, \$2,003,696.27, including \$114,562 interest on the capital stock, and all other expenses. The construction account alone was \$1,641,618.70, reaching not greatly beyond the estimate of the chief engineer January 1, 1868, which was \$1,500,000. The partial year of operation in 1870 yielded the company a gross income of \$121,267.55—\$84,605.98 tolls from railway freights, \$35,515.97 from railway passengers, and \$1,145.60 tolls on the foot-walks. The operating expenses were \$91,023.77.

Mr. Albert Fink was the chief engineer for the construction of this mighty work, his connection with it ceasing March 1, 1870. His principal assistant was Mr. F. W. Vaughn, and Edwin Thacher was assistant in charge of the instrumental work. Patrick Flannery and M. J. O'Connor had the masonry in charge, and Henry Bolla the iron superstructure. The contractors for this were the Louisville Bridge and Iron company, Mr. E. Benjamin superintendent.

The bridge is used by the Ohio & Mississippi, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroads. The Pennsylvania company, controlling the last-named, which built the embankment at the east end of the bridge, thus controls the Indiana approach.

The following description of the bridge is extracted from a report made to the chief of engineers of the United States army in 1871 by Generals G. K. Warren and G. Weitzel and Colonel Merrill, a Board detailed to examine and report upon the work:

This bridge, sometimes known as the Ohio Falls bridge, is a railroad and foot bridge, and it crosses the Ohio river at the head of the Falls, extending from a point just below the city of Jeffersonville, in Indiana, to the foot of Fourteenth street in the city of Louisville. It belongs to a special bridge corporation, and serves to connect the Indiana railway system with the roads on the south of the Ohio that centre at Louisville.

The bridge, as built, belongs to the class of "high" bridges,

as distinguished from bridges with draws and an elevation of but seventy feet.

It has a single railroad track, and two sidewalks, each 6.2 feet wide, and its total length between abutments is 5,218 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The spans commencing at the abutment on the Indiana or north shore are as follows: 99, 149.6, 180, 180, 180, 398 $\frac{3}{4}$ (Indiana Chute), 245 $\frac{1}{2}$, 245 $\frac{1}{2}$, 245 $\frac{1}{2}$, 245 $\frac{1}{2}$, 245 $\frac{1}{2}$, 245 $\frac{1}{2}$, 370 (Middle Chute), 227, 227, 210, 210, 180, 180, 149.58, 149.58, 149.58, 149.58, 132, 132 (draw over canal), 50, 50. These dimensions are from center to center of piers, and they are greater by the half-widths of two piers than the clear waterway. The trusses themselves are of the two styles patented by Mr. Albert Fink, the chief engineer of the bridge. The two channel-spaces are spanned by Fink triangular trusses, and all the others except the draw by Fink trussed girders. The draw-bridge is what is generally known as a Warren girder, differing only from the triangular in that the latter has certain additional members that are necessary to adapt it to long spans. The former are "through," or "over-grade" bridges, and the latter "deck," or "under-grade." The clear waterway at the Indiana chute, measured on the low water line, is 380 feet, and at the Middle chute 352 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The roadway bearers of the channel-spans are suspended below the bottom chords, and consequently the height under the bridge available for steamboats must be measured to these members. The line of the roadway bearers of the Indiana channel-span is 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above low water, and 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above highest water, the maximum oscillation being 51 feet. At the middle channel-space the river is dry at low water, and the available space above the river bed is 90 feet. These two channel-spans are on the same level, but at the Indiana channel the break in the rocky ledge is 1,000 feet above, while in the middle channel it is 6,000 feet below. The line of the crest of the Falls is exceedingly irregular, crossing the line of the bridge between the two channel-spans nearly at right angles.

The tops of the channel piers and of all piers between them are 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet above low water of the Indiana chute. The others are lower, conforming to the grades of the bridge.

The foundations of all the piers of this bridge were laid on the solid rock, and therefore there is no need of any rip-rap protection around them.

The right pier of the Indiana channel-space is 64 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches at bottom; thence it is carried up vertically, with 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of offsets, to 10 feet above low water. Above this the sides have the uniform batter up to the coping of 7-16 of an inch per foot. The left pier is 65 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 8 inches at bottom, and is carried up vertically with 1 foot 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches of offsets to 18 feet above low water. Above this the sides have the usual batter. The up and down-stream ends of the piers are built alike, with starlings formed by the intersections of arcs of circles with radii of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. They are capped by hoods at high-water mark, and above this are finished with semicircular sections. These piers on top (without coping), measure 33 by 10. The piers of the middle channel are 64 by 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet at bottom, and 33 by 10 feet on top, with starlings and hoods like the other channel piers. The other piers are similarly constructed, excepting that above the lower starlings and hoods they have another starling and hood, which makes a shorter length of pier on top. The top dimensions of pier No. 7 (without coping) are 21 by 7, the dimensions at bottom being 45.5-6 feet by 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The grades and curvatures on this bridge and its ap-

proaches are as follows, commencing at the face of the abutment on the Indiana or northern shore:

Distance.	Grade.	Curvature.	Remarks.
785.1	78.6	Tangent.	Indiana side.
2,241.75	0	Tangent.	Channel-spans and spans be-
2,192.80	79.14	Tangent.	Kentucky side.
5,219.67			between.

The approach to this bridge on the Indiana shore consists of a long and high embankment. This, however, does not properly belong to the bridge, and, in accordance with the rule adopted for other bridges, we consider that we have reached the end of a bridge when we come to earth-work. Under this rule this bridge has no approaches, the entire space from abutment to abutment being waterway.

This bridge crosses the Louisville and Portland canal 1,700 feet below the guard-lock at the head. An unobstructed passageway for steamboats is secured by means of a draw, giving a clear opening of 114 feet over the canal. The other end of the draw projects over a portion of the river, and by modifying the canal-bank on this side so that it shall just have the width of the pivot of the draw, it will be practicable for steamboats in high water to ascend the river without lowering the chimneys. This is a very valuable provision for boats that habitually run where there are no bridges, which yet may occasionally wish to go above Louisville. In low water such boats can pass through the canal, and in high water, by using the other end of the same draw, they can pass up the river even should they be too wide to get through the new locks.

The total high-water section of the river on the line of the bridge is 216,249 square feet, of which 13,573 square feet, or six per cent., is occupied by the piers. This contraction would probably cause no perceptible increase of velocity. The low-water section is 1,377 square feet, of which 60 square feet, or four and one-half per cent., is obstructed. All the water at this stage is running through the Indiana chute; but there being no navigation possible, the effect of the piers need not be considered.

The board have no changes to recommend in this bridge, which they consider a first-class structure throughout, and very much less an obstruction than it might have been had its builders limited themselves to giving only what they were compelled by law to give. On the contrary, they have chosen to build according to the highest of the three authorized plans, and have exceeded the heights and widths that even this plan required, spending \$150,000 more than was necessary to comply with the letter of the law. Instead of a 300-foot opening at low water, one of their channel-spans gives 380 feet, and the other 352 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The total cost of the bridge, from abutment to abutment, was \$1,615,120.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

This is in course of construction across the Ohio, from the foot of Twenty-third street, Louisville, over Sand Island to the foot of Vincennes street, New Albany, a distance of 2,551 feet. It is the outgrowth of the project of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad, presently to be consummated, and which saw no way into Louisville except by a lengthy steam-ferry

reached by precipitous banks or by the track from New Albany to Jeffersonville, controlled by the Pennsylvania company, and thence by the present bridge. This compels the traverse of a distance of six miles, which the new bridge reduces one-half.

April 1, 1880, the Kentucky Legislature granted a very liberal charter to the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge company for the erection of this bridge. A similar act of incorporation was secured in Indiana. October 19, 1881, an ordinance of the Louisville General Council was approved, granting the company the right of way in the city, for the location and building of piers, approaches to and abutments of its bridge. The company had meanwhile (in February, 1881) been organized, with Colonel Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, as president. The stock-books of the company were opened in Louisville, and within two days twice as many subscriptions were offered as could be received. Ample surveys and soundings were made, and plans and specifications prepared. Mr. John MacLeod was employed as chief engineer, and Mr. C. Shaler Smith, consulting engineer. Their estimate for the entire cost of the work was \$1,385,000, but contracts were let the same year to the amount of \$1,400,000. The foundation work was contracted at \$59,000, the iron and steel for the main bridge at \$577,000. The corner-stone of the new bridge was laid in New Albany, October 29, 1881, with imposing ceremonies, of which a sufficient account is comprised in the history of that place. The city had endorsed \$250,000 of the \$1,000,000 thirty-year five per cent. bonds issued by the company, the city stipulating that work should begin before October 11, 1881. It was commenced in the first week of that month; two of the seven river foundations were soon secured, and work upon the third was to begin by November 10th. It is understood at this writing (March, 1882,) that the bridge will go on rapidly to completion.

The report of the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone embodies a description of the bridge to-be, from which we quote the following:

The Kentucky and Indiana bridge will be 2,400 feet in length, but 4,800 feet from grade to grade, 43 feet wide on roadway deck, the only bridge on the Ohio entirely of wrought iron and steel of the finest quality, and the only structure which impedes navigation so little; also have its

piers located so as to please the coal men (who, if rumors be true, are not the most easily satisfied persons in the world),

The two channel spans are 483 and 480 feet in length and require 5,400,000 pounds of metal, each demanding proportionally two and a half times as much steel and iron as the 400-foot span of the upper bridge; that while adding 83 feet to the length of the span the width is also doubled; that in addition to the weight of the material required in the construction of the highway and footway the present increased weight of railway rolling stock has been provided for.

The great development both in trade and population of the cities to be connected forbids the construction now of a bridge that will not accommodate all classes of travel. This structure now to rise will carry safely the single footman who may wish to pass from shore to shore, while by his side at the same level will move, if required, two 40-ton engines, drawing thirty cars laden with stone; and still alongside a double procession of wagons, loaded to their fullest capacity, can pass; and yet with this enormous burden, the strain on any part will have reached only one-fifth its ultimate strength.

The piers on either side will consist of two iron cylinders sunk to a solid foundation and filled with concrete and capped with stone, while the seven river piers will be built of Bedford oolitic limestone, rising one hundred and eleven feet in height. The Indiana approach will be fifteen hundred feet long, with a nine hundred and ten foot highway approach. The piers will contain 19,492 cubic yards of masonry and the two approaches 3,330 more; the main bridge will require 4,092,000 pounds of iron and 3,180,000 pounds of steel, with 1,051,000 feet of lumber, board measurement; while the approaches will consume 2,551,000 pounds of iron, and 819,000 feet of lumber. The railway and wagon-way are entirely separate, never crossing each other, and the horses will never see the trains. The piers will be carried down to bed rock, and for the first time on the Ohio river the channel spans will be built without the use of false work to impede navigation. The masonry for eighteen feet above low water mark is laid in Portland cement, and will to that height have a granite facing. The entire wood in the bridge will be of treated lumber, having had the preservative forced in under a pressure of one hundred pounds to the square inch, while the roadways will be made of creosoted gum blocks laid in asphalt and gravel. All other highways on Ohio river bridges are simply plank. The structure will also have a double draw, giving one hundred and eighty-five feet channel room on either side of the pier and be operated by steam, improvements found in no other bridge on the river.

There has for many years existed the belief that over Sand Island is the best place on the river for a bridge, and the one which nature had specially designed for that purpose. Here there are only nine piers; above there are twenty-six.

There is however one peculiarity at this site. The rise and fall of the water here exhibit the greatest difference at any point on the river. The vast volume of water that pours over the Falls with such terrific force can not escape through the narrow banks from here to the bend below New Albany—it backs up and crowds over the banks; and according to the test—the great rise of 1832—shows here a difference of sixty-seven and a half feet between high and low water mark, thus requiring this bridge to be laid on one hundred and eleven foot piers, ten feet higher than the upper bridge piers, and making the bottom chord one hundred and ten feet above low and forty-five feet above high water, which is now required by the act of Congress providing for the construction of bridges over this portion of the stream.

CHAPTER VI.

ROADS, RAILROADS, AND STEAMERS.

Early Locomotive in Louisville—The Lexington & Ohio Railroad—The Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington (Short Line)—A Reminiscence of 1838-39—The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis—The Louisville & Nashville—The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago—The Elizabethtown & Paducah—The Ohio & Mississippi—The Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis—The Chesapeake & Ohio—The Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville—The Louisville, Harrod's Creek & Westport Narrow Gauge—Railway Notes—Turnpike Roads—The Louisville & Cincinnati United States Mail Line of Steamers.

AN EARLY LOCOMOTIVE.

It is a fact not generally known, we suspect, even to residents of the Falls cities, that some of the very first attempts at the building of locomotive engines and of railways were made in this region, on the Kentucky side. Not a mile had yet been traversed on an iron way in America, with steam as a motor, before Thomas H. Barlow, a Lexington man, in the late '20's built a small locomotive in that place, of which he made a public show upon a circular track in a hall there, and in 1827 brought it to Louisville and exhibited its working upon a similar track in the old Woodland Garden. A little passenger car, with two seats, was drawn by it, and many old citizens of the town had a ride in what was probably the first vehicle drawn by steam in the New World. The model of Barlow's locomotive may be seen to this day in the museum of the Asylum at Lexington; and one of his remarkable "planetariums" is in the collection of the Polytechnic society, in Louisville.

It was about two years after the exhibition by Barlow in Louisville before the first locomotive in this country, an English one, drew a train upon the first steam railroad, that of the Delaware & Hudson Canal company, on the track from their mines to Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

THE LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

This was the pioneer railway in Kentucky, and the first to enter Louisville. Its company was chartered in 1830, at the instance of a number of the leading men of Lexington, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and authority to build a road from Lexington to some place on the Ohio river. Louisville was the terminal point, however, in view from the beginning, and prominent citizens of this place were early and eagerly interested in the project.

It has been asserted that this was the second steam railway started in the United States, which is not quite true; but another assertion, made by Colonel Durrett in one of his historical articles of 1880, is undoubtedly correct, that when the charter for it was granted, but twenty-three miles of such railroad were operated in all the land, and when work was begun the next year, only ninety-five miles had been completed on this continent. The first spike of the Lexington & Ohio road was driven October 21, 1831, at the intersection of Water and Mill streets, in Lexington, by Governor Thomas Metcalf, then Chief Executive of the State. Dr. Charles Caldwell, of the Medical Department of Transylvania University, delivered the address of the occasion. The city of Louisville, four years after, contributed \$200,000 to the road. Colonel Durrett's lucid words, in the newspaper article above referred to, will tell the rest of the story:

The work of construction progressed slowly, and trains did not get through to Frankfort, a distance of twenty-nine miles, until about the close of the year 1835. The first materials for construction, and the first freight and passengers were drawn over the road by horse; but when part of the road had been formally opened to the public, in 1834, and the locomotive went thundering over it, a grand ball celebrated the event, at Brennan's tavern, in Lexington. The track was originally laid with flat rails spiked down to stone sills, and much trouble and danger was caused by one end of the thin iron bars rising up when the locomotive wheels pressed upon the other. All these difficulties have since been overcome by sleepers, cross-ties, and T rails of the most approved style, rendering the road one of the best.

Things neither started nor progressed so well at the Louisville end of the road. Disputes rose early and continued late, between the directors and city authorities and citizens, as to the location of the road at this end. The railroad directory wanted the Louisville end to terminate at Portland, and then sprang up the dispute as to the location of the road through the city so as to get to Portland. Elisha C. Winter, of Lexington, was president of the road, and John C. Bucklin, mayor of Louisville, and they could come to no agreement as to the location through the city. Neither could the Lexington directory, who were Richard Higgins, John Brand, Elisha Warfield, Luther Stephens, Joseph Fruen, Benjamin Gratz, and George Boswell, come to any understanding with George Keats and Benjamin Cawthon, who were the Louisville directors. The city council, consisting of G. W. Meriweather, B. G. Weir, James Guthrie, James Rudd, J. P. Declary, Jacob Miller, Robert Buckner, F. A. Kaye, J. M. Talbott, and W. Alsop, could not agree concerning any proposed route, and as for the citizens who lived along any of the suggested lines, they would agree to nothing. Finally an appeal was made to the Legislature for settling the difficulty, and an extraordinary law passed in 1833, empowering William O. Butler, of Gallatin county; John L. Hickman, of Bourbon; George C. Thompson, of Mercer, and James Crutcher, of Hardin, to determine the streets through which the road was to pass through the city.

While, therefore, our neighbors of Lexington at once began war upon their end of the road, with the Chief Executive of the State driving the first spike, and an eminent professor delivering an inaugural oration, we at the Louisville end set out with quarreling, and continued for two years, about where the work was to begin. It was finally determined, however, that the road should enter the city at the intersection of Jefferson and Wenzel streets; thence proceed along Jefferson to Sixth, down Sixth to Main, along Main to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Portland avenue, and then along the avenue to Portland. In 1838, three years after the Lexington end was working from that city to Frankfort, this end was completed from Portland to Sixth street, and Louisville could then boast of a league of railroad, with a locomotive dashing over it, very much to the annoyance instead of the joy of our citizens, especially those who resided or carried on business along its line. The first through train on this our first railroad went all the way from Portland to the northwest corner of Main and Sixth streets (where the store of J. M. Robinson & Co. now stands) on the 29th of February, 1838. The citizens, however, did not rejoice and celebrate the event with a grand ball, as was done by our neighbors of Lexington at the other end when the first train went through from that city to Frankfort. On the contrary, they were silent and talked of pulling up the rails and throwing the locomotive and the cars into the river. They concluded, however, to go to law about it, after enduring it for about six months. A number of citizens owning property and doing business on Main between Sixth and Thirteenth streets, with Elisha Applegate at their head, filed a bill in Chancery on the 9th of October, 1838, for an injunction against the further use of the locomotive in that region. It was declared to be a nuisance, endangering life, depreciating property, and injuring business. Levi Tyler, then president of the road, answered on the 19th, and set forth the merits of the road with commendable skill. The company had then spent about \$800,000 in making the road from Frankfort to Lexington and from Portland to Sixth street, Louisville, and had some of the \$150,000 furnished it by the State, but not enough to make the road from Frankfort to Louisville.

They were, however, doing a pretty fair business at the Louisville end. From the opening of this end of the road for through trains from Portland to Sixth street, on the 29th of April, to the 6th of November, when the injunction was granted, they had carried 93,240 passengers, at twelve and one-half cents each, from Portland to Sixth street, and received for it, in cash, \$11,656.17. This was at the rate of about \$425.25 per week, and their expenses were \$202.30 per week, leaving a neat profit of \$229.42 per week. Of course, it was hard that such a business should be stopped by an injunction, even if it did endanger life and depreciate property and injure business, as claimed by the citizens who brought the suit. Judge Bibb, then chancellor, granted and sustained the injunction, but the company took the case to the court of appeals and it was reversed, with instructions to so shape proceedings in the court below as to let that locomotive continue to convey passengers from Sixth street to Portland, and from Portland to Sixth street.

The road, however, in the midst of a hostile people could never succeed. The citizens who had attempted to enjoin it, were prominent, and had influence enough to make it too unpopular for success. It never extended its line to the Louisville wharf as authorized by the City Council and intended, the gap between Sixth street and the present depot on Jefferson never was filled up, and our first railroad from Portland to Sixth street, instead of being extended through the city and

protracted in length one way or the other, was transferred to a corporation entitled the Louisville & Portland Railroad company, in 1844, for the benefit of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind. This transfer was made by the State of Kentucky, which had become the owner of the whole line by foreclosing a lien for \$150,000 furnished to the company in 1833. The Louisville and Portland Company afterward transferred the road to Isham Henderson, who converted it into a street railroad operated by horse power, in which capacity it still exists.

It may added that, of the thousand miles or more of street railway now in the United States, the first three miles were operated in Louisville by this Mr. Henderson.

THE LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON (SHORT LINE).

The Louisville & Frankfort Railroad Company was incorporated in 1847, and to it was transferred by the State so much of the old Lexington & Ohio road as lay between the two former places. The consideration for this was six per cent. of the valuation, to be paid before any dividends were paid to the stockholders of the new company. The division between the State capital and Lexington was also transferred by the State to a new company, the Lexington & Frankfort, chartered in 1848, for one thousand five hundred shares in this company's stock. This part of the old road, although in a weak sort of operation since 1835, could not yet be called completed, nor was it until the next year. The Louisville division was also finished by the new organization in 1851; and then, for the first time, traffic by rail passed through from Louisville to Lexington. The large sum of \$275,000 was voted to this road by the city of Louisville. Colonel Durrett continues:

The working of the two separate ends of the road under independent companies not proving satisfactory to either, in 1856 the Legislature authorized them to consolidate. The Short-line was built under acts of the Legislature passed in 1866 and 1867, and the whole consolidated under the name of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company. And thus the whole line from Louisville to Lexington got back again under a single company, as it originally was. The company now owns and controls two hundred and thirty-three miles of road, as follows: From Louisville to Lexington, ninety-four miles; from the Lagrange junction to Newport, known as the Short-line, eighty-one miles; Newport and Cincinnati bridge, one mile; Louisville Railroad Transfer, four miles; Elizabethtown, Lexington, and Big Sandy, thirty-four miles; and the Shelby county road, nineteen miles. The whole has cost nearly \$6,000,000, and the company's liabilities about reach that sum in the shape of common and preferred stocks, and bonded and floating debt.

The Short-Line now operates under lease the

Northern Division of the Cumberland & Ohio Railroad, from Shelbyville to Taylorsville, making 73.09 miles operated in this way by the road, besides 174.9 owned by it, or 247.99 in all. May 1, 1881, the new roadway on the Beargrass fill, prepared for it at the expense of the city, in order to secure the vacation of the right of way so long occupied on Jefferson street, was occupied, together with the spacious new brick freight depot on Water street, between First and Brook. Later in the season, a new passenger depot, built during the year on Water, between First and Second streets, was also occupied. Very nearly the whole of the main line, and much of the Lexington Branch, has recently been relaid with steel rails. The engines and cars of the road are built in part at its own shops in Louisville. The road is now in the great Louisville and Nashville combination, with General E. P. Alexander as president and S. S. Eastwood secretary.

A REMINISCENCE.

The following notes of the first of Louisville railroads is made in the City Directory for 1838-39:

The principal roads now completed and being completed, pointing to Louisville as a center, are the Lexington & Ohio railroad, which is destined to open a speedy communication with the Atlantic at Charleston [?].

The railroad intersects Jefferson street at its eastern limit near Wenzel; it then passes down Jefferson and continues from Sixth down Main street to Portland. The road is now in full operation from Lexington to Frankfort, and from Sixth street to Portland. The balance of the road, or a great portion of it, I understand, is under contract. Office corner Main and Sixth streets.

There were at this time in the public thought and expectancy railroad enterprises to Nashville, from Jeffersonville through Indiana, and to Alton, Illinois, through which St. Louis would be reached.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON, AND INDIANAPOLIS.

This is a consolidation of two roads, the Jeffersonville and the older Madison & Indianapolis, taking the combined name. The former was originally the Ohio and Indianapolis railroad, chartered by the Legislature of Indiana, January 20, 1846, and changed to the Jeffersonville railroad three years after—January 15, 1849. It was first in full operation February 1, 1853. The other was chartered in June, 1842, and set in operation in October, 1847. It was afterwards

sold under foreclosure, and reorganized March 28, 1862, as the Indianapolis & Madison railroad company. May 1, 1866, the companies became one, and merged their lines into a single one, from Jefferson to Indianapolis. January 1, 1873, the whole was leased to the powerful Pennsylvania company, which now operates it.

The contribution of the city of Louisville to this enterprise, in 1851, was \$200,000. It includes the following lines: Main trunk, Louisville to Indianapolis, 110.28 miles; Madison division, 45.9; Shelbyville branch, Shelbyville to Columbus, 23.28; New Albany branch, 6.44; total, 185.9. The Pennsylvania company also operate, in connection with it, 18.42 miles on the Shelby & Rush railroad, and 20.8 on the Cambridge Extension, making a grand total of 225.72 miles. Its capital stock is \$2,000,000, principally owned by the Pennsylvania company. The total cost of its own lines (185.9 miles) was \$6,508,712.77. The following is a statement of its gross earnings for nine recent years: 1872, \$1,246,381.23; 1873, \$1,363,120.85; 1874, \$1,345,243.67; 1875, \$1,224,147.25; 1876, \$1,171,874.69; 1877, \$1,176,174.69; 1878, \$1,150,014.92; 1879, \$1,246,333.78; 1880, \$1,388,564.91.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

The beginnings of this important highway to the southward were made by the charter of its company March 2, 1850. First and last, in various sums and at various times, the city of Louisville contributed a very large amount to this corporation, burdening itself severely with public debt for its and the city's benefit. In 1851 \$1,000,000 of the people's money was subscribed to it, and a like sum four years later. The Lebanon branch received \$275,000 the same year, \$300,000 in 1863, and a round million in 1867; the Memphis branch \$300,000 in 1858; the Richmond branch \$100,000 in 1867; and the \$2,000,000 voted to the Elizabethtown & Paducah railroad became also a practical benefit to the Nashville road, by its absorption of the Cecilian branch in 1877: thus completing a total of \$6,275,000 public indebtedness carried for this one line and its belongings.

The main line, however, was not opened to Nashville until November, 1859. The following summary of additional historic facts is from the valuable pamphlet on the Industries of Louisville, published in 1881:

The Knoxville branch was opened to Livingston in September, 1870. The Bardstown branch was constructed by the Bardstown & Louisville Railroad company, and came into possession of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company by lease, February 24, 1860, and by purchase in June, 1865. The Richmond branch was opened in November, 1868. The Cecilian branch was purchased January 19, 1877. The Glasgow branch (the Barren County railroad) is operated under temporary lease. The Memphis branch was completed in September, 1860, and was operated in connection with the Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville, and the Memphis & Ohio railroads; the first leased February 7, 1868, and purchased October 2, 1871, and the latter leased September 1, 1867, and purchased June 30, 1872. The lease of the Nashville & Decatur railroad is dated May 4, 1871, and became operative July 1, 1872. The South & North Alabama railroad was built in the interest, and is under control, of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and was opened October 1, 1872. This company also acquired the middle division of the Cumberland & Ohio railroad, from Lebanon to Greensburg, 31.4 miles, and completed it in 1879. The company also bought the Tennessee Division of the St. Louis & Southeastern railroad, 47 miles, April 6, and the Kentucky Division of the same, 98.25 miles, May, 1879.

At the end of the fiscal year of the company, June 30, 1879, the Louisville & Nashville corporation owned its original main stem and branches, 651.73 miles in all; operated under lease the Nashville & Decatur, 119.09 miles, and the Glasgow Branch, 10.5 miles; and under stock majority, the South & North Alabama, 188.88 miles; making a total of owned and leased lines of 970.2 miles. Very large accessions were made to the lines in 1879-80-81; and the operations of the company June 30, of the last year named, were represented by the following statement in its annual report:

Owned in fee or through entire capital stock: Main Stem, 185.23 miles; Bardstown Branch, 17.3 miles; Lebanon-Knoxville Branch, 110.3 miles; Richmond Branch, 33.8 miles; Cecilian Branch, 46 miles; Memphis Division, 259.1 miles; Henderson Division, 135.22 miles; Pensacola Division, 45 miles; Pensacola & Selma Division, 40 miles; Pensacola Extension, 32 miles; Southeast and St. Louis, 208 miles; Mobile & Montgomery, 180 miles; New Orleans & Mobile, 141 miles; Pontchartrain, 5 miles; total, 1,437.95 miles. Operated under lease: Nashville & Decatur, 119.09 miles; Southern Division Cumberland & Ohio, 30.58 miles; Glasgow Branch, 10.5 miles; Selma Division (Western of Alabama), 50 miles; total 210.17 miles. Operated under stock majority: South & North Alabama, 188.88 miles; Owensboro & Nashville, 35 miles; total, 223.88—making a total directly

operated of 1,872 miles. In addition the company is interested in the control and management of the following lines, operated under separate organizations: Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway system (in which the Louisville & Nashville company owns a majority of the capital stock), 521 miles; Georgia railroad and dependencies (controlled through joint lease with the Central railroad company of Georgia) as follows: Georgia railroad and branches, 305 miles; Atlanta & West Point railroad, 87 miles; Rome railroad of Georgia, 20 miles; Port Royal railroad, 112 miles; Western railroad of Alabama, 117 miles; total 1,162. Add to this the Louisville & Nashville system proper, as above, 1,872 miles. Total of roads owned, operated, and controlled in the interest of the Louisville & Nashville company, 3,034 miles.

Later in 1881 the company acquired control of the Short Line road (Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington), by the purchase of its entire stock, and thus added 174.9 miles of standard gauge (also 51.6 miles leased) and 11 miles of narrow gauge line, to its already gigantic total, making an aggregate of 3,271½ miles of its lines. The Louisville, Westport & Harrod's Creek Narrow Gauge railroad is now operated by this company. The Short Line was made an integral part of the Louisville & Nashville system, and is operated simply as a division thereof.

The earnings of the company from traffic during the year 1880-81, were \$4,198,518.32; realized from investments, \$225,209.17; undivided earnings from previous year, \$228,382.62;—total credits to income account, \$4,652,110.11. Charges of all kinds against income account, \$3,079,088.41. Balance to credit of income account, \$1,573,021.70, from which \$1,087,800 had been paid in semi-annual dividends to stockholders of 3 per cent, and a surplus carried to the income account of 1881-82 of \$485,221.70.

The general offices of this great company are in Louisville. Mr. C. C. Baldwin is president; General E. P. Alexander, first vice-president; George A. Washington, second vice-president; Willis Ranney, secretary; A. M. Quarrier, assistant president and secretary; Fred De Funiak, general manager.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO.

This is the old New Albany & Salem railroad,

with its later extension and branches. The original company was formed January 25, 1847. The Louisville Courier-Journal for November 26, 1880, contains an excellent sketch of the history of this road, from which we extract the following:

Its early history is connected with the effort on the part of the State of Indiana to foster internal improvements. Long before 1850 it was laid out as a macadamized road from New Albany to Crawfordsville. It was one part of that system of internal improvements which Indiana began and which her statesmen defined the turning-point in her destiny, and which they considered would make her the greatest of the Western States. When, however, she was compelled to give up her scheme of internal improvements, compound her debts, and surrender the portion of the work she had accomplished to private corporations, this road, under a special law, became the New Albany & Salem railroad, and was completed between these two points.

Then a more ambitious turn seized its owners and holders, and they resolved to cross the State of Indiana from end to end—to run from the Ohio river to Lake Michigan—and make this line the great connecting link between the Northwest lakes and the Ohio river and its outlets. It was opened from New Albany to Michigan City on the 4th day of July, 1852, amid great rejoicings and with anticipations of unbounded success.

It had been opened from New Albany to Salem in 1849, and had been pushed with great vigor until it reached, as before said, from the Ohio river to the lakes. It started with the bane of all railway enterprises in the West—too much debt. It had a bonded debt at first of \$2,325,000 in eight per cents.; \$500,000 ten per cents.; \$2,070,000 seven per cents.; \$405,456 income bonds, and \$12,840 six per cent. bonds, and \$2,525,223 of capital stock, making a grand total of \$7,838,519.

In 1858 trouble began. With the then state of development of the railroad system, the bonded debt of the road was too large. The road defaulted for one year upon its interest. It was then placed, by the agreement of all parties, into the hands of D. D. Williamson, trustee, who had been one of the most prominent and trusted men of New York, and who was comptroller of New York and president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company. The road was held by Mr. Williamson as such trustee until 1869, when proceedings were had for a foreclosure of the mortgage liens, and after various changes in courts it was finally sold under a decree of the United States circuit court for the district of Indiana in September, 1872, and purchased by the bondholders, and reorganized in December, 1872, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000.

George L. Schuyler, of New York, was the first President. In one year William F. Reynolds, of Lafayette, Indiana, succeeded him, and remained in office until March, 1877, when he in turn was succeeded by George P. Tolman, of New York. Mr. Tolman held his position until January, 1880, when R. S. Veech, of Louisville, Kentucky (its present chief officer), assumed control of the destinies of this corporation.

From 1872 down to 1880 absolutely nothing was done with this great property. Its tracks became worn and out of condition; its iron, of old English chain-rail, became loose and disjointed; its ties rotten, and only until 1879 was any great sum expended upon the repair and equipment of the road.

Mr. Veech, assisted by Dr. Standiford, then president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, Colonel Bennett H. Young, and Mr. St. John Boyle, had already and very quietly secured a controlling interest in the road by arrangement with large stockholders and by purchase of its stock in New York city—which, when they began to buy, could be had at twenty-five cents on the dollar. Under the new administration, says the Courier-Journal writer, "the equipment was immediately and largely increased; new engines, new cars, new track, new everything, were wanting, which were supplied. Through trains were put upon the road, and its earnings increased with almost startling rapidity, the first few months running up to an increase of from sixty to seventy per cent. over the business of the previous year. These earnings developed the capacity of the road not only to pay the interest upon a large debt, but also to provide for a dividend upon the stock." In addition 98 miles of track were relaid during 1880 with the fish-bar joint, 15 miles of it with steel; 16 bridges were entirely rebuilt, and others repaired or remodeled, at a cost of \$90,000. Many other improvements have been made, and the road is now on a solid and apparently permanent foundation.

THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH.

The road was chartered under this name in 1867. The next year the city of Louisville voted it a million, and another million in 1873. Its name subsequently became the Paducah, Elizabethtown & Southern railroad. It was finished from Paducah to Elizabethtown in 1872, and two years later the Cecilian Branch, or Louisville end, was opened. April 18, 1876, a decree of foreclosure and sale was made against it by Judge Ballard, of the United States court, and it was sold thereunder August 24th of the same year. It was purchased by a new company, which presently sold the Cecilian Branch (forty-five miles) to the Louisville & Nashville corporation, they retaining the rest, or main line of 185 miles. The cost of the whole 230 miles was about \$4,500,000.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

This road was chartered by Indiana February 12, 1848; Ohio, March 15, 1849; and Illinois, February 12, 1851. It was built by two separate corporations, and completed in 1867, with a six-

foot gauge, which has since been changed to standard. Since November 21, 1867, it has been operated under one management, but in two divisions—the Eastern, from Cincinnati to the Illinois State line; and the Western, comprising the line thence to St. Louis. An act of the Indiana Legislature March 3, 1865, provided for the branch from North Vernon, through Clark and other counties in that State, to Louisville, which was opened in 1868, and has since been successfully operated. Its Louisville branch is 52.52 miles long.

THE LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS.

The germ of this road lay in a project of forty-five years ago. In 1837 a line was projected from New Albany to Alton, Illinois; but it never got further than the grading of the section between Mt. Carmel and Albion. In 1869 a charter was granted by the Legislature of Indiana to a New Albany & St. Louis Railroad company, and soon after another to the St. Louis, Mt. Carmel & New Albany Railroad company. These corporations were united in July, 1870, under the name of the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad company. Its first officers were the Hon. Augustus Bradley, of New Albany, president; Jesse J. Brown, of New Albany, vice-president; George Lyman, secretary and treasurer; and Roland J. Dukes, chief engineer. A number of routes were surveyed, and location finally made as follows: From Louisville to New Albany, by the bridge and the track of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad; thence in an "air line" to the Wabash river at Mt. Carmel; thence to Mt. Vernon, Illinois, where it would connect with the St. Louis & Southeastern railroad. Its own line would thus be but one hundred and eighty miles long; and its cost was estimated, in that era of high prices, at \$6,205,000. The city of Louisville subscribed \$500,000, New Albany \$300,000, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, \$100,000, the Louisville Bridge company \$25,000, Floyd county \$95,000; other counties or municipalities, \$330,000; and individuals, \$1,411,350. Work was presently begun on the line, and went on briskly till these subscriptions were used up. The directors resolved to issue first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$4,525,000; but the time was unfavorable for selling them, and the

work stopped. Most of the grading, tunneling, and trestle-work, however, for eighty miles west of New Albany, was done; while three miles of track had been laid out of New Albany, and trains were running on a twenty-eight mile section between Princeton, Indiana, and Albion, Illinois. In 1875 the company was unable to meet the interest upon even the small amount of bonds which had been paid out or negotiated, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the road sold out for \$23,000! A new board was formed, with Dr. Newland, of New Albany, president, and Jesse J. Brown, vice-president. The project still lay dormant, however, till February, 1879, when a reorganization of the board was effected, with St. John Boyle, of Louisville, as president; G. C. Cannon, of New Albany, as vice-president; and George Lyman, of the same, secretary and treasurer. The "Air-line" was dropped from the name, and it became the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad company. The purpose of the company was changed to a building of the road from New Albany to Princeton, Indiana, whence cars are running to Albion, Illinois, where a St. Louis junction is made with the road from Cairo to Vincennes. It was thought this could not be done for \$1,500,000.

Later, the company has bought the roads from Jasper, Indiana, to Evansville and Rockport, and the name of the line has been changed to the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis. At the meeting of the Directors in Boston in March, 1882, Mr. John Goldthwaite, of that city, was re-elected president; St. John Boyle, of Louisville, vice-president and general manager; and Edward Cummings, of Boston, second vice-president. All necessary money to complete the road had been raised. Until the new Kentucky & Indiana bridge is built, a ferry transfer will be used between New Albany and Louisville, and a track laid down the Kentucky shore from Portland to the Louisville & Nashville depot.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

The Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis road, it is announced, will form the western connection of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, the completion of which from Huntington, West Virginia, to Lexington, Kentucky, in the summer of 1881, opened to Louisville very important new connections with Richmond, Norfolk, and

other cities of the Atlantic seaboard. By favorable arrangements with the Short Line, the Chesapeake & Ohio is bringing its traffic directly to Louisville; and as we close these pages it is announced that the square fronting on Water street, and running back to the Bremaker-Moore paper-mill, in Louisville, has been purchased by this corporation for depot purposes. It is possible also that shops of the road may be located in the city.

THE FORT WAYNE, CINCINNATI, AND LOUISVILLE.

This road does not enter Louisville. It is the new name of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, running from Newcastle, Indiana, to Rushville, Indiana, where it connects with a road owned by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, & Chicago Railroad, which runs to North Vernon, whence the Ohio & Mississippi Branch brings the connection into Louisville. The Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati was sold under foreclosure the latter part of 1881, and on New Year's day following the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Company took possession. A link of the line from Louisville to Fort Wayne (two hundred and nine miles) had been completed shortly before from Greensburg to Rushville, Indiana, so that there is now direct railway connection between the former two cities.

THE LOUISVILLE, HARROD'S CREEK AND WEST-PORT.

This, a mere local narrow-gauge road, of only eleven miles' length, was opened in 1875. It was an unfortunate venture, pecuniarily regarded; and it was sold June 23, 1879, for only \$30,500, to the Short Line, by which, or rather by the late owner, the Louisville & Nashville corporation, it is now operated. It is the only railway lying altogether in Jefferson county.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The Louisville Transfer railway, however, of 4.13 miles' length, and a double gauge of 5 feet and 4 feet 8½ inches, connects the Louisville and Nashville tracks, a little south of the city, with the Short Line tracks and depots, thus obviating the necessity of tracks through more crowded parts of the city. It was constructed in 1872.

The Louisville Railway bridge has also a mile of track.

A recently formed company is about to build

a belt railway from New Albany to Jefferson and Watson, five miles out on the Ohio and Mississippi branch, thus bringing that road into more intimate connections with the first-named city and the new Kentucky and Indiana bridge.

In 1877 Louisville subscribed \$150,000 to a road in the interior called the Richmond, Irwin & Three Forks railroad, conditioned that this subscription should complete the track from Richmond to Beattyville, Lee county, and thus open up connections between Louisville and the rich timber and mineral region about the headwaters of the Kentucky river.

New Albany had an interest in the first railroad company formed in Southern Indiana. It was chartered at the legislative session of 1835-36, to build a railway between the two points named; but the project was killed by the great financial crisis of 1837.

The New Albany & Sandusky railroad was chartered at the session of 1852-53. The city council of New Albany subscribed \$400,000 to the project, and work was begun on the road-bed; but a public meeting of citizens indignantly repudiated the issue of bonds, and the scheme did not survive the blow.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

Many historic notes concerning these are embraced in our township histories. We give here such of more general interest as have been picked up in the course of other investigations.

In 1832 the Louisville & Portland Turnpike company had been formed, with a capital of \$10,000, to construct three miles of wagon-road between the two places—then, of course, separate. J. T. Gray was president of the company; George C. Gwathmey, treasurer; Richard Tunstall, toll-keeper.

The Louisville & Shippingport company had two miles of road and \$8,000 capital. W. W. Worsley was president, and S. S. Goodwin treasurer.

The same year the Louisville & Shelbyville Turnpike company was in existence, with \$100,000 capital and twenty miles of road. B. N. Hobbs, president; G. C. Gwathmey, treasurer.

Also the Louisville & Bardstown company, with ten miles of turnpike; John Speed, president, and J. P. Oldham, treasurer.

When the second Directory was published in Louisville, that for 1838-39, the following turnpike companies had their headquarters in the city, and are thus noticed :

Louisville & Lexington Turnpike Road company. Levi Tyler, president. This road intersects Main street at the eastern limit of the city, near Wenzel street.

Louisville & Bardstown Turnpike Road company. Levi Tyler, president. Intersecting Jefferson street at its eastern limit, near Wenzel street,

Louisville & Elizabethtown Turnpike Road company. Robert N. Miller, president ; Daniel E. Jones, treasurer.

Louisville Southern Turnpike Road company. John W. Tyler, president. This road intersects the Louisville & Elizabethtown Turnpike road at or near Eighteenth street, until it intersects the Ohio river a short distance above Paddy's run, intending to meet a road laid off by the States of Indiana and Illinois, commencing immediately opposite on the Indiana shore, and running through Indiana and Illinois to Alton.

In the Historical Sketch of Louisville, appended to the same work, is another notice of townships and railroads, in which occurs the following :

The principal roads now completed and being completed, pointing to Louisville as a center, are . . . turnpikes to Frankfort by Sheibyville, to Bardstown by Elizabethtown, which will be extended as interest may determine hereafter; turnpike from New Albany to the interior of Indiana. Besides these, many other avenues for trade are contemplated and will be opened in a few years, such as a railroad or turnpike to Nashville, a railroad from Jeffersonville through Indiana, a railroad to Alton, Illinois, and many others which the great resources of the growing country will point out as necessary.

One of the most notable enterprises of the kind on the Indiana side was the New Albany & Vincennes turnpike, provided for by the Legislature during the internal improvement mania of 1835-36. The State spent from its own treasury \$616,516 upon it, and then, having no more money or credit to expend, transferred it to a private company, getting back in all but \$27,311 in tolls. The company completed the road from New Albany to Paoli, which is still in excellent condition and doing good service to the trade and travel of the former place.

STEAMER LINES.

Some half-dozen steamer lines accommodate the cities at the Falls; but we have space to notice but one, the most famous and venerable of all, the staid and staunch

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

This is by far the oldest transportation line on the Western waters. The company to run steamers between Cincinnati and Louisville was formed in 1818, and is maintained to this day—sixty-four years. In that year it built the "General Pike," the first steamer built exclusively for passengers. Her trip was between Louisville and Cincinnati, making the distance in thirty-one hours, which was regarded as good time for that day. Captain Bliss was her first commander; then, in order, came Captains Penewitt and John M. Rowan. Jacob Strader, afterwards a very wealthy and prominent steamboatman at Cincinnati, was then clerk in the company's office. This boat was very successful, and it soon became necessary to build larger and better vessels. In 1847 ten fine steamers were built for an additional line from Cincinnati to St. Louis. By these the time from the Falls to the latter city was reduced from four or five days to thirty-nine to forty-four hours. About 1855 the company built the two floating palaces, the Jacob Strader and the Telegraph No. 2, at a cost together of nearly \$400,000. These boats could run eighteen miles per hour. The company has since owned the fine steamers Benjamin Franklin, United States, General Lyttle, General Anderson, General Buell, General Pike, Lewis E. Sherley, and City of Frankfort, most of which are well known to the traveling public. The general offices of the company are in Cincinnati.

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Geographical Description—Area—Acres Improved—Precincts—Towns—Post-offices—Surface of the County—Resources—The Knobs—Waters of the County—Beargrass Creek—Harrod's Creek—Dr. Drake on the Topography of the Louisville Region—Old Buffalo Roads—Wild Animals in the Early Day—The Climate—The Soil and its Culture—Geology of the County in Detail—Analysis of Soils and Rocks.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

Jefferson county, Kentucky, is situated upon the river Ohio, about midway of its tortuous course along the northern and western fronts of the State, and not far from equidistant from Catlettsburg, in the northeastern corner, and Hickman in the southwest, but somewhat nearer to Catlettsburg. It is bounded on the north by Oldham county and the river Ohio, beyond which it looks across to the counties of Clark, Floyd, and Harrison, in Indiana; on the west by the same stream; on the south by Bullitt county; and on the east by Shelby and Spencer counties. It contains about six hundred square miles, and the number of acres improved is not far from one hundred and sixty thousand, or nearly one-half the entire area of the county. (In 1876 the number of improved acres was 152,494. This is, we suppose, exclusive of the space occupied by the city and by town-sites.)

The county is divided into twenty-one precincts, corresponding to the "townships" of most of the Northern States. They are Anchorage, Blankenbaker, Boston, Cane Run, Cross Roads, Fairmount, Fisherville, Gilman's, Harrod's Creek, Jeffersontown, Johnstown, Meadow Lawn, Mid-

dletown, O'Bannon, Seatonville, Shardine, Shively's Springdale, Spring Garden, Two-mile House, and Wood's. The villages or towns of the county are Anchorage, Fisherville, Harrod's Creek, Jeffersontown, Newburg, Middletown, and St. Matthew's. Besides these there are post-offices as follow: Crescent Hill, Cross Roads, Eden, Fairmount, Floyd's Fork, Lockland, Long Run, Lyndon, O'Bannon, Orell, Pleasure Ridge Park, River View, Taylor's Station, Valley Station, and Worthington. The county is thus well provided with postal facilities, and has a goodly number of post offices at convenient distances within it.

THE SURFACE

of the county is undulating and broken in the southwest part, which has a stiff clay soil, and on the lower levels produces well in crops of corn, oats, and grapes; on the higher grounds fruit is grown to advantage. The northern and northwestern part, including most of the Louisville region, is generally a level plateau, well elevated above the highest reach of inundations by the river, and forming a beautiful and productive plain. It has a rich, alluvial soil, yielding in abundance and great perfection all kinds of vegetables, grains, and fruits grown in the temperate zone. The frontage of the county on the Ohio river is about forty miles, and the alluvial bottoms all along are exceedingly productive. The northeast part of the county, all the way above Louisville, is beautifully undulating, with a fine, fertile soil, producing luxuriantly the cereal grains and fruits. The whole country, indeed, has peculiar fitness for the market-gar-

dening and fruit-raising so desirable in the vicinity of a large city. The southeast part of the county becomes more broken as it nears the knobs along the Salt river, but it is also productive and likewise healthful, with varied and beautiful scenery, making it a favorite region for the better sort of private residences.

RESOURCES.

There is no coal in the county, but the cement and limestone turned out at Louisville are among the finest in the world. The water-power at the Falls is the best in the country. The tobacco market at Louisville is the largest in the land, the actual sales aggregating \$10,000,000 a year, with twenty-five firms engaged in the business. Other elements of wealth in the city and county will appear as we proceed with this narrative.

We now give some special description of the most remarkable region in the county, topographically regarded.

"THE KNOBS."

In the northwest of this county, a belt of knobby country, of several miles' width, stretches from the foot of the Falls of the Ohio to the mouth of Salt river, and thence up that river valley in a nearly southern direction, with a slight curve towards the east as far as Muldrough's Hill, and so on southeastwardly. These knobs are in ranges of conical hills two to three hundred feet in height, and are so conspicuous a feature in the geology of the State that they have given the name of Knob Formation to a division of the sub-carboniferous rocks in Jefferson, Bullitt, and Larue counties. These consist mainly of a fine-grained sandstone, which runs out into the limestone shales of Russell, Cumberland, and other counties. When sufficiently weathered, it produces a silico-argillaceous soil, which washes easily, and is therefore thin and shallow. It is not, generally, a characteristic soil, or soil by itself, but is commonly mixed largely with a white soil derived more closely from the underlying shales, which are of ashy color, and crop out on the slopes and in the narrow valleys between the knobs, and is sometimes intermingled with the debris from a thin cap of the sub-carboniferous limestone. The summits of the knobs, however, have a much richer soil, fertilized as it has been, probably, by the roosting and alighting of birds upon the hill-tops through many long ages. Not

much agriculture is yet practicable on the summits or slopes of the knobs; but a great deal of timber has been taken from them and their vicinity, particularly in the shape of railway ties, mainly cut from the black locust. The other forest products of the knobs are the white, red, black, and chestnut oaks, a small kind of hickory (*Fuglans tomentosa*), the black gum-tree, in flat and wet positions the sweet gum and the elm, and in some specially favorable situations the poplar. The argillaceous shales at the base of the formation contain a limited percentage of ironstones.

THE WATERS OF JEFFERSON.

It is a very well-watered county, though it shares the general characteristic of the State in the comparative absence of lakes. Ponds, however, abounded upon the Louisville plateau in the early day, and induced much malarial sickness; but they have now mostly disappeared. The historic Salt river no longer intersects the county, as in the early day of its greatness of territory; but enters the Ohio a little below the southwestern corner, receiving one or two small affluents from the soil of Jefferson. The Ohio river and the Falls, so prominent in making the county and its city what they are, receive particular notice in another chapter. Harrod's creek and the Beargrass are the best known of the other streams here and hereabout, and are very serviceable waters in the county. We copy the following descriptions from Dr. McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville, which, although written more than sixty years ago, answers well enough for the present day, due allowance being made for the removal of the mouth of the Beargrass about two miles north of its old site:

BEARGRASS CREEK.

Beargrass, which gives its name to the fertile and wealthy settlement through which it passes, is a considerable mill-stream, affording a plentiful supply of water eight or ten months in the year. It rises by eight different springs ten miles east of Louisville, that unite and form the main body of the creek within two miles of that place. This, like the preceding one, sometimes disappears, pursuing a secret course for a quarter of a mile together, subsequently emerging with a considerable force. On its banks are several grist-mills, and one for paper. It enters the Ohio (to which for the last half-mile it runs nearly parallel) opposite Louisville, leaving between it and the river an elevated strip of land, covered with large trees, that afford a delightful and shady promenade to the citizens during the heats of summer.

At the mouth of this creek is one of the best harbors on the Ohio, perfectly safe and commodious for all vessels un-

der five hundred tons' burthen, there being twelve feet water constantly found here during the greatest depression of the river. It is from this harbor or basin that the contemplated canal will be supplied with its destined element, which may perhaps produce a beneficial effect, by quickening its motion and that of Deargrass, whose sluggishness during the summer is, I have no doubt, productive of consequences injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the town.

HARROD'S CREEK.

Harrod's creek is a valuable stream emptying into the Ohio nine or ten miles above Louisville, where it is forty yards wide. About a fourth of a mile from its mouth is a natural fall of six or seven feet, occasioned by the oblique direction of the rock forming its bed, which dips at an angle of seven degrees. It has been reported that, like many others in the State, it has found a subterraneous passage, through which a great part of the water flows, without crossing the Falls.

DR. DRAKE ON THE TOPOGRAPHY.

Dr. Daniel Drake, in the last and greatest work of his life, the treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, published in 1850, makes the following note of the topography of the country below the Falls, on the Kentucky side:

In ascending the Ohio river from the mouth of Salt river to the Falls, the course is but a few degrees east of north, the distance about twenty miles. In traveling from one point to the other by land, the journey is over a plain, the elevation of which is above high-water mark, and its breadth from three to five or six miles. From every part of this plain, which extends to the river on the west, the blue range of Silver Creek hills may be seen, running parallel with the river on its western or right side, while a lower range, called the "knobs," is seen to terminate the plain on the opposite or eastern side.

Thus, between Salt river and the Falls, there is an ample terrace, elevated nearly as high as the second bottoms of the river, already described in section two of this chapter. It cannot, however, in strictness be classed with those deposits which, generally sloping back toward the hills, and composed largely of gravel, pebbles, and bowlders, retain but little water on their surface; while this, although it presents many beds and ridges of sand or sandy loam, so abounds in clay that the rains are but slowly absorbed, and at the same time it is so level as to prevent their readily flowing off. Thus, in times long gone by, they accumulated in the depressions on its surface and overspread it with ponds and limited elm and maple swamps, which dry up in summer and autumn, but at other seasons send out small streams that make their way into Salt river and into the Ohio, both above and below the Falls. The middle and southern portions of this plain, where the natural cisterns were, and still are, of greatest extent, is called by the ominous name of the "Pond Settlement." The area of the entire plateau cannot be less than sixty square miles, the whole of which lies to the summer-windward of the city of Louisville, which is built on its northern extremity, opposite to and above the Falls.

THE BUFFALO ROADS.

One of the most remarkable physical features of Kentucky, as found by the pioneers in the early day, were the great roads through the

forest, traversed by the buffaloes in their journeys to and from the salt licks, and the extensive "clearings"—for such they were—made by these remarkable animals. Their pathways, in many cases, were sufficient, in width and comparative smoothness, for wagon-ways, and of course followed the most eligible routes, for man as well as beast. These roads were much used by the early explorers, surveyors, and settlers, and greatly facilitated their movements through the dense woods. John Filson, the schoolmaster, one of the intending founders of Cincinnati, in his little work on the Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucky, first published in 1784, after some description of the licks—in which he mentions "Bullet's Lick" as "improved, and this affords salt sufficient for all Kentucky, and exports some to the Illinois"—writes the following of the roads and other traces of the buffalo herds. He wrote, it should be observed, before the bison had been driven beyond the Mississippi:

To these [the licks] the cattle repair, and reduce high hills rather to valleys than plains. The amazing herds of buffalo which resort thither, by their size and number, fill the traveler with amazement and terror, especially when he beholds the prodigious roads they have made from all quarters, as if leading to some populous city; the vast space of land around these springs desolated as if by a ravaging enemy, and hills reduced to plains—for the land near those springs are chiefly hilly. These are truly curiosities, and the eye can scarcely be satisfied with admiring them.

LARGE GAME GENERALLY.

The early settlers found all varieties of large game known to this country and latitude here in great abundance, as the buffalo, bear, elk, deer, beaver, and otter, as well as the smaller animals that remain in diminishing numbers to this day. The first-named, it is said, was sometimes seen in droves at the salt licks, of seven to eight thousand. Dr. McMurtrie also notices the great buffalo trails. He says:

The roads opened by these animals, in their progress through the woods, may be reckoned among the natural curiosities of the State, being generally wide enough for a carriage or wagon way, in which the trees, shrubs, etc., are all trampled down, and destroyed by the irresistible impetus of the mighty phalanx.

Not one of these animals was left in Kentucky when the Doctor wrote in 1819. He says that the beaver had abounded within a few miles of Louisville, "and were we permitted to judge from the remains of their fortifications, we should pronounce them to have been the innumerable

possessors of the soil from time immemorial." He writes further

Every pond, creek, and river exhibits some traces of them, but their metropolis appears to have been situated about four miles east of Louisville, where, among a variety of extensive dams, I measured one whose length is 1,500 feet, height 8, thickness at the base 14, with a talus equal to 45° extending to the top. At the end of this bank, which runs perfectly straight and which is thrown up and sloped in a most workmanlike style, is a second one stretching out nearly at right angles from it, in form of a crescent. Back of the latter may be seen their dens, which are disposed with great regularity, about twenty feet from the bank. Their covered ways, by which in times of low water they manage to secure a sufficiency of it, so as to conceal themselves in their passage to and from them, are also very visible. I have been informed by a respectable old gentleman who was among the earlier settlers, that when he first arrived here the beaver was sometimes seen in the neighborhood, and that at that time the great dam spoken of was at least fourteen feet high, a prodigious monument of the industry and skill of this social little animal.

The otter, formerly abundant in the Ohio and its tributary waters, had wholly disappeared from this region in 1819, though still caught in the Mississippi. Serpents were not numerous or dangerous, though sometimes huge rattlesnakes were encountered. The snapping-turtle was found in the river, sometimes of fifty to seventy pounds weight, also the lesser soft-shelled turtle, which was much esteemed by epicures. Deer still frequented the barrens, and were seen at times but a few miles from the town; while bears kept at a greater distance in the woods. "Foxes occasionally disturb the farmer's hen-roosts, and wolves now and then pick up a stray sheep; they are, however, neither very numerous nor fierce."

THE CLIMATE.

Dr. McMurtrie's observations upon the meteorology of this region are also valuable. He remarks:

It appears from a variety of thermometrical observations and comparisons, that the climate of this country is uniformly milder than that of the Atlantic States in the same parallel of latitude. This has been contested, but, until facts and the evidence of our senses are considered as inferior to theory, the position must be considered as correct. Among the most remarkable of the former, noticed by preceding and able writers, are the presence of the parakeet, thousands of which enlighten our woods winter and summer, the existence of many plants that cannot support the cold of the Atlantic States in the same latitude, the short duration of ice and snow, and finally by the prevalence of the southwesterly winds. The remark applied by Dr. Rush to the climate of Pennsylvania is equally true with respect to that of Kentucky (which is, in fact, the more disagreeable of the two), its most steady trait being its irregularity. Heat and cold succeed each other so rapidly and so often in the twenty-four

hours, that it is impossible to vary your dress so as to be comfortable under their changes.

A sketch of the weather during the last winter will convey as much information upon the subject as a volume. Early in the fall the Indian summer, as it is called, succeeded the autumn, and lasted four weeks, with occasional days of extremely cold weather; this was succeeded by a week of changes the most sudden and extraordinary I ever witnessed, the ponds in the town being frozen and thawed alternately during the same day, which was closed by a night equally as variable. The cold now appeared as though it had commenced in good earnest; during the space of three weeks it was very intense, quantities of drifting ice were seen on the Ohio, the ponds were incrustated by it three inches deep, when the wind, which had hitherto blown from the northwest, suddenly veering to the south and south-southwest, a warm rain fell, which dissolved the icy fetters of winter and again restored the Indian summer. Such was the mildness of the weather till the latter end of January, that the buds of the peach-tree were swelled, and had not a few frosty nights supervened they would have blossomed. On the 7th day of February the weeping willows were in leaf. From which time to the 1st of March the weather continued variable, but generally warm, at which period the cold of winter again assailed our ears and rendered welcome a blazing hearth.

Spring is unknown, the transition from winter to summer being almost instantaneous, the former concluding with heavy rains that I have known to last for three weeks nearly without intermission, at the expiration of which time summer is at hand.

The quantity of rain that falls here is quite considerable, which, together with the number of stagnant waters that are in the vicinity, occasion a humidity universally complained of; books, polished steel instruments, paper, and in fact everything that is not in daily use, proclaim its prevalence.

Thunder storms during the months of July and August are very severe, attended with great discharges of the electric fluid, sometimes as violent as any ever witnessed under the tropics, the thunder being of that pealing, rattling kind which would startle even a Franklin. The winds at such periods are all in wild confusion, blowing in various directions at various elevations from the earth's surface, as indicated by the courses of the 'scuds,' which I have remarked traveling to three different points of the compass at one and the same moment, with a degree of velocity far superior to any I have ever noticed, with the exception of those of the hurricanes of the East and West Indies. Awful is the scene presented in the forests at such periods. Naught is to be heard but the crackling of fallen timber, mixed with the roar of Heaven's artillery, and nothing to be seen but great branches wrenched and torn from the parent stem, which is the next moment leveled with the ground. Sometimes a single tree here or there in exposed situations is destroyed, then again whole acres are laid waste by its resistless fury. Happily for this country those of the first degree of violence are rare, while those of the second and third rates are not at all dangerous.

The quantity of snow and ice is very inconsiderable, the cold seldom being sufficiently intense to close the river, and the latter has not at any time since I have been a resident of the place exceeded two inches in depth at any one time. Sleights are consequently strangers.

I am well assured from very unexceptionable authority that the climate of Kentucky has undergone a considerable change for the worse during the last twenty years. The seasons were formerly more distinct, the weather milder and more uniform, and thunder-storms very uncommon. The

only traces left of this happy state of things are now to be seen in the fall of the year, which is generally, though not always, remarkable for pleasantness. Combustion is much more rapid here than in the Atlantic States, a remark made by several others beside myself. Whether this be owing to spongy and porous nature of the wood, arising from its rapid growth, or a greater quantity of oxygen existing in the atmosphere, I am at a loss to determine. The fact, however, may be relied on.

THE SOIL AND ITS CULTURE.

The Doctor's remarks upon the agricultural capabilities of this region, as they existed in his day, also have interest. He says:

Perhaps no city in the Union is supported by a more fertile and productive soil than Louisville. The lands throughout the county generally are well timbered, the first-rate being covered with walnut, mulberry, locust, beech, sugar-tree, cherry, pawpaw, buckeye, elm, poplar, and graperies, the two latter of which attain a most enormous size. I have frequently met with graperies in the Beargrass settlement measuring thirty-six inches in circumference, and as to the poplar it is proverbially gigantic. From six to ten feet is the usual diameter of these trees, and of the sycamore, one individual of which is said to be still standing in the interior, into whose hollow a gentlemen assured me he had stepped with a measured rod twenty feet long, which grasping by its middle, he could turn in every direction. If in addition to this we consider the thickness of sound wood on each side of the tree necessary to sustain its tremendous and superincumbent weight, we may have some idea of this great monarch of the Western forest.

The second-rate lands produce dogwood, oak, hickory, and some sugar-trees; the third-rate nothing but blackjack oak and fir. Red cedar is found on the banks of the rivers and creeks, and white pine only in the mountains.

The first-rate lands were too strong for wheat, but were excellently adapted to corn, and in favorable seasons would yield one hundred bushels to the acre. When weakened by a few crops of corn, such ground would yield thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, or three hundred of potatoes, thirty-five to forty of oats, six to eight hundred pounds of hemp, or fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds of tobacco. The second and third rates of land will give yields in proportion. The Doctor adds:

An attempt to cultivate cotton has been made, but although on a small scale under the superintendence of a few good housewives it ripens extremely well, yet on a large one it has always failed.

The prices of lands at this time were \$10 to \$200 an acre, and in most cases the titles were doubtful. But, says the Doctor:

There are, however, seventy thousand acres of military surveys in the Beargrass settlement, which hold out the prospect of a golden fleece to the agricultural emigrant, not only from the great fertility of the soil and the undisputed validity of the title, but from the great price he can immediately obtain for every article he can raise, without any trouble or difficulty.

GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY.

The following extracts are made from the report of the Geological Survey made in 1854 and subsequent years by David Dale Owen, first State Geologist, to whom Professor Robert Peter, of Lexington, was Chemical Assistant, and Mr. Sidney S. Lyon, of Louisville, Topographical Assistant.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The knob formation, very similar in its component members to that described at Button Mould Knob, extends into the southern part of Jefferson county, forming the range of knobs on the waters of Pond and Mill creek, their summits being capped with soft freestone, while the ash-colored shales, with the intercalations of encrinital limestones, form their principal mass, resting on black Devonian shale.

[The "Button Mould Knob," in Bullitt county, had been previously described as a celebrated locality for encrinital beds, interstratified with the ash-colored shale, which form a remarkable steep glade on the southern side of the knob, the glade commencing one hundred and twenty-five feet below the summit of the knob. The following table is given of the composition of this eminence, which helps the reader to an understanding of the knobs in Jefferson county:

Feet.

- 250. Summit of knob.
- 235. Top of second bench of sandstone, in quarry.
- 225. Top of ledge of first bench sandstone.
- 200. Slope with sandstone.
- 162. Lowest exposure of sandstone.
- 110. Top of bare glade.
- 105. *Orthis michellina* bed.
- 100. *Orthis Miscellina* bed not abundant.
- Ash-colored shale.
- 97. Weathered-out carbonate of iron.
- 95. Weathered-out carbonate of iron.
- Ash-colored shales.
- 80. Branching corallines.
- 75. Weathered carbonate of iron.
- 65. Encrinital limestone.
- 60. Weathered carbonate of iron.
- Ash-colored shale.
- 49. Encrinital limestone.
- Ash-colored shale.
- 35. Encrinital limestone.
- Ash-colored shale at base of bare glade.
- 25. Black shaly Devonian shale extending to bed of creek.

Here, says the Report, we have nearly 100 feet of ash-colored shales exposed, in a bare glade, with repeated alternations of thin bands

of carbonate of iron, encrinital, argillaceous, and shell limestones, forming a remarkable feature of the landscape in the northern part of Bullitt county, adjoining Jefferson county.

The iron ore from this knob is described in the Chemical Report of the Survey as a fine-grained, compact carbonate of iron, interior gray, shading into rust-brown on the exterior, powder dull cinnamon color. An analysis exhibited 31.3 per cent. of iron—"an ore sufficiently rich for profitable smelting, which could be worked without much additional fluxing materials."]

Jefferson county affords the best exposures of the calcareous rocks, under the black slate belonging to the Devonian period, yet seen. The projecting ledges on the bank of the Ohio river, that appear in connected succession between the head and foot of the Falls, afford, probably, the best sections of these rocks in the Western States. We observe there the following succession and superposition :

1. Black bituminous shale or shale.
2. Upper crinoidal, shell, and coralline limestones above.
3. Hydraulic limestone.
4. Lower crinoidal, shell, and coralline limestones.
5. Ollvanites bed.
6. Spirifer Gregaria and shell coralline beds.
7. Main beds of coral limestones.

These beds rest upon a limestone containing chain coral, which is seen just above the lowest stage of water, at the principal axis of the Falls, where the waters are most turbulent. Only a portion of the lower part of the black slate is seen immediately adjacent to the Falls. Its junction with the upper crinoidal bed, No. 2, of the above section, can be well seen below the mouth of Silver creek, on the Indiana side, where there is a thin, hard, pyritiferous band between the black slate and limestone, containing a few encrinites.

Three subdivisions may be observed in the upper coralline bed, No. 2, of this Falls section:

(A). White or yellowish white earthy fractured layers, containing, beside *Crinoidea*, a *Favosite*, a large *Leptana* and *Atrypa prisca*, with a fringe.

(B). Middle layers, containing also a few *Cystiphyllæ*.

(C). Lower layers containing most *Cystiphyllidæ*, and on Corn Island remains of fishes. This is what has been designated as the Upper Fish Bed.

These crinoidal beds contain a vast multitude of the remains of different species of encrinites, mostly silicious, and more so than the imbedding rock, so that they often project and appear like black concretions. Remains of the *Actinocrinus abnormis*, of S. S. Lyon's report, are the most abundant. There is also a *Syringapora* and short, truncated *Cyathophyllum*. The *Cystiphyllum* is long, slender, and vermiculiform, sometimes extending to the length of fifteen inches or more; also a coralline, referrible either to the germs *Porites* or *Astrea*.

The hydraulic bed is an earthy magnesian limestone, in which the lime and silica are in the proportions of their chemical equivalents. It is variable both in its composition, thickness, and dip. In the upper part of the bed, where it contains many *Spirifer euralines* and *Atrypa prisca*, it is more silicious than that quarried for cement. At the head of the Falls it is eight feet above low water. At the foot of the Falls it is only four feet above low water; and at the quarry on the Indiana shore eleven to thirteen feet. Here there are twelve feet exposed, but only a foot to eighteen inches of it quarried for cement. At the Big Eddy it is twelve to thirteen feet above low water, and at the middle of the Falls as much as thirty-five feet above low water.

From the head to the foot of the Falls, the Ohio river falls nineteen to twenty-one feet, depending on the stage of the water, and the distance on the general line of dip, west by south, one and one-half miles. Hence there is an anticlinal axis about the middle of the Falls, not uniform, but undulating, amounting on the whole to upwards of thirty feet in three-fourths of a mile west by south. In the distance of four hundred and fifty yards from the quarry on the Indiana shore, down stream, the strata decline fifteen to sixteen feet. It is at the anticlinal above mentioned, where the steamboats so frequently scrape the rocks in gliding over the most turbulent portion of the Falls. It is thickest at the foot of the Falls, where it is twenty-one feet; it thins rapidly out in a northeast direction. At a distance of two and one-half miles nearly east, where it is seen in the northwest end of the Guthrie quarries, it is eighteen inches, and in a distance of three hundred yards to the southeast from this, it divides into two beds and thus away to a few inches. Where it is divided an

earthly limestone is interposed, not considered to possess hydraulic properties. It would seem, therefore, that the principal source of the hydraulic material was northwest of the main axis.

The limestone which lies below the hydraulic limestone, composed, in a great measure, of comminuted remains of crinoidea, affords also *Spirifer cultrigazalus*, a very large undescribed species of *Leptaena*, which has been referred by some of our geologists to the *Euglypha*, also *Atrypa prisca* and remains of fishes. This limestone is obscure on the middle of the Falls; to the east it is better defined. On Fourteen-mile creek it is eleven feet thick; near the mill, on the east side of the Ohio, it is only three feet to three feet eleven inches. At Big Eddy the place of this limestone is six feet above the top of the Lower Fish Bed, but it is very obscurely marked at this point. To the east, in Jefferson county, Indiana, it passes into a well-developed cherty mass of four or five feet in thickness, and is almost blended with the aforementioned cherty interpolations of the overlying beds.

Under the *cultrigazalus* bed succeeds the *Olivianites* bed, which is only six inches thick, near the mill on the south side of the Ohio, but attains a thickness of six or seven feet on Fourteen-mile creek, and runs down to a few inches at some places in the Falls.

The next layer which is recognizable is a cherty band charged with *Spirifer gregaria* of Dr. Clapp, and many small hemispherical masses of *Favosites spongites*, as at the foot of Little Island—one foot thick. Then comes a layer containing *conocardium sub-trigonate* of D'Orbigny, layer hemispherical masses of *Stromatopora* and a *Ceropora(?)* three to five feet.

Next come the Lower Fish Beds, 19 feet in thickness, consisting of limestone containing a layer and beautiful species of undescribed *Turbo*, a large *Murchisonia*, a *Conocardium*, *Spirifer gregaria*, some small *Cyathophyllidae*, and a *Leptaena*. The *Conocardium* layer is light gray and more granular than the upper part, and esteemed the best bed for lime on the Falls. The *Leptaena* lie mostly about two feet above the *Conocardium*.

Next come chert layers, underlaid by coral layers, containing *Favosites maxima* of Troost and *Favosites basaltica*, Goldfuss, which repose on a very hard layer.

The most of the remains of the fishes are found about three feet above the *Turbo* bed, but are more or less disseminated through the different layers, which have been designated as the Lower Fish Beds, and may therefore be subdivided thus:

1. Shell beds.
 - A. *Conocardium* bed, 7 inches.
 - B. *Leptaena* bed (also with some *conocardium*) 6 feet.
2. Parting chert layers, 3 feet.
3. Coral layers, 7 feet.
4. Very hard rock, 2 feet.

The principal mass of corals on the Falls of the Ohio, which must probably be grouped in the Devonian system, underlie these shell and fish beds just mentioned and repose upon a bed which can just be seen above the water level, at the principal axis, at extreme low water, which contains the chain coral and which appears to be the highest position of this fossil.

Amongst the main coralline bed of the Devonian period of the Falls may be recognized—

1. Dark gray bed, containing large masses of *Favosites maxima* of Troost, *Zaphrentis gigantea*, and immense masses of *Favosites basaltica*, sometimes as white as milk, *Favosites* allied to *polymorpha*, but probably a distinct species, generally silicified and standing out prominently from the rock.

2. Black coralline layers, being almost a complete list of fossilized corals, amongst which a *Cystiphyllum*, *Favosites cronigera* of D'Orbigny, and *Zaphrentis gigantea*, are the most abundant. These black layers contain also large masses of *Syringopora*, a large *Turbo*, different from the species in the shell beds, also the large *Cyathophylliform Favosite*, allied to *polymorpha*, with star-shaped cells opening laterally on the surface of the cylinder, in pores visible to the naked eye, some *Cystiphyllum* carved into a semi-circle, large *Astrea pentagonus?* of Goldfuss, silicified, prominent, rugged, and black: this is the so-called "buffalo dung."

The termination of these coralline beds of the Devonian system probably marks the place of the *conocardium* calcareous grit of the falls of Fall Creek, Madison county, Indiana, and which is undoubtedly the equivalent of the Schoharie shell grit near Cherry Valley, in New York, which underlies the Onondaga limestone of the New York system. No vestige of this calcareous grit has yet been found on the Falls, but

there is reason to believe that it may be found in Jefferson county, about six miles above the Falls to the northeast, on the farm of the late Dr. John Croghan, on the head of the Muddy Fork of Beargrass; and if so, though the Devonian and Silurian are apparently, at first view, so blended together on the Falls of the Ohio, the horizon between the black coralline beds above and the chain coralline bed below, marks most satisfactorily the line of division between these two systems of rocks in Kentucky.

Time has not yet permitted a thorough investigation into the specific character of the numerous beautiful fossil shells, corals and fish remains which occur at this highly interesting locality. Hereafter it is proposed, if occasion offers, to give more full and specific details of these rocks and their imbedded organic remains.

As yet we have no good detailed sections of the Upper Silurian beds of Jefferson county, lying between the upper chain-coral bed and the magnesian building-stone. In the eastern part of Jefferson county, on Harrod's creek, a good section was obtained, showing the junction of the upper and lower beds with some of superior and inferior stratification.

The following is the section presented in the cut of Harrod's creek:

- FEET.
240. Sneider House.
 235. Magnesian limestone, below house.
 220. Red chert, with *Spirifer gregaria*.
Porites and other fossils.
 180. Top of third bench of magnesian limestone.
Slope, with rocks concealed.
 163. Base of third bench or offset of magnesian limestone.
 160. Top of second bench of magnesian limestone.
 154. Base of second bench of magnesian limestone.
Slope, with rocks concealed.
 115. Base of overhanging ledges of cellular magnesian limestone.
 110. Thin gray and reddish layers weathering and undermining the overhanging magnesian limestone, perhaps hydraulic in its properties.
 107. Base of upper bench under the fall.
Earthy rock with some magnesia, perhaps with hydraulic properties.
 100. Earthy rock with less magnesia?
 95. Earthy reddish and green layers, weathering with rounded surfaces like hydraulic limestones.
 91. Hard grey silicious limestone, projecting from the bank.
 50. Soft argillaceous layer, decomposing under overhanging ledge above, partly hydraulic, upper two feet most earthy.
 85. Hard layer on top of a little fall in bed of creek.
 84. Ash-colored, easily decomposing layers; lowest layer with nearly vertical fracture at right angles to the bedding.

86. Top of ash-colored, earthy hydraulic layers.
80. Top of lowest layer, with vertical cross fracture.
Junction of Upper and Lower Silurian formations.
79. Limestone, with *Orthis Lynx*.
78. Brown layer of limestone, with branching *Chetetes*.
76. Layer with *Cyathophylum*?
67. More marly.
65. Hard, thin layers of *Leptaena* limestone, with branching *Chetetes*.
59. Hard, thin layers of limestone, containing *Leptaena alternata* and *Atrypa capax*.
58. Hard layer, with irregular surface, four inches thick.
52. Hard layer, six inches thick.
50. Concretionary marly layer, containing *Leptaena planumbona*.
41. Irregular, light-colored layers, with remains of *Isotelus*, *Orthis*, etc., five inches thick.
Dark, marly regular layer, containing branching *Chetetes*-nine inches thick.
40. Ash colored, irregular layers, containing small, branching *Chetetes*.
25. Fossiliferous slabs, with *Orthis Lynx* and *Orthis formosa*.
22. Concretionary and marly, ash-colored layers, with *Orthis Lynx*.
 - o. Slabs, with *Atrypa capax* and *Modesta*, at the junction of Harrod's creek with its Sneider branch.

The gregaria chert-bed lies on the Falls of the Ohio, about thirty feet above the base of the rocks of Devonian date. In this Harrod's creek section they were observed at two hundred and twenty feet, where the junction of the Upper Silurian and Lower Silurian occurs at eighty feet; hence, if the rocks of Devonian date have the same thickness in the eastern part of Jefferson county as in its northern confines, the Upper Silurian rocks have a thickness on Harrod's creek of one hundred and ten feet. It is probable, therefore, that the upper chain-coral bed, which marks the top of the Upper Silurian strata, is concealed ten feet up the slope, above the upper bench of protruding magnesian limestone in the above section.

Near the boundary between Jefferson and Oldham counties, the cellular beds of the magnesian limestones of the Upper Silurian period from the surface stratum, which is reached in sinking wells, and found, on account of its spongy character, very difficult to blast.

ANALYSES OF ROCKS AND SOILS.

A large number of analyses of soils and rocks, from different parts of the county, were made by the chemist in the employ of the State; and we copy several of them, for whatever value they may have at this day:

Hydraulic limestone (unburnt), from the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville:

A greenish-grey, dull, fine, granular limestone; adheres slightly to the tongue; powder light-grey.

Composition, dried at 212° Fahrenheit.

Carbonate of lime.....	50.43-28.29 lime.
Carbonate of magnesia.....	18.67- 8.89 magnesia.
Alumina and oxides of iron and magnesia.....	2.93
Phosphoric acid.....	.06
Sulphuric acid.....	1.58
Potash.....	.32
Soda.....	.13
Loss.....	.10

Silica and insoluble silicates..	25.78	}	Silica,	22.58
			Alumina colored with oxide of iron	2.88
			Lime, magnesia, and loss,	.32
			100.00	

The air-dried rock lost 70 per cent. of moisture at 212° Fahrenheit.

The analysis of this well-known water-lime will serve for comparison with that of other limestones supposed to possess hydraulic qualities.

Soil labeled "Virgin soil, from O'Bannon's farm, O'Bannon's Station, overlying cellular magnesian limestone of the Upper Silurian formation, twelve miles from Louisville."

Dried soil of a grey-brown color; some small rounded particles of iron ore in it. As this and the following soils were received just before this report was made up, there was not time for digestion in water containing carbonic acid, to ascertain the relative amount of matters soluble in that menstruum. They were therefore submitted to ordinary analysis, dried at 370° Fahrenheit.

The composition of this soil is as follows:

Organic and volatile matters.....	7.996
Alumina, and oxides of iron and magnesia.....	7.480
Carbonate of lime.....	.394
Magnesia.....	.240
Phosphoric acid.....	.205
Sulphuric acid.....	.082
Potash.....	.200
Soda.....	.042
Sand and insoluble silicates.....	83.134
Loss.....	.226
	100.000

The air-dried soil lost 4.42 per cent. of moisture at 370°.

Soil, labeled "Soil from an old field, over cellular magnesian limestone of the Upper Silurian formation, which lies from six to twelve feet beneath the surface. Has been from twenty-five to thirty years in cultivation; E. B. O'Bannon's farm."

Color of dried soil light greyish-brown, lighter than the preceding.

Composition, dried at 400° Fahrenheit:

Organic and volatile matters.....	4.506
Alumina, and oxides of iron and manganese.....	6.240
Carbonate of lime.....	.316
Magnesia.....	.200
Phosphoric acid.....	.191
Sulphuric acid.....	.067
Potash.....	.158
Soda.....	.070
Sand and insoluble silicates.....	88.318

100.000

The air-dried soil lost 2.8 per cent. of moisture, at 300° Fahrenheit.

By comparison of the two preceding analyses it will be seen that the soil, which has been in cultivation from twenty-five to thirty years, has lost of its original value: First, it has lost organic and volatile matters, which is evinced also in its lighter color and in the smaller quantity of moisture which it is capable of holding at the ordinary temperature, but which was driven off at the heat of 400°. These organic matters absorb and retain moisture with great power. Besides the nourishment which organic matters in the soil give directly to vegetables, by their gradual decomposition and change, these substances also greatly increase the solubility of the earthy and saline ingredients in the soil, which are necessary to vegetable growth. Second, it has lost some of every mineral ingredient of the soil which enters into the vegetable composition; as lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, phosphoric acid, sulphur, and the alkalies. The only apparent exception to this is in the greater proportion of soda in the old soil than in the virgin soil. This increase may have been occasioned by the ordinary free use of salt on the farm, and its transfer to the cultivated field by the animals feeding on it.

It will be seen, in the third place, that the proportion of alumina and oxide of iron to the sand and silicates is smaller in the soil of the old field than in the virgin soil, cultivation having, perhaps, favored the washing down into the sub-soil those ingredients which are the most readily transported by water. To renovate this field to its original state would require the application of ordinary barn-yard manure, which contains all the ingredients which have been removed from it except the alumina and oxides of iron and

manganese. To supply these, if it be deemed desirable, the red sub-soil found on the washed slopes of the old field, presently to be described, would answer very well, applied as a top-dressing; but the immediate sub-soil, next to be described, does not by its analysis promise to be of any service in this or in any other respect.

Would this be a good soil for the cultivation of the grape? If it has sufficient drainage to prevent the habitual lodgment of water in the sub-soil, there is nothing in the composition of the soil to forbid its use for this purpose. The soil which will produce good Indian corn will generally produce the grape. The vine requires for its growth and the production of its fruit precisely the same mineral ingredients which are necessary to every other crop which may be produced on the soil, differing in this respect from them only in the proportion of these several ingredients. The juice of the grape contains a considerable proportion of potash, much of which is deposited in the wine-cask, after fermentation, in the form of tartar (acid tartrate of potash), and which must be supplied to the growing vine from the soil to enable it to produce the grape. It has hence been generally believed that vineyard culture tends speedily to exhaust the soil of its alkalies, unless they are habitually re-applied in manures. This is true in regard to every green crop which is carried off the ground; as hay, turnips, potatoes, and especially tobacco and the fruits of the orchard; whilst the Indian corn and other grains carry off less of the alkalies, they also require and remove them in considerable proportion.

To return to the two comparative soil analyses. The difference between the proportions of the valuable ingredients of the two above stated may seem quite unimportant on a superficial examination; but when we apply these differences to the more than three million pounds of silver which are contained in an acre of ground, calculated only to the depth of one foot, we may see their significance. Thus the potash in the original soil is in proportion of 0.200 per cent., and in the soil of the old field in that of 0.158. This proportion gives 6,000 pounds of potash to the acre of earth one foot deep in the new soil, and 4,740 pounds only into the old, showing that if the old soil was originally like the neighboring virgin soil, it has lost, among other ingredients,

as much as 1,260 pounds of potash from the acre, within one foot of the surface only. To restore to it this amount of alkali alone would require the application of a large amount of ordinary manure.

Sub-soil, labeled "Sub-soil, seven to twelve inches under the surface, old field twenty-five to thirty years in cultivation, over cellular magnesian limestone of the Lower Silurian Formation, E. B. O'Bannon's farm, Jefferson county."

Color of the dried soil, light greyish brown.

Composition, dried at 400° Fahrenheit.

Organic and volatile matters.....	2.844
Alumina, and oxides of iron and manganese.....	6.335
Carbonate of lime.....	.256
Magnesia.....	.226
Phosphoric acid.....	.099
Sulphuric acid.....	.082
Potash.....	.181
Soda.....	.028
Sand and insoluble silicates.....	89.900
Loss.....	.049
	100,000

The air-dried sub-soil lost 2.98 per cent. of moisture at 400° Fahrenheit.

By the examination of this upper sub-soil it does not appear that any of the valuable ingredients of the surface-soil have lodged in it. It contains, it is true, more potash, and has less organic matter, but in other respects does not materially differ from the upper soil. A greater difference may be seen in the deeper sub-soil, the analysis of which will next be given.

Sub-soil, labeled "Red sub-soil, on the washed slopes of an old field, found almost universally a few feet under the surface, E. B. O'Bannon's farm, Jefferson county."

Color of the dried soil, light brick-red; it contains some small nodules of iron ore. Composition, dried at 400° Fahrenheit:

Organic and volatile matters.....	3.112
Alumina and oxides of iron and manganese.....	17.020
Carbonate of lime.....	.194
Magnesia.....	.366
Phosphoric acid.....	.497
Sulphuric acid.....	.088
Potash.....	.297
Soda.....	.111
Sand and insoluble silicates.....	77.434
Loss.....	.881
	100,000

The air-dried sub-soil lost 3.60 per cent. of moisture at 400° Fahrenheit.

Soil labeled "Soil from a poor point of an old

field, where gravel iron ore prevails, E. B. O'Bannon's farm, Jefferson county."

Color of the dried soil rather lighter than that of the preceding; soft pebbles of iron ore, very dark in appearance when broken. Composition, dried at 380° Fahrenheit:

Organic and volatile matters.....	4.390
Alumina and oxides of iron and manganese.....	11.840
Carbonate of lime.....	.236
Magnesia.....	.216
Phosphoric acid.....	.126
Sulphuric acid.....	.109
Potash.....	.239
Soda.....	.043
Sand and insoluble silicates.....	82.694
Loss.....	.458

100,000

The air-dried soil lost 3.94 per cent. of moisture at 380° F.

The cause of the unproductiveness of this soil lies more in the state of aggregation than the composition, as shown by the chemical analysis. The valuable ingredients necessary to vegetable growth are contained in it in at least as large proportions as in the earth from the other portions of the field; but in this there is doubtless a larger quantity of them locked up in the pebbles of so-called iron ore, which the fibres of the vegetable roots cannot penetrate. If, by any means, these were to be disintegrated or pulverized, the soil would doubtless be rendered more fertile. Doubtless, if these several soils had been digested in the carbonated water, this one would have given up much less of soluble extract to that menstruum than the others. The iron gravel diffused through this soil has also been submitted to analysis.

Ferruginous gravel, labeled "Gravel of iron ore disseminated in the sub-soil over cellular magnesian limestone, E. B. O'Bannon's farm, Jefferson county."

Irregular tuberculated lumps, from the size of a large hickory nut down to that of a mustard seed, easily broken, fracture showing a general dark appearance like that of peroxide of manganese; some of the lumps presented some included lighter earthy matter like clay; powder of a snuff-brown color. It dissolved in hydro-chloric acid with the escape of chlorine. It contained no protoxide of iron, but much oxide of manganese.

Composition, dried at 212° Fahrenheit:

Oxide of iron and alumina.....	33.90
Brown oxide of manganese.....	4.28
Carbonate of lime.....	.58
Carbonate of magnesia.....	1.22
Alkalies and acids not estimated.....	
Silex and insoluble silicates.....	58.18
Combined water.....	8.20
Loss.....	1.64

100.00

Dried at 212°, it lost 2.80 per cent of moisture.

Limestone, labeled "Cellular (magnesian?)

Limestone, found about six to ten feet under the surface of the ground, where the preceding soils were collected, O'Bannon's farm, Jefferson county."

A light grey, friable cellular rock, layers and cavities covered with minute crystals. Composition dried at 212° Fahrenheit:

Carbonate of lime.....	(28.49 lime) 50.76
Carbonate of magnesia.....	45.00
Alumina, oxides of iron and manganese, and phosphates.....	1.78
Sulphuric acid.....	.04
Potash.....	.21
Soda.....	.35
Silex and insoluble silicates.....	2.48

100.62

The air-dried rock lost 0.20 per cent of moisture at 212°.

Soil, labeled "Virgin soil, over compact magnesian building-stone of the Upper Silurian formation, White Oak Ridge, at Pleasant Grove Meeting-house, William Galey's farm, Jefferson county. (This soil is considered not more than one-half as productive as that over the cellular magnesian limestone)."

Dried soil of a dirty grey-buff color. Composition, dried at 400° Fahrenheit:

Organic and volatile matters.....	3.761
Alumina, and oxides of iron and manganese.....	6.952
Carbonate of lime.....	.156
Magnesia.....	.240
Phosphoric acid.....	.088
Sulphuric acid.....	.310
Potash.....	.177
Soda.....	.801
Silex and insoluble silicates.....	38.294

100.039

The air-dried soil lost 3.22 per cent. of moisture at 400°. Contains less organic matters, phosphoric acid, and alkalies, and a large proportion of sand and silicates, than the soil over the cellular magnesian limestone.

Limestone, labeled "Magnesian Building

Stone, found under the preceding soil, Upper Silurian formation, same locality as the last, Jefferson county."

A fine-grained, light-grey limestone; weathered surface, having a buff discoloration, with peroxide of iron; under the lens appears to be made up of a mass of pure crystalline grains.

Composition, dried at 212° Fahrenheit:

Carbonate of lime (31.62 of lime).....	56.36
Carbonate of magnesia.....	37.07
Alumina, oxides of iron and magnesia, and phosphates	1.28
Sulphuric acid, a trace.	
Potash.....	.33
Soda.....	.35
Silex and insoluble silicates.....	5.68
	101.07

The air-dried rock lost 0.10 per cent. of moisture at 212°.

This is probably a very durable stone; and, in consequence of its very slow disintegration, can communicate very little soluble material to the soil above it. It resembles a good deal in composition the magnesian building-stone from Grimes's Quarry, in Fayette county, which is remarkable for its great durability amongst the rocks of that region.

Soil, labeled "Soil, ten miles from Louisville, on the Salt river road, thirty or forty years in cultivation; primitive growth, beech, and some poplar and gum. Jefferson county, Kentucky."

Color of the dried soil, dark yellowish-grey. A few small rounded ferruginous pebbles were removed from it by the coarse sieve. Washed with water, it left 76.33 per cent. of sand, etc., of which all but 4.37 per cent. was fine enough to go through the finest bolting-cloth. This coarser portion is composed of rounded grains of hyaline and yellow quartz, with ferruginous particles. One thousand grains of the air-dried soil, digested for a month in water containing carbonic acid, gave up nearly two grains of light-brown extract, which had the following composition:

	GRAINS.
Organic and volatile matters.....	0.370
Alumina, oxides of iron and manganese, and phosphates.....	.114
Carbonate of lime.....	.880
Magnesia.....	.052
Sulphuric acid.....	.081
Potash.....	.044
Soda.....	.081
Silica.....	.200
	1.822

The air-dried soil lost 3.1 per cent. of moisture at 400° F., dried at which temperature it has the following composition:

Organic and volatile matters.....	4.231
Alumina.....	3.580
Oxide of iron.....	4.421
Carbonate of lime.....	.230
Magnesia.....	.359
Brown oxide of manganese.....	.445
Phosphoric acid.....	.262
Sulphuric acid.....	.084
Potash.....	.045
Soda.	
Sand and insoluble silicates.....	86.006
Loss.....	.110
	100.000

Sub-soil, labeled "Subsoil, ten miles from Louisville, on the Salt river road, field thirty to forty years in cultivation. Jefferson county, Kentucky."

Color of the dried sub-soil a little lighter than that of the soil above it. The coarse sieve removed from it some rounded particles of ferruginous mineral and a few milky quartz grains about the size of mustard-seed. Washed with water, this sub-soil left 70.7 per cent. of sand, etc., of which all but 14.47 per cent. passed through the finest bolting-cloth. This coarser portion consisted principally of clear grains of quartz, more or less rounded, with some rounded ferruginous particles. One thousand grains of the air-dried soil, digested for a month in water containing carbonic acid, gave up more than five grains of brown extract, dried at 212°, which had the following composition:

	GRAINS*
Organic and volatile matters.....	2.100
Alumina, oxides of iron and manganese, and phosphate.....	.863
Carbonate of lime.....	1.713
Magnesia.....	.133
Sulphuric acid.....	.125
Potash.....	.048
Soda.....	.012
Silica.....	.200
	5.191

The air-dried soil lost 3.175 per cent. of moisture at 400° F., dried at which temperature it has the following composition:

Organic and volatile matters.....	4.983
Alumina.....	3.245
Oxide of iron.....	4.130
Carbonate of lime.....	.195
Magnesia.....	.335
Brown oxide of manganese.....	.370
Phosphoric acid.....	.295

Sulphuric acid.....	.085
Potash.....	.213
Soda.....	.051
Sand and insoluble silicates.....	85,895
Loss.....	.203
	100,000

This would be good soil, if it were drained. The sub-soil is rather richer than the surface soil.

CHAPTER II.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION—JEFFERSON COUNTY.

"Virginia"—The County of Fincastle—"Louisiana"—
 "Ohio"—The Indian Claims Relinquished—"Louisa,"
 "Cantucky," "Transylvania"—The County of Kentucky
 —Colonel John Floyd—Jefferson County—Its Ancient
 Limits—Fayette and Lincoln Counties—Counties Carved
 from Jefferson—The First Officers of Jefferson County.—
 Some other Historic Matters.

"VIRGINIA."

The territory to the south of the Ohio, at least within the latitudes of Virginia, was held by the English Government, under the discoveries by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the valley of the James river. That part of it now lying within the boundaries of the State of Kentucky was included in the grants bestowed by the royal patent upon Sir Walter in 1584, and in the charter granted to the Colony of Virginia. In this was presently formed

THE COUNTY OF FINCASTLE.

This was an immense tract, large as several of the present States of the Union, and stretching virtually from the further borders of the county now existing under the name in Virginia to the Mississippi. It included the whole of the Kentucky country.

"LOUISIANA."

By right of discovery, however, the French had long before claimed the entire valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio, with the whole of Texas and the region of the great lakes. So lately as 1782, when the preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and her revolted American colonies were being discussed at Paris, both France and Spain made protests against the Illinois country, conquered by George Rogers Clark in 1778, being considered as British territory, to be ceded to the United States as a part of its

conquest; and it was only by virtue of Clark's conquest that the claim of the new Republic was finally allowed.

Upon one of the old maps the whole of this vast region is designated as "Canada, or New France," with "La Louisiane" as an integral part. But others, including the great map of Franquelin, who was official hydrographer to the king, represent the domain in two separate divisions, New France and Louisiana. The boundary between them was drawn by Franquelin from the Penobscot river to the south end of Lake Champlain, thence to the Mohawk, crossing it a little above the site of Schenectady, thence by the sources of the Susquehanna and the Alleghany, the south shore of Lake Erie, across Southern Michigan to the head of Lake Michigan, and northwestward to the headwaters of the Mississippi. All south of that line was "La Louisiane." The tract occupied by Louisville and Jefferson county, then, was originally a part of the far-reaching French province of Louisiana.

The result of the French and Indian war of 1755-62 was to transfer to the crown of Great Britain all the possessions and territorial claims of France east of the Mississippi, except some fishing stations. The Kentucky region, therefore, passed into the undisputed possession of the British Crown.

"OHIO."

Upon the second map of Lewis Evans, published in Philadelphia in 1764, the Kentucky country is shown for the first time in cartography, and is designated, as well as the great tracts to the north of the Beautiful river, as "Ohio." There was no reason, however, in the governmental arrangements of that time, for such designation. Ohio was not yet known as the title of any political division. Mr. Evans simply fell into one of the blunders which abounded among the geographers of the period.

THE INDIAN CLAIMS RELINQUISHED.

November 5, 1768, by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, the all-conquering Six Nations, and the Delawares, Shawnees, and Mingoos of Ohio, granted unto the Crown of Great Britain all their territory south of the Ohio and west of the Cherokee or Tennessee river, back of the English settlements, for the sum of £10,460, or about \$50,000.

The Five Nations, or Iroquois, had previously, in 1846, in a treaty at Albany between their chiefs and Lord Howard, Governor of the Colony of Virginia, associated with Colonel Dungan, Governor of the Colony of New York, placed themselves under the protection of the British Government and made a deed of sale to it of the vast tract south and east of the Illinois river, and extending across Lake Huron into Canada. The present land of Kentucky was included in this immense cession.

"LOUISA"—"CANTUCKEY"—"TRANSYLVANIA."

In the autumn of 1774 nine North Carolinians, of whom the leader was Colonel Richard Henderson, made overtures for a treaty with a branch of the Cherokee Indians, which was completed March 17, 1775. By this the Indians assumed to cede, for the consideration of £10,000, no less than seventeen millions of acres, extending from the Cumberland to the Kentucky rivers, and bounded on the south by a line drawn from the headwaters of the most southerly branch of the Cumberland to the summit of Powell's mountain, and thence to the most northerly branch of the Kentucky. Colonel Henderson in his journal designates this tract as "Louisa" and "Cantuckey"—the first name being derived from what was understood to be the English name of the Cuttawa, Chenoca, or Kentucke river. Upon it, however, when Daniel Boone and his companions had made the famous "trace" into the promised land, from the Long Island in the Holston river to the present site of Boonesborough—the company was to attempt to found the colony of Transylvania. In April they laid off the village at "Fort Boone," and soon after appointed the 23d of May for a meeting of delegates. Six members of the "House of Delegates or Representatives of the Colony of Transylvania" attended on that day "under the divine elm," to represent the town of Boonesborough, three for Harrodsburg, and four each for the Boiling Spring Settlement and the town of St. Asaph. A miniature legislature was organized—"the first Anglo-American government on the west side of the Alleghany range of mountains." The colony seems already to have been formed and named merely by the will of the proprietors. Bills were duly introduced, read twice, and passed, addresses voted to the company, and a compact

between them and the people entered into. The proprietors, as a self-appointed governing council, passed finally upon all measures, and signed or disapproved them. The "House of Delegates" was in session five days, and then adjourned to meet at Boonesborough in September. It never re-assembled, but a petition "to the Honorable the Convention of Virginia," was sent, probably in December, 1775, from "the inhabitants, and some of the intended settlers of that part of North America now denominated Transylvania," praying for relief against the exactions of the proprietors.

In September a meeting of the company had been held, at which James Hogg was appointed to represent the "colony" in the Continental Congress, and present a memorial asking the admission of Transylvania into the Union of Colonies. It is needless to say that neither he nor it was admitted. A large number of persons were persuaded or hired by the company to go into the new country; but its sort of proprietary government proved unpopular, and its title was presently altogether invalidated by the Virginia Legislature, under a wise and ancient colonial policy which forbade transfers of territory by the Indians to private persons, as contrary to the chartered rights of the colonies. In November, 1778, that body passed the following:

Resolved, That all purchases of land, made or to be made, of the Indians within the chartered bounds of this Commonwealth, as described by the constitution or form of government, by any private persons not authorized by public authority, are void.

Resolved, That the purchases heretofore made by Richard Henderson & Company, of that tract of land called Transylvania within this Commonwealth, of the Cherokee Indians, is void.

Thus passed away the transient glory of Transylvania. Ample compensation was made to the company, however, by the grant of two hundred thousand acres of land, in a tract twelve miles square on the Ohio, below the mouth of Kentucky river. The musical name was preserved for nearly seventy years, in the designation of Transylvania university, at Lexington.

THE COUNTY OF KENTUCKY.

For a few years the great county of Fincastle exercised nominal jurisdiction over the bears and wolves, the panthers and buffaloes, the roaming Indians, and the handful of whites already on the Dark and Bloody Ground. The few civilized

immigrants that first made their way into the deep wilderness found, however, no protection or aid in the far-away colonial or county government, and were altogether a law unto themselves.*

The first subdivision or county organization really known to the great wilderness tract since covered by the State of Kentucky was the "County of Kentucky," formed from the western part of Fincastle county, by the Virginia Legislature, on the 31st of December, 1776, soon after the independence of the colonies was declared. George Rogers Clark, then a young major in the Virginia militia, must be regarded as the father of the new county. The story of his journeyings on foot through the wilderness, his securing ammunition for the defense of the infant settlements, and his procurement, as a delegate to the Virginia House of Burgesses, of the erection of the county of Kentucky, has been told in part in our General Introduction, in the biographical sketch of General Clark, and need not be repeated here. The young major had procured the act for the erection of the county, while he was on the expedition after the powder and lead for the Kentucky settlers.

This gigantic county comprehended, in the definitions of the creative act, "all that part thereof [of Fincastle county] which lies to the south and westward of a line beginning on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Great Sandy creek, and running up the same and the main or north-easterly branch thereof to the Great Laurel ridge or Cumberland mountain, thence south-westerly along the said mountain to the line of North Carolina." It includes substantially what now belongs to the State of Kentucky.

The chief official of such subdivision in those days was a "County Lieutenant," or Governor. In 1778 Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, appointed as such officer Colonel John Bowman, who had been made a colonel of militia in the county, by commission of Governor Patrick Henry, soon after it was formed. The county was also entitled to a court of its own, a sheriff, and other customary officers. The first court of general quarter sessions of the peace for the county sat at Harrodsburg in the spring of 1777, composed of Justices John Bowman,

John Todd, John Floyd, Benjamin Logan, and Richard Callaway, with Levi Todd as clerk. April 18, of this year, Colonels Richard Calloway and John Todd were chosen burgesses to represent Kentucky county in the General Assembly of the Old Dominion. General Green Clay, Colonel John Miller, Squire Boone (brother of Daniel Boone), and Colonel William Irvine, were afterwards members of the same body from Kentucky. Substantially the same tract, but now divided into three counties, was subsequently, June 1, 1792, admitted into the Union as a sovereign State.

COLONEL JOHN FLOYD.

One of the most notable men of the early day was Colonel Floyd, one of the first justices of the court of quarter sessions, whose name is prominent in the annals of Jefferson county, and from whom Floyd county, on the Indiana side of the Falls, takes its name. The Hon. James T. Morehead, in his Address in Commemoration of the First Settlement of Kentucky, at Boonesborough May 25, 1840, pays this tribute to Colonel Floyd:

Towards the close of the year 1773 John Floyd came to Kentucky, like Bullitt and Taylor, on a surveying excursion. A deputy of Colonel William Preston, principal surveyor of Fincastle county, of which the region in Virginia west of the mountains was then a part, he made many surveys on the Ohio, and belonged to the party that was recalled by Lord Dunmore, in consequence of the dangers attending the performance of their official duties. Colonel Floyd returned in 1775, and became a conspicuous actor in the stirring scenes of the drama. Alternately a surveyor, a legislator, and a soldier, his distinguished qualities rendered him at once an ornament and a benefactor of the infant settlements. No individual among the pioneers was more intellectual or better informed; none displayed, on all occasions that called for it, a bolder and more undaunted courage. His person was singularly attractive. With a complexion unusually dark, his eyes and hair were deep black, and his tall, spare figure was dignified by the accomplishments of a well-bred Virginia gentleman.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

In May, during the session of 1780, the population of the county of Kentucky having grown sufficiently to create demands for and warrant the measure, the huge county was divided by the Virginia Legislature into three governmental subdivisions, known respectively as Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln counties. The second, named from General the Marquis de la Fayette, included that part of the larger county "which lies north of the line beginning at the mouth of the Ken

*There were already, in 1773, it is said, sixty-nine voters upon the present tract of Kentucky.

tucky river, and up the same to its middle fork to the head; and thence southeast to Washington line"—which formed the present boundary between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, the latter of which was about that time known as the "District of Washington."

Jefferson county, named from Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and afterwards President of the United States, but just then Governor of Virginia, took in all "that part of the south side of Kentucky river which lies west and north of a line beginning at the mouth of Benson's big creek, and running up the same and its main fork to the head; thence south to the nearest waters of Hammond's creek, and down the same to its junction with the Town fork of Salt river; thence south to Green river, and down the same to its junction with the Ohio."

The rest of the older Kentucky county was embraced within the limits of Lincoln county, which took its name from General Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution.

Jefferson was originally an immense county, as may be inferred from the fact that out of it have been carved, wholly or partly, twenty-eight other counties. Less than four years after its formation, in October, 1784, Salt river was taken as the dividing line for a new county, which was called Nelson. Subdivisions of the other counties were made in 1785 and 1788, so that there were nine counties—Jefferson, Nelson, Fayette, Bourbon, Mason, Woodford, Lincoln, Mercer, and Madison—in Kentucky when it was admitted into the Union. The counties which have since been formed directly from Jefferson are Shelby, in 1792; Bullitt (partly), in 1796; and Oldham (in part), 1823. Washington, "the first-born of the State," 1792; Hardin, Henry, Ohio, and twenty other counties have been erected upon the territory originally assigned to Jefferson.

The first officers appointed to this county by the organic act of the Legislature, after the manner of the time, were John Floyd colonel, William Pope lieutenant colonel, and George May surveyor. Each of the new counties had a county court or court of general quarter sessions of the peace, which met monthly, and a court of common law chancery jurisdiction, in session once a quarter, with an abundance of magistrates

and constables. There was as yet, however, no tribunal for the trial of high crimes, as the court of quarter sessions could take cognizance only of misdemeanors; but the defect was remedied early in 1783, when Kentucky was made a judicial district and a court established which had full criminal and civil jurisdiction. It was opened at Harrodsburg the same season. John Floyd, of Jefferson county, and Samuel McDowell, were judges; Walker Daniel was prosecuting attorney, and John May clerk.

We subjoin an historic note or two found among our memoranda :

A QUARTER-CENTURY'S GROWTH.

Some figures reported by the city civil engineer, of Louisville, in 1866, exhibit in brief compass the growth of the county in wealth and power from 1840 to 1866. In the former year the valuation of the State (excluding vehicles, time-pieces, pianos, and plate) was \$27,250,027, and that of Louisville and Jefferson county was \$26,162,463, or nearly one-tenth of the entire State. In 1844 the valuation was reported at but \$18,621,339, the next year \$21,270,500, in 1846 \$22,940,533, and 1847 \$24,206,443. The next year the city and county regained and passed the figures of 1840, having \$26,697,663; in 1849 it was \$27,974,735; in 1850, \$29,187,381,809, so that the city and county had again pretty nearly one-tenth of the whole. The figures for the next decade are: 1851, \$32,830,347; 1852, \$35,236,899; 1853, \$42,106,310; 1854, \$49,755,832; 1855, \$47,031,150; 1856, \$44,533,518; 1857, \$50,034,033; 1858, \$50,443,532; 1859, \$52,407,083; 1860, \$54,680,868. The valuation of the city and county had now grown to about one-ninth of the whole. The average annual increase during the previous twenty years had been but about \$13,000,000 in the State; while it had been nearly \$1,400,000 a year in the city and county, showing a very satisfactory rate of gain. The valuation of the latter in 1860 was more than one-half that of the entire State (\$108,549,638) thirty years ago. In 1861 the local valuation was \$50,492,510; 1862, \$36,711,943; 1863, \$41,676,811; 1864,

\$55,141,938; 1865, \$62,211,339; 1866, \$76,028,753. There was much fluctuation in these years; but while the State valuation had fallen off between 1860 and 1866 about \$20,000,000 a year, that of the city and county had increased \$21,347,685, or about \$3,500,000 per annum. In the latter year the city and county contributed very nearly one-fifth of the whole revenue of the State, and their valuation was three-fourths of that of the State in 1830, one-fourth of that in 1840 and 1850, one-seventh of that of 1860, and one-fifth of all in 1866.

THE FIRST COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, so far as we have been able to learn, was formed in 1837. The following-named were its officers in 1844: Stephen Ormsby, president; Lawrence Young and E. D. Hobbs, vice-presidents; William Mix, secretary and keeper of the funds; George W. Weissinger, corresponding secretary; J. W. Graham, L. Sherley, S. Brice, H. Arterburn, S. Bregman, executive committee. Meetings were held twice a year, in the fall and the spring, at the former of which premiums were awarded.

CHAPTER III.

COURTS AND COURT-HOUSES.

The Old County Court—The Circuit Court—The Court of Common Pleas—The County Court—The County Judge—The City Courts—A Reminiscence of 1786—Mr. Flint's Notes—The County Court-house—The Old "Gaal"—The New Jail.

THE OLD COUNTY COURT.

This was a monthly court established by the former constitution, held in each county at the places assigned for the purpose and on the days fixed by law, and at no other time and place. It was composed of the justices of the peace appointed for the county, three of whom were sufficient to constitute a quorum. It had power to recommend the appointment of the surveyor, coroner, and justices of the peace, and itself to appoint inspectors, collectors, and their deputies, surveyors of highways, constables, jailors, and other minor officers. Its further jurisdiction was thus defined by the act of 1796:

The County Courts shall and may have cognizance, and shall have jurisdiction of all causes respecting wills, letters of administration, mills, roads, the appointment of guardians and settling of their accounts, and of admitting deeds and other writings to record; they shall superintend the public inspections, grant ordinary license, and regulate and restrain ordinaries and tipping-houses, and appoint processions; they shall hear and determine, according to law, the complaints of apprentices and hired servants, being citizens of any one of the United States, against their masters or mistresses, or of the masters and mistresses against the apprentices or hired servants; they shall have power to establish ferries and regulate the same, and to provide for the poor within their counties.

In 1844-45 as many as twenty-five justices composed the county court of Jefferson county.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The system of circuit courts was substituted in 1802, under the act of Legislature passed in November, 1801, after the adoption of the second State constitution, for the old system of district and quarter-sessions courts. Under this the courts had jurisdiction in all causes, matters, and things, at common law and chancery, within their respective circuits, except in causes where the property or claim in controversy was of less value than £5, and also in some few other specified cases.

December 19, 1821, authority was given this court by the Legislature to purchase sites and provide for the erection of poor-houses thereon.

When the new constitution was adopted in 1850, it was provided that each county then existing, or thereafter to be erected in the Commonwealth, should have a circuit court. The first election of circuit judges occurred on the second Monday in August, 1856, and elections of said officers have since been held every six years, on the first Monday of August. An eligible candidate for the office must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the district for which he may be a candidate at least two years next before his election, must be at least thirty years of age and a practicing lawyer at least eight years, which term, however, may include any time he has served upon the bench of a court of record. After the first term under the constitution, the judges hold their offices for terms of six years. They receive their commissions from the Governor and hold until their successors are qualified, but are removable from office in the same manner as a judge of the Court of Appeals. The removal of a judge from his district vacates his office. When a vacancy

occurs the Governor issues a writ of election to fill it for the remainder of the term, unless that remainder be less than one year, when the Governor appoints a judge.

Each judge of the circuit court is a conservator of the peace throughout the State, and may grant writs of error *coram vobis et nobis*. He may exchange circuits with another judge, unless a majority of the members of the bar prefer to elect a special judge to act temporarily in his stead. When this is done the attorneys retained in a case about to be tried are not allowed to vote for the special judge. He may hold a special term, whenever the business demands it, in any county in the district, to try penal, criminal, and chancery cases, or any class of them, and may order a grand and petit jury to be impaneled for any special term, in term-time or during vacation. If he fail to attend a term, or, being present, cannot properly preside in a cause or causes pending, the attorneys of court who are in attendance, with the exception above noted, may elect one of their number in attendance to hold the term, and he shall preside and adjudicate accordingly. More recently the provision has been extended to include equity and criminal courts. The judges are paid each \$3,000 per annum, and in criminal or penal prosecutions, if a judge is assigned to hold court in another district than his own, he is allowed his traveling expenses and \$10 a day while holding the court.

The circuit court assumes original jurisdiction of all matters at law and equity within this county, except those of which jurisdiction is exclusively lodged in another tribunal, and is fully empowered to carry into effect its jurisdiction. When the debt sued for is less than \$50, it has jurisdiction of an attachment of lands. The General Assembly has power to alter the jurisdiction of the court, but not to change the judicial districts except when a new one is added. Appeals on writs of error may be made to this court from the decisions of county courts in the same county, in all controversies relating to the establishment, alteration, or discontinuance of ferries, roads, and passages, and in cases arising from the probate of wills and from orders concerning mills or water-works, or refusing or allowing dams to be built across water-courses, or from judgments in bastardy cases, or judgments and final orders in penal cases. Appeals lie to it

from decisions of the quarterly courts and of justices of the peace and other tribunals having a similar civil jurisdiction as justices of the peace, in all civil cases when the amount in controversy is \$20 or more, exclusive of interest and costs; and in all actions of trespass or trespass upon the case, before justices of the peace, the aggrieved party has the right of appeal to the circuit court of the same county.

A Commonwealth's or State's attorney is also elected in each district; and a clerk of the circuit court is elected for each county. The commonwealth's attorney in the Ninth district is entitled to forty per cent. of the amount of all judgments returnable to or for appearance in the Jefferson circuit court. In other counties of the State the fee is thirty per cent., unless the judgment is less than \$50, when he receives \$5 instead. Once every four years, and oftener in case of a vacancy, the judge appoints a master commissioner for the court. When a receiver is to be appointed in a case, the judge may appoint, if the parties fail to do so, and may likewise appoint examiners to take depositions. For Jefferson county, the office of interpreter of the circuit court was specially created by legislative act February 4, 1865. The incumbent thereof is appointed by the court, and is removable at the pleasure of the judge. He may appoint the same person who is serving as interpreter in the city court of Louisville. Such officer must be thoroughly competent to speak both English and German, is to hold his office, unless removed, for one year from date of appointment, and receive a salary of \$500 a year.

The Ninth Judicial district consisted for a number of years of Jefferson, Shelby, Oldham, Spencer, and Bullitt counties, but is now co-incident with Jefferson alone. In 1838 Jefferson and Oldham composed the circuit.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This court was established by law February 8, 1867. It is virtually in perpetual session, and all summons executed in any action in said court in Jefferson county for twenty days, or for thirty days in any other county of the State, is sufficient to authorize a plaintiff or defendant to set his action on the trial-docket for trial or hearing. Actions in the court not contested are tried or heard in open court as they are placed for trial

and called upon the trial docket, unless the judge takes time to consider the law or fact in such action, or time is given for argument of either the law or fact of the case, when the court may lay over the action to a future day.

If the judge of the court of common pleas is at any time disabled from discharging his duties, an election is held by the attorneys participating in said court, for a judge *pro tempore*, who must be one of their own number. Upon election, he possesses the same powers, and draws during his period of services the same salary, *pro rata*, as the regular judge.

The judge of this court may appoint commissioners to take depositions for the court. This court is for Jefferson county alone.

THE COUNTY COURT.

A county judge is elected in each county, whose term of office is four years. He holds the quarterly courts, in which his jurisdiction is concurrent with justices of the peace, in all civil cases, in both law and equity. He has also jurisdiction throughout the county in proceedings against constables for defalcations in office, and has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all civil cases where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$100, exclusive of interest and costs, and where the title or boundary of real estate is not in question. Land is not levied on or sold under execution from the quarterly court; but where any such execution has been returned as finding no property, in whole or in part, a certified copy of the judgment and execution may be filed in the clerk's office of the county in which the judgment was rendered, which shall be copied in a book kept for the purpose. The court may appoint a clerk, who has power to issue summons, subpoenas, executions, etc. At its quarterly sessions it makes all necessary orders relating to bridges, changes or erections of precincts, and such matters as in other States are usually confided to boards of supervisors or county commissioners.

THE COUNTY JUDGE

is the probate judge or surrogate judge of the county. His court is held quarterly, and must remain in session until business on the docket is disposed of. In it wills are proved, administrators' and executors' business transacted, and the customary matters relating to estates of deced-

ents are heard and determined. The judge has exclusive jurisdiction to grant administration on estates of deceased persons in Kentucky. He may appoint or remove guardians; he has concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace in all cases of riots and breaches of the peace, and of all misdemeanors under the common law or statutes of the Commonwealth. He is a conservator of the peace in his county, and has all the powers of a justice of the peace in penal and criminal proceedings and in courts of enquiry. He has appellate jurisdiction of the judgements of a justice, when the amount in controversy is \$5 or more, but not of judgments on injunctions of forcible entry and detainer. He has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court where the sum in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed \$100, and where the title or boundary of real estate is not in question. He is *ex-officio* presiding judge of the quarterly court; when the sum in controversy in that court is above \$16, without reckoning interest and costs, either party to the case may have a change of venue to the circuit court of the same county, by order of a circuit judge, upon the party desiring the change making affidavit that he does not believe he can obtain a fair trial before the presiding judge. And when the county judge has not his office at the county-seat or within one mile of it, or is absent from his office, the clerk of the county court may issue the summons in an action in the quarterly court in the same manner and under the same circumstances as the judge, and also subpoenas for witnesses, and shall be allowed the same fees as the judge.

In his own court, or in the circuit court of his county, the county judge is authorized to grant injunctions and attachments at common law or in chancery. He has jurisdiction to hold inquests upon idiots and lunatics. He shall be his own clerk, with the powers and duties of clerks of such courts, and must keep a record of his proceedings. For all services rendered in the quarterly court, where their jurisdiction is concurrent with the circuit court, the county judge is entitled to the same fees allowed by law to the clerks of circuit courts for similar services, and where his jurisdiction is concurrent with justices of the peace, he is entitled to justices' fees in like causes. He also examines and audits the accounts of the commissioners of common

schools, for services rendered. He holds his office for the term of four years.

THE CITY COURTS.

The city of Louisville has its own chancery court and city court.

The act of General Assembly approved March 26, 1872, provides for the election of a vice-chancellor for the period of six years, to discharge the duties of chancellor in case of his absence or incapacity for other reason to sit in a cause, and also to hear and determine any other causes or questions which may be assigned to him by the chancellor. He may hold the Jefferson court of common pleas, if the judge of that court be absent or incapacitated, and may hold the chancery court to aid in clearing the docket of the common pleas. Hon. James Harlan was the first vice-chancellor under this act.

A REMINISCENCE OF 1786.

The following account is extracted from that part of Mr. Casseday's entertaining History of Louisville which deals with the events of 1786:

The following extracts from the records of the court during this year will not give a very favorable idea of the high degree of enlightenment among our ancestors in 1786. On the 21st of October in this year, it is recorded that "negro Tom, a slave, the property of Robert Daniel," was condemned to death for stealing "two and three-fourth yards of cambric, and some ribbon and thread, the property of James Patten." This theft, small as it now appears, if estimated in the currency of the times would produce an astonishing sum, as will appear by the following inventory rendered to the court of the property of a deceased person:

To a coat and waistcoat £250; an old blue do., and do. £50.....	£300
To pocket-book £6; part of an old shirt £3.....	0
To old blanket 6s; 2 bushels salt £480.....	480 6s
	<u>£789 6s</u>

These were the times when the price of whisky was fixed by law at 50 the pint, and hotel-keepers were allowed and expected to charge 512 for a breakfast and 56 for a bed. Payment, however, was always expected in the depreciated Continental money, then almost the only currency.

MR. FLINT'S NOTES.

Mr. James Flint, a Scotchman, spent considerable time about the Falls, during the years 1819-20, and wrote many interesting observations and reflections to his friends abroad, which were afterwards published at Edinburgh in a book of Letters from America. In an epistle dated at Jeffersonville, September 8, 1820, he says:

I have made several short excursions into the country. I was at Charlestown, the seat of justice in Clark county,

while the circuit court sat there, and had opportunities of hearing the oratory of several barristers, which was delivered in language strong, elegant, and polite. A spirit of emulation prevails at the bar, and a gentleman of good taste informed me that some young practitioners have made vast progress within two or three years past. The United States certainly opens an extensive field for eloquence.

The foregoing remarks, as well as those which follow, were no doubt equally applicable on the Kentucky side of the river. After some notice of the composition of the court and the waggery practiced by lawyers, Mr. Flint says:

Freedoms on the part of lawyers seem to be promoted in the back country, in consequence of the bench being occasionally filled with men who are much inferior to those at the bar. The salary of the presiding judge, I have been told, is only 700 a year. The present presiding judge is a man who has distinguished himself in Indian warfare. Whatever opinion you may form of the bench here, you may be assured that it is occupied as a post of honor.

Amongst the business of the court, the trial of a man who had stolen two horses excited much interest. On his being sentenced to suffer thirty stripes, he was immediately led from the bar to the whipping-post. Every touch of the cowhide (a weapon formerly described) drew a red line across his back.

THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE

was built in 1838-39, substantially in the shape in which it now appears. The city directory of those years, published before its completion, boldly says: "It will undoubtedly be the architectural ornament of the place, if not of the whole West. Its structure is stone facing, with a brick wall of two feet in thickness."

THE OLD JAIL.

The jail (or "gaol," as he called it, after the orthography then current), was described by Dr. McMurtrie in 1819 as "a most miserable edifice, in a most filthy and ruinous condition, first cousin to the Black Hole of Calcutta." A new and more roomy one had been contracted for, which was to be commenced shortly, and "to be built, as is the old one, of stone, with arched fire-proof apartments and cells secure, but so constructed as to afford shelter to the unfortunate victim of the law, who may there 'address himself to sleep' without any fear of losing his ears through the voracity of the rats and other vermin that swarm in the present one."

A PILLORY AND WHIPPING-POST.

"It would be well," thought the humane Doctor, "to surround the new building, when finished, with a high stone wall and to inclose within its limits that horrid-looking engine now standing opposite the Court-house. I allude to the pillory

and whipping-post. Such things may perhaps be necessary (and even that is very doubtful) for the punishment of the guilty; but I am sure it never came within the intention of the law to inflict through it pain upon the innocent, its very appearance, combined with a knowledge of its uses, sufficing to blanch the cheek of every man who is not, through custom or a heart callous to the sufferings of humanity, totally regardless of such scenes."

THE NEW JAIL.

The city and county jail was completed and occupied in 1844. It was 72 feet long by 42 wide, and in its construction resembled in many respects the celebrated Moyamensing Prison, at Philadelphia. It had 48 single cells, each 6 feet by 10, and double cells, 10 feet by 13, all of solid stone and dry, well warmed and ventilated. They opened on interior galleries, constructed of wrought iron to the third story. A large cistern on the third gallery supplied the prisoners with water, and was also used to clean the conduits from the cells. Gas was used in all parts of the prison. Its architecture was Gothic, with a parapet wall three feet high, and turrets and watch-towers, a cupola for a bell, and a copper-covered roof. The whole was enclosed with a wall twenty feet high, of brick, in a stone foundation plastered and pebble-dashed. The original plan, subsequently abandoned, contemplated a subterranean communication between it and the Court-house. The city architect, Mr. John Jeffrey, drew the plan for this building and superintended its construction.

CHAPTER IV.

MILITARY RECORD OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Introductory — The Revolutionary War — Clark's Great Achievement — Bowman's Expedition — Captain Harrod's Company of 1780 — Clark's Later Expeditions — The Kentucky Board of War — General Scott's Expeditions — Wilkinson's Expedition — Hopkins's Expedition — The War of 1812-15 — The Jefferson County Contingent — The Mexican War — The Utah War — The War of the Rebellion — Movements in Louisville — A Delegation to Cincinnati — Recruiting Begun — The Sanitary Commission — State Military Officers from Louisville — General and Staff Officers from Louisville — The Jefferson County Contingent — The

Infantry Regiments — The Cavalry Regiments — The Batteries — State Militia in United States Service — The Louisville Legion — The Louisville Troops in the Southern Army.

The soldiery of the region now or anciently included within the limits of Jefferson county began more than a century ago; and Kentucky military history, recorded in full, would make a book in itself, comprising as it does much of the entire narrative of Indian and border warfare in the Northwest during a period of nearly forty years. It is a brilliant page in the annals of the conflict of civilization with savagery that is filled by the story of the men of Kentucky, and by none more nobly than by those who clustered in the early day about the Falls of the Ohio. Whenever, too, in a later time, the call to arms has come, the martial blood of Jefferson county, flowing unimpaired in the veins of worthy descendants of noble sires, has stirred again with the fierce joy of battle, and sent forth many a hero to do and die for the cause to which he gave his allegiance. To the Indian wars of the last quarter of the last century and the first of this; to the war of the Revolution; the last war with Great Britain; the prolonged skirmish with Mexico; to both the Northern and Southern armies in the recent great civil conflict, the contingents from this county have been large and brave and effective in the field, in proportion to the numbers then settled here, as those from any other part of the land, placed amid similar circumstances. It is a proud record which Jefferson county contributes to the history of wars in the New World. We can but outline it in this work.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Until near the close of this eventful struggle, Louisville was not, even in name; and Jefferson county had not yet been set apart from the vast domain so far comprised in the State of Virginia. The State of Kentucky to-be was as yet the great county of Kentucky. Nevertheless, the region around the Falls is associated with one of most interesting and important events of the entire seven-years' contest, in that here was the final point of departure from civilized settlements, for the renowned expedition of General George Rogers Clark, in the summer of 1778, against the Illinois country, which permanently retrieved that region from the British possession, for the rising young empire of the United States. The

story is well told, with sufficient fullness for our purposes, in the Rev. John A. McClung's Outline History, included in Collins's History of Kentucky:

When Clark was in Kentucky, in the summer of 1776, he took a more comprehensive survey of the Western country than the rude pioneers around him; his keen military eye was cast upon the Northwestern posts, garrisoned by British troops, and affording inexhaustible supplies of arms and ammunition to the small predatory bands of Indians which infested Kentucky. He saw plainly that they were the true fountains from which the thousand little annual rills of Indian rapine and murder took their rise, and he formed the bold project of striking at the root of the evil.

The Revolutionary war was then raging, and the Western posts were too remote from the great current of events to attract, powerfully, the attention of either friend or foe; but to Kentucky they were objects of capital interest. He unfolded his plan to the Executive of Virginia, awakened him to a true sense of its importance, and had the address to obtain from the impoverished Legislature a few scanty supplies of men and munitions for his favorite project. Undismayed by the scantiness of his means, he embarked in the expedition with all the ardor of his character. A few State troops were furnished by Virginia, a few scouts and guides by Kentucky, and, with a secrecy and celerity of movement never surpassed by Napoleon in his palmist days, he embarked in his daring project.

Having descended the Ohio in boats to the Falls, he there landed thirteen families who had accompanied him from Pittsburg, as emigrants to Kentucky, and by whom the foundation of Louisville was laid. Continuing his course down the Ohio, he disembarked his troops about sixty miles above the mouth of that river, and marching on foot through a pathless wilderness, he came upon Kaskaskia [on the 4th of July] as suddenly and unexpectedly as if he had descended from the skies. The British officer in command, Colonel Rochdublaire, and his garrison, surrendered to a force which they could have repelled with ease, if warned of their approach; but never, in the annals of war, was surprise more complete. Having secured and sent off his prisoners to Virginia, Clark was employed for some time in conciliating the inhabitants, who, being French, readily submitted to the new order of things. In the meantime, a storm threatened him from Vincennes. Governor Hamilton, who commanded the British force in the Northwest, had actively employed himself during the fall season in organizing a large army of savages, with whom, in conjunction with his British force, he determined not only to crush Clark and his handful of adventurers, but to desolate Kentucky, and even seize Fort Pitt. The season, however, became so far advanced before he had completed his preparations, that he determined to defer the project until spring, and in the meantime, to keep his Indians employed, he launched them against the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, intending to concentrate them early in the spring, and carry out his grand project.

Clark in the meantime lay at Kaskaskia, revolving the difficulties of his situation, and employing his spies diligently in learning intelligence of his enemy. No sooner was he informed of the dispersion of Hamilton's Indian force, and that he lay at Vincennes with his regulars alone, than he determined to strike Vincennes as he had struck Kaskaskia. The march was long, the season inclement, the road passed through an untrodden wilderness and through overflowed

bottoms; his stock of provisions was scanty, and was to be carried upon the backs of his men. He could only muster one hundred and thirty men; but, inspiring this handful with his own heroic spirit, he plunged boldly into the wilderness which separated Kaskaskia from Vincennes, resolved to strike his enemy in the citadel of his strength or perish in the effort. The difficulties of the march were great, beyond what his daring spirit had anticipated. For days his route led through the drowned lands of Illinois; his stock of provisions became exhausted, his guides lost their way, and the most intrepid of his followers at times gave way to despair. At length they emerged from the drowned lands, and Vincennes, like Kaskaskia, was completely surprised. The Governor and garrison became prisoners of war, and, like their predecessors at Kaskaskia, were sent on to Virginia. The Canadian inhabitants readily submitted, the neighboring tribes were overawed, and some of them became allies, and the whole of the adjacent country became subject to Virginia, which employed a regiment of State troops in maintaining and securing their conquest. A portion of this force was afterwards permanently stationed at Louisville, where a fort was erected, and where Clark established his headquarters.

The story of this fort and its successors will be told in connection with the annals of Louisville, to which division of our narrative it seems more properly to belong.

The following-named soldiers of the Revolution were found to be still living in Jefferson county as late as July, 1840: Benjamin Wilkeson, aged 95; Levin Cooper, Sr., aged 87; Samuel Conn, aged 78; John Murphy, aged 76; Jane Wilson (probably a soldier's widow), aged 78. Many had by this time died or been killed in war who were known to have been Revolutionary soldiers, as Colonel Richard C. Anderson, General George Rogers Clark, Colonel John Floyd, and other heroes of the war for independence.

BOWMAN'S EXPEDITION.

The next year after Clark's great achievement is made famous, in part, by the expedition of Colonel John Bowman, county lieutenant of Kentucky—not against white enemies, but against the savages of the Miami country, now in the State of Ohio. His command, variously estimated as numbering one hundred and sixty to three hundred men, did not rendezvous here, but certainly included a company from the Falls, numbering enough to make a large fraction of the entire force. It was commanded by the celebrated Kentucky pioneer and Indian fighter, William Harrod. Long afterwards one of the witnesses in a land case involving early titles in Kentucky testified that "a certain William Harrod, who, this deponent concludes, commanded then at the Falls of the Ohio, harangued the

proprietors then there showing the necessity of the expedition, and that the settlers from other parts of Kentucky were desirous of having the expedition carried into effect." Another survivor testified in 1804: "The men from the Falls were directed to meet us at the mouth of Licking with boats to enable us to cross." They took two batteaux, which were of material assistance to the little army in the crossing.

The unfortunate history of this expedition is well known. It was directed particularly against the Indian town of Old Chillicothe, near the present site of Xenia—the same visited by Captain Bullitt some years before, and the place where Daniel Boone was held a prisoner and whence he escaped in June, 1778. The men were collected in May, crossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Licking, moved in single file along the narrow Indian trail through the dense woods of the plain and up the rich valley now occupied by the great city of Cincinnati and its suburbs, and soon neared the savage stronghold. Says Mr. McClung in his *Outline History*:

The march was well conducted, the plan of attack well concerted, and the division led by Logan performed its part well. Yet the whole failed by reason of a want of promptness and concert in taking advantage of the surprise, or by misunderstanding orders. Logan's division was compelled to make a disorderly retreat to the main column, and the rout quickly became general. All would have been lost but for the daring bravery of some of the subordinate officers, who charged the enemy on horseback and covered the retreat; but the failure was as complete as it was unexpected.

There were some redeeming features, however, to offset the comparative failure. Two noted chiefs of the enemy, Blackfeet and Red Hawk, were killed, one hundred and sixty-three horses and much other spoil were seized, and the Indian town was destroyed.

CAPTAIN HARROD'S COMPANY.

It is probable that most of the men from the fortified stations at and near the Falls of the Ohio, who are known to have been members of Captain Harrod's company the next year, were out in Colonel Bowman's expedition. Lieutenant James Patten was certainly with it, as he is mentioned by name and title in the depositions of 1804. The following is the roster of the company, numbering ninety-six (the Falls company with Bowman counted about sixty), as it stood in 1780, and as given in the first volume of Collins's *History*. Some of the names are

doubtless wrongly spelt, as the rolls were frequently made up by officers or clerks who, though wonderfully learned in forest-craft and Indian fighting, were quite independent of formulas in orthography, and spelt more by sound than by the prescriptions of dictionaries and spelling-books:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William Harrod.
Lieutenant James Patton.
Ensign Ed. Bulger.

PRIVATEs.

Peter Balance, Alexander Barr, James Brand, John Buckras, A. Cameron, Amos Carpenter, Solomon Carpenter, Benjamin Carter, Thomas Carter, Reuben Case, Thomas Cochran, John Conway, John Corbely, John Crable, Robert Dickey, Daniel Driskill, Isaac Dye, John Eastwood, Samuel Forester, Joseph Frakes, Samuel Frazee, John Galloway, William Galloway, James Garrison, Joseph Goins, Isaac Goodwin, Samuel Goodwin, James Guthrie, Daniel Hall, William Hall, John Hatt, Evan Henton, Thomas Henton, William Hickma, A. Hill, Andrew Hill, Samuel Hinck, Frederick Honaker, Joseph Hughes, Rowland Hughes, Michael Humble, John Hunt, Abram James, John Kenney, Valentine Kinder, Moses Kuykendall, John Lewis, John Lincant, Samuel Lyon, Patrick McGee, Samuel Major, Amos Mann, Edward Murdoch, John Murdoch, Richard Morris, William Morris, William Oldham, John Paul, George Phelps, Joseph Phelps, Samuel Pottinger, F. Potts, Reuben Preble, Urban Ranner, Benjamin Rice, Reed Robbins, Thomas Settle, William Smiley, Jacob Speck, John Stapleton, James Stewart, James Stewart, Daniel Stull, Miner Sturgis, Peter Sturgis, James Sullivan, William Swan, Joseph Swearingen, Samuel Swearingen, Van Swearingen, Robert Thorn, John Tomton, Beverly Trent, Thomas Tribble, Robert Tyler, Abraham Vanmetre, Michael Valletto, Joseph Wartord, James Welch, Abram Whitaker, Aquilla Whitaker, Jacob Wickersham, Ed. Wilson.

CLARK'S LATER EXPEDITIONS.

In July of this year (1780), Colonel Clark ordered out his battalion of State troops from the fort and stations about Louisville, to which were joined the forces from other parts of Kentucky, altogether numbering one thousand men, for another invasion of the Indian country. Colonels Benjamin Logan and William Linn, respectively, were at the head of the regiments formed. They rendezvoused at the usual place, at the mouth of the Licking, crossed the Ohio and pushed into the interior, where Clark defeated the natives in a pitched battle, destroyed the Indian towns and devastated the corn-fields at Piqua and Old Chillicothe, and captured the English trading-post at Loramie's store, far up the Miami country, near the present western boundary of Ohio. This expedition is notable, in good part, for having built a blockhouse dur-

ing the movement northward, upon a spot opposite the mouth of the Licking, the first house built by civilized hands (unless by the Mound Builders) upon the subsequent site of Cincinnati. The invasion was undertaken to retaliate for captures made and atrocities committed by an expedition under the English Colonel Byrd, who came down from Detroit the previous June with a mixed force of Canadians and Indians, went up the Licking and reduced Riddell's and Martin's stations, near that river.

During the same summer—probably earlier than the Miami expedition—Colonel Clark was instructed to execute a plan which had been contemplated more than two years before by Patrick Henry, while Governor of Virginia, and had been embodied in orders by his successor, Thomas Jefferson, “to establish a post near the mouth of the Ohio, with cannon to fortify it.” Clark took about two hundred of his troops from the Falls, went down the Ohio to its mouth, and thence about five miles down the Mississippi to a place at the mouth of Mayfield creek, called the Iron Banks, where he erected Fort Jefferson, named from the Governor and future President, with several blockhouses attached—a strong and useful work. One object of establishing the post here was to signify the title of the United States to all the territory in this direction to the Mississippi. The Chickasaw Indians, however, claimed this region as their hunting-ground; and, as their consent to the erection of the fort had not been obtained, they soon began marauding and murdering about it, and finally, in 1781, besieged it for several days. The garrison and the settlers crowded within the work were reduced to great distress, but were finally relieved by the arrival of Clark from Kaskaskia, with provisions and reinforcements. The difficulty of supplying the fort led to its abandonment not long after. During the late War of the Rebellion, a singularly long iron cannon, of six-pound calibre, buried under the old fort, was partly exposed by the wash of the river and the rest dug out by the owner of the spot, from whom it was taken by the Federal soldiers to Cairo. The site is now in Ballard county, one of the latest formed in the State, and named from Captain Bland Ballard, the famous pioneer and border warrior of the Louisville region.

In November, 1782, in punishment for the ter-

rible defeat inflicted upon the Kentuckians, including Boone, Kenton, Todd, Trigg, and other famous pioneers, at the battle of Lower Blue Licks, in August, Clark (now brigadier-general) made his final expedition against the Indian towns of the upper Miami county. He called out the Kentucky militia, of which one division, under Colonel John Floyd, assembled at the Falls. The other, commanded by Colonel Benjamin Logan, got together at Bryan's Station; and then all, to the number of 1,050 men, rendezvoused at the mouth of the Licking. They made a rapid march some one hundred and thirty miles northward, completely surprising the enemy, destroying the principal town of the Shawnees, many villages and cornfields, and the trading-post at Loramie's, which was thoroughly plundered, and the contents distributed among the soldiers of the expedition. The Indians thenceforth ceased to invade Kentucky and harass the settlements from this quarter. According to some statements, two block-houses were built upon the site of Cincinnati by men of this expedition, near one of which was buried Captain McCracken, a brave soldier who was wounded by the Indians in a skirmish, and died as he was being borne back in a rude litter over one of the neighboring hills.

Clark's last expedition against the red men was his only unsuccessful one. It was undertaken in September, 1786, to check the persistent depredations and outrages of the Wabash Indians. Mr. McClung gives the following excellent summary of the unhappy event and its results. According to this writer, the expedition was undertaken in response to the demands of the people, but in violation of solemn treaties made by Congress, and the absence of any legal power or instructions from higher authority to undertake it. If so, the venture met with merited failure.

A thousand volunteers under General Clark rendezvoused at Louisville, with the determination thoroughly to chastise the tribes upon the Wabash. Provisions and ammunition were furnished by individual contribution, and were placed on board of nine keel-boats, which were ordered to proceed to Vincennes by water, while the volunteers should march to the same point by land.

The flotilla, laden with provisions and munitions of war, encountered obstacles in the navigation of the Wabash which had not been foreseen, and was delayed beyond the time which had been calculated. [Large part of the supplies of food was thus spoiled.] The detachment moving by land reached the point of rendezvous first, and awaited for fifteen

days the arrival of the keel-boats. This long interval of inaction gave time for the unhealthy humors of the volunteers to ferment, and proved fatal to the success of the expedition. The habits of General Clark had also become intemperate, and he no longer possessed the undivided confidence of his men. A detachment of three hundred volunteers broke off from the main body, and took up the line of march for their homes. Clark remonstrated, entreated, even shed tears of grief and mortification; but all in vain. The result was a total disorganization of the force, and a return to Kentucky, to the bitter mortification of the commander in chief, whose brilliant reputation for the time suffered a total eclipse.

This expedition led to other ill consequences. The convention which should have assembled in September, was unable to muster a quorum, the majority of its members having marched under Clark upon the ill-fated expedition. A number of the delegates assembled at Danville at the appointed time, and adjourned from day to day until January, when a quorum at length was present, and an organization effected. In the meantime, however, the minority of the convention, who had adjourned from day to day, had prepared a memorial to the Legislature of Virginia, informing them of the circumstances which had prevented the meeting of the convention, and suggesting an alteration of some of the clauses of the act, which gave dissatisfaction to their constituents, and recommending an extension of the time within which the consent of Congress was required. This produced a total revision of the act by the Virginia Legislature, whereby another convention was required to be elected in August of 1787, to meet at Danville in September of the same year, and again take into consideration the great question, already decided by four successive conventions, and requiring a majority of two-thirds to decide in favor of separation, before the same should be effected. The time when the laws of Virginia were to cease was fixed on the 1st day of January, 1789, instead of September, 1787, as was ordered in the first act; and the 4th of July, 1788, was fixed upon as the period, before Congress should express its consent to the admission of Kentucky into the Union.

General Clark soon afterwards sent Colonel Logan, then in camp on Silver creek, on the Indiana side, on a recruiting excursion into Kentucky, with instructions to make a raid upon the Ohio Shawnees. Logan raised about five hundred men, with which he crossed the Ohio at Limestone (now Maysville), marched to the headwaters of the Mad river, killed the principal chief and about twenty warriors of the tribe, captured seventy or eighty Indians, destroyed several towns and a great amount of standing corn, and marched triumphantly back to Kentucky.

THE "BOARD OF WAR."

In January, 1791, the continuing border warfare made it advisable, on the part of the General Government, in response to the petition of the people that they be allowed to fight the Indians at discretion and in their own way, to create a sort of subordinate War Department in Ken-

tucky, which was accordingly done. A "board of war" for the District of Kentucky was appointed, consisting of Brigadier-General Charles Scott, Isaac Shelby, Colonel Benjamin Logan, John Brown, and Harry Innes. To this board was committed discretionary power to provide for the defense of the settlers and the prosecution of border wars. They were authorized, whenever they thought the measure demanded by the exigencies of the situation, to call the local militia into the service of the United States, to serve with the regular forces. As will be seen by the names, Jefferson county, which had by this time been formed, had her honorable share in the composition of the board.

GENERAL SCOTT'S EXPEDITION.

Soon after the appointment of this board, on the 9th of March, 1791, President Washington issued an order authorizing it "to call into the service a corps of volunteers for the District of Kentucky, to march on an expedition against the Indians northwest of the Ohio, and to be commanded by Brigadier-General C. Scott," who was himself, it will be remembered, the head of the board. Eight hundred mounted men, of which Jefferson county furnished its full contingent, were collected at the mouth of the Kentucky, where the Ohio was crossed, and a march begun upon the Indian towns on the Wabash, not far from the present location of Lafayette, Indiana. Here the chief town of the natives, Ouiatenon, a village of about seventy huts, was destroyed, with other clusters of wretched homes. The Indians were encountered several times during the campaign, but were invariably defeated, with loss of about fifty killed; and a large number of them were taken prisoners.

The muster-roll of one of the companies "mustered in at the Rapids of the Ohio, June 15, 1791, by Captain B. Smith, First United States regiment," has been preserved and is printed by Mr. Collins in his second volume. It is that of the company of mounted Kentucky volunteers, recruited by Captain James Brown for the expedition against the Wea Indians, commanded by Brigadier-General Charles Scott. As will be seen by the roll, the command consisted of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, and seventy-one privates present and one absent. (James Craig, who was "lost in the

woods" while traveling from the interior to Louisville).

ROLL OF CAPTAIN BROWN'S COMPANY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James Brown.
Lieutenant William McConnell.
Ensign Joshua Barbee.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Joseph Mosby.
Second Sergeant Adam Hanna.
Third Sergeant Samuel McIlvain.
Fourth Sergeant William Kincaid.

PRIVATES.

Aaron Adams, William Baker, Edward Bartlett, Alexander Black, John Brown, Samuel Buckner, Richard Burk, John Caldwell, Phillips Caldwell, Peter Carr, John Caswell, William Clark, Robert Conn, James Craig, Robert Curry, William Davidson, William Dougherty, Hugh Drennon, Nat. Dryden, Alexander Dunlap, James Dunlap, Robert Elliston, Matthew English, John Ferrell, Benjamin Fisher, Morgan Forbes, James Forgas, John Fowler, Alexander Gilmore, Job Glover, John Hadden, Robert Hall, Thomas Hanna, William Hanna, Randolph Harris, John Henderson, Andrew Hodge, David Humphreys, David Humphries, Robert Irvin, Samuel Jackson, Gabriel Jones, David Knox, James Knox, Nicholas Leigh, Richard Lewis, George Loar, Abraham McClellan, Joseph McDowell, John McIlvaine, Moses McIlvaine, James Nourse, Robert Patterson, John Peoples, Arthur Points, Francis Points, Percy Pope, Samuel Porter, Benjamin Price, William Reading, William Rogers, George Sia, William Smith, John Speed, John Stephenson, Joseph Stephenson, Robert Stephenson, Samuel Stephenson, John Strickland, Edmund Taylor, Stephen Trigg, Joshua Whittington.

ANOTHER SCOTT EXPEDITION.

More than two years afterwards, in October, 1793, the same General Scott led a reinforcement of one thousand Kentucky cavalry across the Ohio and up the Miami country, to reinforce the army of General Wayne, then in the vicinity of Fort Jefferson, about eighty miles north of Cincinnati. On the 24th of that month he reported his fine command to "Mad Anthony;" but they had to be sent home, as the season was late, supplies were too scarce to subsist them, and no immediate attack upon the Indians was contemplated. A larger number of Kentuckians, however, under the same general, joined Wayne in July of the next year, and shared in the glorious victory of the Battle of the Fallen Timbers.

WILKINSON'S EXPEDITION.

In Scott's expedition of May, 1791, the second in command was Colonel James Wilkinson, who afterwards, as General Wilkinson, was commander in chief of the Western forces, with his headquarters at Fort Washington, Cincinnati. He was also implicated in the Franco-Spanish in-

trigues of 1793-95, instigated in Kentucky by the French Minister, Genet, with a view to wresting Louisiana by force from the domination of the Spanish. August 1, 1791, the Kentucky Board of War dispatched Colonel Wilkinson by way of Fort Washington, with five hundred and twenty-three Kentuckians, to burn the Indian towns and destroy the corn-fields near the junction of the Wabash and Eel rivers. They make their march and effect their destruction, with little loss of human life on either side. Louisville is the point where the march ends and the expedition disbands. August 21st, Wilkinson reaches this place, delivers his captives to the commanding officer, and dismisses his force. The general remained for a time here and in other parts of Kentucky.

HOPKINS'S EXPEDITION.

A larger force than any that had hitherto collected at the Falls for operations against the Indians, gathered here in October, 1812, under General Samuel Hopkins. The war with Great Britain had opened in June; Hull had surrendered his army at Detroit; the invasion of Canada from the Niagara had failed, and the Indians, in great number and with relentless atrocity, were harassing the border settlements. One thousand five hundred volunteers were called for by Isaac Shelby, first Governor of the State, now again in the executive chair, after the lapse of twenty years since he first took the oath of office. More than two thousand responded to the call, and were all received into the temporary service. They marched gaily away into the Indian country; but when their supplies began to give out, and marches in deep swamps and across pathless prairies wearied the flesh, their martial ardor cooled. Suddenly, in the same independent spirit which had led to the abandonment of the gallant Clark sixteen years before, they rise in revolt, refuse [to obey orders or remain longer, and start in straggling parties upon the return march. The expedition failed without having met the enemy or smelt a grain of hostile powder. It was the last of the Kentucky expeditions against the savages.

THE WAR OF 1812-15.

Little is known at this day, beyond what we have related, of the effects in this region of the last war with Great Britain. It is matter of his-

tory that the earliest volunteers from Kentucky, under Colonels Allen Lewis and Scott, left their homes, in general, on the 12th of August, 1812, rendezvoused at Georgetown, marched thence along the Dry ridge to the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati, where they remained a few days, and then moved northward to Piqua, and on to the relief of Fort Wayne, meeting as they went the news of the disgraceful surrender of Hall at Detroit. We have no information as to the share Jefferson county had, if any, in this force at the northward.

One company at least was recruited, or rather drafted, in this region in the fall of 1814, to join the army of General Jackson at New Orleans. There does not seem to have been a wild enthusiasm at this time to smell gunpowder; the company, as may be seen below, was composed largely of substitutes; and a number of its members, both drafted and substitutes, failed to report for duty. The roll included the names of ninety-four officers and men; but this number was sadly cut down before they reached the Crescent city. Upon the embarkation from Louisville, November 21, Captain Joyes drew rations for seventy-four men, and in middle December for but fifty-three, though he added for two more the latter part of that month.

This company was led by Captain Thomas Joyes, of the well-known pioneer family of Louisville. Though now but a youth of twenty-six years, he had already seen severe service in the escort of baggage-trains going from Louisville to Vincennes in the latter part of 1812, and afterwards as a spy and ranger under General Hopkins, commanding at Vincennes, and then in the quartermaster's department at that place. He became a captain in the Thirteenth Regiment of Kentucky Detached Militia, and was recalled into service by Governor Shelby in November, 1814, with his company. The diary of his service in Indiana has been preserved, and it is in possession of Patrick Joyes, Esq., of Louisville, but contains nothing necessary to this History.

The camp of the Thirteenth Regiment was pitched on Beargrass creek, at no great distance from the river, and was officially known as "Camp Beargrass." Colonel Slaughter's (Fifteenth) regiment of detached militia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gray's (the Thirteenth) formed the camp, with Major-General Thomas personally in command. Captain Joyes's company, and probably

the other companies, were mustered into service November 10, 1814. After some delay in collecting vessels and supplies, the commands were embarked in flatboats on the 21st of November, and started on the long and tedious voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi. The troops had been but poorly provided in camp, and they fared worse in their crowded and frail barks, many of them being without even a plank to shelter them, and many becoming sick from the exposure and hardship. New Orleans was reached at last, January 3, 1815; but the boats floated on to a landing some distance below, where the troops disembarked and encamped near Camp Jackson, making shelter of the planks of their boats. Nothing of note occurred till the evening of the 7th, when, says Captain Joyes in his journal of the campaign, which has also been preserved:

About two hundred and forty of Colonel Davis's regiment [late Colonel Gray's] were detached to cross the river, to repulse the enemy, who was expected to land on the opposite side, to assail our little establishment there, they having cut a canal from the bayou where their launches lay in the swamp to the Mississippi, by which means they got their boats through and finally effected a landing that night below General Morgan's camp, whose men lay in apparent tranquillity, without an endeavor to intercept them. Our detachment reached General Morgan's camp a little after daylight, having been detained by every sentinel on our way up to the city, where we crossed the river in wood-boats, procured by me under direction of T. L. Butler, and similarly impeded on our way down on the other side. So soon as we reached General Morgan's camp, we were ordered to lay down our knapsacks, etc., and push on to meet the enemy, who was approaching with precipitation. At this moment a test rocket was thrown from the enemy's camp, which we supposed was the signal for an attack, as the cannons were let loose like thunder. Our situation on the Camp Morgan side being an unfortunate one, and the field officers who ought to have commanded us not having come, we were disposed at random. Myself and thirty-odd of my company, who were on the front flank, next the enemy, were ordered out as a flanking party; and, the swamp being so impenetrable, we were unable to make in. Having got below the firing of the retreat and pushed up the levee, we got in this dismal swamp and attempted to come, when we discovered we had run almost up to the British. We then wheeled and ran in a direction up the river to make for our party, whom we supposed to be retreating. At length, after a horrid ramble, we reached a picket-guard which our party had placed out. They conducted us in to where our troops lay in the action. Joseph Tyler, of my company, was killed, James Stewart wounded, and Thomas Ross taken prisoner.

The Louisville company, then, being on the west side of the river, did not share in the glorious victory won that day on the other shore, in which many other Kentuckians had part.

The remainder of the service was uneventful. On the 13th of March news of the peace arrived, and about the 18th the army was disbanded. The company returned to Louisville, and was there mustered out May 10, 1815.

ROLL OF CAPTAIN JOYES'S COMPANY.

Muster roll of a company of infantry, under the command of Captain Thomas Joyes, in the Thirteenth regiment of Kentucky militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Presley Gray, in the service of the United States, commanded by Major-General John Thomas, from November 10, 1814:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas Joyes.
Lieutenant Andrew Pottorff.
Ensign Samuel Earickson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant John Hadley, substitute for William W. Lawes.
Sergeant James B. Finnell, substitute for John H. Voss.
Sergeant John Booker.
Sergeant John Bainbridge.
Corporal John Ray.
Corporal William Sale, substitute for Samuel Boscourt.
Corporal Alex. Calhoon, substitute for Jacob Smiser, Jr.
Corporal William Duerson.
Musician Anson S. Hilliard, substitute for Courtney M. Tuley.
Musician Peter Marlow, substitute for K. Campion.

PRIVATES.

Christopher Kelly, substitute for Lewis Pottorff.
Nathaniel Floyd, substitute for Jacob Hikes.
Alex. Ralston, substitute for Michael Berry.
Westley Martin, substitute for Henry Martin.
Adam Groshart.
Jacob Brinley.
Thomas Dunn.
John Little, Jr.
Godfrey Meddis.
Thomas Talbott, substitute for John Reed.
Isaac Batman.
John Sebastian.
Cornelius Croxton, substitute for Thomas Long.
Joseph Tyler, killed 8th of January [1815] in battle.
Mason Hill, substitute for George B. Didlick.
William Littell, discharged by habeas corpus.
Hugh Carson, substitute for H. W. Merriwether.
David Turner, absentee, claimed not legally drafted.
Samuel Vance, absentee.
Price Parish, substitute for William Anderson.
Jacob Hubbs, substitute for Alex. Pope.
John Grenawalt.
Abraham Ballee, substitute for James Hughes.
James Stewart, substitute for William Ferguson; wounded 8th January, 1815, in battle.
James Risley.
Gershom Rogers, failed to appear.
John Booty, substitute for Ebenezer Buckman.
George R. C. Floyd, discharged by habeas corpus.
John Miller, substitute for Solomon Neal.

John Merryfield, substitute for Thomas S. Baker.
Levi Miller, substitute for Charles Stevens.
James Chinoweth, discharged by court of enquiry.
William Johnston, substitute for James Johnston.
James Glasgow.
John Jones, substitute for Robert McConnell.
Patrick Stowers, substitute for Samuel Stowers.
Philip Traceler, substitute for James Fontaine.
William Myrtle.
Samuel Lashbrook, substitute for James A. Pearce.
George Jackson, substitute for Daniel Carter.
William Cardwell.
John Glasgow, substitute for Thomas Colscott.
Moses Williams, [substitute for ?] John Yenawine, Sr.
Robert B. Ames, substitute for Charles Ray.
John Robbins.
Stephen Johnston, discharged by court of enquiry.
John Fowler.
Peter Omer.
Jacob Slaughter, substitute for William Hodgkin.
James Woodward, substitute for George Markwell.
George Miller.
Moses Guthrie.
Samuel Holt, substitute for John Souseley.
Jesse Wheeler, substitute for Moses Williamson.
William Thickston.
Moses Welsh.
Squire Davis, substitute for Thomas McCauley.
William Newkirk.
William Junkins, absentee.
Isaac Mayfield, substitute for Jeremiah Starr.
Francis D. Carlton.
John Bagwell, substitute for Jacob Martin.
Charles Cosgrove, substitute for George Brown.
Philip Manville, absent.
Patrick Dougherty.
William Elms.
George R. Pearson, substitute for Thomas Pearson.
Absalom Brandenburgh, substitute for Joshua Headington.
Chester Pierce, substitute for James Garrett.
William Steele, substitute for John Keesacker.
John Morrow, substitute for John D. Colmesnil.
John O'Hanlon.
Benjamin K. Beach, failed to appear; substitute for John M. Poague.
John Laville, absent.
Harvey Ronte, absent.
Reason Reagan, absent.
John McCord, absent.
Thomas Ross, substitute for Silas C. Condon; captured by the enemy 8th January, 1815.
Michael Stout, substitute for Arlun McCauley.
Abner C. Young.
John Minter.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

No military movement calling for aid from Kentucky could have occurred since the white man first set the stakes of civilization at the Falls of the Ohio, without calling out as large a proportion of the fighting men of this region as went from any other part of Kentucky, or of the Northwest. Every war from the beginning of



Zachary Taylor.



warfare in America, after the settlement of the Ohio valley began, had in it a large contingent from Louisville and Jefferson county. This was eminently the case when the Mexican war broke out, in which Kentucky volunteers bore so great and distinguished a part. May 13, 1846, the Congress of the United States made formal declaration that, "by the act of the Republic of Mexico [the invasion of the soil of Texas,] a state of war exists between that Government and the United States." A requisition was made upon Governor Owsley, of this State, by Major-General Gaines, of the United States army, for four regiments of volunteers. The Governor had already, before receiving this call, appealed to the citizens of Kentucky to organize into military companies. On the next day after his proclamation (dated Sunday, May 17th), the Louisville Legion, then stronger than now by half—in number of companies, which counted nine, commanded by Colonel Ormsby—offered its service for the war, which was accepted by the Governor. A subscription of \$50,000 for extraordinary expenses of the State was obtained in the city by Hon. William Preston, and placed in the Bank of Kentucky, ready for use. May 22d, the Governor issues his proclamation, in accordance with the call of the President upon the States, asking volunteers enough from Kentucky to fill two regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. Four days thereafter he announces that the quota of the State is full. The Louisville Legion, forming bodily the First regiment of Kentucky volunteer infantry, is already upon transports for the movement to Mexico. The Second regiment contains no entire company from Jefferson county, but some gallant officers and men, as Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clay, Jr., who afterwards went down in the storm of battle at Buena Vista, have been recruited here. The cavalry regiment is commanded by a Louisville soldier, Colonel Humphrey Marshall, the well-known Confederate General of the late war, and has two Jefferson county companies, the first and second, commanded, respectively, by Captains W. J. Heady and A. Pennington. Seventy-five companies more than the call demanded, or one hundred and five in all, were tendered to the Governor from different parts of the State. The martial spirit was rife among the people.

August 31, 1847, another requisition is made by the General Government upon Kentucky—this time for two regiments of infantry, which are speedily raised and sent to the theater of war. The Third regiment of Kentucky volunteer infantry contains no Jefferson county company; but there is one in the Fourth—the fifth, numbering sixty-eight men, commanded by Captain T. Keating, and among the field officers of the regiment is Lieutenant-Colonel William Preston, of Louisville. Three more companies from the city are recruited and offered to the Governor; but too late, and they cannot be accepted.

THE UTAH WAR.

In February, 1858, it having been determined by the authorities at Washington to send an armed force to Utah, to bring the rebellious Mormons to terms, the Legislature of Kentucky authorized the Governor of the State to raise a regiment of volunteers to be offered in aid of the expedition. On the 6th of March Governor Morehead made proclamation accordingly, and within about a month twenty-one companies, or more than twice the number needed, were tendered to the State. Among them were three from Louisville, commanded by Captains Rogers, Wales, and Trimble, being one-seventh of the entire number reported from the State at large. The Governor was reduced to the necessity of making a selection by lot, which resulted in the choice, among others, of the commands of the two captains first named, making one-fifth of the whole regiment.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

When the recruiting for the Utah regiment was going on in Louisville, it was little thought by most of those engaged in the patriotic work that soon a storm-cloud of infinitely greater depth and width and blackness would lower upon the land, whose fell influences should separate husband and wife, brother from brother, father from son, friend from friend, and plunge the whole great country in grief. But already the cloud was gathering; the next year it lowered more closely; and when in 1860 the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the American Union aroused the South to a movement looking to separate existence, few were so blind as not to see that an imminent, deadly struggle between the States was impending.

On the 18th of December of this year, Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who stood by President Buchanan's message denying the right of secession to a State, offered his celebrated compromise in the Senate. It leading provisions have been summarized as follow: To renew the Missouri line 36° 30'; prohibit slavery north and permit it south of that line; admit new States with or without slavery, as their constitutions may provide; prohibit Congress from abolishing slavery in the States and in the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in Virginia or Maryland; permit free transmission of slaves by land or water, in any State; pay for fugitive slaves rescued after arrest; repeal the inequality of commissioners' fees in the fugitive slave act; and to ask the repeal of personal liberty bills in the Northern States. These concessions to be submitted to the people as amendments to the United States Constitution, and if adopted never to be changed. Mr. Crittenden, the same day, made one of the greatest intellectual efforts of his life in support of his measure. But all was of no avail. Four days thereafter his propositions were negated by the Senate committee of thirteen.

These facts are restated here, in order to explain the action of the two State conventions which assembled in Louisville on the 8th of January (Battle of New Orleans day), 1861—the Constitutional Union, or Bell and Everett convention, and the Democratic Union, or Douglas convention. Each was presided over by a former Governor of the State—the one by ex-Governor John L. Helm, the other by ex-Governor Charles A. Wickliffe. They appointed a joint conference committee, by which a brief series of resolutions were agreed upon, submitted to the respective conventions, and by each adopted without a dissenting voice. They read as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the propositions of our distinguished Senator, John J. Crittenden, as a fair and honorable adjustment of the difficulties which divide and distract the people of our beloved country.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of the State to put the amendments of Senator Crittenden in form, and submit them to the other States; and that, if the disorganization of the present Union is not arrested, the States agreeing to these amendments of the Federal constitution shall form a separate confederacy, with power to admit new States under our glorious constitution thus amended.

Resolved, That we deplore the existence of a Union to be held together by the sword, with laws to be enforced by

standing armies: it is not such a Union as our fathers intended, and not worth preserving.

These resolutions probably expressed accurately the sentiments of the vast majority of the people of Louisville, and indeed of the entire State, who were not already committed to the cause of secession. A Union State central committee was appointed, consisting, it will be observed, almost solely of citizens of Louisville, viz: Messrs. John H. Harney, William F. Bullock, George D. Prentice, James Speed, Charles Ripley, William P. Boone, Phil. Tompert, Hamilton Pope, Nat. Wolfe, and Lewis E. Harvie. On the 18th of April, following, after the fall of Sumter, the call of the Secretary of War upon Governor Magoffin for four regiments of Kentucky troops, his refusal, and the great speech of Senator Crittenden at Lexington, urging the neutrality of Kentucky in the coming struggle, the committee issued an address to the people of the Commonwealth reading as follows:

Kentucky, through her executive, has responded to this appeal [of the President for militia, to suppress what he describes as "combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way," etc.]. She has refused to comply with it. And in this refusal she has acted as became her. We approve the response of the Executive of the Commonwealth. One other appeal now demands a response from Kentucky. The Government of the Union has appealed to her to furnish men to suppress the revolutionary combinations in the cotton States. She has refused. She has most wisely and justly refused. Seditious leaders in the midst of us now appeal to her to furnish men to uphold those combinations against the Government of the Union. Will she comply with this appeal? Ought she to comply with it? We answer, with emphasis, NO! . . . She ought clearly to comply with neither the one appeal or the other. And, if she be not smitten with judicial blindness, she will not. The present duty of Kentucky is to maintain her present independent position—taking sides not with the Government and not with the seceding States, but with the Union against them both; declaring her soil to be sacred from the hostile tread of either, and, if necessary, making the declaration good with her strong right arm. And—to the end that she may be fully prepared for this last contingency and all other possible contingencies—we would have her arm herself thoroughly at the earliest practicable moment.

What the future duty of Kentucky may be, we, of course, cannot with certainty foresee; but if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the President should at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceding States—through the full assertion therein of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force—we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should promptly unsheath her sword in behalf of what will then have become the common cause. Such an event, if it should occur—of which, we confess, there does not appear to us to be a rational probability—could have but one meaning, a meaning which a people jealous of their liberty would be keen to detect, and which a people worthy of liberty would be

prompt and fearless to resist. When Kentucky detects this meaning in the action of the Government, she ought—without counting the cost—to take up arms at once against the Government. Until she does detect this meaning, *she ought to hold herself independent of both sides, and compel both sides to respect the inviolability of her soil.*

The same day an important Union meeting was held in Louisville, which was addressed by the Hon. James Guthrie, who had similarly spoken to a large assembly in the city March 16th, and by Judge William F. Bullock, Archibald Dixon, and John Young Dixon. It did not advocate armed resistance to secession, however, but fell in with the prevailing current in behalf of neutrality, and opposing coercion by the North, as well as secession by the South. It was declared by this meeting that Kentucky would be loyal until the Federal Government became the aggressor upon her rights. The City Council, on the 23d of the same month, appropriated \$50,000 to arm and defend the city, and presently increased the sum to \$250,000, provided the people should sustain the measure by a majority vote. The Bank of Louisville and the Commercial Bank agreed to make temporary loans of \$10,000 each for arming the State, in response to the request of the Governor; but the Bank of Kentucky declined to furnish any money for the purpose, except under the express stipulation that it should be used exclusively "for arming the State for self-defense and protection, to prevent aggression or invasion from either the North or the South, and to protect the present status of Kentucky in the Union."

By this time (the last week in April) the situation was beginning to excite grave apprehension and not a little vivid indignation in Kentucky—particularly at Louisville, whose commercial interests were seriously threatened by certain of the demonstrations there. This part of the story may best be told in the words of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, now editor of the New York Tribune, and former compiler of the great work in two volumes, known as *Ohio in the War*. In his description of the sentiment and scenes in Cincinnati at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Reid says:

The first note of war from the East threw Cincinnati into a spasm of alarm. Her great warehouses, her foundries and machine shops, her rich moneyed institutions, were all a tempting prize to the Confederates, to whom Kentucky was believed to be drifting. Should Kentucky go, only the Ohio river would remain between the great city and the needy enemy, and there were absolutely no provisions for defense.

The first alarm expended itself, as we have already seen,

in the purchase of huge columbiads, with which it was probably intended that Walnut Hills should be fortified. There next sprang up a feverish spirit of active patriotism that soon led to complications. For the citizens, not being accustomed to draw nice distinctions or in a temper to permit anything whereby their danger might be increased, could see little difference between the neutral treason of Kentucky to the Government and the more open treason of the seceded States. They accordingly insisted that shipments of produce, and especially shipments of arms, ammunition, or other articles contraband of war, to Kentucky should instantly cease.

The citizens of Louisville, taking alarm at this threatened blow at their very existence, sent up a large delegation to protest against the stoppage of shipments from Ohio. They were received in the council chamber of the city hall, on the morning of April 23d. The city Mayor, Mr. Hatch, announced the object of their meeting, and called upon Mr. Rufus King to state the position of the city and State authorities. Mr. King dwelt upon the friendship of Ohio to Kentucky in the old strain, and closed by reading a letter which the mayor had procured from Governor Dennison, of which the essential part was as follows:

"My views of the subject suggested in your message are these: So long as any State remains in the Union, with professions of attachment to it, we cannot discriminate between that State and our own. In the contest we must be clearly in the right in every act, and I think it better that we should risk something than that we should, in the slightest degree, be chargeable with anything tending to create a rupture with any State which has not declared itself already out of the Union. To seize arms going to a State which has not actually seceded, could give a pretext for the assertion that we had inaugurated hostile conduct, and might be used to create a popular feeling of favor of secession where it would not exist, and end in border warfare, which all good citizens must deprecate. Until there is such circumstantial evidence as to create a moral certainty of an immediate intention to use arms against us, I would not be willing to order their seizure; much less would I be willing to interfere with the transportation of provisions."

"Now," said Mr. King, "this is a text to which every citizen of Ohio must subscribe, coming as it does from the head of the State. I do not feel the least hesitation in saying that it expresses the feeling of the people of Ohio."

But the people of Ohio did not subscribe to it. Even in the meeting Judge Bellamy Storer, though very guarded in his expressions, intimated, in the course of his stirring speech, the dissatisfaction with the attitude of Kentucky. "This is no time," he said, "for soft words. We feel, as you have a right to feel, that you have a Governor who cannot be depended upon in this crisis. But it is on the men of Kentucky that we rely. All we want to know is whether you are for the Union, without reservation. Brethren of Kentucky, the men of the North have been your friends, and they still desire to be. But I will speak plainly. There have been idle taunts thrown out that they are cowardly and timid. The North submits; the North obeys; but beware! There is a point which cannot be passed. While we rejoice in your friendship, while we glory in your bravery, we would have you understand that we are your equals as well as your friends."

To all this the only response of the Kentuckians, through their spokesman, Judge Bullock, was "that Kentucky wished to take no part in the unhappy struggle; that she wished to be a mediator, and meant to retain friendly relations with all

her sister States. But he was greatly gratified with Governor Dennison's letter."

The citizens of Cincinnati were not. Four days later, when their indignation had come to take shape, they held a large meeting, whereat excited speeches were made and resolutions passed deprecating the letter, calling upon the Governor to retract it, declaring that it was too late to draw nice distinctions between open rebellion and armed neutrality against the Union, and that armed neutrality was rebellion to the Government. At the close an additional resolution was offered, which passed amid a whirlwind of applause:

"Resolved, That any men, or set of men, in Cincinnati or elsewhere, who knowingly ship one ounce of flour or pound of provisions, or any arms or articles which are contraband of war, to any person or any State which has not declared its firm determination to sustain the Government in its present crisis, is a traitor, and deserves the doom of a traitor."

So clear and unshrinking was the first voice from the great conservative city of the Southern border, whose prosperity was supposed to depend on the Southern trade. They had reckoned idly, it seemed, who had counted on hesitation here. From the first day that the war was opened, the people of Cincinnati were as vehement in their determination that it should be relentlessly prosecuted to victory, as the people of Boston.

They immediately began the organization of home guards, armed and drilled vigorously, took oaths to serve the Government when they were called upon, and devoted themselves to the suppression of any contraband trade with the Southern States. The steamboats were watched; the railroad depots were searched; and, wherever a suspicious box or bale was discovered, it was ordered back to the warehouses.

After a time the General Government undertook to prevent any shipments into Kentucky, save such as should be required by the normal demands of her own population. A system of shipment permits was established under the supervision of the Collector of the Port, and passengers on the ferry-boats into Covington were even searched to see if they were carrying over pistols or other articles contraband of war; but, in spite of all efforts, Kentucky long continued to be the convenient source and medium for supplies to the Southwestern seceded States.

The day after the Cincinnati meeting denouncing his course relative to Kentucky, Governor Dennison, stimulated perhaps by this censure, but in accordance with a policy already formed, issued orders to the presidents of all railroads in Ohio to have everything passing over their roads in the direction of Virginia, or any other seceded State, whether as ordinary freight or express matter, examined, and if contraband of war, immediately stopped and reported to him. The order may not have had legal sanction, but in the excited state of the public mind it was accepted by all concerned as ample authority. The next day similar instructions were sent to all express companies.

The leading incidents of the war, so far as Louisville or this county had part in them, will be related in our annals of the city; we have designed to furnish simply enough by way of introduction to the large roster of the Jefferson county contingent in the war. Recruiting for either army was not long delayed by Kentucky's neutrality. The Louisville Legion now, as when the war with Mexico broke out, was again early

in the field with its offer of service, and the majority of its members formed the nucleus of the Fifth Kentucky volunteer infantry, which, under the lead of Lovell H. Rousseau, was rendezvoused and drilled on Indiana soil, at Camp Joe Holt, Jeffersonville, in deference to the sentiment at home against encampment on Kentucky territory. When neutrality was finally and forever broken by both sides in the conflict, recruiting thenceforth went on rapidly, and Camps Sigel and others were in due time formed in Jefferson county, where many other regiments or parts of regiments were assembled and equipped.

Shortly after the formation of the United States Sanitary Commission, in 1861, the Kentucky Branch of the Commission was organized, with Dr. Theodore S. Bell, of Louisville, as president, and the Rev. J. H. Heywood, vice-president. Says Mr. Heywood, in his History of the Branch:

Dr. Bell was chosen president by the unanimous and hearty vote of the members. From beginning to end he labored unweariedly, bringing to the great work not only fervent patriotism and broad humanity, but a mind alike capacious and active, extensive medical experience, a thorough mastery of sanitary law, and an intense, unrelaxing energy that was as vitalizing as it was inherently vital. And while rendering this invaluable service to the general cause—service to which Dr. Newberry, the accomplished Western Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, repeatedly paid the tribute of highest admiration—Dr. Bell had personal charge of a large hospital, which he so conducted as to command the esteem of and win the love and gratitude of hundreds and thousands of sick and wounded soldiers and their relations and friends. Never in any country or any age has there been more untiring consecration of rare powers and extraordinary attainments to noblest ends than was made by our honored fellow-citizen during those eventful years of destiny.

The brief but excellent memoir of Dr. Bell, contained in *Louisville Past and Present*, adds the following concerning his services:

The part Dr. Bell enacted for the relief of the sick and wounded of both armies during the war for the maintenance of the Union is especially worthy of mention here. In the sanitary report mentioned above [that of Dr. Newberry, secretary of the Western department of the commission] it is stated that on the night of the 9th of October, 1862, a meeting in Louisville was called to provide for the sufferers of the battle of Perryville, fought on the previous day. Dr. Bell, whose energies had been so severely taxed that a severe spell of sickness ensued and he was supposed to be near death's door, was informed by his faithful and sympathetic friend, Captain Z. M. Sherley, of the intended meeting, and Dr. Bell announced his intention of attending it. Captain Sherley protested against this course in a man who could not stand alone; but finding the doctor inexorable, called and aided him in getting to the meeting. Dr. Bell's knowledge

of sanitary measures guided the meeting, and the matter was committed to his keeping. A friend called and informed him that he and another gentleman were going to Perryville in a spring wagon and a team of two mules. The gentleman agreed to carry for Dr. Bell seventy pounds of stores for the wounded. This package, consisting of a bale of oakum, a number of pounds of pure chloroform, bandages, and beef extract, was put up under his supervision, and reached Perryville far in advance of any of the numerous other transportation wagons and ambulances. The medical director, Dr. Murray, said as soon as he saw the package opened he knew that a doctor had presided over that merciful package.

A great number of Confederate sick and wounded were left at Perryville and Harrodsburg, and their friends in this city contributed funds for their relief. Under an order of General Boyle these articles had to pass through the hands of Dr. Bell as president of the Kentucky branch of the Sanitary Commission. He was so faithful to the dictates of mercy in forwarding everything of this kind that when Captain Harry Spotts, who, as one of the active friends of the Confederates, still had a fund of about \$300 in his hands, was about leaving Kentucky to take charge of the St. Nicholas hotel, he called upon Dr. Bell to take charge of this fund and purchase needed articles for the Confederate sufferers at Perryville and Harrodsburg. While Dr. Bell was willing to undergo the labor, he felt the delicacy of his position; but he made the purchases of Wilson & Peter, who filled the bill in the most liberal manner, and he presented their bill of items to Captain Spotts, who expressed his entire satisfaction with his expenditure of what he very properly deemed a sacred treasure. The articles were forwarded to the hospitals to the care of those who were ministering to those Confederate sufferers. General Boyle gave full permission to him, as president of the Kentucky branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, to forward to the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers at Harrodsburg the liberal contributions of their friends in this city, and Dr. Bell personally superintended the forwarding of these articles by the means of transportation placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commission.

Dr. Woods, of the Indiana branch of the sanitary commission, wrote thus at one time of its operations here:

We render assistance to all that we can. We give precedence to the most distressing. A poor soldier is about to die at Park barracks. We obtain for him a discharge furlough, give him transportation, and send him home to die in his family. I spent a whole day with his case alone. A poor widow came here, with but one child in the world, and he is a soldier sick in the hospital. She has no dependence but him. She is robbed at the depot of every cent she has. No possible means to go home except to get her son discharged, draw his pay, and go home on that. She obtains from the surgeon a certificate of disability. His case is rejected by the board of examining surgeons. For her we work.

I met a soldier who had lost the power of speech by sickness. He had been sent here without a pass. He knew no more what to do or where to go than a sheep. I took him to the medical director and the hospital.

STATE MILITARY OFFICERS.

The citizens of Louisville, as may easily be supposed, were fully represented among the State

military authorities during the war-period, as well as among the soldiers in the field. Hamilton Pope, Esq., a prominent lawyer of the city, and son of Worden Pope, the famous old pioneer, was placed in charge of the State guard at the outset of the war, with the rank of brigadier-general, and remained in command until the troops were received and mustered into the Federal service. Samuel Gill, of that city, was a commissioner on the military board under the legislative act of May 24, 1861, and also under that of September 25th, of the same year. General John Boyle was Adjutant-General of the State from September 1, 1863, to August 1, 1864, when he resigned. Messrs. James W. Gault, W. DeB. Morrill, and James F. Flint, were State military agents until February 15, 1866. Dr. Isaac W. Scott was surgeon-general from September 3, 1863, with the grade of colonel. The Hon. James Speed, afterwards Attorney-general of the United States, was long mustering officer for the Northern armies at this point.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

It is a fact well very worth noting that, although Louisville is very far from comprising one-fifth of the entire population of the State, and did not furnish near twenty per cent. of the total number of Federal soldiers who enlisted in Kentucky during the war, yet one fifth (22) of the whole (115) list of general and staff officers in the Union army, appointed and commissioned by the President, were selected from her loyal ranks. The following is believed to be a full or nearly full list:

Lovell H. Rousseau, brigadier-general, October 1, 1861; major-general, October 8, 1862; resigned November 30, 1865.

William T. Ward, brigadier-general, September 18, 1861; breveted major-general February 24, 1865; honorably mustered out August 24, 1865.

Walter C. Whitaker, brigadier-general, June 25, 1863; breveted major-general, March 13, 1865; honorably mustered out August 24, 1865.

Jeremiah T. Boyle, brigadier-general, November 9, 1861; resigned January 26, 1864.

Thomas E. Bramlette, brigadier-general, April 24, 1863; declined accepting.

Eli H. Murray, Colonel Third Kentucky Veteran Cavalry; brevet brigadier-general, March 25, 1865.

Alexander M. Stout, colonel Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry; brevet brigadier-general, March 13, 1865.

J. Rowan Boone, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-eighth Kentucky Veteran Infantry; brevet colonel March 13, 1865.

Philip Speed, major and paymaster September 11, 1861; resigned December 23, 1862.

L. T. Thustin, major and paymaster, September 11, 1861; breveted lieutenant-colonel; honorably mustered out April 30, 1866.

John Speed, captain and assistant adjutant-general, March 11, 1863; major and paymaster, March 22, 1865; resigned March 19, 1865.

Alexander C. Semple, captain and assistant adjutant-general, September 29, 1862; resigned March 18, 1864.

J. Speed Peay, captain and assistant adjutant-general, July 15, 1862; resigned May 2, 1863.

H. C. McDowell, captain and assistant adjutant-general, November 19, 1861; resigned August 27, 1862.

William P. McDowell, major and adjutant-general March 11, 1863; resigned December 9, 1863.

Stephen E. Jones, captain and aid-de-camp July 9, 1862; resigned March 13, 1865.

William L. Neal, captain and assistant quartermaster, May 18, 1864; honorably mustered out July 28, 1865.

George P. Webster, captain and assistant quartermaster, May 12, 1862.

R. C. Welster, captain and assistant quartermaster, September 30, 1861.

Joshua Tevis, captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, November 26, 1862; canceled.

John Fry, captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, October 31, 1861; breveted major March 13, 1865; honorably mustered out February 2, 1866.

J. F. Huber, captain and assistant commissary of subsistence October 25, 1861; breveted major; honorably mustered out October 12, 1865.

THE FEDERAL CONTINGENT.

It is probably impossible to make up from any sources accessible to the local historian an exact roster of the soldiers contributed to the Federal armies by Louisville or Jefferson county. Had the massive volumes in which the enterprise and liberality of the State have embodied her rolls of Union soldiers, the Adjutant General's Report, for 1861-66, contained, as does the Adjutant General's Report of Indiana for the same period, the places of residence as well as the names of the soldiers, the work would be comparatively easy. Fortunately, the alphabetical list of officers, near the close of the great work, does supply the places of residence of the commanders; and with these as a partial guide, it has been possible to compile with reasonable certainty the lists of Federal commands from this city and county. Still many soldiers must have been recruited here for regiments and batteries which contained, perhaps, not a single officer from this region, and so, particularly, if the recruit was mustered into service elsewhere, there is absolutely no clue to his residence here. On the other hand, it would not answer to accredit Louisville with every soldier mustered into service here; since large numbers of men who had no residence

in this region came or were brought here for the purpose of muster-in. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, it is believed that an approximately correct list has been prepared. If any mistakes in spelling are found, they must be charged over to the office of the Adjutant-General of the State; since the printed words of the Report have been in our compositors' hands, and the whole has been carefully read by copy.

SECOND KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel William E. Woodruff.
Colonel Thomas D. Sedgewick.
Adjutant Henry Weindell.
Surgeon David J. Griffiths.
Assistant Surgeon Frederick Rectanus.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Archibald McLellan.
First Lieutenant George R. McFadden.
Second Lieutenant Sidmund Huber.

THIRD KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Thomas E. Bramlette.
Regimental Quartermaster Thomas M. Selby, Jr.
Surgeon Joseph Foreman.
Assistant Surgeon James R. Scott.

FOURTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Henry Teney.

FIFTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.*

The Fifth was organized in the summer of 1861, under Lovell H. Rousseau as colonel, and was mustered into the United States service on the 9th day of September, 1861, at Camp Joe Holt, Indiana, by W. H. Sidell, major Fifteenth United States infantry, and mustering officer. Colonel Rousseau was promoted to brigadier-general October 5, 1861, and Harvey M. Buckley was then commissioned colonel. He resigned January 26, 1863. William W. Berry was, on the 9th of February, 1863, mustered as colonel, and commanded the regiment until its muster-out of service at Louisville September 14, 1864. A portion of the regiment veteranized, and at the muster-out of the regiment the recruits and veterans were transferred to the Second Kentucky Veteran cavalry.

It is with regret that a report of this regiment

*The regimental histories are used, almost verbatim, as they are found in the Adjutant-General's Reports.

is published without a full history of its career, it having been one of the very first Kentucky regiments which "rallied around the flag," and formed part of Rousseau's gallant command, who, by their timely occupation of Muldrough's Hill, kept at bay the rebel forces, and saved Kentucky from being drawn entirely within the enemy's lines. The difficulties under which the regiment was raised, having been organized at the time that Kentucky was resting upon her neutrality, assure to its officers the greatest credit for their success.

At the alarm of an invasion of Kentucky by Buckner, this gallant command was thrown out in defense of Louisville by General (then Colonel) Rousseau, held them in check until reinforcements arrived from Ohio and Indiana, and forever refuted the idea of a State standing in a neutral position when the integrity or unity of the nation was assailed. From the time the Fifth crossed the Ohio river from Camp Joe Holt, recruiting progressed rapidly throughout Kentucky. Having been thoroughly disciplined during the time it was encamped at Joe Holt, it took the lead of and was the nucleus around which the Grand Army of the Cumberland was formed. It served with distinction, and gained repeatedly praise from the department commanders. Besides numerous others, it participated in the following-named battles in which loss was sustained, viz: Bowling Green, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Dallas, Orchard Knob, Liberty Gap, and Blain's Cross Roads.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Lovell H. Rousseau.
Colonel William W. Berry.
Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Treanor.
Major Charles L. Thomason.
Adjutant Edward W. Johnstone.
Regimental Quartermaster Thomas C. Pomroy.
Regimental Quartermaster John M. Moore.
Surgeon John Matthews.
Chaplain James H. Bristow.
Sergeant-Major James T. O. Day.
Sergeant-Major A. Sidney Smith.
Sergeant-Major Hervey R. Willett.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Frederick N. Fishe.
Quartermaster-Sergeant William H. Hayars.
Commissary-Sergeant Henry A. Day.
Hospital Steward John Wyatt.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Principal Musician Simon Boesser.
Principal Musician James Matthews.

Musician Major C. Barkwell.
Musician Joseph Einseidler.
Musician Christian Gunter.
Musician Bernhard Klein.
Musician Charles Oswald.
Musician Samuel Ross.
Musician John Ruef.
Musician Richard Schwenzer.
Musician Philip Selbert.
Musician John Spillman.
Musician Edward S. Sergeant.
Musician Philip Schenkle.
Musician John Schottlin.
Musician Joseph Von Berg.
Musician Sebastian Walter.
Musician Amos Lippincott.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William Mangen.
Captain Thomas Foreman.
First Lieutenant John M. Smith.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James Maloney.
Sergeant Paul Clinton.
Sergeant Andrew C. O'Neil.
Corporal Robert Cosgrave.
Corporal Benjamin D. Edsell.
Corporal Francis M. Gray.
Corporal Michael Hammond.
Corporal James Joyce.
Corporal Bartholomew Buckley.
Teamster Charles Bowers.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Corbitt, James Crow, Thomas Dunn, John F. Dietz, John Dutch, Joseph Eisner, James Fisher, Patrick Gorman, Robert Johnson, Daniel Keefe, William Kelley, Lewis Keele, John Manning, Alenazer Monroe, Edward Murphy, John Mara, Bernard McElroy, Jeremiah McCormick, Timothy McCormick, Patrick McCormick, John McKeown, Michael O'Malia, Theodore Pohlmeier, John Pilkington, Jeremiah Rager, John Rimo, Bernard Smith, Jacob Suffell, John L. Swabb, Peter S. Kennedy, Thomas Lewis, Thomas Loftie, Oliver Newell, Henry Runch, James Ryan, John Toomey, Henry Toby, John Thornton, James Tevlin, Larkin Adams, John Kilroy, Moses M. Pounds, William Bediker, Daniel Curran, William W. Cassidy, John W. David, Alexander Gilbert, George Grimshaw, William H. Harrison, Owen Kelley, Benjamin Lowery, Philip F. Moore, John Myer, Michael McCook, John Turnboe, Patrick Vale, Thomas Dwyer, William Herren, Hugh McElroy.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Lafayette P. Lovett.
First Lieutenant John P. Hurley,
Second Lieutenant Thomas J. McManen.
Second Lieutenant David Jones.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George Sambrall.
Sergeant James D. McCorkhill.
Sergeant Lewis P. Cox.
Sergeant John M. Sutton.
Sergeant John Ott.
Sergeant William Batman.

Sergeant John Vickrey.
 Corporal Frank Pope.
 Corporal Joseph Conen.
 Corporal William P. Dueley.
 Corporal James Noonan.
 Corporal John Keohler.
 Corporal William Gibson.
 Corporal Edward O'Brien.
 Corporal Sanford T. Thurman.
 Corporal Thomas Selvage.
 Corporal Richard Sweeney.
 Wagoner Nicholas Larence.
 Musician Joseph Hazlewood.

PRIVATES.

Joseph W. Bennett, Benjamin F. Bennett, Robert Beatt, Patrick Cleary, John Carter, James Connell, George Cancelman, Thomas Frothingham, Michael Frank, John Gunn, George W. House, Frederick Hens, Louis Hodes, John Jordan, John Kenney, Henry Kendall, John F. Koch, Jeremiah Knapp, Henry Manore, Joseph Miller, Edward Mitchell, Thomas Murray, James Mulcha, Charles Ott, Joseph Smith, William Snider, John T. Steele, William T. Thurman, Elijah Thurman, Thomas Hardin, Thomas Barrett, John Branan, Henry Conner, John Dunn, Augustus Hess, William B. Jones, William Moyers, Enos Sutton, Alexander Tinock, Louis Base, Joseph Dey, Frederick N. Frishe, Patrick Woods, John Metz, Johnson Todd, Beauford Thurman, Levin W. Collins, Simon Echart, Thomas Gunn, Conrad Granco, Charles Shupp, Christopher Becker, Melville F. Howard, Richard Henan, Alexander Mullen, John Norris, John W. Sutton, Petre Sutton, William Stewart, James H. Sirls, Richard Toole, Thomas Voss.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Asaph H. Speed.
 Captain Christopher Leonard.
 First Lieutenant Richard Jones.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Albert Webb.
 Sergeant Lewis Hagerman.
 Sergeant William Foster.
 Sergeant William Shaw.
 Sergeant John Rhodes.
 Sergeant Mason L. Speed.
 Sergeant Frank Lightner.
 Sergeant Le Grand Dunn.
 Sergeant Stephen Jewell.
 Corporal George W. Byers.
 Corporal Henry B. McKinney.
 Corporal Charles Stiglitz.
 Corporal Peter Holback.
 Corporal John Erwine.
 Corporal Richard Goodman.
 Corporal Charles Osterman.
 Corporal John Peevler.
 Corporal Henry Hoos.
 Musician George Puff.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Barber, John Backhoff, Martin Butler, Sidney Broadas, James Carroll, Benjamin F. Davis, Robert Dotson, Anthony Dunbar, James Hagerman, Jesse Hill, Henry Hess, Thomas Kelly, James Kennedy, Thomas Kennedy, Joseph McGuire, Thomas Molumbo, James Medlock, Thomas Maher, Michael O'Brien, Zachariah Owens, Peter O'Connell,

John J. Oakley, Willaby Richardson, John Riley, Christopher Schiffman, Joseph Wright, Henry Wright, Alonzo Buchanan, William Burns, John Donahoo, Michael Dublin, Henry Hopsmeier, William H. McCoy, John Myrick, Frank Partridge, Thomas J. Peters, Charles Rumsey, Jesse D. Seaton, Martin Seibert, Conrad Wenzel, Henry Wilkins, Dennis Burk, George Weimhoff, John Brown, Dennis Conroy, Patrick Flinn, George Hughes, George Letzinger, John McCormick, William S. Riley, Thomas Sly, Bernard Arthur, John Casper, John Cronan, William Dotson, William D. Laffy, Michael Collins, Michael Conley, Elijah Davis, John McLaughlin, Henry Miller, Joseph N. Parrish, Richard Kuhlman, Gothart Schnell, Henry Valentine, George Ward.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William W. Rowland.
 First Lieutenant Theodore F. Cummings.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Adam Kraber.
 Sergeant Conrad Shire.
 Sergeant John P. Richardson.
 Sergeant Daniel R. Grady.
 Sergeant Edwin R. Waldon.
 Sergeant Elijah Tansill.
 Corporal James Kennedy.
 Corporal Alexander McKeon.
 Corporal John Apel.
 Corporal Alfred W. Harris.
 Corporal James C. Gill.
 Corporal Louis Glass.
 Corporal David Ward.
 Corporal Patrick Burks.
 Corporal Bryan Drew.
 Musician William Edwards.
 Teamster John S. Kounts.

PRIVATES.

James K. Cooper, James Dannelly, Josiah Edwards, Patrick Gilligan, John P. Gunnels, Martin Harback, Charles Haas, Robert Hodgkins, Ferdinand Kerchendorfer, John Maloy, Sebastian Mill, Louis Neas, Francis Powell, James Ryan, John Stab, Deaderick W. E. Stark, John C. Williamson, Edward Parks, Benjamin Patrick, Louis M. Ronime, Austin D. Sweeney, Martin Weitz, Keran Egan, John Fox, William Hackett, John McCormick, Hugh McMannus, Robert Smith, Theodore Steinbronk, Clemance Schroeder, John Higgins, Thomas Larue, Alexander Moore, John M. Young, Daniel Canning, Patrick Dannelly, Henry Geotz, Dents Henderson, James Hartigan, John Mann, Michael McMannus, James H. Richardson, George W. Vandergraft, Conrad Brawner, Riley A. DeVenney, Edward Fleming, Arthur Graham, Stephen B. Hornback, George Pfiffer, Jacob Sauer, Louis C. Smith, Francis M. Tucker.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain August Schweitzer.
 Captain Stephen Lindenfelder.
 Second Lieutenant Frank Dessell.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Frederick Knoener.
 Sergeant Joseph Schmitt.
 Sergeant Mathias Schontess.
 Sergeant John B. Schiebel.

Sergeant John Schmidt.
 Corporal Rudolph Egg.
 Corporal Bernhard Sceiner.
 Corporal William Koch.
 Musician George Schweitzer.
 Teamster Andrew Meissner.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Dumpel, Charles Fritz, Philip Falter, John B. Felber, Frank Gehring, George Gerlach, John Huber, Valentine Harper, Christian Jutzl, Jacob Karcher, Philip R. Klein, Bernhard Keihl, August Koehler, Jacob Lanx, Louis Lorey, Charles Murb, Peter Mueller, Robert Nere, Thomas Rastetter, William Reif, Joseph Stoltz, Philip Schneider, Julius Winstel, Jacob Arenat, Christian Baker, Michael Boheim, Henry Boheim, Frederick Bernds, Charles Evers, John Eisele, John Fust, John Hufnagel, Theodore Jagar, Anton Knutz, William Martin, Henry Menze, Joseph Meyer, George Ruckert, Anter Scherer, John Stokinger, Louis Schernbachler, Christian Welker, Joseph Weingartner, Benedict Walzer, Casper Weiner, Peter Klotz, George Bammiester, Frederick Blair, Philip Goebel, John Mohr, Francis Brohm, Christian Erisman, Ernst Hofsap, Andrew Kolb, Simon Rehn, William Stranch, Philip Amann, Ludwig Banger, Bartholomew Dreblner, Joseph Faust, Joseph Overmole, Frederick Rodeloff, John Traber, John Urban, William Vopel, John Gottschalk, Gothard Kling, Adam Newkirk, Henry Niehaus, Henry Saner, Benedict Wempe, Jacob Scherzinger.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John E. Vansant.
 First Lieutenant William H. Powell.
 Second Lieutenant John Martz.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John O'Herrin.
 First Sergeant Jacob Peterson.
 Sergeant David Doup.
 Sergeant William Knox.
 Sergeant Franklin Bratcher.
 Sergeant William Burgess.
 Sergeant John Keer.
 Sergeant Charles Kahler.
 Sergeant James T. O'Day.
 Sergeant William Snapp.
 Sergeant Felix Wolf.
 Corporal John F. Beal.
 Corporal Robert Bryant.
 Corporal Albert Laycock.
 Corporal Henry Agee.
 Corporal Thomas Martz.
 Corporal John Brodock.
 Corporal Nathaniel E. Osborn.
 Corporal John Wilkins.
 Musician William D. Mewheny.

PRIVATES.

James Atwood, Samuel C. Kline, John Cusick, John Dewberry, Patrick Darmady, John Eagan, Joseph Foster, James Fineran, William Fletcher, John Garrick, William Hamilton, John Hoffman, Patrick Kerwin, Frederick Kick, James P. Lawler, John Lenner, William Mewheny, John Peterson, Charles Ratsfeldt, Andrew J. Smith, John Stratton, James Savage, Harrison Stage, Edward S. Sexon, David Woodfall, John Erb, William R. Greathouse, William W. Hill,

Lee Hand, Henry Henston, Martin Surmons, George Wright, Mathew Higgins, Jeremiah Locherv, John Scott, Henry R. Willett, Joseph Kraig, Jacob Mungee, Jonas Smith, John W. Thorp, Michael Brady, Andrew Conner, Edward Dowling, Irwin Dewesse, Charles Dolan, James Knox, Nicholas Miller, John Pierce, Henry C. Smith, John Schmidt, Jacob Stencil, David Whittaker, Edward Brown, James H. Hughes, Oliver H. Johnson, Mathew Murtchier, William Pufstorf.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John M. Huston.
 Captain William H. Powell.
 First Lieutenant David Q. Rousseau.
 First Lieutenant John W. Huston.
 Second Lieutenant Theodore E. Elliott.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Elanzy C. Keene.
 Sergeant Robert W. Grayburn.
 Sergeant John C. Cabill.
 Sergeant Jerry McCarty.
 Corporal William L. Shoemaker.
 Corporal John Lacey.
 Corporal Joseph Whitlock.
 Teamster Francis N. Lord.

PRIVATES.

William Botts, Thomas Burns, Lanson V. Brown, William Black, Patrick Crane, Michael Colgan, James W. Coburn, Patrick Dougherty, August Depoite, Patrick Francey, Thomas Ferrier, Charles Hanley, Benjamin P. Henmann, John W. Hendricks, John Kelker, Patrick Morgan, Thomas McGuire, Lawrence McGuire, John McCullough, Patrick Riley, Charles Smith, John Vannorman, Patrick Welch, John Bowman, John Barker, James Conklin, Thomas Cody, Henry Gormely, Dennis Jordan, Robert Kyle, Francis S. McGuire, Thomas McGrath, John Nolin, Charles W. Tolerin, John Bodkins, Levi Byron, John W. Coburn, John Gregg, Henry Hawkins, Thomas McLane, John F. Hampton, William H. Hambaugh, Allen Smith, Richard Beaty, Harvey Bell, Thomas C. Darkin, Martin Donohue, Andrew M. Estes, Patrick Flannagan, Charles Flannagan, George B. Lamb, Michael Murphy, Luke Moran, James A. O'Donnell, John Shoemaker, Michael Sullivan, James Wall, Martin Brophy, Benjamin H. Conklin, Daniel Dunn, Michael Fellon, Michael Hart, Daniel S. Kelly, Patrick Rowan, Francis S. Shafer, Thomas White.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles L. Tomasson.
 Captain Norman B. Moninger.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Neel.
 Sergeant Minor McClain.
 Sergeant Peter Lynn.
 Sergeant George Borgel.
 Sergeant George Williams.
 Sergeant John M. Adams.
 Sergeant Rudolph Schimpff.
 Corporal George H. Ingham.
 Corporal James McDonald.
 Corporal William Summers.
 Musician William Mager.

PRIVATES.

William Albert, George Bessinger, Lewis Brown, John G. Burklin, Joseph Bergman, Frederick Brooner, Squire Cable, John Daughenbaugh, William Daughenbaugh, Guy Fry, John Gesford, Joseph Hackman, Isaac Jackson, John T. Hays, Frederick Jones, Andrew Jackson, George Knelling, James W. Mattingly, Philip Neel, Charles Robinson, Homer Stephens, William Shearer, William Sonnice, Peter Schmidt, John D. Stinson, William Stevenson, Andrew H. Ward, John W. Williams, Richard A. Wilson, Charles Wenze, William Bumgardner, Antone Bessinger, Charles Fleckhamer, Sr., Charles Fleckhamer, Jr., Peter Gillett, William Hope-well, John B. Martin, John S. Martin, John Manion, Henry Muth, Joseph Ogden, Vincent Pellegrinni, Frederick Renye, Charles Ross, Chany C. Seymour, Edward Whitfield, George Haltenbaum, Edward F. Jenks, Frank Klespir, Edward Kaufman, James P. Williams, Henry B. Clay, James M. Davidson, William Factor, John Hoffman, John Kriskie, John Mathenev, Thomas McNickell, Augustine Wilman, Simon Bryant, William Gravatte, James O. Gales, Luke Gal-lagher, Mathias Droumiller, Andrew Fisher, John G. Mobins, William Mackjusou, Joseph Roos, Harrison Summers, Thomas L. Martin, Simpson C. Summers, John F. Sugar.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Alexander B. Ferguson.
 Captain Upton Wilson.
 First Lieutenant A. Sidney Smith.
 Second Lieutenant Wilson J. Green.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William Anderson.
 Sergeant Christopher Bender.
 Sergeant Charles Price.
 Sergeant Lemuel Younger.
 Sergeant Thomas J. Manning.
 Sergeant Henry A. Day.
 Sergeant Robert P. Ball.
 Sergeant Jacob Turner.
 Sergeant Loyd H. Vititoe.
 Sergeant Ignatius Dawson.
 Corporal John Moore.
 Corporal William Murphy.

PRIVATES.

Charles Brothers, Jerry Butler, John Berge, Jacob Conrad, John E. Eney, Dennis Farney, Henry Glass, Charles Ice, William Lipfint, James Leslie, William Moore, John McNeal, Edgar C. Parker, William Riley, John Rud, Joseph Smith, Joseph Tolbert, Frederick Wall, Theodore Walters, Gerhard Wagner, Marshall H. Anderson, Lewis Filmore, Jacob Good-icount, Matthew Haupt, James M. Hughes, Thomas Johnson, Alonzo B. Kitts, Henry C. Miller, William P. Robinson, Patrick Ryan, Christopher Short, Herman Shroeder, Dennis Younger, Howard A. Anderson, Henry Hailman, James M. Hogan, Alexander Hughes, John Brown, James V. C. Cusach, Martin Dorsey, Joseph Martinus, Henry Ranbergher, James Corrigan, John H. Elliott, Lewis Felker, Michael Green, John H. Manning, Lewis Mawes, Henry R. Morgan, Meredith H. Prewitt, Herman Slasinger, Thomas H. Winsant, Moses Briscoe, Richard Felker, Conrad Graffe, John Hangs, John Jackson, Frank Klangs, George King-dom, John Marshall, Henry Murback, Franklin Price, Eli H. Prewitt, Christian Stammer, Michael Sweeney, Henry Wall.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John D. Brent.
 Captain John P. Hurley.
 First Lieutenant George W. Richardson.
 First Lieutenant Morgan Piper.
 Second Lieutenant George W. Wyatt.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Charles Freeman.
 Sergeant Louis Edsell.
 Sergeant Alexander G. Renfro.
 Corporal John Brandrick.
 Corporal Thomas Mullen.
 Corporal John Freeman.
 Teamster Presly T. Richardson.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Agan, Edward Bordin, Robert Buckner, Henry C. Buckner, James A. Coleman, Archie Cawherd, James A. Conner, James D. Carter, John Dawson, William Dawson, Robert Drummond, Harvey Gray, James Gum, Robert L. Hatcher, Thomas J. Ingraham, George W. Jones, John Neal, Louis Nest, Henry C. Richardson, William H. Routh, Peter Stone, Edward Welch, William F. Wallace, Orlando Wairner, Frederick Bussy, Shadrach T. Butler, Edward Brundage, Michael Higgins, John Knapp, James Lacy, Louis Langolf, William McBee, Lafayette Mudd, David T. Moneypeny, Michael Sranesdoffer, Sylvester Wick, Edgar Wairner, James Yates, William W. Hill, William Hamilton, James Long, Edward S. Sexton, Simpson Stout, Thomas J. Craddock, John O. Donoghue, Allen Higginbotham, John H. Hawkins, Thomas McDermott, Thomas Nunn, John W. Runyan, Samuel L. Richardson, Caleb C. Tharp, John White, John C. Cobble, John J. Devaur, Thomas J. Eving-ton, John J. Gatly, Surg. W. Gaddie, Terah T. Hagan, James Hodges, William P. Jacknan, Louis J. Richardson, Robert Peoples, William Neal, Joseph Smith, Elisha O. Chandler, Thomae H. Cook, James Herold, William W. Jones, Thomas J. McGill, Whitfield N. Pedago, William Reynolds, Garland E. Raburn, Jacob Rush, William H. Ross, Patrick H. Wyatt, John Etherton, Edward McCarty.

SIXTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

The Sixth was organized at Camp Sigel, Jeffer-son county, in December, 1861, under Colonel Walter C. Whitaker, and was mustered into the United States service on the 24th December, 1861, by Major W. H. Sidell, United States mustering officer. Immediately after organiza-tion it was assigned to the Department of the Cumberland, and entered upon active duty. It was commanded by Colonel Whitaker until June 30, 1863, when he was promoted brigadier-general, and Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Shackelford was commissioned colonel. In all the early en-gagements in Tennessee and on the Atlanta campaign, this regiment took an active part, and in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, and Chick-amauga suffered severely in killed and wounded. The number actually killed in battle exceeded

ten per cent of the number originally enlisted. It was the recipient of frequent orders of praise for undaunted gallantry, soldierly conduct, and discipline. Throughout its whole enlistment its achievements were brilliant and without reproach, and equal to the best volunteer regiment in the army. It participated in the following-named battles, in which loss was sustained, viz: Shiloh, Stone River, Readyville, Tennessee, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Allatoona Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Rocky Face Ridge, Peachtree Creek, Adairsville, and Atlanta.

It was mustered out at Nashville, on the 2d day of November, 1864, the recruits and veterans being transferred to the Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Major William N. Hailman.
Quartermaster Michael Billings.
Captain Henry C. Schmidt.
First Lieutenant German Dettweiler.
Second Lieutenant Gustavus Bohn.
Second Lieutenant Frederick V. Lockman.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George Murk.
First Sergeant Jacob Brooker.
First Sergeant Henry Hochl.
Sergeant Nicholas Rentz.
Sergeant Frank Schnatz.
Sergeant Charles Gussmann.
Sergeant Frederick Schneller.
Sergeant Charles Thomas.
Corporal John Gross.
Corporal Jacob Jekko.
Corporal Charles Metz.
Corporal George Tuckmiller.
Musician Philip Kramer.

PRIVATES.

John Beck, Peter Fie, Frederick Galidorf, Adolph Huze, Conrad Hennis, Frank Hellinger, Bernhardt Holdtag, Jacob Hill, John Jacob, Conrad Koehler, Jacob Kuhler, Blanis Klump, George Kinch, John Kraup, Anton Mack, Ernst G. Muller, Jacob Maller, Henry Pope, Michael Stabler, Thomas Schreller, Adam Schork, Jacob Schintzler, Joseph Umhofer, Jacob Areni, Frederick Borghold, Jacob Brennerman, Nicholas Couch, Jacob Doll, Sebastian Feecker, Clement Frunkle, William Frab, William Geisel, Frederick Haug, John Kennervey, Mathew Knuf, Joseph Meir, Frederick Muller, Loreng Nussbaum, Joseph Oilmann, Peter Pirom, Elias Ress, Augnst Warthorn, Staver Egle, Valentine Hoffman, Frederick Berdandig, John Bohain, John Brown, Frederick Funk, William Knop, Joseph Looover, August Nool, Gottlieb Oppenkusky, George Rillhery, Christian Wilke, Lorenz Vogel, Conrad Wittich, Frederick Buder, John Tusselman, Michael Herlick, Christian Kas, John Kleimer, Bernhard Koope, John P. Kramer, Michael Kramer, John Lintz, Henry Linhey, Edward Smith, Helerich Wenderlin, Ludwig Wirth.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Bernhard Hund.
Captain William Frank.
First Lieutenant Lorenzo Ammon.
Second Lieutenant Anton Hurd.
Second Lieutenant Valentine Melcher.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Lewis H. Branser.
First Sergeant John Dauble.
Sergeant Franz Maas.
Sergeant Joseph Grunewald.
Sergeant Joseph Bouchard.
Sergeant Jacob Kimmel.
Corporal Englebert Emig.
Corporal Herman Travert.
Corporal Lorenz Utsch.
Corporal Mike Wuermle.
Corporal George Billing.
Corporal Nicholas Voly.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Burlein, George Burlein, John Crecelins, George Frederick Dittrich, Clemens Erhardt, John Foerster, Charles Franke, John Fix, Adelbert Grieshaber, George Goetz, Lewis Kammerer, Edward Klump, John Henry Kalthoefer, William Kreider, August Lamprecht, Christoph Lehmann, Jacob Martin, Franz Mueller, August Prinz, Mathews Rudloff, Louis Staute, George Stier, Lewis Strauss, Franz Schwere, Henry Webert, Ignatz Wittenauer, Jacob Wunsch, Friedrich Zeitz, Conrad Amon, Conrad Buschman, Frederick Froehlich, John George Fox, Vincent Flaig, Conrad Gutknecht, Adam, Hafermaas, Henry Kassling, John Lause, Peter Lause, John Melcher, Joseph Mathes, John Noerlinger, John Nichter, John Roth, Gottfried Rentschler, Jacob Scharf, John Schmidt, Charles Schill, Markus Schmidt, Franz Schnabel, Joseph Spanninger, William Stanze, John Funk, Charles Grunewald, Mathew Herth, August Eversberg, John Long, Franz Bassel, William Braumuller, John Deisinger, William Kirchhuelb, Henry Kolb, Ignatz Lorenz, Philip Standacher, Franz Schuster, Franz Zaner, Louis Miller.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Peter Ernge.
Captain Peter Marker.
Captain Gottfried Rentschler.
First Lieutenant George Marker.
Second Lieutenant Henry Canning.
Second Lieutenant Nicholas Sehr.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Peter Kyrisch.
First Sergeant Henry Poetter.
Sergeant Peter Kerkhof.
Sergeant Henry Wulf.
Sergeant Philip Oeswein.
Sergeant Jacob Inninger.
Sergeant George Klaus.
Sergeant David Muengenhagn.
Sergeant Charles Nodler.
Sergeant William Welker.
Sergeant John Kremer.
Sergeant Theodore Wesendorf.
Corporal Julius Holst.
Corporal David Plaggenburg.

Corporal Joseph Amman.
Musician Richard Engelbert.
Wagoner Henry Kieser.

PRIVATES.

Gottfried Cannon, George Dickhurt, Henry Doppler, Frank Dienst, Wendel Held, John Held, Philip Heiland, Herman Olgesgers, Albert Pfiffer, Joseph Ritzler, Christian Reiss, Herman Rueter, William Strassel, John Schueler, Jacob Schenckel, Theobald Stark, Bernhard Teders, Nicolaus Weber, Frank Wittman, William Ahrens, John Allgayer, John M. Baur, John Baechel, Melchor Gutgesell, Conrad Hardmann, Jacob Hessler, John Haltmann, John Lauer, Gustave Laun, Herman Russ, John Reuther, Cornelius Schwab, John Atris, Lorenz Bohn, Alphonzo Casrington, Joseph McCombs, Willis H. Morton, James T. Terhune, Anton Wormser, Edward S. Kelly, Michael Bach, Christian Bauer, John Doentbier, Charles Fischbach, Joseph Kram, John Matley, Joseph Maas, Adam Mans, Jacob Marx, August Nolt, Henry Oberiller, Martin Ring, Christian Schuhmacher, John Schipper, Bernhard Schneller, Gregor Schneider, John Stuempel, John Velton, Andrew Wagner, Ferdinand E. Evans.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Isaac N. Johnston.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain August Stein.
Captain Friedrich Nierhoff.
Captain Dietrich Hesselbein.
First Lieutenant William Frank.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Felix Krumriech.
Sergeant Christian Lambert.
Sergeant Philip Nocker.
Sergeant Anthony Scholl.
Sergeant Julius Horst.
Sergeant Rienhart Reglin.
Corporal Balthasar Hassinger.
Corporal Joseph Waltz.
Corporal Joseph Valte.

PRIVATES.

Henry Altfultis, Leo Baumann, Henry Becker, William Denhardt, John Dahl, John Eger, Joseph Feis, Herman Flotman, Christian Fritz, Louis Gaupp, Michael Hoch, William Hetzel, John Kuster, Anthony Klos, John Moser, Simon Negele, Joseph Sauer, Francis Schilling, Henry Schlatter, Joseph Schuster, Philip Speiger, Valentine Steiner, Charles Stosser, Frank Wyle, Christian Bender, John Basler, Henry Bruckmann, Philip Diehl, George Eitel, Michael Hausmann, Christian Hausecker, Henry Reichart, Christian Sanner, Louis Steinbach, Joseph Schumann, Henry Schibly, John Schweitzer, Jacob Spatrohr, Frederick Utz, Michael Vester, Pefer Wagner, John Hubing, Thomas Muller, Vital Bourkart, Casper Backmann, Christian Conrad, Casper Kehlin, Clemens Klos, Casper Krebs, Christian Mirkel, John Christ Moench, Henry Munsterkotter, Joseph Muller, John Jacob Oberer, Frederick Orth, James Rampendahl, Mike Reuter, John Schwein, Jacob Schmidt, John Spanier, Conrad Seibel.

SEVENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Tammage.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William K. Gray.
First Lieutenant Charles G. Shanks.

NINTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Regimental Quartermaster Francis M. Cummings.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Rufus Somerby.
Captain John M. Vetter (a).

TENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

The Tenth was organized at Lebanon, under Colonel John M. Harlan, and mustered into service on the 21st day of November, 1861.

It was assigned to what was then the Second brigade, First division of the Army of the Ohio. On the 31st of December the regiment commenced its march from Lebanon to Mill Springs. It did not participate in the battle of Mill Springs, being on detached duty, but joined the division in time to be the first to enter the rebel fortifications. From Mill Springs it marched to Louisville, from which place it went by steamboat to Nashville, thence to Pittsburg Landing, and took part in the siege of Corinth. A few days after, the brigade of which the Tenth formed a part was sent by General Grant up the Tennessee river on transports, guarded by a gunboat, all under the immediate command of W. T. Sherman. The forces landed at Chickasaw. The object of the expedition was to penetrate the country from Chickasaw and destroy the large railroad bridge east of Corinth and near Iuka, which was most successfully done. In June, 1862, the regiment marched to Tuscumbia, Alabama, and garrisoned Eastport, Mississippi, during July, 1862. It then marched through Tennessee and joined the division at Winchester, and garrisoned that place for some time. In July, 1862, two companies of the regiment, A and H, then on duty at Courtland, Alabama, were surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy and captured. The Tenth composed a part of Buell's army in his pursuit of Bragg into Kentucky; after which it returned to Gallatin, Tennessee.

On the 25th of December, 1862, the brigade

started from Gallatin in pursuit of the rebel General John H. Morgan, and to protect the Louisville & Nashville' railroad. Morgan was overtaken on the 29th December, at Rolling Fork, and driven from the line of the railroad. In that affair General Duke, of Morgan's command, was dangerously wounded. The regiment returned to Nashville, and was immediately sent by General Rosecrans, with other troops, in pursuit of Forrest and Wheeler, on the Harpeth river, where it suffered terribly from cold and rain. It was then stationed at Lavergne, Tennessee; at which place, on the 7th of March, 1863, Colonel Harlan resigned the colonelcy of the regiment, duties having devolved on the colonel by the death of his father, the late Hon. James Harlan, which required his personal attention. After the resignation of General Harlan, Lieutenant-Colonel Hays was promoted colonel, and remained in command until it was mustered out of service.

The regiment was with Rosecrans in his summer campaign from Murfreesboro to Chickamauga, participating in actions at Hoover's Gap, Fairfield, Tullahoma, Compton's Creek, and Chickamauga, returning with the army to Chattanooga. It was under General Thomas at Chickamauga, took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, and pursued the enemy beyond Ringgold, Georgia. It marched from Chattanooga and participated in the action at Rocky Face Ridge February 25, 1864, and, returning to Ringgold, which was then the outpost of the army, it remained there until May 10, 1864, when it started with General Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, taking part in nearly every action or movement in that long and eventful campaign. The flag of the Tenth was the first to be placed on the enemy's works at Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864. It was the first regiment to break the rebel lines at that place, and entered their works, capturing the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas rebel regiments and their colors.

On the 9th July, 1864, the Tenth had a severe engagement on the north bank of the Chattahoochie river, engaging, single-handed and alone, a brigade of the enemy and holding them in check until reinforcements arrived. It would be impossible to give a full history of this regiment in the short space allotted for the purpose; the last campaign alone would fill a volume. Suffice

it to say that, in the three years of its military existence, the Tenth performed its whole duty, and at all times maintained the proud reputation of its State. It was mustered out of service at Louisville, December 6, 1864.

Besides numerous other engagements, it participated in the following, in which loss was sustained, viz: Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Jonesboro, Corinth, Rolling Fork, Hoover's Gap, Fairfield, Tullahoma, Compton's Creek, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Vining's Station, Pickett's Mills, and Courtland, Alabama.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel John M. Harlan.
Major Henry G. Davidson.
Quartermaster Samuel Matlock.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant William F. Beglow.

On alphabetical list of officers, but not on published rolls:

First Lieutenant Henry W. Barry.
First Lieutenant James Reynolds.
Second Lieutenant John Estes.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Israel B. Webster.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William Twedde.
First Lieutenant James R. Watts.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Charles Garvey.
Sergeant Richard R. Bellam.
Sergeant Robert Rea, Sr.
Sergeant John L. Lee.
Sergeant David Richard.
Sergeant Leroy S. Johnston.
Sergeant Peter A. Cox.
Sergeant Edward Wilkins.
Corporal Thomas A. Jones.
Corporal Andrew Burger.
Corporal John C. Carroll.
Corporal John F. Lee.
Corporal Joseph Montrose.
Corporal William Baker.
Corporal Duffield Campbell.
Corporal Tobias Burk.
Musician Rabert Rea, Jr.
Musician Peter McLane.

PRIVATES.

William Batman, John Buckley, Thomas Brown, Michael Cady, John Casey, Patrick Conway, Peter Dailey, Morris Dorsey, Hugh Eady, Patrick Hines, John Hines, David Lenihan, Levi M. Lee; Adam Molim, John B. Mattingley, William H. Mattingley, Patrick Munday, Jasper O'Doeaid, Richard Robeits, William Rase, Joseph Staffan, Richard

Welsh, John Arnett, Sr., Ulrick Becker, John A. Campbell, James Fox, Patrick Gegan, James Hundleá, Dennis Kandleahy, Daniel Maloy, John Meekin; John Murphey, Patrick Mulloon, Patrick Phibban, Thomas B. Sherman, A. G. Winthrop, Michael Wester, John Arnett, Jr., Eli Baugh, John T. Blair, Adam Cane, James Cutsinger, Simon Dearion, William M. Fumbred, Jacob H. Kneibert, Joseph Lennon, John S. Mattingley, Thomas Miles, Nicholas Mattingley William Montgomery, James McCann, Jonathan Phillips, Alexander Sluder, Edward Sutterfield, John Stanton, James Thomas, Thomas Williams, Simon Carmode, Dennis Cushin, John J. Idoax, Burtley Murphy, Jerry Murphy, William McVey, Patrick Mayland, Thomas Millagan, Daniel Maloney, Stonemason Mule.

TWELFTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Robert H. Mullins.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Milton A. Sivey.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Elisha Simpson.

Captain James L. Burch.

Captain John L. Warden.

FOURTEENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Patrick O. Hawes.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain John F. Babbitt.

THIRTEENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Adjutant William W. Woodruff.

Adjutant John S. Butler.

FIFTEENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

The Fifteenth was organized in the fall of 1861, at Camp Pope, near New Haven, under Colonel Curran Pope, and was mustered into the United States service on the 14th day of December, 1861, at Camp Pope, by Captain C. C. Gilbert, United States mustering officer, and marched to Bacon Creek; thence via Bowling Green, Kentucky, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Fayette, Tennessee, to Huntsville, Alabama; thence to Winchester, Tennessee; thence to Gunter's landing and Elk River. On the 31st day of August, 1862, it started on the campaign after Bragg, passing via Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tennessee, and Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, and West Point, to Louisville, where it arrived on the 26th day of September,

1862. It left Louisville, and marching via Taylorsville, Bloomfield, Chaplin, and Maxville, arrived at the battle-field of Chaplin Hills on the 8th of October, 1862, and engaged in that severe conflict. It then moved via Danville and Stanford to Crab Orchard, where it turned back, and moving via Stanford, Lebanon, Bowling Green, and Nashville, arrived at the battle-field of Stone River on the 30th day of December, 1862, and took part in the five-days' fight at that place. On the morning of the 4th day of January, 1863, it marched through Murfreesboro, and encamped until June 24, 1863, near that place. It then marched via Hoover's Gap, Manchester, and Hillsboro, to Decherd, Tennessee, where it remained about a month, and then marched via Stevenson, Raccoon, and Lookout Mountains, to the battle-field of Chickamauga, arriving on the 19th of September, 1863.

Participating in the battles of the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September, it covered the army as skirmishers, and moved to Chattanooga on the 22d of September, 1863, where it remained on post duty until the 2d of May, 1864, when it started on the Georgia campaign, which was one of continual fighting, skirmishing, and marching for four months, resulting in the capture of Atlanta, which was occupied by the United States troops on the 2d day of September, 1864.

The regiment was chiefly engaged in garrison duty and guarding railroads until it was ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out on the 14th day of January, 1865; the recruits and veterans being transferred to the Second Kentucky Veteran cavalry.

A reference to the casualty list will show that this regiment bore an honorable part in the war, the number of killed exceeding fourteen per cent. of the entire force, and the number of wounded being in greater proportion.

It participated in the following, among other numerous battles in which loss was sustained, viz: Chaplin Hills, Kentucky; Stone River, Tennessee; Chickamauga, Georgia; Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Allatoona Mountain, and all the skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Curran Pope.

Colonel James B. Forman.

Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Jouett.

Major James S. Allen.

Adjutant William P. McDowell.
 Regimental Quartermaster John W. Clarke.
 Surgeon Richard F. Logan.
 Surgeon Edward H. Dunn.
 Assistant Surgeon Ezra Woodruff.
 Chaplain William C. Atmore.
 Chaplain Samuel T. Poinier.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain William T. McClure.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Henry F. Kalfus.
 Captain John B. McDowell.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant John B. Wood.
 First Lieutenant Richard F. Shafer.
 Second Lieutenant Harrison Hikes.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Andrew Kidd.
 Sergeant Lawrence Kelly.
 Sergeant Cyrus P. Beatty.
 Sergeant Alfred Davis.
 Sergeant John Kiser.
 Sergeant Gerge H. Fishback.
 Sergeant Joseph Rush.
 Sergeant William J. Shake.
 Corporal James Mathews.
 Corporal William H. Miller.
 Corporal Edward Earl.
 Corporal James Wise.
 Corporal Burr Leslie.
 Corporal Lee M. Alvis.
 Corporal James H. Fields.
 Corporal Thomas J. Omer.
 Corporal Benjamin Pennington.
 Musician William French.
 Musician George Wilkerson.
 Wagoner William L. Cunningham.

PRIVATES.

John George Beck, Conrad Bullock, John Burke, William Burke, Christopher Billing, James Black, John W. Cummins, Constantine Crugler, John Cunningham, John Kaufman, Jacob Denton, Charles Engle, Reuben Ferguson, John Ferguson, George I. Fields, Alexander Grigsby, Robert Hicks, James King, James Lawson, Walton McNally, John O'Brien, Fred Plumb, William Ray, John E. Stockton, John Smitemiller, Matt Snyder, John Stanton, Joseph Vaughn, Jerry Williams, Mathew J. Cockerel, Samuel M. Dorsey, Joseph Fogle, John Lawsman, James McGarvey, Charles L. Maddox, William D. Malott, George Metern, Mike O'Dey, Hiram Potts, Allen J. Parson, Louis Roth, Frank Rouke, John Roush, Thomas Rooney, Edwin Sweeney, William Wing, Philip Zubrod, Rufus Ammons, Thomas J. Chilton, Robert Bishop, Robert Kyle, Philomon Olds, William S. Powell, John Patterson, Joseph Snyder, Robert W. Taylor, Charles Barnett, Reuben Frederick, Thomas Lyden, Thomas J. Metts, James W. Engle, Jacob F. Winstead, Frederick Koberg, James Rady.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Aaron S. Bayne.
 First Lieutenant William V. Wolfe.
 First Lieutenant Judson Bayne.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William A. Phelps.
 Sergeant James J. Turner.
 Sergeant Andrew Walters.
 Sergeant John K. Abney.
 Corporal Henry H. Smith.
 Corporal Albert G. Bonnar.
 Corporal John Middleton.
 Corporal Elijah T. Jackson.
 Corporal John W. Bale.
 Corporal John Whitman.
 Corporal Martin H. Wathen.
 Corporal Thomas J. Redman.
 Corporal Aaron F. Abney.
 Corporal Joseph Teshan.
 Musician Thomas Warren.

PRIVATES.

Joshua Bayne, Byron Bomar, Alfred Brown, James N. Conner, Milton Davis, George W. Dobson, William W. Evans, John P. Gore, James M. Hall, Willis Liggins, Joseph Pepper, Robert Pattinger, Cyril D. Pierman, James C. Strouse, Frank Wright, John B. Walters, Isaac F. Brewer, Oscar Brown, Daniel Bell, Francis Daugherty, Jacob Ewen, David Jones, William McGill, Shelby Pepper, William Prewitt, John B. Shandoin, John W. Smith, George Trumbo, John W. Waide, Frank Appleton, John H. Cheatham, Gilderoy G. Guthrie, John Heath, Ephras S. Hill, Napoleon B. Ireland, Samuel Loyeton, John C. Marr, Porterfield McDowell, Napoleon McDowell, William B. Beauchamp, Robert Bayne, John Davis, John Daily, Abel Elkin, James W. Gollaher, William H. Heath, Matthew Hunt, James B. Johnson, Elijah Rodgers, Jenken Skaggs, William S. Thompson, Elbert P. Abney, John Bayne, Reuben V. Bale, John Carnahan, George Ewing, John W. Hoback, Thomas Hoages, George Hill, James Hite, Harrison Lemmons, Thomas Prewitt, Isaac Shipp, George Stilts, John C. Skinner.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John B. Wood.
 First Lieutenant John D. Lenahan.
 First Lieutenant Frank D. Gerrety.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Patrick Larkin.
 Sergeant James Gallaher.
 Sergeant Patrick Shealy.
 Sergeant Patrick Rooney.
 Sergeant Joseph Moran.
 Sergeant Martin Delaney.
 Corporal Thomas Conway.
 Corporal Oscar Hoen.
 Corporal Michael Joyce.
 Corporal John Scally.
 Corporal Thomas Scanlan.
 Musician John Crawley.

PRIVATES.

Hugh Boyle, Patrick Byrne, Daniel Buckley, Patrick Burk, Michael Conway, John Collins, Patrick Crawlie, Dennis Cuff,

John Clark, James Dillon, John Daugher, Thomas Fitzgerald, Patrick Gannon, James Gillispie, Timothy Hobin, Thomas Kain, Thomas Leonard, John Murphy, Hugh McGready, Thomas McLaughlin, Patrick McDade, George McIntyre, James McCarty, Patrick Moore, Michael Nolin, Hugh O'Rourke, John O'Bryne, Joseph Stanton, Henry Shea, James Sergeson, James Shealby, Daniel Taughy, Owen Castello, John Doulen, Martin Grimes, Martin Horan, Silas Johnson, Daniel McIlwain, Michael Maloney, Henry Scott, Conrad Smith, Thomas Coleman, Michael Collins, Patrick Degan, Michael Hanly, Patrick Hannon, Patrick Keltey, James Lamb, Daniel McKenley, Martin Ross, Patrick Swift, James Burk, Michael Burk, Malakie Caffee, William Campton, Bartley Donahue, James Donohue, Bernard McGinnis, Dennis Mulhern, Thomas Mouldry, Samuel Rogers, William Stanton, David Seery, Edward Boyle, John Monaty Patrick McHale, Patrick O'Bryne, James Currie, Patrick Donohue, Charles Sweeney.

SEVENTEENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Alexander M. Stout.
Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin H. Bristow.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Vaughan.
Regimental Quartermaster Richard C. Gill.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Thomas R. Brown.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant William H. Meglemery.

TWENTY-FIRST KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Edmund B. Davidson.
Captain John B. Buckner.

TWENTY-SECOND KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Swigert, Greenup county, on the 12th day of December, 1861, under D. W. Lindsey as colonel, George W. Monroe, lieutenant-colonel, and Wesley Cook, major, by which officers the regiment was principally recruited. Company A was recruited from the city of Louisville and Franklin county; companies B and C from Greenup county; company D from Carter county; company E from Lewis county; company F from Franklin and Greenup counties; company G from Carter and Boyd counties; company H and I from Carter county; and company K from the city of Louisville. Previous to the organization of the regiment, companies A, K, and the larger portion of F were stationed at Frankfort, and did efficient service under the direction of the State authority. The remaining companies of the regiment were in Eastern Kentucky, and operated effectively in

that section of this State and also in West Virginia.

Immediately after the organization of the regiment, it was ordered up the Sandy Valley, and rendered most important service in the expedition against the rebel General Humphrey Marshall. A detachment of the Twenty-second and of the Fourteenth Kentucky infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, during the battle of Middle Creek, charged and dislodged from a strong position the command of General Williams, Confederate, which movement, as the commanding officer, General Garfield, reports, was "determinate of the day."

The mission up the Sandy having been accomplished, the Twenty-second was ordered, by way of Louisville, to Cumberland Gap; and proved to be one of the regiments chiefly relied upon by General G. W. Morgan for the capture of that point. During the stay of General Morgan at the Gap, the discipline and efficiency of this regiment was frequently mentioned in general orders; and, after the battle of Tazewell, to the Twenty-second was assigned the duty of covering the retreat of DeCourcy's brigade from the field.

During the retreat of General Morgan's division from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio river, this regiment was assigned to responsible duty, and discharged the same in such manner as to receive the praise of the commanding general.

Immediately after reaching the Ohio river, Morgan's division, with the exception of General Baird's brigade, was ordered up the Kanawha valley to the relief of General Cox. After driving the enemy beyond Gauley Bridge, the same command was ordered South, and reached Memphis, Tennessee, about the 15th day of November, 1862. At this place the division received some additions by recruits, and the 22d was augmented by some thirty men from Captain R. B. Taylor's company, who were assigned to company I; and Captain Estep, successor to Captain Taylor, was assigned to the command of that company.

The regiment, then composing a part of Morgan's division, of Sherman's command, proceeded down the Mississippi river, and on the 28th and 29th of December, 1862, attacked the works of the enemy upon the Yazoo river, at Haynes's Bluff, or Chickasaw Bayou. In the charge on

the 29th, the Twenty-second lost a number of killed and wounded, among whom were those gallant officers, Captains Garrard and Hegan, and Lieutenant Truett, killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, Captains Bruce and Gathright, and Lieutenants Bacon and Gray, wounded.

Shortly after the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, the army of the Mississippi, under Major-General McClernand, captured and destroyed Arkansas Post, a strong position upon the Arkansas river, from which the fort took its name; in which affair the Twenty-second bore an honorable part.

After remaining at Young's Point and Milliken's Bend two or three months, this regiment, with McClernand's corps, the Thirteenth, of which it formed a part, took the lead in the movement, by way of Bruensburg, to invest Vicksburg from the rear; the Twenty-second performing an important part in all the engagements incident thereto, as well as in the capture of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that important point, the regiment marched with the brigade to which it was attached, and assisted in the capture of Jackson, Mississippi. The Twenty-second then, following the fortunes of the Thirteenth army corps, was sent to the Department of the Gulf, where it rendered good service.

The regiment veteranized at Baton Rouge in March, 1864, and was consolidated with the Seventh Kentucky veteran infantry; the non-veterans being mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, January 20, 1865.

The regiment was engaged in the following named general engagements, besides numerous skirmishes, viz: Middle Creek, Kentucky; Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, Tennessee; Haynes's Bluff or Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi; Arkansas Post, Port Gibson or Thompson's Hill, Champion Hill, or Baker's Creek, Big Black Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, and Red River; in almost all of which the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe; Colonel Lindsey being in command of the bridge or division.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major John Hughes.
Quartermaster James W. Barbee.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Hughes.

First Lieutenant Arthur J. Harrington.
Second Lieutenant James W. Barbee.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Thomas Collins.
First Sergeant William H. Milam.
Sergeant Henry Simmons.
Sergeant John Rohner.
Sergeant Jacob Edinger.
Sergeant John T. Harrington.
Sergeant Oliver J. Howard.
Corporal Enoch Napier.
Corporal George Tanner.
Corporal Jacob Fisher.
Corporal Jeremiah Wells.
Corporal John Welsh.
Corporal Philip Snider.
Corporal John C. Seibert.
Corporal George Rammers.

PRIVATES.

Alexander Armstrong, Michael Bower, Patrick Coakley, Godfrey Geisler, William Gainey, Timothy Harrigan, Michael Leary, James Leary, John T. McCoy, Benjamin Miller, John T. Milam, John Parker, William Seibert, Michael H. Shay, James Scanlan, William Tagg, William Clark, James Dailey, Thomas Kelley, George Perry Nerns, Thomas S. Tevis, Albert L. Cook, John T. Gathright, Charles L. Galloway, Hardy J. Galloway, Patrick Garrety, William Hess, Patrick McCandry, Franklin McNeal, William Wilson, James A. Wells, John Welsh, second, Edward Berry, John Burns, James W. Collins, Louis Commersour, William Driscoll, John Hulet, James Hulet, Thomas Manihan, Solomon Parker, William H. Smith, William T. Walls, John Cox.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James G. Milligan.
First Lieutenant James W. Barbee.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain William B. Hegan.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain John T. Gathright.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Charles G. Shanks.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Louis Schweizer.
Captain Charles Gutig.
First Lieutenant Gustav Wehrle.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Jacob Klotter.
Sergeant Nicholas Ember.
Sergeant Adam Warner.
Sergeant Henry Stachelshad.
Sergeant Valentine Loesh.
Sergeant Louis Fisher.
Corporal Benjamin Lochner.
Corporal Lucas Rhine.
Corporal George Klotter.

Corporal Felix Gross.
 Corporal John Eppelle.
 Corporal Paul Resch.
 Corporal John Duckweiler.
 Corporal Lorenz Schaffner.

PRIVATES.

John Barthel, Casper Buchl, George Brenner, Alvis Dresel, Theodore Eken, Sebastian Fautner, Louis Finster, Joseph Gutz, Conrad Hecht, Conrad Hoeb, Rudolph Hess, Andrew Jacoby, Conrad Kneiss, Frederick Konig, Sebastian Kuhr, Joseph Lochner, Leopold Lenzinger, Michael Meyer, John Martin, George Pfeiffer, Michael Rilling, Anthony Sauer, Henry Scherr, Philip Schlimer, John Schutz, John Vogt, Joseph Wächter, John Zimmer, John Brimmer, Paul Dressel, Conrad Doll, John Baptist Emig, Henry Englehardt, William Hemerich, John Hess, Peter Koll, Martin Leopold, Cassimer Mickoley, John Oehler, George Paulus, Casper Rappensberger, George Schlotter, Frank Vogt, John Baker, Charles C. Miller, John Philip Russ, Jacob Trumpler, Henry Zickel, John Baier, Henry Belger, Wenderlien Fritz, John Huber, George Kuppel, George Seitz, Michael Staublin, Robert Staib, Lorenz Wittenauer, John Kochler, Philip Mossman, Stephen Wittenauer.

TWENTY-THIRD KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

FIELD OFFICER.

Colonel Marcellus Mundy.

TWENTY-FIFTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Lieutenant Benjamin H. Bristow.

TWENTY-SIXTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

STAFF OFFICER.

Adjutant A. J. Wells.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant John F. Harvey.
 Second Lieutenant Charles H. Hart.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Mershon.

TWENTY-SEVENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Charles D. Pennebaker.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Ward.
 Major Alexander Magruder.
 Adjutant James B. Speed.
 Assistant Surgeon Robert Dinwiddie.
 Chaplain Robert G. Gardner.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Fred. Guy.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Riley Wilson.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain William H. Hervey.

TWENTY-EIGHTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

The Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry was organized in the fall of 1861 at New Haven, under Colonel William P. Boone, and was mustered into service October 8, 1861, at the same place, by Captain C. C. Gilbert, First United States infantry, mustering officer. The regiment was raised under the call of the State for forty thousand volunteers for United States service. Colonel Boone, at the time the law was passed and authority granted for raising the troops, was a member of the Kentucky Legislature from the city of Louisville, and asked leave of absence for the purpose of recruiting a regiment. In four weeks from the time he commenced recruiting he had nine companies in camp, of more than fifty men each. On the 6th of November, 1861, he received orders from General Sherman, commanding department of the Ohio, ordering his regiment on duty. In the early stages of the war the Twenty-eighth was on duty at Shepherdsville, New Haven, Lebanon, Colesburg, Elizabethtown, and Munfordsville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Franklin, Gallatin, Lebanon, Carthage, Sparta, and Columbia, Tennessee; and ever commanded the respect and attention of the commanding generals, whether in battle or in camp. It also performed duty at Huntsville and Stevenson, Alabama, and Rossville, Rome, Rocky Face Ridge, Ringgold, Lafayette, White Oak Mountain, Taylor's Ridge, Chickamauga Creek, Pea Vine Church, Tunnel Hill, and Dalton, Georgia.

The Twenty-eighth, by order of General Rosecrans, was armed with the Spencer repeating rifle and mounted, and performed gallant and arduous service until it returned to Kentucky on veteran furlough.

Colonel Boone was much exposed during the winter of 1864, whilst in command of cavalry and mounted infantry, in front of the army at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was reluctantly compelled to resign on account of disability, incurred by said exposure, on the 28th of June, 1864. On the first of March, 1864, the regiment veteranized, and received thirty days' veteran furlough, and on the 7th of May, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rowan Boone, rejoined the army of the Cumberland in Georgia.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel William P. Boone.



W. J. Boone

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rowan Boone.
 Major Absalom Y. Johnson.
 Major John Gault, Jr.
 Major George W. Barth.
 Surgeon James A. Post.
 Assistant Surgeon Joseph Habermel.
 Chaplain Hiram A. Hunter.
 Sergeant-Major Nathaniel Wolfe, Jr.
 Sergeant-Major Henry S. Senteny.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant William R. Cox.
 Commissary-Sergeant Josiah Allis.
 Hospital Steward Stephen A. Catlin.
 First Musician William O'Hara.
 Second Musician Thomas P. Myrick.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William E. Benson.
 Captain Paul Byerly.
 First Lieutenant John W. Hogue.
 First Lieutenant Martin Enright.
 Second Lieutenant John A. Weatherford.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant W. P. Gathright.
 Sergeant J. W. Taylor.
 Sergeant J. D. Holt.
 Corporal William O'Hara.
 Corporal Samuel Clark.
 Corporal Jacob Hess.
 Corporal W. J. Head.
 Corporal William R. Hoagland.
 Corporal James Thomas.
 Corporal J. A. Dailey.
 Corporal John W. Smith.

PRIVATES.

William Ash, Josiah Allis, Joseph Bensing, Joseph Bennett, William Burke, Joseph Brobst, John Brewster, Nicholas Brannin, James Cayton, Ferdinand Conser, Ransom Chase, Hannon Cashing, Almanzo Connell, James Corrigan, Edward Corcelus, Michael Carney, C. F. Combs, Peter Coons, Henry Calcamp, Thomas Dillon, Abram Drisfus, Joseph Day, Michael Dillon, George Fleck, William Farroday, Frederick Forcht, Silas Fuell, Benjamin Fuell, Patrick Flaherty, Patrick Gaffusy, Gerhart Geny, Joseph Gnow, George W. Graible, Cyrus Graible, William M. Gard, Hartman Helbert, John Horp, John Hettinger, James Howell, Michael Hays, George Hanley, Johnson Hardin, John Holler, Bernard Hochstatter, John Kinkead, Joseph Kinkead, Henry Keyser, William Kline, John Kane, George Kelpers, Joseph Kremer, Peter Lotze, John Lukenbill, Patrick Leary, Edward Leyer, Nicholas Miller, John McCarty, John McMahon, John Meyer, Coonrod Oper, Charles Owen, John A. Osborn, Benjamin Powell, Jr., Gustav Roadsloff, Nicholas Kinehart, John Renwick, Charles Reap, G. W. Rodgers, Henry Schaefer, Nicholas Show, John H. Strausburg, William Shirley, James Sullivan, George G. F. Shafer, H. C. Senteny, Lewis Suyer, Herman Stimpel, George W. Tiller, Samuel Tague, Henry F. Trantman, Philip Trunk, George Wahlwind, John Wagner, August Weger, Herman Wahmes, Anselm Wesbacher, George Wesel.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James H. White.
 Captain Thomas J. Randolph.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant George H. Alexander.
 Sergeant Charles H. Harris.
 Corporal Usher F. Kelly.
 Corporal John W. LeBlanc.
 Corporal Hermogene LeBlanc.
 Corporal William M. Harris.
 Corporal William R. Parish.
 Corporal Henry Null.
 Corporal James E. Mullen.
 Corporal Lewis Hawkins.
 Musician Charles G. Clarke.
 Musician Julius G. Johnson.
 Wagoner Robert Murry.

PRIVATES.

Henry Bull, Lewis H. Bealer, John C. Black, Nehemiah Bohnan, Frederick Bodka, Lawrence Corcoran, James D. Coulter, Richard Coulter, Milton C. Clark, Andrew L. Domire, William Dooley, John W. Floore, Francis Faber, Patrick Flynn, Patrick W. Fooley, Alfred J. Gooch, August Gardner, William M. Hargin, Philip Hargin, James M. Hilton, George W. Hand, John Henry, William Hamon, John G. Hearn, Michael Hogan, Henry Honroth, Loudey Howard, Samuel Hopewell, Frederick Hefferman, William T. F. Johnson, George-Kountz, James Kleisendorf, Orren Lane, John Means, David Mercer, William H. Myers, Benjamin B. Medcalfe, John Mahner, Dominick Morley, John Meister, Samuel L. Nichols, John Osborn, Barney O'Brien, Turlington Ragsdale, Marion Rowland, James Rawbens, Lorenzo D. Rardon, Charles N. Resenbaugh, Edwin Shively, Jacob H. Sapp, John F. Sweeney, Christopher Stibly, Daniel Sullivan, Joseph D. Selvage, John H. Sisson, James L. Sisson, Robert Shanks, Martin L. Stephens, Morris H. Sheffer, John Sheeting, Benjamin F. Smith, William H. Sherrod, Frank Troutman, William T. Teeter, Michael Whalen.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George W. Barth.
 Captain Theodore B. Hays.
 First Lieutenant Robert W. Catlin.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William Shane.
 Sergeant Henry Dorman.
 Sergeant William H. Sanders.
 Sergeant Silas F. Barrall.
 Sergeant Stephen Norman.
 Corporal John T. Monroe.
 Corporal William H. Horne.
 Corporal Ely Williams.
 Corporal William F. Miles.
 Corporal Joseph A. Barrall.
 Corporal Charles Leiberle.
 Corporal James Marshall.
 Corporal John Seibert.
 Musician Thomas P. Myrick.
 Musician Albert Younker.
 Wagoner Walter Senger.

PRIVATES.

Samuel R. Armes, Abraham Anderson, Henry Ahlborn, Henry Beghtol, Frederick Bealer, Littleberry Batchelor, John C. Barth, Silas M. Burk, Stephen Catlin, Horace Cahoe, George W. Compton, James Corcoran, Wellington Crutchlow, Stephen Coch, Louis C. Dennis, William Davis, Henry

C. Dother, Thomas B. Duncan, Henry Deal, Henry Ebbertharh, Louis Earickson, Alexander Elliott, Edward Egan, Samuel Fleckner, William French, Christian Friendenberger, Anthony Fouth, James Foster, John Geist, Patrick Gibbons, Conrad Gleb, John Gunner, Marcus L. Goldsmith, August Hennerberger, Christian Harshfield, Jacob Hart, Christopher Hapf, George Haller, Thomas Hogan, John Horine, Henry C. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Frederick Kohler, Benjamin King, Thomas Kegan, Christian Katzel, Sr., Christian Katzel, Jr., Joseph Long, Casper Lowentha, John J. Myer, John Myer, Jacob M. Miller, James W. Martin, John Mann, Charles F. Miller, Arthur May, Thomas McNutt, James McDonald, James M. Melson, John Nagel, Martin Nagel, Peter Nailor, James J. Norman, Warden J. Quick, Barney Ruf, John J. Samuel, Anthony Schmidt, George Seibert, James Stewart, Sidney S. Smith, Madison B. Stinson, Jacob Seipert, Martin Schmidt, Richard M. Thompson, John Thompson, Henry Thompson, Jacob Walter, John Webler, Frederick Webber, William Winter.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry J. O'Neill.
 Captain John Martin.
 First Lieutenant Henry Monohan.
 First Lieutenant Patrick O'Malia.
 Second Lieutenant Anthony Hartman.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Joseph Flanagan.
 Sergeant John Jardine.
 Sergeant Vincent Eusada.
 Corporal Anthony Funn.
 Corporal James Gannon.
 Corporal George Kinsley.
 Corporal Richard Langdon.
 Corporal Morgan O'Brien.
 Corporal John Farrell.
 Corporal Daniel O'Hera.
 Corporal William Naughton.
 Musician Henry Gallaher.
 Musician John McGovern.
 Wagoner Peter Martin.
 Cook Edward Clark.

PRIVATES.

John Atchison, Thomas Birmingham, Michael Burke First, Michael Burke Second, John Bolton, John Bogle, Richard Barrett, John Buckley, James Buckley, Bryan Connor, Philip Carr, Peter Campbell, Patrick Conway, John Cody, Michael Casey, Patrick Curran, James Dooley, Francis Finn, Darby Flaherty, Patrick Fadden, William Gallagher, Nathaniel Gallagher, Patrick Gorman, Martin Glynn, Patrick Hines, John Hollahan, John Hayes, John Hennesey, John Hatch, John Hogan, Patrick Hogan, oohn Hanlon, George Hart, Joseph Kimmel, George King, John Lailiff, Lawrence Larner, Michael Lynch, Patrick Lee, Boliver Moody, Michael Mayhar, John McGregor, John Myers, Michael McClear, William McClellan, Patrick McBride, Michael Nicholas, Michael O'Donnell, John O'Brien, Michael Pimrick, Edward Pope, James Prewett, Thomas Ryan, Walter Ross, Lawrence Sullivan, Patrick Spratch, Austin Stanton, Brian Solan, Michael Shanahan, Bartholomew Thornton, Bartholomew Tierney, James Terrell, John Whalen, Patrick Welsh, Hugh Willis.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Franklin M. Hughes.
 Captain George W. Conaway.
 Captain William C. Irvine.
 Captain Andrew B. Norwood.
 First Lieutenant Granville J. Sinkhorn.
 Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Davis.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Charles H. Littrell.
 Sergeant George Mattern.
 Corporal William L. G. McPherson.
 Corporal Cornelius Maher.
 Corporal Henry H. Hancock.
 Corporal Thomas T. Baldwin.
 Corporal Silas W. Young.
 Corporal John W. Baldwin.
 Corporal James L. Porter.
 Corporal William Fagar.
 Musician Othello Delano.
 Wagoner Elijah Thurman.

PRIVATES.

Eugene Anthony, George Albert, Jacob Arnold, James Black, Frederick Boyer, Richard Bee, William Burke, Robert Barr, John Barr, George J. Beninger, Jabzen N. Baldwin, Marion Bailey, Earnest Bitner, Daniel S. Brabson, Jesse Baxter, James Combs, Jacob H. Carbaugh, William L. Connell, James Coons, Cornelius Crowley, James Cleary, Charles E. Figg, George B. Figg, William W. Figg, Zachariah Fogelman, Thomas C. Forsyth, Henry Green, William Gregory, Thomas F. Graham, George E. Holmes, Theodore F. Hambaugh, Uriah G. Hawkins, William A. Hall, Michael Hynes, William E. Keene, Peter Klink, Henry Kalkhoff, Jesse K. Long, Michael Lynch, Patrick Mooney, Hugh McGrath, George Morrison, Greathell Maxwell, John F. Mullen, William G. Meyers, George Panell, Thomas Pryar, Patrick Pryar, Josiah D. Ripley, Jacob L. Spangle, Michael Sehr, William G. Saner, John W. B. Shirley, Thomas B. Sweeney, James W. Thomas, John H. Thurman, Charles Thomas, Andrew Todd, Samuel C. Vance, James W. Wilson, Joseph S. West, Joseph Wilburne, Joseph W. Walker, Charles T. Whalen, John W. Walton, George Zimmerman.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James R. Noble.
 Captain William C. McDowell.
 Second Lieutenant Henry Hooker.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Charles Shane.
 Sergeant Samuel S. Hornbeck.
 Sergeant Stephen M. Gupton.
 Sergeant William H. Manning.
 Corporal William Owen.
 Corporal George Ganman.
 Corporal William Woodfall.
 Corporal Isaac Hornbeck.
 Corporal William Morrow.
 Corporal James Brunton.
 Corporal William L. Gupton.
 Corporal George Brown.
 Musician David Waits.

Musician William R. Cox.
Wagoner Benjamin H. Murry.

PRIVATES.

John Adams, Benhart Bargoff, James Bell, Valentine Berge, Franklin Blunk, John S. Cheshire, Kitchel Clark, Zedick Clark, Louis Colboker, James Corkeran, John R. Crull, John E. Davis, William H. H. Davis, Joseph Elsey, James Elsey, Frederic Emlin, John Ernst, Jacob Earwine, James O. Evans, William Ferguson, John Fields, Michael Galliger, Pious Hardy, William L. Harris, John Higgins, Daniel Highland, Com. P. Hildbrand, Noell Jackson, William Leish, John Lee, John Munch, John P. Means, Thomas Moore, John Miller, James Middleton, Fielding Middleton, William Middleton, Charles E. Manning, Sidney Noe, George Noe, John H. C. Overcamp, Nathan Pharris, Joseph Perry, Asbury Parsley, Henry Puff, Samuel Quick, George W. Rogers, Philip Shall, Abram Sago, Mathew Shay, John Spencer, William Stedman, Frederick Thompson, Joseph Terry, George Tolson, Raphael Vinecore, Louis Varille, Thomas B. Wallace, Isaac Williams, William Webb, Benjamin Webb, Taylor Windsor, John Windsor, John Whitedge, Robert Wright, John Zinsmaster.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Frederick Brooks.
Captain James E. Loyal.
First Lieutenant Albert M. Healy.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Edward O'Malley.
Sergeant John G. Fraville.
Sergeant Charles Taylor.
Sergeant Frederick Honroth.
Corporal Frederick Troxell.
Corporal Samuel Randall.
Corporal Charles B. Fetters.
Corporal John H. Graham.
Corporal Frank Read.
Musician Zefra Blum.
Musician Joseph Fox, Jr.
Musician B. Gary Edward.
Wagoner John Mullin.

PRIVATES.

David F. Blair, Ferdinand Beiter, Hugh R. Boyd, Thomas Bott, John Boggs, Charles F. Bates, Anthony Berger, Cornelius Boyd, Eli Burchard, Milton Burnham, George W. Baily, Neil Conway, Timothy Conway, Thomas Casey, Frederick Cording, James Drummon, Andrew Dirk, Samuel Dysinger, James Davenport, David Danser, James Fairly, George R. S. Floyd, Jerome B. Francis, Joseph Fox, Sr., James Farrell, William E. Gary, Jacob Goodfred, George Goodfred, Abraham Graham, Peter Haggerty, Washington T. Hudson, Thomas Higgins, Henry Hannasth, Philip Hinkle, Frederick Joyce, Henry K. Jerome, Patrick King, William Kimball, John Krebsback, William Lewis, Joseph Mets, John Murphy, Thomas More, John Maher, Derie Mongey, John McDonel, John McGreal, Frank O'Neil, Patrick O'Boyle, Reuber, Ratcliffe, Jerry Riley, Samuel Ratchford, William S. Roach, Jonathan Shull, John Shannon, Owen Sullivan, Patrick Toole, Seraphine Wohlap, William Wardrip, John Welsh, James Watson, Joseph Stevenson, John Stevenson, Charles W. Farnum, Henry C. Gary, Edward S. Hall, David Isgrig, Jasper A. Jones, William Keepers, Thomas Murphy, Michael Morris, John Masters,

William Miller, Robert Rogers, William Rosenbush, Clark Stackhouse, Josiah Seales, Andrew Taylor, Charles T. Todd.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Robert Cair.
Captain Daniel C. Collins.
First Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolf, Jr.
First Lieutenant William R. Cox.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Robert W. Reid.
Sergeant Henry W. Neve.
Sergeant Jacob C. Burris.
Sergeant John V. Sanders.
Sergeant Roderick McLeod.
Corporal Jeremiah Warner.
Corporal Anthony Morley.
Corporal Austin Stetler.
Corporal John W. Brineger.
Corporal Preston Nelson.
Corporal William G. Bostwick.
Corporal Whitman S. Green.
Corporal Charles Carroll.
Wagoner Peter McCormick.
Musician Barney Wilkins.
Musician August Amborn.

PRIVATES.

Philip S. Atkins, Frederick Booker, Philip Brennon, Henry Beckhart, John Cook, Patrick Collopy, Jeremiah Crowley, Thomas J. Craycroft, John Curran, Lawrence Carroll, Michael Cary, William Dyer, Michael Dermidy, James Dunovan, James W. Deering, Joseph Doherty, Thomas Ellis, Beverly Eisenbice, James Fitzpatrick, John Foos, James W. Floore, Patrick Gallagher, Henry Heinman, John Heenan, John Johnson, Stephen Kelleher, Thomas Kelly, James Kearney, Jacob Lear, Henry Long, Robert Miller, Lawrence Morgan, Michael Mullen, Thomas Mann, Thomas Murphy, Henry Medley, Wesley McMurry, Francis McDonald, Patrick McGuire, James Montgomery, Michael Mahan, John Nevill, George Parin, John Porter, John W. Roberts, Michael Swinney, John Steelen, James Smith, John Sterits, John Whalen, John Welch, John W. Clarke, Charles Cracknell, John P. Deitrick, John Dwyer, Thomas Dorsey, John Doyle, Cyrus Jeffreys, James Menaugh, Anthony Mullen, Charles Shoemaker, John M. Smith, Henry Weam.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George W. Conway.
First Lieutenant Charles Obst.
First Lieutenant Frederick Buckner.
First Lieutenant Anthony P. Hefner.
First Lieutenant William T. Morrow.
Second Lieutenant William Troxler.
Second Lieutenant Isaac Everett, Jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Enile Wilde.
Corporal William Hartman.
Corporal Henry Lentacker.
Corporal Charles Henning.
Corporal Joseph Pfatzer.
Corporal Christian Haag.
Corporal Samuel Schwartz.

PRIVATES.

Frederick Arnold, John Algier, Jacob Attweiler, Joseph

Amos, Charles Berger, Conrad Beager, Andrew Bauer, George Bavha, George Bryning, Albert Baker, William F. Bolkemeyer, John Bowls, Thomas Bowls, Lewis Cook, Armitage Carr, John T. Cunningham, James H. Cowley, Thomas G. Conoway, George Comstock, Jacob Dries, James Davenport, Richard Davenport, Daniel W. Evans, B. Edward, Casper Foll, James Farrel, Louis B. Fuller, Thomas Gregory, Frank Gotquilt, Shelton T. Green, Philip Hans, Thadore Heidbring, Jacob Hagar, Charles A. Harvey, William R. Hudspeth, Joseph Heaky, Henry Jerome, John Kongka, Sr., John Kongka, Jr., Arnold Kuss, James Kay, Henry Mead, Thomas Moris, Charles Mathaes, John H. Michael, Benjamin March, George Meier, Joseph T. Meier, Thomas D. McLaughlin, James McGuire, William Magowen, John T. Mark, Henry Miller, William Meier, Albert Naugester, John O'Haren, Radford M. Osborn, Joseph Obermeyer, Robert B. Pennington, William Rhein, Peter Reilsburger, John Reinald, Michael Radenheim, Charles Schrimpf, Bernhard Speaker, Vincennes Schrimpf, Joseph Schmidt, Edward Sullivan, Alvis Stanger, Patrick Stanton, Albert Thorninyer, William Thompson, James Thomas, Benson Vansandt, Michael Vain, Thomas Ward, David F. Wright, Jacob Wirth, Henry Waltring, Frank Weston, William Wardlaw, George W. Wright, John Warden, George Wichter, John Welsch.

On alphabetical list of officers, but not on company rolls:

Captain Stephen M. Gupton.
 First Lieutenant William L. Gupton.
 First Lieutenant James Gannon.
 First Lieutenant Thomas T. Baldwin.
 First Lieutenant James E. Mullin.
 First Lieutenant Charles Harris.
 First Lieutenant Thomas B. Wallace.

THIRTIETH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant J. W. S. Smith.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Milton P. Hodges.
 First Lieutenant William B. Craddock.

THIRTY-SECOND KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Surgeon John J. Matthews.

THIRTY-FOURTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

The Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry was organized at Louisville, on September 26th, 1861, under Lieutenant Colonel Henry Dent, and was then designated as the First Battalion Louisville Provost Guards. The authority for its organization was received from General Anderson, then commanding the Department of Kentucky, and a promise was made to the privates that they should receive twenty dollars per month during enlistment, and perform duty only in the city of Louisville and its immediate vicinity. This understanding remained intact until General Buell assumed command, when an order was issued that the

Guards should not receive an excess of pay over other soldiers then in the service (\$43 per month). The order created much dissension in the battalion, as they had already received two months' pay at the rate of \$20 per month, and an appeal was made to the Honorable Secretary of War by Colonel Dent, who decided that General Buell was correct in issuing the order, but, inasmuch as the men had enlisted under promise of the extra pay, allowed all those who were unwilling to remain in the service at regulation pay to be mustered out. One entire company (B), and the larger portion of three others, were discharged at Louisville, in October, 1862. On the 2d of October, 1862, the Provost Guard ceased, and the organization of the Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry commenced. In justice to the Guard, it has been conceded by all that they performed their duty well, and rendered efficient service during its term of enlistment, and at a time when the status of the State was in a critical condition, owing to the rebellious condition of a large part of her people, growing out of the indecision in promptly taking her stand for an undivided Union. The Provost Guard, during the years 1861-62, had stood guard over one hundred and fifty thousand prisoners of war and political prisoners.

The Thirty-fourth infantry was relieved of provost duty at Louisville, on the 8th day of May, 1863, and ordered to report to General Judah, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, where it remained until July 4th, when it marched to Glasgow to assist in checking John Morgan in his raid into Kentucky. It did garrison duty at Glasgow until the 28th of September, when ordered to march, via Marrowbone and Burksville, to Knoxville, Tennessee, under command of General Manson, skirmishing with guerrillas nearly every day. From Knoxville it marched to Morristown, where it remained until the battle of Blue Springs, in which it distinguished itself by capturing nearly all of Mudwall Jackson's staff and four hundred and seventy-one of his command. When Longstreet laid siege to Knoxville, General Burnside ordered the Thirty-fourth to Cumberland Gap from Morristown. After the siege of Knoxville was raised by General Sherman, the Thirty-fourth was ordered to Tazewell, Tennessee, its colonel being placed in command of a brigade composed of the Thirty-fourth Ken-

tucky, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana infantry, the Eleventh Tennessee cavalry, and the Eleventh Michigan battery.

On the 24th of January, 1864, the rebel Colonel Carter attacked Tazewell with about eighteen hundred men; in which fight the Thirty-fourth again distinguished itself for undaunted bravery under severe fire. In this engagement, which lasted about three-quarters of an hour, the enemy was repulsed with a loss of thirty-one killed and equally as many more wounded. On the 26th of January the regiment was again ordered to the Gap, under command of General T. T. Garrard, where it remained on one-third rations for near three months, News having been received by the general commanding that an attack would be made on the Gap by Generals Jones and Vaughn, simultaneously, approaching in different directions, he ordered fifty-five men of the Thirty-fourth Kentucky infantry to proceed to Powell river bridge to prevent Vaughn's forces from crossing and forming a junction with Jones. The detachment of the Thirty-fourth arrived at the bridge just as Vaughn's advance guard were entering it, and repulsed them after a short fight; but they were unable to tear up the floor before the whole force came up. The detachment of the Thirty-fourth at once took position in a temporary block-house, and successfully repelled five charges of the enemy. Being armed with Colt's five-shooters, their small numbers were enabled, by undaunted bravery and their efficient arms, to contend with this large force, and compelled them to retire. In this fight all did their duty as true soldiers, and it would be invidious to make special mention of any where all fought so well.

On the 17th of April, 1864, General Garrard was relieved of the command of the Gap, and Colonel W. Y. Dillard, of the Thirty-fourth Kentucky infantry, remained in command until the 8th of November, 1864, when the Thirty-fourth was ordered to Knoxville, which place was threatened by General Breckinridge, from the direction of Strawberry Plains. The regiment was ordered to proceed to Knoxville, via Tazewell and Walker's Ford, a road much infested with guerrillas. It was reduced to only three hundred and four men, by the constant and arduous duty

it had performed. After arriving at Walker's Ford, on Clinch river, it was unable to cross, owing to the high water and the want of a ferry-boat; consequently was compelled to return to the Gap and take the Jacksboro road. The regiment arrived at Knoxville on the 18th of November. It remained in that place, on provost duty, until February 2, 1865, when it was ordered back to the Gap. On the 20th of April the Thirty-fourth proceeded up the Virginia valley, in the direction of Gibson's mills, where a force of the enemy was reported. On the 22d it was met by a flag of truce, and a proposition from Colonels Pridemore, Slemple, Richmond and Wicher, to surrender their forces, which was at once done, their commands numbering two thousand seven hundred and thirteen men. On the 24th of April the Thirty-fourth was again ordered to Knoxville, and from thence to Loudon, Tennessee, where it remained on garrison duty until the 20th of June, when it returned to Knoxville for muster-out. It was mustered out at Knoxville, Tennessee, June 24, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Henry Dent.
Colonel Selby Harney.
Colonel William Y. Dillard.
Lieutenant-colonel Lewis H. Ferrell.
Major Milton T. Callahan.
Major Joseph B. Watkins.
Adjutant Charles A. Gruber.
Adjutant Edward G. Parmelee.
Regimental Quartermaster David A. Havey.
Surgeon George W. Ronald.
Surgeon Henry Tammadge.
Assistant Surgeon Hugh Ryan.
Sergeant-major Henry Sutton.
Sergeant-major Francis M. Looney.
Sergeant-major Andrew Zimmerman.
Sergeant-major Joseph W. Adams.
Quartermaster-sergeant Charles Bardin.
Commissary-sergeant William J. Shaw.
Hospital Steward William Meek.
Hospital Steward Joseph H. Todd.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William Y. Dillard.
Captain Charles A. Gruber.
First Lieutenant John C. Slater.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Peter Frickhofen.
Sergeant William S. Edwards.
Sergeant William Humberger.
Sergeant George A. Bowers.
Sergeant Charles Bardin.
Corporal James McElroy.

Corporal John Furter.
Corporal Herman Teitze.
Corporal Charles Teize.

PRIVATES.

Edward L. Brining, Frederick W. Brochelt, Charles Clay, Andrew Lawson, Fiedel Negell, Adolph Oppenheimer, Simon Oberdorfer, Nicholas Powers, John Shoemaker, George W. St. Clair, Thomas Atkinson, Jackson Blunk, William Jamison, Alexander McFarren, Francis T. Roberts, James Smith, William Thompson, George Crawley, Ambrose J. Hofman, Cornelius Sullivan, Frank Laner.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Rodolph H. Whitmer.
First Lieutenant Thomas M. Alexander.
First Lieutenant Joseph W. Adams.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John W. Sykes.
Sergeant Henry Tate.
Sergeant Francis M. Martin.
Sergeant Joseph L. Dobson.
Sergeant Thomas J. Craycraft.
Sergeant Andrew Batts.
Sergeant Joseph Hughes.
Corporal William C. Golden.
Corporal Henry Benton.
Corporal Francis M. Sanders.
Corporal George W. Smith.
Musician James L. Ereckson.
Musician Michael J. Flannagan.

PRIVATES.

Stephen Barker, Robert Burns, John Carroll, Henry J. Chappell, William J. Deguire, Washington D. Drane, William A. Dunn, Emanuel Emrick, William Hall, Gregory Ham, Samuel J. Howard, John E. Howard, Thomas Jones, Patrick Knowland, Martin Knox, Benjamin F. Lamb, Peter Marselles, Huston Martin, Florence McCarty, Charles W. McKenzie, P. E. C. J. Maxville, John M. Price, James M. Pritchard, William Smith, German A. Shivers, David Stinson, George Staker, John H. Sandefur, Thomas S. Tevis, Jacob B. Tarlton, Henry C. Urtan, William VanBebber, Cornelius C. Weems, Adam Wehl, Ulrich Becker, Burl M. Dunn, John Knapp, Lawrence Hannan, Henry H. Simpson, John W. Darrington, Charles Hughes, Adam J. Tarlton, John Baker, Eli Decker, Frank Hobbell, Patrick Shea.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain William H. Fagan.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William B. Dearing.
Sergeant Frank J. Brocar.
Sergeant Calender King.
Sergeant Rufus F. Goose.
Sergeant Edward Bullock.
Sergeant J. W. Adams.
Corporal Wesley Brentlinger.
Corporal John B. Henke.
Corporal William D. Hemp.
Corporal Hugh Gavigan.
Corporal Rolan South.
Corporal James Jeffries.

PRIVATES.

Henry C. Alford, William J. Allen, Patrick F. Brown, Louis Buzan, William Cook, Edward Dangerfield, Edward Dott, James Dix, Patrick Glendon, Henry W. Harris, Richard W. Heaton, Edward Hogan, John Hawkins, Louis Lewallen, John F. Lee, Frederick Munsch, Henry Medley, Martin Mahan, John Oats, John Odonald, Thomas Oliver, James L. Russell, Jacob Seibert, Martin Stanfield, James R. Stout, William Smith, Lawrence Wick, Thomas Wolford, Charles Hawkins, William M. Harris, Philip Kocher, William H. Russell, Jacob Shaeffer, James Tyler, Frederick Tucker, Alexander Young, Gabriel Bower, Martin Furl, Charles T. Reid, Benjamin Seigle, Samuel Tyler.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James P. Tapp.
Captain Joel M. Coward.
Captain Alfred V. D. Abbett.
First Lieutenant George W. Coward.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William M. Smith.
Sergeant Michael J. Boyle.
Sergeant Alford A. Mason.
Sergeant Franklin Renner.
Sergeant Jesse T. Battle.
Sergeant Lewis Hays.
Sergeant Joseph R. Rain.
Sergeant James M. King.
Sergeant John C. Martin.
Sergeant John T. Shadburn.
Sergeant John Shele.
Sergeant Benjamin F. Tyler.
Sergeant James M. Leatherman.
Corporal Albert H. McQuiddy.
Corporal Joseph Reading.
Corporal John Risinger.
Corporal Robert Fullord.
Corporal Alphas B. Miller.
Corporal Gibson Withers.
Corporal Francis M. Looney.

PRIVATES.

James R. Bennet, James D. Connell, Charles J. F. Elliott, Walter T. Ford, James W. Ford, James W. Gatton, Harman Hallatag, Ralston P. High, Jack Mack, John Marks, Patrick McCann, William B. McKinley, James McCauley, Samuel Parsley, Samuel Rosenthal, Albert Randolph, Thomas Riffet, Henry Stroker, James R. Tyre, James Clark, Thomas Conley, James Harmer, Miles Houston, Charles Litchcock, John Shele, Joseph F. Sachs, Thomas B. Thayer, Christian G. Weller, Amos H. Byram, Joseph H. Todd, John S. Williams, Francis M. Brisby, C. M. Chappell, Thomas McCormick, John B. Wright.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John O. Daly.
Captain Thomas H. Tindell.
Captain Eugene O. Daly.
First Lieutenant John B. Smith.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Jeffers.
Sergeant Thomas Raymond.
Sergeant Patrick Corrigan.

Sergeant Philip Ernest.
Sergeant Julius Lunenburger.
Corporal John P. Jones.

PRIVATES.

James Cody, John N. Feltes, Samuel Harmon, Edward B. Miles, John Nicks, Garrett Frenible, Daniel Reardon, Thomas Riley, John Torphy, Peter Wolf, Jacob Finister, Abraham Hurl, Patrick O'Donnell, Richard Pugh, Joseph Reary, Robert Ragan, Clarence Seates, David H. Tate, George Webber, James Boultinghouse, James Butler, Michael McCarthy, Michael Murphy, William Miller.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William F. Stars.
First Lieutenant John Wood.
First Lieutenant James W. Fowler.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Henry Watson.
Sergeant August Shelby.
Sergeant Henry Burnett.
Sergeant Joseph Seigel.
Corporal Isaac J. Jones.
Corporal James Donahue.
Corporal Jacob Twenty.
Corporal Jacob Wormer.
Corporal George Doctorman.
Corporal Michael Given.
Corporal W. H. Worth.
Corporal William Egelston.
Musician James Armitage.
Musician Darby Scully.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Almer, William Bollinger, Sibburne W. Bogg, Henry Bussman, Peter Borten, Patrick Brown, Martin Blumel, John Brunnon, Lionhart Baumbache, George A. Bowers, Edward A. Cutsall, Patrick Carroll, George Clator, John Clifford, Stephen Conely, John Deth, William Daily, Michael Farthy, Herman Foss, Michael Francis, Joseph Gassman, Abraham Graft, John Gurnon, Henry Galliger, Paul Hemmer, Christian Hartman, John Hofel, Henry Herman, Theodore Habbie, Jasper C. Hunt, Eniks Habbie, Elias S. Irvin, Charles Jones, Thomas Johnson, John Kunz, August Kummer, John Linn, Daniel Lapp, Jacob Lance, Joseph Leinhardt, Jacob Lauffer, Frederick Madden, Thomas J. Mitchell, John Metz, John Ming, Pierce A. J. Malone, John Maloney, Freley Miller, John McCann, James McElroy, Patrick Niland, Michael Ott, Edward Owen, David O'Conner, Dennis O'Brien, Patrick Redinton, Lewis Snider, August Schioner, Frederick Stonmeir, Eugene Sullivan, John J. Swope, Lawrence Smith, Andrew G. P. Shields, John Summer, Zachariah Taylor, Herman Tettel, Frederick Welch, Wormley E. Wroe, William Wilson, Oliver Wood, William Weinbeck, John Wacker, Christian J. Wolf, Francis Vader, Ernst Mettle, Joseph Stradle, John M. Maddux, Dietrich Mathfield, John Burger, Joseph Kaughfman, John Kittinger, Thomas J. Wright, Martin B. Wright, Benjamin Leich.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Christopher C. Hare.
First Lieutenant Henry Watson.
Second Lieutenant John R. Farmer.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant John Shotwell.
Sergeant Hiram Kinman.
Corporal George H. Gatewood.
Corporal Fred. Swarts.
Corporal William B. Foster.
Corporal James Curry.

PRIVATES.

Frank Andy, William Bryant, John Born, Thomas Bramel, William Chadic, Thomas Cain, John Casey, John Conley, Jonathan Chessey, Stafford Conley, Michael Coughlin, Michael Concannon, Robert Doyle, Thomas Adis Emith, Frederick Eiseneger, Silas Elzy, Joseph P. Eshenbaugh, Henry Felker, Walter F. Farris, Rufus K. Foster, Thomas Higgins, William J. Humble, Richard F. Hamilton, Philip Hursh, Andy Hamlit, George W. Jackson, Philip Jordon, Jacob Kizer, John Lendreth, Ancil B. McIntire, William McGuire, William Marefield, John Murphy, George Markwell, Noah B. Moore, Henry Michall, Isaac Moore, George Neice, Frederick Niesly, Augustus Odell, James Platt, Absalom Rose, Jr., William Rickards, Thomas S. Smith, John Snider, Joseph Sleetmatty, William Strops, John H. Schamps, Michael Sullivan, James F. Travis, Charles J. Travis, Lycurgus Williamson, John W. Yearn, Jacob A. Bell, William A. Boman, John Crawford, Henry Eckert, John Fisher, John Goss, John G. Gray, William Hasling, John Johnston, Marshall Merritt, James Murphy, William M. Robinson, John W. Ratliff, Emil C. L. Sherer, John Troutman, Garrett Vore, William H. H. Vailes, John Watson, James Welsh, John J. Young.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Francis A. McHarry.
Captain Henry Sutton.
Second Lieutenant John M. Williams.
Second Lieutenant John O. Beard.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Robert W. Oliver.
Sergeant Bollman M. Stevens.
Sergeant Alonzo G. Moore.
Sergeant Charles D. Ashby.
Sergeant Edward P. Speed.
Sergeant Andrew Zimmerman.
Corporal Lawrence Hagarman.
Corporal William Errick.
Corporal William Gover.
Corporal Sidney Monroe.
Corporal William Blank.

PRIVATES.

Louis P. Beale, Alexander Bruner, James Butcher, James Birdwell, George Coogle, Edward Cotter, John Cready, William Costillo, John Franzman, Thomas J. Fon, John A. Goddard, Charles Gasser, Clat Johnson, Emil Krucker, George Kron, George W. Kron, John Leahy, James R. Lamb, Hiram B. Lamb, Allen Long, Jesse Lafallett, Thomas Ledwick, Peters Meyers, Philip G. Monroe, George Morrison, John W. McDaniel, James H. Moore, John Maloney, James B. Prewitt, James Pauley, Joseph Raubold, Beno Schlesinger, Isaac Stewart, Wentthrop Simms, Sidney Smith, James M. Speed, William H. Terry, Andrew J. Webb, Peter Crowe, William W. Duffield, Jerry Hunt, Henry Menny, Oliver Newell, Benjamin F. S. Osborn, Samuel Skiles, Jacob Sowder, Charles Wills, Rudolph Armbruster, James Burnell.

Elbert Bruner, Joseph H. Drane, James A. Coburn, John Fallow, Jesse Fuque, Xavier Hirschley, William Selter.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Milton T. Callahan.
 Captain Joseph Pickering.
 Captain James M. Callahan.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John H. Reesor.
 First Sergeant Thomas M. Alexander.
 Sergeant Theodore F. Goss.
 Sergeant Charles H. Peterson.
 Sergeant William G. Baird.
 Sergeant William W. Moss.
 Sergeant James R. Hornback.
 Sergeant Jacob H. Keller.
 Sergeant Christopher B. Tharp.
 Sergeant William Meek.
 Corporal James Gallegar.
 Corporal Wadsworth Kindie.
 Corporal Theodore Watson.
 Corporal William H. Goss.
 Corporal John E. Enlow.
 Corporal Blackley W. Jenkins.
 Corporal Alonzo Lytle.
 Corporal George W. Parris.
 Corporal Henry C. Trannum.
 Musician Arnold Tharp.

PRIVATES.

John S. Arnold, Peter A. Burba, Samuel T. Burba, Nathan Bennett, Conrad Brandabery, John W. Cooper. Samuel F. Drury, Thomas T. Ferrell, Bailey S. Green, William Gipson, John Hoke, Charles F. Hornback, Andrew M. Hornback, Alfred Hornback, James W. Hunt, Richard J. Holloway, Peter Heiniborn, Barnett Hopkins, Norban G. Jackson, William Jenkins, Michael Kearney, John Lanin, James W. Lamb, John Link, George W. Miller, Levi H. Melton, Benjamin L. Moss, Henry C. Morgan, Thomas J. G. W. Phelps, John Reynolds, Thomas Reynolds, Henry C. Rodoffer, Benjamin O. Sympson, Andrew D. Steel, Joseph H. Steel, Adam State, Eli Shively, George R. Tharp, John W. Waters, William Wood, Henry G. Yates, Anthony Ackerman, Patrick S. Caher, Solomon Irwin, Squire Lane, Daniel J. McClure, Samuel D. McCready, Mariano Olivera, David W. Roach, William G. Stonecypther, Archibald M. Sympson, Robert Tuel, David P. Willis, Daniel Kincaid, William J. Shaw, Philip Glasman, Charles King, James G. Sympson, Andrew Wolpert.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Eli P. Farmer.
 Captain James Boultinghouse.
 First Lieutenant John Armstrong.
 Second Lieutenant Fred Wyman (on alphabetical list, but not on company rolls).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Christopher C. Dean.
 First Sergeant Rodolph H. Whitner.
 Sergeant Charles S. Baker.
 Sergeant David Crull.
 Sergeant Abram T. Chappell.
 Sergeant George S. Minor.
 Sergeant James F. McMahel.

Corporal Frederick D. Connor.
 Corporal Thomas Woods.
 Corporal Jacob Beck.
 Corporal James W. Wheeler.
 Corporal William F. Smither.
 Corporal William M. McKim.
 Corporal David Bumgardner.
 Corporal James B. Groves.
 Corporal Robert H. Morris.
 Corporal George L. McKim.

PRIVATES.

John J. Arnold, Richard Baker, Joseph Busath, B. F. Boultinghouse, Franklin Christoff, George W. Cooper, Henry Doring, Franklin Drake, John Fennell, John Fey, Andrew Gump, Samuel G. Hensley, George B. Herbert, Daniel Hardin, Hugh Hagan, John Johnson, Miles James, Peter Krensh, William Kershbaum, John Moss, Henry C. Reed, James S. Simler, Alfred Stinson, Franklin Woodward, David Welsh, Mathew Woods, Thomas J. Wilson, David Wilson, James Williamson, John Waggle, Patrick Brannon, Nelson Crull, Marion Eaton, Thomas Fitzgerald, Charles Flood, Lawrence Hannon, John J. Lang, James W. Lamar, Michael Morris, John R. McConnell, William Powell, Calvin Sampley, Franklin Snawder, Mathew Smith, John Smith, Stephen Terry, Addison Terry, Washington Connor, Thomas Dillon, Isaac Hensley, Samuel G. Hutchison, Curtis Lindsey, Jerry A. Robison, Daniel Shelley, Peter Snawder, William F. Warren.

PROVOST GUARD OF LOUISVILLE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-colonel Henry Dent.
 Major Selby Harney.
 Adjutant Charles A. Gruber.
 Surgeon George W. Ronald.
 Sergeant-major Henry Sutton.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William T. Dillard.
 First Lieutenant Charles A. Gruber.
 Second Lieutenant Francis A. McHarry.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John C. Slater.
 Sergeant William Ernst.
 Sergeant John M. Snyder.
 Sergeant William Harper.
 Sergeant William H. Miller.
 Corporal F. G. Whick.
 Corporal William S. Edwards.
 Corporal Henry Patterson.
 Corporal Joseph Pickering.
 Corporal Charles Bardin.
 Corporal William Cummins.
 Corporal Peter Frickhofer.
 Corporal Thomas H. Atkinson.
 Corporal Jacob S. Pierce.
 Musician Levi B. Bixby.
 Musician John Watson.

PRIVATES.

Frederick Ashman, Oliver Allison, Thomas Argin, John W. Barker, Jackson Blunk, Jacob Crester, William Casey, Anthony Clarke, James Corcoran, William Cusac, George Crawley, Charles G. Cushman, John Cook, George Clark, John Dysinger, Michael Doyle, John Dalton, Jacob Dress,

Conrad Draul, Joseph P. Estes, Frank Esrich, Henry Eberhart, Patrick Flinn, John Fuston, Bernard Flack, Frederick Frisher, William Griffin, Lewis Gross, Alfred J. Groch, Conrad Groth, Franklin Graw, John Hagarman, Laurence Hagarman, A. Hodapp, Andrew Height, Thomas Hennessy, John W. Jacobs, William Jemison, Anthony Kern, Lewis Kremer, William Kagle, John Kiser, Joseph Lauterback, Frank Miller, Henry B. Miller, Michael Murray, William McMurray, Franklin Melvin, Hugh Moffitt, Daniel Meaher, Patrick McGoff, Thomas Malone, Henry Marcey, Michael McGierney, Anton Mollain, Philip Mollain, Anthony McGinty, James Maher, John J. Miller, Henry Osterman, Leonard Paimre, Lewis Pickering, Mordecai Pillow, William Patterson, Alfred G. Putnam, Charles Pickering, George B. Randolph, Joseph W. Roberts, Francis S. Roberts, Andrew Riley, Henry Sutton, William Seibel, Samuel Schwer, Joseph Snell, Frederick Stutzell, George Shower, Joseph Schwartz, Lewis S. Skiles, Anthony Stormel, Leonard Stelley, Casper Sutter, John Shoemaker, Charles Seitz, G. H. Timmer, Charles Tietz, Walter Townsend, Peter Uhl, Jacob Vanan, George W. White, Thomas Young.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William Blood.

First Lieutenant Christopher C. Hare.

First Lieutenant David A. Harvey.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Wynan.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Eli Farmer.

Sergeant James W. Fisher.

Sergeant Benjamin Myers.

Sergeant J. R. Farmer.

Corporal J. E. Goldsmith.

Corporal Morris Davis.

Corporal Harrison Bridge.

Corporal P. H. Yenawine.

Corporal Levi Cole.

Corporal R. M. McClelland.

Corporal Thomas H. Stephens.

Corporal George W. Vreland.

PRIVATES.

John Brady, John C. Boyd, Alexander T. Barker, Neal Beglot, Daniel Bennett, John Connell, A. J. Craig, Henry Chappell, James Chappell, Thomas R. Crandell, J. C. Connell, Joseph Carpenter, Thomas S. Chesser, Frank Dittmar, John Daker, C. F. Dantic, James Easton, William Felker, John Farris, John Freeman, J. T. Froman, Walton Goldsmith, William Gable, Weston Graham, Price Graham, John Green, William Gallaher, John Hazer, Henry Hiser, Henry J. Holdman, Frank Howell, Henry Hartledge, Joseph Hartledge, Eli Harling, Isaac Holt, William Hobbs, P. M. Hornback, George W. Hays, Lewis Hays, Philip Hacker, Adam Jost, Mathew Lynch, Michael McGraff, John McDonald, Warren Morain, Dennis Mitchell, Andrew H. Mitchell, William Mathis, Jonathan N. Marion, William Newman, Frederick Rice, James Raverty, J. L. Ryley, William Scandler, George Snell, Philip Sellar, J. C. Stammell, Peter Snider, G. L. E. Scherer, Boone Summers, F. V. Stevens, Perry Snellen, Henry J. Smith, William Thurman, Joseph R. Tidings, Thomas H. Tehan, J. E. Talbert, Robert Villers, Philip Vollman, William H. Walker, John Young.

Company C was Company F of the Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Lewis H. Farrell.

First Lieutenant James P. Tapp.

Second Lieutenant Joel M. Coward.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant A. W. D. Abbett.

Sergeant James M. Leatherman.

Sergeant James Winn.

Sergeant John Schele.

Sergeant George W. Coward.

Corporal Alfred M. Hogland.

Corporal Alpheus B. Miller.

Corporal Joseph R. Cain.

Corporal John T. Shadburn.

Corporal Benjamin S. Tylor.

Corporal John Risinger.

Corporal Thomas B. Weatherford.

Corporal Richard L. Heplar.

PRIVATES.

Richard H. Alpine, Joseph Beger, Timothy Brown, Joseph Burkhart, William Brown, John H. Bates, Francis M. Brisby, James Clarke, Jacob D. Campbell, Thomas Conley, Isaac Covent, H. C. Conley, George L. Cook, James T. Carpenter, Duncan Daker, John Daker, Thomas T. Dunkester, Edward Dowler, John Dumpsey, Mathew Daughan, Peter Feeney, William Fitzhenny, James Farmer, Robert Fuiford, George Gans, M. Grisel, George Gutgaber, Patrick M. Gannon, George Gebhart, William A. Green, C. Heckelmiller, Peter L. Helper, Henry A. Hueper, Robert Hagerty, Mills Houston, Theodore Holtscaw, Henry Heart, John Huddy, Stephen L. Jones, William Y. Jones, Richard Jentzis, George L. Jones, Hiram Jones, George W. Jones, Francis Kennedy, Leonard Kopp, James M. King, Thomas Linch, Francis M. Looney, William W. Martin, William D. Martin, Albert H. McQuiddy, John C. Martin, Jacob Noss, John Negson, Benjamin Nett, Arthur W. O'Connor, Thomas O'Malay, Joseph Parsons, William Ray, John D. Reagh, William Robinson, Joseph Right, Joseph P. Reading, Ephraim Rusk, Henry Rimback, Thomas Sanford, Henry Schafer, rank Sergeant, W. L. Smith, Michael Swaney, Joseph F. Sachs, James Scott, Frederick W. Schneider, John Schele, Theodore Swinney, Charles Sinat, Charles Schwardtner, Patrick Scully, John Tomlinson, Thomas B. Thayer, Edward Vincore, John Vollmar, William Wilson, Philip Whalin, Christian G. Weller, Frederick Wolf, Gibson Withers, John B. Wright, Perry Weatherford, D. R. Wayland.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John O. Daly.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. Tindell.

Second Lieutenant Eugene O. Daly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William Dougherty.

Sergeant Thomas H. Wenstanley.

Sergeant Charles Miller.

Sergeant Michael Gosney.

Sergeant John B. Smith.

Corporal John Jeffers.

Corporal Jacob Ax.

Corporal Timothy Hogan.

Corporal Patrick Flood.

Corporal Edward Robinson.
 Corporal Patrick Halpenny.
 Corporal John N. Felters.
 Corporal Peter Gias.

PRIVATES.

James Butler, J. P. Bornthager, James Boultinghouse, Edward Boultinghouse, Francis M. Boultinghouse, John Burns, Isaac Bennett, Joseph T. Bright, Conrad Burghard, Edward Burns, Oscar Cline, John Crawford, William Costello, Anthony Cliden, John M. Chisenhall, Charles Connell, John Donahugh, Jacob Dunel, L. H. Daniel, James Evans, Philip Ernst, Jacob Ernst, James Enright, Andrew Fritz, Theodore Farren, Henry Fremmen, John Fremmen, Frank Fremmen, William Fremmen, Francis Fark, Jacob Finsten, Jacob Groby, Thomas G. Gallagher, Anthony Griffin, Lewis Gideon, George W. Glenbarker, Patrick Ganning, John Guy, J. G. Hall, Richard Henry, Anthony Hoban, John Houser, David F. Henry, Andrew Hearn, A. Hurl, Thomas Kent, Andrew Kregel, Lewis Kimer, John Lever, Charles Lemmer, William Lear, Nicholas Lear, Julius Luenberger, Gobnitz Lemier, George W. Messenger, Michael McDonough, Michael McCarthy, John Mills, Edward B. Miles, David Mercer, John Nix, James Ryan, Robert Ragan, Patrick Riley, Thomas Riley, John Schigart, Franklin Schigart, William Schork, John Smith, James Smith, Henry Schikell, Thomas Stanton, Thomas O. Shay, William Shilling, John Shartell, Michael Stitzell, Andrew Scherck, Frederick Sigel, Frederick Ungerman, Francis Ulrich, Stephen Vick, William R. Vanover, Charles Webber, Jacob Wisenberger, William R. Wheeler, John V. Wheeler, Patrick Walsh, Christopher Zeigler.

THIRTY-SEVENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER
MOUNTED INFANTRY.

This was organized under Colonel Charles S. Hanson, in the summer of 1863, and Companies A, B, and C were mustered into the United States service at Glasgow, Kentucky, September 17, 1863. Companies D, E, F, and G were mustered in October 24, 1863, at Glasgow, Kentucky. Captain Stroube's company, originally raised for the Fifty-first Kentucky infantry, was mustered in September 4, 1863, at Covington, Kentucky, and consolidated with the Thirty-seventh, forming Company H. Companies I and K were mustered in at Glasgow, Kentucky, December 21 and 22, 1863. Charles S. Hanson was mustered in as colonel, December 29, 1863, and commanded the regiment until the battle of Saltville, Virginia, was fought, on the 2d day of October, 1864, when he was severely wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy a prisoner of war. He was afterwards exchanged and honorably discharged March 6, 1865.

This regiment was composed of the best material, and though a one-year regiment, bore as honorable a part in the war as many three-years regiments, and was engaged in all the battles

occurring in the locality in which it served, though the records of the regiment only show it to have been engaged in the battles at Glasgow, Kentucky; Jackson county, Tennessee; Saltville, Virginia, and Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. It was mustered-out December 29, 1864, at Louisville, the re-enlisted men being transferred to the Fifty-fifth Kentucky infantry and the Fourth Kentucky Mounted infantry.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Adjutant Caswell B. Watts.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William O. Watts.
 Second Lieutenant John R. Watts.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George W. Alvin.
 Sergeant John Dixon.
 Sergeant William Knapp.
 Sergeant Nathan L. R. Melvin.
 Sergeant Charles Walters.
 Corporal Levi Gravette.
 Corporal John D. Warren.
 Corporal Henry E. Sanders.
 Corporal Manuel Evans.
 Corporal Robert Edmonson.
 Corporal Militus Wilson.
 Corporal Mitchell Wright.
 Corporal Jeremiah F. Perkins.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Bales, Nathan B. Edwards, Green B. Graham, Thomas Helton, John C. Jenkins, Joseph P. Mattingly, William N. Miles, William McDaniel, Henry Milligan, James Nelson, Preston Napper, Thomas J. Pepper, William Perkins, John Perkins, James Peters, John T. Price, Green B. Robertson, Reuben Ratcliff, James Read, Jefferson Rhodes, Robert B. Sanders, Tillman H. Sheckles, John Slaughter, John C. Skaggs, James F. Skaggs, Sidney H. Stennett, Walter Vessels, John R. Wilson, William Williams, John Young, Thomas Burrows, John Burrows, Julius N. Crowley, George M. Emery, George M. French, Oliver P. Grace, John W. Gill, John Hall, William Jones, Jesse Jones, Richard Lyons, William Mitcham, James M. Mundy, Jefferson Morris, Benjamin M. Morris, Jasper C. Roberts, Pascal Saltzman, John T. Wade, William K. Wade, William B. Whitehouse, Rufus Ackridge, David Brewer, Joseph Books, Benjamin Brown, John M. Despain, William R. Faulkner, William W. Hunt, Thomas S. Pease, Charles S. Rouse, H. P. Sympton, Henry Wells.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain James H. White.

COMPANY K.

Captain Joseph J. Borrell.

On alphabetical list, but not on company rolls:
 Second Lieutenant George W. White.

FORTY-EIGHTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Hartwell T. Burge.
Quartermaster James M. Courtney.

COMPANY C.

First Lieutenant John F. Lay.

On alphabetical list, but not on company rolls:

First Lieutenant John F. Lay.

FIFTY-THIRD KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Clinton J. True,
Lieutenant-colonel W. C. Johnson.
Major James G. Francis.
Adjutant Frank D. Tunis.
Quartermaster S. J. Housh.
Surgeon William B. Bland.
Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Miller.

On alphabetical list, but not on company rolls:

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Mathew Kennedy.

FIFTY-FOURTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Surgeon Frederick C. Leber.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Benjamin C. Lockwood.

FIFTY-FIFTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

The Fifty-fifth Kentucky Infantry was raised under special authority of the War Department, and was organized at Covington, Kentucky, in November, 1864. It was mounted, and performed duty in the counties bordering on the Kentucky Central Railroad, until ordered on the Saltville expedition under General Burbridge. On this expedition it performed good and efficient service, and was favorably mentioned by the commanding general, among other troops of his division, for gallant bearing in face of the enemy. After the return from Virginia the regiment was by detail posted in various counties to protect the citizens from depredations of guerrillas, upon which duty it remained until mustered out at Louisville, on the 19th day of September, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon E. R. Palmer.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant James H. White.
Second Lieutenant George W. White.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Charles Walters.
Sergeant Syburn Lain.

Sergeant Wiatt B. Goad.
Corporal Thomas Ford.
Corporal Andrew W. Hester.
Corporal Byron A. Gardner.
Corporal Henry Deaver.
Corporal Joseph B. Tennyell.
Corporal Thomas Birge.
Corporal William W. Tyree.
Musician Leroy D. Livingston.
Musician James B. Waldon.
Wagoner Richard Moore.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Burros, Wesley Blankenship, Thomas H. Blankenship, Thomas C. Buley, Charles E. Clark, Francis M. Cable, Julius M. Crawley, Lawson Daniels, Abner D. Dudley, George W. Durbin, Thomas Deaver, Amos Englan, Irvin Frogg, G. W. French, J. W. Gill, G. W. Golley, John H. Gibson, William H. Wornback, John Harman, Robert Howell, John H. Johnston, Thomas W. Johnston, William Jones, Robert Killian, Richard Lyons, James McCoy, James A. Merryfield, William A. Mitchum, Haywood M. Moore, James M. Mundy, Benjamin M. Morris, John Malone, John Mayfield, Alfred Newton, James J. Newton, Benjamin D. Orr, Cadd Orms, John A. Richards, Jasper E. Roberts, Achison E. Robertson, Nathan L. Slinker, Joseph Slinker, James T. Shoemaker, Pashall Saltsman, Benjamin W. Spaulding, William Steadman, William Vance, John G. Wise, James Walls, William R. Wade, Robert Whitlock, William R. Whitelessee, William F. Wright, John Barnes, Peter Green, John Hall, John Burris, Leibold H. Dikkerson, Jesse Jones, John T. Waid.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Peter S. Jones.
First Lieutenant George M. Harper.
Second Lieutenant John N. Buchanan.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Edward D. Scott.
Sergeant William Austin.
Sergeant Benjamin F. Schole.
Sergeant Charles Koph.
Sergeant Albert Ceaser.
Sergeant Clayton L. Harris.
Corporal Jacob Axe.
Corporal William Buckley.
Corporal Elias Brown.
Corporal Charles Stickler.
Corporal Daniel Hathaway.
Corporal Conrad Dintleman.
Corporal Daniel Bardwell.
Corporal Frederick Cubbins.

PRIVATES.

Jesse Abbott, Harmon Ashberry, William Brown, William H. Brown, John Cleary, Patrick Durrill, James L. Davis, Frederick Ehrempford, Milton H. Gore, Charles Gardner, John Hegan, Casemer Hillerick, Louis Huber, Adolph Haze, James W. Jackson, Leman C. Kellam, Jackson Ledford, Thomas Ledford, Major E. Lee, Henry C. Lucas, Peter Moreback, John Messenger, George W. Messenger, Harrison Miller, Francis Manahan, Frederick Miller, James A. Matthes, Noah Piercefield, John Shaw, Jacob Smith, Gabriel Smaltz, Frank Spindler, Frank Snyder, Andrew Severs, John Stephens, James Bethuran, Wiley R. Daugh-

erty, Michael Heltz, Henry Ley, John Massey, William H. Snead, Edgar Warriner, William H. Hood, Francis M. McDonald, John Miller.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Second Lieutenant Jacob P. Phipps.

On alphabetical list, but not on company rolls:

Captain George Welker.

FIRST KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

PRIVATES.

Robert F. Burton, William Clarke, Walter Large, John Peryns, William J. Vanhook.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

William Stapleton, Thomas Thompson, John Tombs.

SECOND KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

The Second Kentucky cavalry was organized at Camp Joe Holt, under Colonel Buckner Board, mustered into service on the 9th day of September, 1861, by Major W. H. Sidell, and was a part of that gallant band raised by General Rousseau, from which the grand army of the Cumberland sprung. It marched from Camp Joe Holt to Muldrough's Hill with General Rousseau in defense of Louisville against the advance of Buckner, and was immediately assigned to duty with the Army of the Cumberland; it was in the advance of General Buell's army at Shiloh, and participated in that battle. The regiment remained in Tennessee until September, 1863, when it again returned to Kentucky with Buell's army, in pursuit of Bragg, and with the cavalry engaged with the enemy at Chaplin Hills, Kentucky, October 8, 1862. The regiment marched from Perryville, in pursuit of Bragg, as far as Mount Vernon, in Rockcastle county, Kentucky, when the pursuit was abandoned, and both armies made efforts to reach Nashville first. From Nashville the regiment marched to Murfreesboro, and in the fight of Stone river received special mention from General Rousseau, commanding the division, for gallant and daring bravery.

The regiment participated in the following noted battles in which loss was sustained, besides numerous skirmishes and minor battles incident to the vigorous campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, to which it was attached, viz: Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign. The regiment veteranized at

Bridgeport, Alabama, March 7, 1864, and the recruits and veterans were transferred to the Second Kentucky veteran cavalry.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Buckner Board.

Colonel Thomas P. Nicholas.

Lieutenant-colonel Owen Starr.

Regimental Quartermaster Elias Thomasson.

Regimental Quartermaster William G. Rogers.

Regimental Commissary Edward B. Ayres.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain George W. Griffiths.

PRIVATE.

Blanhart Rees.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATE.

William Brantley.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Charles D. Armstrong.

PRIVATES.

George A. Kidd, Samuel J. Pearce, Samuel Strader.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Edward J. Mitchell.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Baker.

First Lieutenant Sanford H. Thurman.

PRIVATES.

Henry F. White, Ewing White, William A. Wallace, John Slack, James E. Turner, John Vance.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas C. Wiley.

First Lieutenant Augustine T. Gultz.

First Lieutenant George S. Coyle.

PRIVATE.

William Spears.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Lovell H. Thixton.

PRIVATES.

Andrew J. Smith, Levi S. Slate, Reason M. Slate, Joseph M. Hunter, William T. McCormick.

COMPANY L.

PRIVATES.

John Allen Jones, John O'Brien, James L. Thackston.

COMPANY M.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Robert M. Gilmore.

PRIVATES.

Larkin Arnold, William Brown, Isaac Burnett, James

Broke, James Brock, George Bobbitt, Pleasant Q. Barren, Cyrenius W. Carrier, William Crabtree, James Cox, George W. Davis, William Edwards, Andrew J. Frogg, Thornton F. Gaines, George W. Gill, William L. Griffin, Thomas Garrett, Neely W. Hart, Anderson Hunter, Joseph Hatmaker, William Lawson, William McKenzie, Carroll C. Mercer, William Mastengill, James Mothers, John H. Meeks, James Merritt, George Nichols, Henry Price, Samuel Price, William Price, John A. Rainey, Henry Smith, James Suett, Allen Sosage, William Todd, Robert Warren, James Waddall, Emerson Wallace, Isaiah Wright, Jonathan Welsh, Burdine Young, Martin Dutherae, Martin Hicks, Ezekiel H. Hall, Curtis M. Shelton, Thomas M. Floyd, William Reynolds, James Young, John H. Breck, Joseph H. Gridley, William M. Nichols, William H. Woodall, James Adams, James Gordon, John B. Miller.

The following names are found in the alphabetical list of officers, but they do not appear among the officers in the regimental roster:

Brevet First Lieutenant Spencer C. Evans.
Second Lieutenant George S. Coyle.

THIRD KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

The Third regiment Kentucky Volunteer cavalry was organized at Calhoun, Kentucky, under Colonel James S. Jackson, and mustered into the United States service on the 13th day of December, 1861, by Major W. H. Sidell. Immediately after organization the regiment was engaged as scouts in Southwestern Kentucky, a section of the State over which the Confederates then held control. They were assigned to General T. L. Crittenden's division, and marched from Calhoun to Nashville, Tennessee, in the month of March, 1862. From there, in advance of the Army of the Cumberland, it marched through Tennessee to Pittsburg Landing, and participated in the battle of Shiloh; from there to Corinth and Iuka, Mississippi; thence to Florence, Alabama; from there to Athens, Alabama, where the regiment remained during the summer of 1862. From Athens the regiment marched to Decherd, Tennessee, and from there commenced the pursuit of Bragg, who had advanced to Kentucky. At New Haven, Kentucky, they participated in the engagement in which the Third Georgia cavalry was captured. In advance of Major-General Crittenden's division they marched from Louisville to Perryville, and in pursuit of Bragg out of Kentucky, returning to Nashville and Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The regiment veteranized at Nashville in March, 1864, having participated in the following battles in which loss was sustained, viz: Sacramento, Kentucky; Pea Ridge, Mississippi; Corinth, Iuka, Mississippi;

New Market, Alabama; Kinderhook, Tennessee; Chaplin Hills, Shiloh, Stone River, and Chickamauga, Georgia.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major W. S. D. Megowan,
Adjutant Zachary L. Taylor.
Chaplain Hartwell T. Burge.

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

William Cash, John Hays, Jesse Jennings, Abraham Job, James Liles, John W. Sterling, John W. Yates, Joseph Hale, Samuel D. Ingles, Nicholas J. Mercer, Charles L. Robertson, John W. Smith, John J. Smith, Jerome B. Smith, Newton Champion, James L. Driver, Miles Dunning, William Ely, Anthony Gardner, John W. Hodge, David Hall, John Knails, Young Long, Benjamin O. Mitchell, T. Zachariah Pryor, John H. Rushing, Rufus M. Stokes, Wiley O. Thurman, Alted Wilson.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Mathew H. Jouett.

PRIVATES.

George W. Short, Henry Uncel, John W. Herrell, William D. Dial, James M. Deamer, William C. Jarvis, William McCormick, Edward R. Roll, James McCormick, James W. Hammers, John Wesley, Brewer, Peter Carter, William Cyreans, George B. Hicks, Samuel Krane, Paris Williams.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

James W. Lucas, Hiram Shannon, Willis Roach, Henry C. Staten, Benjamin F. Davidson, W. J. G. Hughes, Leander Duncan, Solon Houghton.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATES.

James Steaward, James T. Buchanan, George Benet, Lafayette Jimmersom.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Percival P. Oldershaw.

PRIVATE.

Michael S. Lile.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant W. H. Burghardt.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain J. Speed Peay.
Captain Thomas C. Foreman.
Captain L. L. Drown.
Captain Edward W. Ward.
First Lieutenant William Starling.
First Lieutenant Thomas Coyle.
First Lieutenant John Weist.
Second Lieutenant A. J. Gillett.
Second Lieutenant Garnett Duncan.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant Charles J. Mull.
 Sergeant Joseph McCrory.
 Sergeant Charles Lentz.
 Sergeant John W. Forrester.
 Corporal Irvine Shiflett.
 Corporal Willis H. Rasor.
 Corporal Thomas E. Bicknell.
 Corporal Peter Coffman.
 Corporal William E. Surman.
 Corporal Brutus Z. Tullilove.
 Corporal Benjamin R. Myers.
 Bugler Philip Brenner.
 Bugler David B. Fry.
 Farrier Thomas R. Hagan.
 Farrier Thomas M. Foote.
 Saddler John King.
 Wagoner Thomas J. Lear.

PRIVATES.

Thomas J. Adams, Frederick Beck, Benjamin Bevin, James Black, Reuben Blake, James B. Bockin, William H. Bockin, Aaron B. Carfield, Charles R. Cable, William H. S. Cable, William Curry, David W. Crutcher, Thomas Coyle, William H. Cubine, Alonzo Davidson, John W. Ellis, Hastings Foote, Pleasant K. Gentry, Richard M. Gentry, Zachariah Green, John Hardy, Michael Haley, John Haley, Robert H. Haskinson, John R. Hurly, John Hatter, William B. Hunter, Gustavus Hyde, William Hall, Jackson Isaacs, Charles W. Jones, Tarlton Jones, William C. Jones, David B. Kindred, Conrad Kraft, James Lowe, William N. Lake, Jesse E. Lear, Joseph F. Mallot, William Moller, Richard P. Nuckols, Henry Fern, Henry C. Price, George W. Powell, Freeman F. Runyon, John Ridge, Richard Scott, Curtis A. Stout, Thomas Salyers, David Snowden, James Sherwood, Henry Tice, Manlius Taylor, John B. Vanwinkle, Joseph Wyley, Michael Welsh, Thomas H. Watkins, George B. Currin, James Lile, Thomas Lafferty, James Leech, Jr., William McFellen, George Mouzer, Caleb Reynolds, William H. Renfro, William Taylor, Laine Wether- spoon, Perry C. Brooks, John W. Bush, W. Boston, Thomas Crump, Daniel Dobson, Francis Grinstead, James Grinstead, William Harness, Lorenzo Huff, Isaac Huff, Nathan Murray, George Waggoner, John Wade, Peter O. Leech.

COMPANY H.

Private James L. Davis.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Zachariah Betts, Newton Baltzell, Robert J. Cooley, John Crawford, Reason Cravens, Philip Daffron, Francis Daffron, Abigail Deweese, William N. Evans, L. Gaines, George H. Gosnell, Joel Gray, James Graham, Abner Hill, William N. Harding, Samuel Hazel, James R. Johns, Emis Jewel, Leander Lane, William C. Lane, Horatio G. Lane, William McCauley, William H. Nall, George H. Nelson, James Patten, William H. Reed, George W. Sweeney, Isaac Schoolfield, Ellis Stephens, Amos Smith, William E. Spradling, John Travis, William T. Thoms, William B. Taggart, Thomas W. Wood, John Wheeler, Miles H. Watkins, Richard E. Yeaske, Peter R. Daniel, Stephen F. Grove, Squire N. Lampton, John L. Oldham, James W. Skipworth, Harvey Young, Augustin Gunn, James M. Deweese, Walton Harris, James G. Downey.

COMPANY K.

Private William Beard.

COMPANY L.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Shearn, George D. Blake, Sylvester Lay, George Oliver, Peter Gregory, Asa Williams.

COMPANY M.

PRIVATES.

Charles Cox, James Lond, Jerome Myers, Henry Bernard, John Longel, James H. Dans, Nelson H. Norton, Thomas B. Thompson, John Wright, M. W. Davidson, John Billingsley, Louis Goodlue, Daniel W. Carden, Samuel J. Ewing, Matthew Jenkins, Charles E. Silwell, Jesse Sayre, Hiram A. Pogue, Bradford P. Thornberry, Wallace W. Thornberry, Samuel D. Thornberry, John W. Atkinson, Andrew J. Green, Meredith A. Davis, Henry Fox, Alfred Lockhart, William Parsons, Samuel G. Revel, Calvin York, Jefferson Gentry, William D. Gentry, William A. Huff, John Riperdan, Thomas T. Hicks, William Kelley, Thomas C. Phipps, William R. Keef, Robert H. Meredith, Andrew J. Alverson, John D. Bell, Wesley Parsons.

FOURTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The following statement of the condition, strength, and operations of the Fourth regiment Kentucky volunteer cavalry, from its organization to the 6th day of January, 1864, when the regiment veteranized, is taken from the regimental records, and from other authentic sources, and is strictly accurate. The Fourth was organized at Louisville, under Colonel Jesse Bayles, mustered into service on the 24th day of December, 1861, by Captain Bankhead, and served as follows: On the 6th day of January, 1862, the regiment marched from Louisville to Bardstown, and went into a camp of instruction, established at the place by the late General Lytle; on the 26th day of March, 1862, left Bardstown for Nashville, Tennessee; on the 8th of April, 1862, marched from Nashville to Wartrace, Tennessee; on the 13th day of July, 1862, marched to Tullahoma, Tennessee, and remained there until August, 1862; from Tullahoma marched to Manchester, Tennessee, and from there to Murfreesboro, and thence to Bowling Green, Kentucky, covering the retreat of General Buell; from the 3d day of September, 1862, until the 9th of February, 1863, the regiment was engaged in scouting over the southern portion of Kentucky; on the 9th day of February, 1863, the regiment marched for Nashville, where it arrived on the 14th; marched from Nashville for Murfreesboro on the 16th of February; arrived at Murfreesboro on the 18th of February; on the 27th of

February marched to Franklin, Tennessee, where it remained observing Van Dorn and Forrest's commands, and skirmishing with them every day, until the 2d of June, when the regiment marched to Triune; on the 4th of June returned to Franklin, having several severe engagements with the enemy on that day and the following; marched to Triune on the 7th of June, where it remained until the 23d, being engaged with the enemy on the 9th and 10th; marched with the cavalry corps in advance of the Army of the Cumberland until the 29th of July, when it went into camp at Gum Springs, Tennessee, where it remained until the 9th of August, marching thence by way of Fayetteville, Tennessee, and Huntsville, Alabama, to Maysville, Alabama; on the 27th of August marched to Caperton's Ferry, Alabama; crossed the Tennessee river on the 1st of September, and proceeded to Valley Head; on September 3d crossed Lookout Mountain, and marched through Alpine to Summerville, Georgia, and returned to Valley Head on the 15th of September; on the 19th September the regiment marched for Crawfish Springs, Georgia, where, on the 21st of September, it was engaged with Wheeler's command of 7,000 men and 12 pieces of artillery. In this engagement, being overpowered and surrounded, the Fourth covered the retreat of the brigade, losing in the engagement 97 men killed and prisoners of war.

The regiment arrived at Chattanooga on the 22nd of September, and on the 25th marched for Bellefonte, Alabama, arriving on the 30th September; left Bellefonte on the 2nd October for Caperton's Ferry, where it remained until December 2d, and from thence marched via Chattanooga to Rossville, Georgia, arriving on the 5th December, being on the extreme outpost of the Army of the Cumberland. It remained at Rossville until the 6th of January, 1864, when it veter-
anized, being among the first Kentucky regiments to renew their enlistment for three years.

The regiment engaged in over fifty battles and skirmishes in which loss was sustained, among the principal of which are the following: Lebanon, Tennessee; Manchester Pike, Tennessee, Readyville, near Chattanooga; Jasper, Rankin's Ferry, Anderson Cross Roads, Mott Creek, Battle Creek, Tennessee; Stevenson, Bellefonte, Alabama; Sparta, Manchester, McMinnville, Gallatin, Tennessee; Trenton, Morgantown, Hopkinsville,

Kentucky; Red Springs, Liberty, Murfreesboro, Franklin, Spring Hill, Brentwood, Lewisburg Pike, Carter's Creek, Little Harpeth, Columbia, Thompson's Station, Triune, Middleton, Eagleville, Hoover's Gap, Guy's Gap, Shelbyville, Decherd, Tennessee; Whitesburg, Valley Head, Alabama; Alpine, Summerville, and Chickamauga, Georgia.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Jesse Bayles.
Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Ruckstuhl.
Lieutenant-Colonel Llewellyn Gwynne.
Major John F. Gunkel.
Adjutant Moses C. Bayles.
Adjutant George K. Speed.
Regimental Quartermaster Charles Kurfiss.
Assistant Surgeon David P. Middleton.
Chaplain Matthew N. Lasley.
Sergeant Major Henry Tanner.
Quartermaster Sergeant Theodore Wergo.
Commissary Sergeant William Butler.
Hospital Steward William Edwards.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Levi Chilson. *
Captain William D. Hooker.
Captain Joseph A. Cowell.
First Lieutenant William J. Hunter.
Second Lieutenant James Barnes.
Second Lieutenant Basil N. Hobbs.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant John J. Collins.
Sergeant Frank Leiffert.
Sergeant Ryland K. Shuck.
Sergeant John W. Burress.
Sergeant James Albertson.
Sergeant Nathan K. Gross.
Sergeant Joseph Dawkins.
Sergeant William Sexton.
Corporal Jordan Brooks.
Corporal Joseph H. Arterburn.
Corporal Dominick Gross.
Corporal Elzy Kennedy.
Corporal Marion King.
Corporal Jacob Welkins.
Corporal William Stephenson.
Corporal John P. Ashby.
Saddler William E. Fleece.
Bugler Christian Essig.
Bugler Frank Brinkman.
Farrier Logan Jeffries.

PRIVATE.

Andrew Beamela, Peter Edwards, No. 2, Eli D. Gardner, George Graves, William Kerr, George Morris, William Prentis, Joseph Phillips, John J. Smith, William Sands, William S. Thompson, John Wooley, Martin Young, Cummins Childers, Francis Dononah, Bartholomew Duffy, Peter Edwards, No. 1, John Heller, James L. Kelley, Jefferson Lowery, Augustus Mathews, George Myers, James V. Reed, John Skell, James Smallwood, McGilliam H. Watkins, Isaac Watkins, Cornelius M. Woodruff, John Wheeler, Samuel Young,

John Arterburn, Frank Bonner, John Bonner, David Bonner, Jordan Brooks, John Boes, Robert J. Collins, Nicholas Cunningham, Jackson Declermin, John A. W. Davis, James Edwards, William E. Fleece, Lawson H. Kelly, John H. Price, George Rhoer, John C. Schaefer, James J. H. Scott, Simon Trester, Thomas Young, Samuel Anderson, Christian Fuly, John Sands, John Butts, Alexander F. Bolin, William H. Brown, David Collins, Lafayette Collins, James Corden Thomas E. Crumbaugh, Joshua Devers, William Edwards, Joseph Fehr, Thomas Figg, Joseph C. D. Gill, William M. Goldsmith, Joseph Ham, Richard Hall, William Jones, Joseph King, Michael King, Benjamin Kelly, Thomas McManus, William Oglesby, Thomas O'Brin, John Riker, Robert W. Reed.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Kurfiss.
 Captain Adam Rogers.
 First Lieutenant Henry Tanner.
 Second Lieutenant John Feitsch.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Barney Castner.
 Sergeant B. B. Sloan.
 Sergeant David Patton.
 Sergeant George Snider.
 Sergeant Charles Clinton.
 Sergeant Jacob Wretterstein.
 Sergeant Henry Smith.
 Sergeant John H. Brackett.
 Commissary-sergeant James C. Phillips.
 Corporal William Frix.
 Corporal John S. Barkley.
 Corporal Andrew Louden.
 Corporal Ludwick Black.
 Corporal Jacob Fix.
 Corporal Clares Lauthard.
 Corporal John Weakley.
 Corporal Charles Ackers.
 Corporal Nicholas Bender.
 Bugler William Farrell.
 Bugler Peter Phyer.
 Farrier George B. Sherridan.
 Farrier Peter Smith.
 Saddler John Zoll.
 Wagoner Joseph Eckert.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Akes, Martin Belner, Christian Brinkman, David Dirrick, Louis Forcht, John Owens, P. Shuble, Andrew Small, John Bibbig, Daniel Flood, Charles Forcht, Edward Hern, John Hoog, Jacob H. Lesstcroft, Conrad Mening, William Meyers, Henry Sheard, Casper Schwartz, John Shower, Sr., Henry Shofmaster, Jacob Thornton, Andrew Bach, Frederick Brown, Matthew Miller, John Phelan, Nicholas Smith, David H. Taylor, George Weatherstein, Jacob Walter, Joseph Heneman, Henry Aleyser, William Allsmiller, Conrad Bader, August Baker, Gottlieb F. Bauer, Frederick Basser, Joseph Barrel, Henry Doert, David R. Fenton, Charles Gaillerune, Alpert Halwax, John Hoerty, Frederick Ludwick, John Ludwick, James Lawson, Joseph Marshal, Freling Namick, Mason Parson, Thomas Phillips, John Ruth, Thomas Ridge, Kaviett Shindler, John Shower, Thomas Steward, Albert Sanlergilt, Mac. Sensoth, Frank Shier, Gibson Tate, Lewis Upper.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles L. Unthank.
 Captain Sylvester W. Raplee.
 Captain John M. Bacon.
 First Lieutenant James O'Donnell.
 First Lieutenant William J. Killmore.
 Second Lieutenant William M. Nichols.
 Second Lieutenant A. G. Rosengarten.
 Second Lieutenant James Hines.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Squire S. Roberts,
 Company Quartermaster-Sergeant George Kipp.
 Sergeant Joseph Rickett.
 Sergeant Julius C. Sherer.
 Sergeant William J. Loder
 Sergeant William Stitgee.
 Sergeant George A. St. John.
 Corporal Thomas Couch.
 Corporal John Ford.
 Corporal David Gordon.
 Corporal Franklin E. Roberts.
 Saddler James S. Dikes.
 ——— John K. Adams.
 Farrier John Metz.

PRIVATES.

Frederick Butcher, Henry Delaney, Anthony Ham, John Meyer, Lewis Roberts, Patrick Shudy, Francis J. St. John, John Zink, Henry A. Crider, James Cassack, Henry Conn, John B. Dunlap, Edward Demprey, Alex. Goodman, Patrick Hart, Nicholas Kirin, Daniel Munty, Benjamin J. Nicholson, Morris Powers, John Stair, William Shriver, Michael Farel, Samuel Graham, John M. Gray, James Hislip, Patrick Haney, John Sullivan, George Chastain, James Chapman, Charles Gorman, Andy Gross, David Heaver, James Howard, Daniel Ham, Patrick Kennedy, Joseph Kipp, Johnson McConkey, Julian L. Moraldo, Henry Meyer, George Orr, J., John Sheer, Benjamin F. Swards, Cornelius Sullivan, Thomas Sullivan, William Torrell, John Westfall, Lewis W. Woodal.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George Welling.
 Captain William J. Barnett.
 First Lieutenant Frank N. Sheets.
 First Lieutenant John B. Lee.
 Second Lieutenant James A. Kemp.
 Second Lieutenant John P. Brown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Joseph B. Bradley.
 Sergeant William W. Chalfin.
 Sergeant William Snelling.
 Sergeant James W. Rooney.
 Sergeant Washington Reynolds.
 Sergeant Philip T. Chapple.
 Sergeant Francis V. Stephens.
 Corporal Rufus Congrove.
 Corporal John F. Doncaster.
 Corporal William Atcher.
 Corporal Edward Atcher.
 Corporal James S. Goldsmith.
 Corporal John C. Sherwood.
 Corporal Hercules Roney.

Corporal William Smith.
Corporal Jesse Brimerr

PRIVATES.

Michael Conner, Silas W. Collier, George T. Goodale, Peter Glassman, John W. Hagan, Philip Kressel, John Little, John Marger, Alfred Shanks, Robert Fleming, John Westfall, Wm. T. Atcher, Isaac Burch, William L. Branch, Alfred Cordon, Ausburn Flowers, Nelson Goldsmith, Thomas Gilbert, James O. Hagan, William J. Hunter, Absolon Harrison, Thomas Henott, James Jump, Littleton Lincoln, Adolphus Meyers, Thomas J. Martin, Augustus G. Myers, Hugh A. Patterson, Adam Phister, Henry Rase, Daniel Simpkins, William C. Smith, John T. Tanner, John Travis, Harrison Tanner, William Walden, Samuel Wallace, James Crillen, John M. Briscoe, William Greenwell, George Haddox, Joel Harrison, Christopher C. Martin, Kirbfur Shively, Charles Swiney, Greenup J. Westfall, William Pierefield, William G. Arthur, Philip Birman, Levi Brentlinger, William E. Brunnel, George Cuddlemeyer, Franklin Collings, Isaac Douglas, Torrence Davidson, William M. Edwards, William Foster, Samuel Foster, William Graham, Harrison Joyce, John James, Andrew Lawrence, William Medcal, Christopher C. Martin, Jacob McIntosh, Alexander Oliver, John Ranidon, John Read, Jeremiah Steward, Michael Sago, David Shoptan, Perry Snelling, William Todd, Edward Welling, John Yeager.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry A. Schaeffer.
Captain Leopold Preuss.
Captain James O'Donnell.
First Lieutenant Max Cook.
Second Lieutenant Henry G. Waller.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Lewis Huancker.
Sergeant Gustav E. Hueter.
Sergeant John Weber.
Sergeant John Vogle.
Sergeant David Wehing.
Sergeant Ambrose Kuni.
Sergeant John Keller.
Sergeant Henry Stoly.
Sergeant John Schnab.
Corporal Henry Deersman.
Corporal John Frank.
Corporal Lewis Gross.
Corporal Henry Fischer.
Corporal John Frank.
Corporal Andy Frank.

PRIVATES.

John Ash, Moses Burig, John Hassing, Francis Hillincl, Julius Hudle, Adam Loosman, Philip M. Panty, August Wall, Andrew Weiller, Henry Leeback, Lewis Baty, Ignatus Bernhard, John Braum, Bartholomew Brander, Henry Doehmann, Peter Funk, Ferdinand Meitt, Frank Lütler, Conrad Routhams, Jacob Rodd, Gotlieb Scharott, Lajarus Schaub, Carl Sivann, John Lissert, Lewis Ampfer, David Engel, Peter Hensler, Anlon Killer, John Long, David Peter, Eberhan Fraut, George Quillenan, Christian Ehlshheit, John Krohm, Henry Foeth, Jacob Graff, John A. Knapp, George Koch, Jacob Kung, Conrad Miller, Peter Rechenan, Adam Schneider, John Sipple, John Streit, Henry Trout, John Wasmer, Conrad Weber.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Nelson B. Church.
Captain Sidney Lyons.
Captain Basil N. Hobbs.
Captain Spencer Cooper.
First Lieutenant John D. Bird.
First Lieutenant Thomas P. Harnot.
First Lieutenant William G. Milton.
Second Lieutenant Abel R. Church.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant James Wilmoth.
Sergeant James G. White.
Sergeant James B. Johnson.
Sergeant Phillip Reed.
Sergeant William G. Milton.
Sergeant Charles H. Soule.
Sergeant Daniel S. Williams.
Sergeant Thomas Mendeth.
Sergeant Martin Wilhelm.
Corporal William B. Sensbaugh.
Corporal James McMahon.
Corporal James Carter.
Corporal James W. Duckworth.
Corporal Robert D. Stevens.
Corporal S. W. Parrish.
Farrier Walthen Bonner.
Farrier John J. Burke.
Saddler John M. Hutchinson.
Wagoner Robert Folis.

PRIVATES.

Arnold Amos, John S. Baker, Henry Blair, Alexander Dobbins, John Howsley, James S. Lewis, John C. Langly Abraham Meredith, William Meredith, Gabriel Reynolds, Edmunds Reeves, Thomas W. Slaughter, Bradley Sanders, Thomas Shane, William Wilhelm, Mortimer Gaither, William G. Butler, James K. P. Byland, Martin Dillingham, Samuel Fife, Malone Hatfield, Lawrence Kelly, Phinis Reed, Robert Ramsey, Warren Watkins, Thomas Brook, James H. Brooks, John J. Brooks, William Dorms, William Murphy, John McQueen, Dabney Nance, James W. Raymond, Thomas Williams, James W. Watkins, James Monehan, Robert B. Beswick, John Cain, Henry Casey, Edward Commingore, George W. Ginnis, Hugh Grey, John Hefferman, Henry Lewis, James Parrish, William Moore, Bryan H. Sharp, John Wilhelm, John Womack, Thomas G. York, Lewis Carroll, David O'Connell.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Casper Blume.
Captain John Sailer.
Captain George K. Speed.
First Lieutenant William Shriver.
First Lieutenant William H. McKinney.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Hoffman.
Second Lieutenant Rodolph Curtis.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant George Rothchild.
Sergeant Jacob J. Septig.
Sergeant Philip Allieurger.
Sergeant Constantine John.
Sergeant Charles Gossville.
Sergeant Leonhard Reider.

Sergeant Henry Deidrich.
 Sergeant Henry Fitchteman.
 Sergeant Philip Gutig.
 Sergeant John M. Kirck.
 Corporal Otto Schneider.
 Corporal Henry Schuler.
 Corporal Herman Mirers.
 Corporal Joseph Koch.
 Corporal Joseph Sherer.
 Corporal Philip Dill.
 Bugler Philip Walter.
 Farrier John Muss.
 Farrier Jesse Skkland.
 Saddler Michael Buchard.
 Wagoner Joseph Hergog.

PRIVATES.

Peter Bellner, Mathias Bellner, John Breinig, Henry Blume, Frederick Erde, John Greenlick, John Koll, Henry Manschler, Louis Oppenheimer, Bernhard Slechtin, Casper Seibel, Carl Sester, Peter Hook, Timothy Koller, Martin Luty, Jacob Morelli, Charles Meyer, Vincicis Schaffner, Jacob Schmidt, Augustus Steel, Christopher Pauer, Robert Breckheimer, Peter Austgen, Philip Lum, Charles Luther, John Fritch, Carl Reder, George Auger, Peter Andy, Andrew Banks, Peter Detroy, Bernhard Eok, Adam Lany, Paul Dobyhan, Henry Shiver, John Smith, Ignaty Reiter.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Patrick W. McGowan.
 Captain John F. Weston.
 First Lieutenant Isaac Burch.
 First Lieutenant Lewis Ryan.
 Second Lieutenant John Burke.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Charles Dupre.
 Sergeant James O'Connell.
 Sergeant John Murry.
 Sergeant William McKinney.
 Sergeant Isaac Miller.
 Sergeant Felix Dupree.
 Sergeant Dennis McCarty.
 Sergeant John Hagerty.
 Corporal Peter McKnab.
 Corporal John Ranan.
 Corporal Ludlow Wilson.
 Corporal John Shehee.
 Corporal William Burke.
 Corporal John Burke.
 Corporal William Neish.
 Corporal Alfred Norton.
 Bugler John Duchernue.
 Farrier William Routh.
 Farrier John Kane.

PRIVATES.

Edward Booth, Thomas Barbour, Patrick Collins, John Fogart, Daniel Fisher, Thomas Hyens, Thomas Haffer, James Kenally, Thomas Lovall, Frank McQuinn, Dennis Means, John O'Sullivan, Charles Quinn, Patrick Russell, John Sheridan, James Sumate, James Whaler, Arthur Whaler, Frederick Zimmerman, Patrick Kelly, Patrick Moareaty, James McCann, John Carr, Martin Ditterly, John Dunnivan, Patrick Feeley, James Reefe, Adam Kimple, Patrick McDonough, James Quinn, Frederick Sloane, Mike

Callahan, John Downey, John Dumon, Samuel Day, Thomas Fehan, John Gannon, Patrick Gagerty, Edward Hogan, Hugh Keys, Joseph Millott, John McMakin, Daniel Mailliff, James Mur, John Mannion, Lawrence McGidern, William O'Hern, James O'Conner, John Powers, Patrick Qu inn, ames Reese, John Riley, Martin Shell, Patrick Turney, John Wyman.

FOURTH KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY.

This regiment veteranized at Rossville, Georgia, in January, 1864, and was then furloughed for thirty days, at the expiration of which time it rendezvoused at Lexington, Kentucky, and was immediately ordered to Nashville, and thence on foot to Chattanooga, where it was mounted and encamped in Wauhatchie Valley. Here it remained for some weeks, scouting through that country for hundreds of miles around. In June, 1864, under command of Major Bacon, it formed part of the expedition under General Watkins to Lafayette, Georgia. Whilst there the regiment was attacked by a greatly superior force, and was, with a part of the Sixth Kentucky cavalry, cut off from the balance of the command. Being hard pressed by the enemy, it fell back, and occupying the court-house, held it against repeated and furious attacks of the enemy from 4 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., when the attacking force withdrew, leaving over one hundred killed and wounded on the field, besides a much larger number of prisoners captured from them while on their retreat. From Lafayette the regiment marched to Calhoun, Georgia, scouting through the country, and constantly skirmishing with Wheeler's rebel cavalry, and thence to Resaca, Georgia, constituting part of the small garrison which held that place against Hood's army for three days after he had flanked Sherman at Atlanta. Here the regiment, under Colonel Cooper, was repeatedly complimented by the commanding general. A part of the regiment, under Major Weston, made a successful charge on a rebel fort, causing the enemy to retire.

It marched in advance of Sherman's army to Gadsden, Alabama, driving the enemy's rear-guard the entire distance. It then came via Chattanooga and Nashville to Louisville; was there remounted, and proceeded to Hopkinsville, driving Lyon's command out of the State, when it went to Nashville. After the battle of Nashville it marched to Waterloo, Alabama; thence to Eastport, Mississippi; thence to Chickasaw, Alabama. After recruiting both men and horses

at this place for some weeks, the regiment joined General Wilson's command, and was with him during his famous march through Alabama and Georgia. It drove the enemy out of Montgomery, and held that city for two hours before any other troops arrived; thence marching via Macon and Albany, Georgia, to Tallahassee, Florida, it was finally mustered out at this last-named place August 21, 1865.

It participated in the following engagements, in which loss was sustained, viz: Lafayette and Calhoun, Georgia; Lavergne, Franklin, and Campbellsville, Tennessee; Russellville, Randolph, Scottsville, Centreville, Selma, Tuskegee, and Montgomery, Alabama, and at Columbus, Georgia.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel Llewellyn Gwynne.
Major John F. Weston.
Sergeant Major Philip Guetig.
Sergeant Major William H. McKinney.
Sergeant Major William Foster.
Quartermaster Sergeant Ryland K. Shuck.
Commissary Sergeant James E. Phillips.
Commissary Sergeant James W. Looney.
Veterinary Surgeon John K. Adams.
Hospital Steward William M. Edwards.
Quartermaster Sergeant Alexander McCall.
Commissary Sergeant Gibson Tate.
Saddler James S. Dykes.
Bugler Frank Brinkman.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Ryland K. Shuck.
First Lieutenant W. J. Hunter.
First Lieutenant James W. Looney.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William Sexton.
Sergeant John W. Burrows.
Sergeant Elzey Kennedy.
Sergeant Nathan K. Gross.
Sergeant Joseph Dawkins.
Sergeant James Albertson.
Corporal Dominick Gross.
Corporal Marion King.
Corporal Jacob Wilkins.
Corporal John P. Ashby.
Corporal William Stephenson.
Farrier Logan Jeffries.
Bugler Frank Brinkman.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Bassil, Alexander T. Bolin, John Butts, David Collins, James Cooden, Thomas E. Crumbaugh, Joshua Devore, Joseph Fehr, Thomas Figg, Joseph C. D. Gill, Eli D. Gardner, George Groves, William N. Goldsmith, Joseph Hann, Richard Hall, William Jones, Joseph King, Michael King, Benjamin Kelly, Thomas McManus, William Oglesby, Thomas O'Brien, Joseph Phillips, Robert W. Reed, Lafayette Collins, William Edwards, John Riker, John Arteburn, William H. Brown.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Adam Rodgers.
First Lieutenant Al. D. Hynes.
First Lieutenant James E. Phillips.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant David T. Patton.
Sergeant George Schneider.
Sergeants Charles Lanthart.
Sergeant John H. Bickel.
Sergeant Barney Koster.
Sergeant Henry Smith.
Sergeant Charles P. Clinton.
Sergeant Gibson Tate.
Corporal Joseph Marshall.
Corporal John Schauer.
Corporal Frederick Black.
Corporal Jacob Fix.
Corporal John Weakley.
Corporal Charles Ackers.
Corporal David R. Fenton.
Corporal Nicholas Bender.
Bugler Gotlieb F. Bauer.
Bugler Marcus Seinsoth.
Saddler Conrad Bader.

PRIVATES.

Henry Algier, William Allsmiller, Henry Doerr, Joseph Eckbert, John B. Hoertz, William Just, Frederick Ludwick, John Ludwick, Mason Parson, John Ruth, Xavier Schindler, Frank Stier, Albert Sonderselt, Andrew Small, Louis Upper, John Zolt, Joseph Borrell, August Baker, Frederick Bassa, Albert Halwax, James Lanson, Freeling Namick, Thomas Phillips, Thomas Stewart, Theodore Acken, Sebastian Fanner, Philip Ross, John Shultz, John Zimmer, Henry Lehman, Mathew Miller, David H. Taylor, George Weatherstein, Jacob Walter.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John M. Bacon.
Captain William J. Hunter.
First Lieutenant Squire S. Robards.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Franklin E. Robards.
First Sergeant George A. St. John.
Quartermaster Sergeant George Kipp.
Sergeant John Ford.
Sergeant William Stitzel.
Sergeant John K. Adams.
Corporal James Howard.
Corporal John Schur.
Corporal Thomas Couch.
Farrier George Chastain.
Farrier John Metz.
Saddler James S. Dikes.

PRIVATES.

Frederick Butcher, James Chapman, Francis M. Casteel, Henry Delany, Charles Gorman, Andy Gross, Daniel Heaver, Daniel Ham, Anthony Ham, Patrick Kennedy, Joseph Kipp, John Meyer, Henry Meyer, Johnson McConkey, Julian L. Moraldo, Lawrence Morgan, George W. Orr, Benjamin F. Sowards, Frank J. St. John, Cornelius Sullivan, Josiah Tron, Lewis W. Woodall, David Gorden, Nicholas Kirsch, William Sourl.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William J. Barnett.
 Captain John B. Lee.
 First Lieutenant William Foster.
 Second Lieutenant John P. Brown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Francis V. Stevens.
 First Sergeant William W. Chalfin.
 Sergeant Washington Reynolds.
 Sergeant Edward Welling.
 Sergeant William G. Auther.
 Sergeant Philip T. Chappell.
 Sergeant William Snellen.
 Sergeant William Smith.
 Sergeant James W. Looney.
 Corporal Hercules Roney.
 Corporal William Atcher.
 Corporal Edward Atcher.
 Corporal Jesse Brimer.
 Corporal James S. Goldsmith.
 Bugler Laurence Davison.
 Saddler Franklin Colling.
 Farrier John T. Yeager.

PRIVATES.

Philip Birman, William E. Bunnell, Levi Brentlinger, Samuel Foster, William Graham, Harrison Joyce, Andrew Lawrence, John Morger, William Metcalf, Christopher C. Martin, Jacob McIntosh, Alexander Oliver, John Rardon, Jerry Stewart, David Shoptaw, Michael Sago, Perry Snellen, William Todd, John Westfall, George Zetlmaier, Isaac Douglas, John James, John Reed, John C. Sherwood, William M. Edwards, William Foster, Robert Fleming, Peter Glassman, George Haddox, Philip Kressell, Grenup J. Westfall.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James O'Donnell.
 First Lieutenant Max Cohen.
 Second Lieutenant Henry G. Walter.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Ambrose Curry.
 Sergeant Henry Stoltz.
 Corporal John Adam D. Knapp.
 Corporal Henry Diersman.
 Corporal John Frank.
 Farrier Conrad Weber.
 Bugler Jacob Gross.
 Saddler Frank Eberhard.

PRIVATES.

John H. Ash, David Engel, Henry Foeth, Jacob Kuntz, Conrad Mueller, Adam Shneyder, Martin Senn, Christian Sanner, Henry Traut, John Wassmer, Frank Andy, Moses Birg, Peter Regenauer, John Shroab, John Sippel, Adam, Loosmann, Julius Huetlell, Henry Sebach.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Basil N. Hobbs.
 Captain Spencer Cooper.
 First Lieutenant Thomas P. Herriott.
 First Lieutenant William G. Milton.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Daniel L. Williams.
 Sergeant Thomas Merideth.
 Sergeant Martin V. Willhelm.
 Sergeant Charles H. Soule.
 Sergeant Elwood Reeves.
 Corporal Joseph W. Thomas.
 Corporal Bradley Sander.
 Farrier Ed. H. Cummigore.
 Bugler George W. Grimes.

PRIVATES.

Robert B. Beswick, John M. Buster, Mathew Boneur, Henry Casey, Hugh Grey, John Heffron, John C. Langly, James C. Parris, Thomas Sheehan, Bryan H. Tharp, John Womack, John Willhelm, John Cain, Henry Lewis, Peter Meridith, David O'Connell, Thomas G. York, Amos Arnold, Lewis Carroll, Mark Gaither.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George K. Speed.
 First Lieutenant William H. McKinney.
 First Lieutenant John N. Kirch.
 Second Lieutenant Rudolph Curtis.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Henry Fichteman.
 Sergeant George Rothchild.
 Sergeant Philip Guetig.
 Corporal Peter Andy.
 Wagoner Joseph Herzag.
 Bugler Jacob Graf.

PRIVATES.

Andrew Banks, John Byer, Peter Detroit, Bernard Eck, Adam Lang, Ignartz Reiter, William Schreiber, John Smith, George Auger, Henry Scherer, John Bimling, Henry Blume, Mathias Bellner, Frederick Erde, John Fritch, John Koll, Carl Sester.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John F. Weston.
 Captain Charles H. Soule.
 First Lieutenant Lewis Ryan.
 First Lieutenant Dennis McCarty.
 Second Lieutenant John Burke.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Laurence McGivern.
 Sergeant John Hagerty.
 Sergeant John Burke.
 Sergeant Felix Dupree.
 Corporal Daniel Mailiff.
 Corporal William Niesh.
 Corporal John Kennan.
 Corporal Albert Newton.
 Farrier Adam Kembal.

PRIVATES.

William Burke, Michael Callahan, John Cline, John Doney, John Dennin, Daniel Fisher, Patrick Gagerty, Edward Hogan, John Kane, Hugh Keyns, Joseph Milot, John McMakin, John Powers, Patrick Quinn, James Reese, Martin Shell, Patrick Tierney, Samuel Wray, Thomas Fechan, James O'Connors, William O'Herran, John Reily, John Wienman, John O'Neil, Thomas Barbour, Thomas Lavel.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Lewis.
 Captain Purnel H. Bishop.
 First Lieutenant David Wolff.
 First Lieutenant William Harper.
 Second Lieutenant Frederick G. Ulrich.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Timothy Kelly.
 Sergeant John Allen.
 Sergeant George White.
 Sergeant Thomas Lynn.
 Sergeant Alexander McCall.
 Sergeant James McDonald.
 Corporal Robert Good.

PRIVATES.

Robert Allin, Eden R. Boyles, Charles Cites, Michael Curry, Miles Cronin, Edward Donohoo, John Frederick, Andrew Farrell, Patrick Feagan, J. Holerin, Joseph Holt, Martin Lavel, Philip Molin, Emmiel Miller, David Macon, James Murry, George W. Neil, George W. Rieter, William Richie, Michael Rigney, Patrick Riley, Peter Riecke, Patrick Shay, John Sparks, David Shields, Daniel Stanford, Charles Sile, Charles Ulrich, Michael Wilett, William Watson, Jacob Young, W. H. Carson, Samuel Davidson, Patrick Heden, William Harris, Jacob Jetter, Henry Krieder, James Molby, Michael Shay, Randolph Walters, Patrick Welch, John Dunn, Peter McCormick, John Pigott, James Renolds, James Wilson, Thomas Ford, Edward D. Hines, Balzer Huglin, Richard H. Holway, John W. Jacobs, James Peven, Frederick Steven, Steven Wick, Henry Wagner.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant George Koch.
 First Lieutenant Purnel H. Bishop.
 First Lieutenant William W. Chaffin.
 Second Lieutenant J. W. Faust.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant John Blake.
 Sergeant Jacob Gerlock.
 Sergeant Jacob Stiner.

PRIVATES.

David Blake, Horace Donahue, John E. Gosnel, Peter Gerhart, Amos Gulie, John Geriting, Lewis Knuckles, John Longfield, Michael O'Marron, Morris Oxley, William A. Smith, Charles Steir, John Tharp, Jacob Dearsluck, Thomas J. Head, Ernot Krotrusky.

COMPANY L.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William E. Brown.
 First Lieutenant James Albertson.
 Second Lieutenant Robert A. Edwards.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James A. Henstes.
 Sergeant Robert A. Coffey.
 Sergeant John T. Adair.
 Sergeant John Hurt.
 Sergeant James S. Woods.
 Sergeant Harrison L. Howell.
 Sergeant Evander M. Davis.
 Sergeant William Odenn.

Sergeant Frank T. Self.
 Sergeant John B. Rodgerman.
 Corporal James Ammerman.
 Corporal Melvin P. Self.
 Corporal Elisha Anderson.
 Corporal Boxter S. Russell.
 Corporal John Thomas.
 Corporal Henry Shoemaker.
 Corporal Theodore Shenveldt.

PRIVATES.

James W. Adair, Andrew Briggs, James Baker, George W. Bullock, Francis M. Bullock, William Boggs, Hezekiah Binson, Benjamin Cupsey, Jackson Craig, Eppl M. Canup, William R. Coffey, James M. Coffey, James M. Cash, James M. Carls, David D. Duncan, John Duncan, David Draper, Joseph Gallener, William Harris, Burrill Harris, George J. Henlings, Robert G. Hodge, Nobly H. Harris, Nicholas Hoy, George Henson, James B. Hamlin, John W. Jones, Theodore Kehren, William Kallahar, George F. Louder, John Long, John P. Lyng, Thomas J. Langly, James S. Maohn, William McGuire, Squire Mardis, Christopher Phaender, Evander M. Paine, John W. Radcliffe, William Smith, Benjamin Stubberfield, Caleb Serber, Frank Trapp, Henry Uters, William Underwood, Burton W. Williams, George Yager, Francis M. Canup, John Byer, Lepposon A. Dye, Conrad Deitz, Edward Hays, Amos Landman, Michael McCann, Andrew J. Hammone, John H. Ralston, Washington M. Stewart, Rolla H. Vauter.

In alphabetical list of officers, but not in company rolls:

Captain Nelson B. Church.
 Second Lieutenant J. W. Faust.
 Assistant Surgeon David P. Middleton.

FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

The Fifth was organized at Camp Sandidge, Gallatin, Tennessee, under Colonel David R. Haggard, and mustered into the service March 31, 1862, by Major W. H. Sidell, United States mustering officer. It was raised in the southern portion of Kentucky, and was composed of those sturdy yeomanry who have always been distinguished for their patriotism and the love of justice and liberty. During the organization they labored under many disadvantages, owing to the frequent invasions of the enemy into the district where it was recruited. It was mustered into service with seven hundred and eighty-nine men, and was placed upon duty during the active campaigns of General Buell, and participated in all the early engagements in Tennessee, and by their soldierly conduct won the esteem of the commanding general. The regiment participated in the following battles and skirmishes in which losses are reported, viz: Burksville, Kentucky; Gallatin, Tennessee; Monroe's Cross Roads, North Carolina; Louisville, Georgia; Adairville, Georgia; Millen's Grove, Georgia; Sweeden's

Cove, Tennessee, and Sweetwater, Georgia. It was mustered out at Louisville, May 3, 1865. The veterans and recruits were ordered to be transferred to the Third Kentucky Veteran Cavalry.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Oliver L. Baldwin.
Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Scott.
Major James L. Wharton.
Surgeon Hugh Mulholland.
Surgeon William Forrester.
Commissary Patrick M. Conly.
Hospital Steward William A. Derrington.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant James V. Conrad.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

William T. Vagle, James W. Harman.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Edward Davis.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Bethel A. Buck.

PRIVATES.

John Ramin, James T. Buck, John J. Chilson, Philip Daily, William R. Tull.

COMPANY E.

Private John J. Burger.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

David Willan, William L. Avery, William Burk, John P. Bunch.

COMPANY H.

Private Henry W. Smith.

COMPANY I.

Private John Irvine.

COMPANY K.

Private James R. Himes.

COMPANY L.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Christopher C. Hare.
First Lieutenant Armos M. Griffen.
Second Lieutenant James R. Farmer.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Hiram Kinman.
Sergeant John Shotwell.
Sergeant John Young.
Sergeant Simon P. Atkinson.
Sergeant Frederick Swartz.
Sergeant Frederick Pheiffer.
Sergeant Nathan Morrow.
Sergeant Samuel T. Sills.
Corporal Thomas Bramel.
Corporal John Murphy.

Corporal Frederick Eisenminger.
Corporal John W. Ratliff.
Corporal Cornelius O'Neal.
Corporal Jesse Beene.
Corporal Rufus R. Foster.
Corporal William Bryant.
Corporal Thomas Swift.
Musician John Watson.
Farrier G. L. Emil Shercr.
Farrier John Borne.
Wagoner John Cascy.

PRIVATES.

James K. Bryant, William Bonum, Nathan Carlisle, Jonathan Chesser, William Chaddic, Thomas Caine, Robert Doyle, Silas Elgy, William B. Foster, Henry Felker, George Fisher, John G. Gray, John Gass, William J. Humble, Andy Hamlet, Philip Hurt, William Hastings, George W. Johnson, John Johnson, Philip Jordan, George W. Jackson, Jacob Kizer, John Landra, James Murphy, Henry Michael, Isaac Moore, James McKeig, William Merifield, George Niece, Frederick Nicely, Augustus Odcell, William Purzell, James Platt, Absalom Rose, Mike Sullivan, William Stross, Joseph Streetmatter, George W. Turner, Charles J. Travis, James T. Travis, John Troutman, W. H. H. Vails, Garrett Vores, James Welch.

On alphabetical list, but not on company roll:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Gill.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Samuel G. Gill.
Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Stocking.

SIXTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

The First battalion of the Sixth Kentucky cavalry was organized at Camp Irvine, Jefferson county, under Major Reuben Munday, and was mustered into the United States service December 23, 1861, by Major W. H. Sidell. This battalion comprised five companies, and was commanded by Major Munday until August, 1862, when companies F, G, H, I, K, L, and M were recruited and the consolidation effected. Previous to the consolidation the First battalion was assigned to General George W. Morgan's division, and did important service with that command in obtaining and occupying Cumberland Gap. Being the only organized cavalry in the division, the duties assigned it were arduous and of great importance. When the Gap was evacuated in 1862 by General Morgan, this battalion formed the advance or covered the rear, as occasion demanded, through Eastern Kentucky to the Ohio river, contending with the enemy every day. When the consolidation was effected, Colonel D. J. Hallisy was commissioned colonel, and the regiment assigned to the cavalry division of the Army of the Cumberland, and by its

efficiency and discipline and gallantry won distinction in every engagement. It is to be regretted that the officers of this command failed to furnish a full history of all its operations, as it is justly entitled to a reputation among the first for bravery, discipline, and dash in the Western army. The regiment was engaged in the following battles in which loss was sustained, viz: Tazewell, Tennessee; Cumberland Gap, Powell River, Tennessee; Perryville, Kentucky; Cowan's Station, Tennessee; Lipsey Swamp, Alabama, and the early battles fought by Generals Buell and Rosecrans in Tennessee.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon Charles B. Chapman.
Chaplain Milton C. Clark.
Regimental Quartermaster George Sambrook.
Adjutant William A. Stumpe.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Second Lieutenant Henry Tachna.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Second Lieutenant Daniel Cheatham.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant William Murphy.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Samuel W. Crandell.
Second Lieutenant James G. McAdams.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Jefferson Smith.
Sergeant William L. Crandell.
Sergeant Benjamin F. Mann.
Sergeant James Lander.
Sergeant Hiram Cure.
Sergeant Henry Johnson.
Sergeant William T. Druin.
Sergeant Joseph Rice.
Sergeant James T. Hall.
Sergeant David M. Williamson.
Corporal George W. Tucker.
Corporal Joel C. Lusk.
Corporal Thomas T. Cook.
Corporal David G. Buster.
Corporal Charles W. Poor.
Corporal John H. Meanelly.
Corporal James W. Houk.
Corporal John C. Hendrickson.
Corporal Charles R. Moary.
Corporal Williamson Spiers.
Corporal Isham Landers.
Wagoner Burwell Edrington.
Wagoner Chalen Underwood.
Wagoner Alfred Burrus.
Farrier William H. Johnson.

Farrier Nathan Warren.
Saddler William Cox.

PRIVATES.

Berry Cox, Nathan Cox, Washington M. Heron, Henry T. Huddleston, Charnier Johnson, John H. Knapp, John Mann, John A. Mann, Richard F. Nunn, Joel Noel, Abraham Rodes, John Shipp, Richard T. Woolridge, James E. Williamson, James W. McDaniel, John Adams, William J. Bright, Weldon Huddleston, Robert Herron, Pierce Keneda, John R. Lawrence, Jesse Morris, John F. Williams, Zachariah Williamson, Richard Williams, Johnson Watson, Alfred J. White, Jacob Cox, Michael Conner, Albert Feather, Henderson Garner, James L. Grinstead, Abraham Jones, Stephen Jones, James Parker, Joseph Slinker, John Tucker, Franklin Baldwin, Squire M. Cox, John Dabny, George Dabny, Elijah B. Herron, John Hanrahan, Joseph W. McDaniel, John T. Minor, Francis M. McDaniel, Thomas Shipp, William Wooley, Daniel B. Woolridge, James H. Williams, Samuel Brown, James Carlile, John Cox, Andy B. Cox, Benjamin Dabny, Charles Dawson, Henry H. Geddis, James Monroe.

COMPANY L.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Otto Ernst.
First Lieutenant Charles A. Archer.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Henry G. Kiink.
Sergeant John G. Tucker.
Sergeant John R. Fields.
Sergeant Louis Meier.
Sergeant Stephen S. Dooley.
Sergeant Stephen Kisse.
Sergeant Joseph Simms.
Sergeant Isham D. Scott.
Sergeant William Hill.
Sergeant William Wheat.
Corporal William B. Crump.
Corporal John M. Roe.
Corporal Jacob Logsdon.
Corporal Joshua B. McCobbins.
Corporal David A. Chapman.
Corporal William E. Bybee.
Corporal Frederick Reusse.
Corporal Robert A. Miller.
Corporal Preston B. Roe.
Corporal William T. Coomer.
Corporal William C. Fox.
Corporal Ezekiel Witty.
Farrier John S. McFarling.
Farrier John W. Woods.
Saddler Thomas McDonald.
Wagoner David Singleton.

PRIVATES.

John Beek, Charles Bender, William H. Burge, John Clopton, Benjamin P. Dawson, Christopher C. Freshie, Robert A. Gibson, William D. Graves, Charles Hohman, Barret T. Hart, Magnes Iestaedt, Jacob M. Long, Isaac A. Oliver, James C. Page, William H. Purkins, Berry Reed, Ezekiel Roe, George A. Roe, Lorenze Sobutzinger, Joseph R. Shipp, Francis Watt, Even Shaw, William Tolbert, William H. Collins, Gustavus Hurst, John D. Mosby, John Meninger, Alexander Talbert, William K. Withrow, John C. Hammonree, Chester Murphy, Anton Blattler, Frederick

Base, George C. Coomer, George W. Defevers, Pharaoh C. Everett, James Highland, John Johnson, James B. Loyall, Is'ham T. Withrow, James D. Ward, Henry C. Allen, Eli Babbitt, Thomas J. Brown, John M. Brown, Joseph N. Byram, John Burke, George Blell, Nelson Bacon, William H. Brown, James Coomer, John C. Duff, John Gibson, John M. Gibson, Bushrod B. Ritter, Isaac W. Roe, John T. Russell, Philip E. Hammontree, James E. Welsh, John T. Wheat, Henry M. Wheat, Richard H. Kessler.

COMPANY M.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Robert H. Brentlinger.
First Lieutenant George Williams.
Second Lieutenant George W. Richardsou.
Second Lieutenant John Fowler.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Jonathan McKelvey.
Sergeant Frank Gnau.
Sergeant John J. Huff.
Sergeant George M. Kepple.
Sergeant Charles A. Fishback.
Sergeant William T. Payne.
Sergeant William A. Taylor.
Sergeant John Cook.
Sergeant Pharaoh C. Everett.
Sergeant William R. Campbell.
Sergeant Martin A. Jeglie.
Corporal James Brown.
Corporal Owen McGee.
Corporal John Pickett.
Corporal Preston Noland.
Corporal Samuel E. Fox.
Corporal William Bettis.
Corporal Adolph Hines.
Corporal James W. Reed.
Corporal William A. Russell.
Wagoner Richard L. Dillingham.
Wagoner Lawrence McTaggart.
Farrier Michael Melvin.
Farrier Benjamin Few.
Farrier George Walden.
Bugler Samuel M. Woolsey.
Bugler Richard Baner.
Saddler Martin V. Shuman.
Saddler Henry A. Loyd.
Saddler Charles Simmersback.

PRIVATES.

William Allshite, Charles E. Abbey, Elim H. Button, Nathan Culp, Charles R. Crouch, Patrick Carstillo, Isaac W. Carpe, Daniel Huntsinger, George W. Hardin, Jacob Hentzleman, James W. Hendricks, Joseph K. Holloway, Smith Hitchcock, Jonathan James, Solomon Klut, William Lush, Peter Meng, William Maher, Daniel McCauley, Gabriel Randolph, Joseph Rhinehart, William Swall, Isaac Smith, Charles Sawney, Nelson Taylor, George Walker, Angels Easum, Richard Miller, John Meek, John S. Perkins, Albert Vicken, William R. Wilson, William C. Rogers, Charles Ackerman, Wesley Anderson, Jacob Buck, Edward Beck, William Derringer, Benjamin Bevin, James Farnham, Frank Findzell, Joseph M. Hester, John Hulsey, John Haag, Joseph Hogg, Willis W. Hale, George Jefferson, James Kessler, James Meeks, James J. Mordock, James Malone, David McCann, Aaron W. Pickett, Peter Reeves, George R. Ridgeway, Washington D. Slater, Wallace Sevunse, Burton R.

Tucker, John Elsworth, Jacob Garrett, Lewis Hartman, Edward Hall, Thomas Knapp, John Spereful, Andrew J. Stuart, Samuel Turner, John A. Seidman, James Downey, Mathew Landsay, Peter McBride, William B. Schardine.

SIXTH KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY.

The Sixth Kentucky cavalry veteranized in January, 1864, at Rossville, Georgia, and returned to Kentucky on the furlough of thirty days allowed by the War department, at the expiration of which it returned to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was assigned to the Third brigade, First division, commanded by General L. D. Watkins. From Chattanooga it marched to Wauhatchie, Tennessee, and remained near two months, and then marched to Lafayette, Georgia; thence to Calhoun, Georgia, and Resaca. From Resaca marched with the advance of General Sherman, by way of Dalton and Snake Creek Gap, to Gadsden, Alabama, where the horses giving out, the regiment returned to Louisville, Kentucky, to be remounted. From Louisville, after being remounted and equipped, it was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and participated in the pursuit of General Lyon through Kentucky; after which it marched to Waterloo, Alabama, at which point, the cavalry being reorganized, this regiment was assigned to General Croxton's First division of General Wilson's corps, and marched to Chickasaw, Alabama; from there marched with General Wilson through Alabama. Leaving the main command at Montealvo, the Sixth proceeded to Tuscaloosa, where it met the enemy in force, and was engaged in a severe battle. From Tuscaloosa it marched by way of Newman to Macon, Georgia, rejoining the main command of General Wilson. From Macon it marched to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out on the 6th day of September, 1865, having participated in the following battles, viz: Lafayette, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Georgia; King's Hill, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; Summerville, Georgia, and Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

In alphabetical list, but not on rolls:

Regimental Commissary Joseph Hogg.

SEVENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Charles L. Schweizer ("declined accepting").

EIGHTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Benjamin H. Bristow.

PRIVATE.

William W. Loy.

NINTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

The following statement of the condition, strength, and operations of the Ninth Kentucky Volunteer cavalry, since its organization, to the 11th of September, 1863, is taken from the regimental records, and from other authentic sources.

This regiment was organized at Eminence, under Colonel Richard T. Jacob, and mustered into service on the 22d day of August, 1862, by Major L. Sitgraves. After it was mustered-in it marched to Crab Orchard, Kentucky, two companies being detached as a body-guard to General Nelson. These two companies participated in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and after that the regiment marched from Lexington to Louisville, covering the retreat of the Federal forces before Kirby Smith. After two weeks' stay at Louisville the regiment marched in advance of Buell's army toward Perryville. At Taylorsville Colonel Jacob was ordered to take one-half of the regiment and march to Shelbyville, with instructions to report to General Sill; Lieutenant-colonel Boyle, with the remainder of the regiment, still remained with General Buell's army and participated in the battle of Perryville. The portion of the regiment under command of Colonel Jacob was assigned to General Kirk's brigade, and marched from Shelbyville to Frankfort. At Clay village the regiment came up with Scott's rebel brigade, and after a severe engagement defeated them, with the loss of a few killed and many prisoners. On the following Monday this portion of the regiment, in advance of General Sill's division, drove Scott's cavalry out of Frankfort and took possession of the city, and were skirmishing with the enemy all the following day.

From Frankfort it marched towards Harrodsburg, and met the enemy in force at Lawrenceburg, where, in a desperate hand-to-hand fight, the enemy was forced from the field. In this engagement Colonel Jacob was severely wounded, and was compelled to relinquish his command to Captain Harney. Four days after this fight the regiment was again united, and, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle, engaged in the pursuit of Bragg, and after his retreat beyond the Kentucky line the regiment was stationed on

the Tennessee border to protect the State against the frequent incursion of the rebels, and was daily engaged with the enemy, capturing many prisoners. Colonel Jacob rejoined the regiment in December, 1862, and they remained on the border until July, 1863, when they were in the pursuit of Morgan through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, and participated in the fights at Buffington Island and St. George's Creek, Ohio, where Major Rue, with a portion of the Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry captured Morgan the 26th day of July, 1863. The regiment then returned to Eminence, Kentucky. It participated in the following battles and skirmishes, viz: Richmond, Clayville, Frankfort, Lawrenceburg, Perryville, Harrodsburg, Horse Shoe Bend, Marrowbone, Kentucky, Buffington Island, and St. George's Creek, Ohio. It was mustered-out at Eminence, Kentucky, September 11, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Boyle.
Adjutant Frank H. Pope.
Regimental Quartermaster Charles A. Clarke.
Regimental Quartermaster W. Rector Gist.
Regimental Commissary Edwin J. Clark.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Thomas P. Shanks.
First Lieutenant Frank H. Pope.
Second Lieutenant Alfred C. Morris.

COMPANY C.

Second Lieutenant Edward S. Stewart.
Second Lieutenant John C. Jackson.
Brevet Second Lieutenant C. Harrison Somerville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Phineas H. Barrett.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Michael Minton.
Commissary-Sergeant Thomas Case.
Sergeant Henry E. Darling.
Sergeant George Harbeson.
Sergeant Jehiel H. Hart.
Sergeant Thomas E. Duncan.
Sergeant James A. Harbeson.
Corporal Justin M. Nicholson.
Corporal Foster O'Neill.
Corporal Cyrus Thompson.
Corporal Lee Withrow.
Corporal John M. Bean.
Corporal James Carrico.
Corporal Joseph A. Walter.
Corporal James McCarthy.
Farrier George G. Shafer.
Farrier Isaac Graham.
Wagoner John G. Wenderheld.
Saddler John W. Bradburn.

PRIVATES.

James Adams, James W. Armstrong, William B. Arterbrun, Brown Anderson, Eli Bohannon, Robert E. Bradburn, Daniel Bolin, Harvey N. Cutshaw, William Cutshaw, Andrew Carrico, Hiram Elkins, James F. Eppihimer, Martin V. Gore, John W. Gresham, James Gaylor, John R. Green, Richard E. Green, Barney Hamilton, George W. Ham, Eli Hilton, John Humphries, William Hildebrand, Marshall Jameson, John Jones, Benjamin G. Kendall.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain John D. Gore.

PRIVATES.

Henry Crutchett, Henry H. Childers, Anderson Doss, Coon Hilt, Samuel Hutchison, James Hibbert, Christian Herzeick, John Johnson, Christian Kremig, James Lynnett, Richard T. Laurence, Daniel Livingston, Stanton Mitchell, Edward Phillips, Jame C. Pierce, George W. Shepler, Christian Schmitt, John Starr, James Williams, John Welles.

TENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Joshua Tevis.

Quartermaster George G. Fetter.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred T. Bennett.

ELEVENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

This regiment was recruited in the fall of 1862. Captain Milton Graham opened a camp at Harrodsburg, and companies A, C, D, and F were recruited from the counties of Mercer, Washington, and Madison, and reported at rendezvous about the 11th of July. On the 22d of July his camp was removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, in consequence of the invasion of the State and the difficulties attending the mustering, arming, and equipping recruits at the former place. On arriving at Frankfort the recruits were ordered to report to Major A. W. Holeman, and during their stay company B was recruited, and from Frankfort marched to Louisville, Kentucky, and encamped at the fair grounds, and were engaged in drilling, recruiting, and picket duty until the 22d of September. While at the fair grounds companies E, G, H, and I were recruited, and the whole command was mustered into the United States service on the 22d day of September, by Captain V. N. Smith. The regiment remained in Louisville during the invasion of Bragg, and, after the reorganization of Buell's army, was assigned to Dumont's division, and marched to Frankfort, where it remained for several weeks scouting. At this point Lieutenant-colonel W. E. Riley was commissioned and assumed command of the regiment, and marched to Bowling Green, and thence to Scottsville,

Kentucky, and Gallatin, Tennessee. At Gallatin the regiment remained several weeks on garrison duty.

On the 25th of December, 1862, reported to General Reynolds and received orders to march to Glasgow, where it remained several weeks, and then returned to Gallatin. From Gallatin the regiment returned to Kentucky, and was constantly engaged in scouting until July, 1863, when it was in the pursuit of Morgan in his raid through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, and was present at the capture of the whole force at Buffington Island, Ohio. Colonel Riley having resigned, Major Graham assumed command of the regiment. From Cincinnati the regiment marched to Nicholasville, and engaged in the pursuit of Scott's rebel cavalry to Somerset, and from there marched with General Burnside upon his East Tennessee campaign, and was in all the engagements incident to that campaign. The regiment was engaged actively with the enemy for several months in the fall of 1865, and sustained heavy losses in killed and prisoners. In an engagement on the 28th of January, 1864, near Sevierville, Tennessee, Major Graham was severely wounded, and Captain Slater assumed command of the regiment, and returned to Knoxville. On the 4th of February the regiment received orders to rendezvous at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. At this point the Third Battalion, which was recruited in the fall of 1863, under command of Major W. O. Boyle, joined the regiment. The regiment, having been remounted and equipped, reported to General Stoneman, and marched for Nashville, Tennessee, and thence to Chattanooga and Atlanta, participating in all the engagements of that campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander having resigned in August, 1864, Major Graham was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and the regiment, having again returned to Kentucky, was engaged in scouting, and succeeded in capturing about one hundred prisoners of Jesse's command near New Liberty, and from there was ordered to Lexington, to prepare for General Burbridge's raid on Virginia.

At Lexington Colonel Holeman resigned, Lieutenant-colonel Graham was commissioned colonel, and Major Boyle Lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was in the first engagement at Saltville, Virginia, and acquitted itself with great

credit. After this raid the regiment returned to Lexington, and, after two or three weeks' rest, was ordered to join General Stoneman in his campaign through East Tennessee and Western Virginia. On this campaign, which was in December, 1864, the regiment suffered terribly, having many officers and men frost-bitten and rendered unfit for service.

The regiment, after the battle at Saltville, returned to Lexington, and was again ordered to join General Stoneman in his campaign through Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina to Atlanta, Georgia, where it was at the time of the surrender of the Confederate army. From there it returned to Louisville, and was mustered out on the 14th of July, 1865, the recruits and veterans being transferred to the Twelfth Kentucky cavalry.

It was engaged in the following-named battles in which loss was sustained, viz: Cassville, Georgia; Dandridge, Tennessee; Dalton, Georgia; Macon, Georgia; Marion, Virginia; Marysville, Tennessee; Philadelphia, Tennessee; Knoxville, Tennessee, and Hillsboro, Georgia.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Alexander W. Holeman.
Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald J. Alexander.
Major William O. Boyle.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Edwards.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Frederick Slater.
Captain Edward H. Green.
First Lieutenant Robert Q. Terrill.
Second Lieutenant John H. Stone [on alphabetical list, but not on rolls].

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James M. Steele.
First Sergeant Lewis Bienkamp.
Quartermaster-Sergeant John Anderson.
Commissary Sergeant Washington Stark.
Commissary Sergeant Caswell Huffman.
Sergeant Lawrence Han.
Sergeant William H. Connell.
Sergeant Dunn R. Stage.
Sergeant Solomon Huffman.
Sergeant James W. Armstrong.
Sergeant James H. Bailey.
Sergeant Isaac N. Thompson.
Sergeant Bartlett Veglet.
Corporal William H. Hensley.
Corporal Surge J. Walker.
Corporal Samuel H. Webber.
Corporal Hugh McHugh.

Corporal William Schwagmier.
Corporal David Writer.
Corporal Christian Seidel.
Corporal Thomas Lamkin.
Corporal Andrew M. Swift.
Corporal Leander Ruble.
Saddler Christopher Ryner.
Farrier Edward Chesworth.
Bugler Henry D. Mallory.

PRIVATES.

Thomas J. Bailey, William Carbaugh; John Cooper, Thomas Carmichael, Robert Dickey, Andrew J. Dalson, John Fitzpatrick, Rudolph Fisher, Elias C. Graves, Aaron B. Henry, Henry Lincomp, John Love, Josiah C. Powell, Daniel Stewart, Levi P. Trester, George Trester, Frederick Thalke, John Tracey, Henry Ullman, Watstein Writer, Robert J. Bennett, Robert T. Day, George N. A. Gathan, John M. Griffin, Michael Mundry, Henry McDonald, Frederick Steinback, Jarah Teaney, James Vahe, John Whiteford, William McMurray, David Powell, William Peck, George White, Jacob Bailey, James Carlin, William Caldwell, Henry Clemm, Henry Dulveber, Robert H. Griffin, Hugh Grieley, Henry Harker, Martin H. Henderson, Thomas Hensley, Franklin Johnson, James Kennedy, Malaka Lafttas, Nathan Manning, David Milbourn, Frederick Nutmier, Frederick Natte, John Quade, Joel Roberts, William F. Smith, William Teaney, Frank Tourville, John C. West, Henry Winter.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Joseph Lawson.
First Lieutenant Allen Purdy.
First Lieutenant Joseph M. Willerman.
Brevet Second Lieutenant John H. Skinner.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Quartermaster Sergeant Tennis W. Wade.
Commissary Sergeant August Wadrecht.
First Sergeant Earnest C. Laurence.
Sergeant Joseph S. Boggs.
Sergeant Robert Taliaferro.
Sergeant Joseph Hannan.
Sergeant Amen H. Motley.
Sergeant George R. Evans.
Sergeant Charles Mortier.
Sergeant William E. Thomas.
Corporal John Morgan.
Corporal William Florah.
Corporal Hugh Ross.
Corporal Patrick Mooney.
Corporal Joel W. Rice.
Farrier George Crocket.
Saddler James R. Jleff.
Bugler Thomas H. Lawson.

PRIVATES.

John Ames, Thomas E. Livezey, Alexander Mulberry, Oran Nutting, Lewis Phelps, Joseph Smith, John Waldro, Edward L. Bradley, Bennett Corte, Joseph Downard, David L. Edward, Sr., George Hacksteadt, Adam Kiger, William J. Laffing, Cornelius McKinney, Jesse Angleton, George W. Codrill, Henry Cotman, William Duffy, Joseph Edwards, John Edwards, William Fuller, Thomas Fuller, George S. Gilmore, Samuel Hollensworth, Henry C. Hill, Stephen Hurt, Alexander James, James W. Lunsford, William J.

Laffing, William McLaughlin, Edward McCann, Shower Nelson, William Phelps, Joseph C. Parris, Conrad Parr, Charles J. Stalker, George W. Scaggs, William F. Spades, James Weatherton, Robert Watterman, Alexander Wallace, John Baker, Oliver Gibson, George Hudson, James Hicks, George F. Jennings, John Lewis, Charles McCarey, John Scaggs, John Tyrus.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George H. Wheeler.
First Lieutenant Daniel E. W. Smith.
Second Lieutenant George W. Taylor.
Second Lieutenant B. H. Niemeyer.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Aylett R. Smith.
Sergeant James W. Staples.
Sergeant Albert T. Smith.
Sergeant James Heflin.
Sergeant William A. Bryant.
Sergeant Sanford R. Bryant.
Sergeant William V. Hare.
Sergeant Aylett R. Owens.
Corporal Charles L. Harding.
Corporal John Willis.
Corporal Parkison Bradford.
Corporal Benjamin F. Estep.
Corporal James Smith.
Corporal Albert S. Taylor.
Bugler Alexander Hay.
Saddler Richard Glover.
Farrier John Henry.
Farrier Robert C. Wilson.
Wagoner Daniel H. Wilson.

PRIVATEs.

William J. Allen, Nettie J. Brumfield, John W. Brumfield, Frederick J. Bryant, George Holeman, James W. Mansfield, Patrick Nolin, Joseph J. Ross, George A. Reeves, Andrew J. Webb, William Brown, Frank Clark, George Housefield, George W. Knizley, W. M. Morris, Robert H. Mullen, Noble Mitchell, Frank Mulholan, Patrick Rynes, Robert T. Smith, George Armstrong, Jesse P. Brumfield, Archibald W. Burriss, Vincent T. Biggerstaff, Robert Baldwin, John H. Bode, William H. Brown, Almon C. Clark, Peter Conner, David L. Dennis, Charles Dawson, Joseph S. Dodd, Richard W. Dale, Abilom Elkins, Michael Gleason, George Glove, Richard P. Holeman, William E. Howard, Jesse Hail, Francis H. Holiday, William H. Heflin, Charles C. Hewitt, Harrison Hayden, John Joice, James A. Kirk, William D. Kidd, James Long, Simeon B. Leech, Marcus M. Lawrence, Henry Miller, John R. Mitchell, David McConol, John H. Maines, James Noulton, Joseph Power, George W. Rudy, Erasmus Rodman, Rodger Rynes, Thomas J. Smith, Joseph Stiltz, William Smithers, William C. Spencer, James Sturgeon, John W. Sell, George W. Taylor, Ransom S. Wilshire, George W. Whitehurs, Alford M. Weston, George Weitzel, William S. Burd, Elijah Burnett, John Bingham, John Baldwin, John Chapman, Henry Courcer, Wesley O. Carter, Harby Davison, Patrick Fagen, William J. Gill, Thomas G. Lawrence, Christopher C. Moles, Tyre S. Reeves, James A. Self, John J. Sweezer, Ernest Slade, Thomas Shaley, John Wilshire.

In alphabetical list, but not on rolls:

First Lieutenant P. W. Hall.

Second Lieutenant Louis Bergman (transferred to company C, Twelfth Kentucky cavalry).

Captain Robert Karnes (captain company C, also of D, Twelfth Kentucky cavalry).

Major William Mangan (captain Company K, Twelfth Kentucky cavalry).

Captain A. C. Morris.

Captain Thomas B. Strong.

Second Lieutenant Rufus Somerly.

Captain Charles L. Unthank.

TWELFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

FIELD AND LINE.

Major William R. Kinney.

Second Lieutenant John H. Stone.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Thomas J. Cherry.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant William K. Wallace.

BATTERY A, FIRST KENTUCKY ARTILLERY.

This battery was organized in the month of July, 1861, at Camp Joe Holt, Indiana, by Captain David C. Stone, and was mustered into the United States service on the 27th day of September, 1861, at Camp Muldrough Hill, by Major W. H. Sidell. This battery accompanied General Rousseau from Louisville to Muldrough's Hill early in the fall of 1861, and constituted a part of that gallant band who interposed between Buckner and Louisville. It was assigned to the Department of the Cumberland, and was distinguished for gallantry, discipline, and soldierly bearing, and in the early engagements in Tennessee won the praise of the Department commander. It veteranized at Nashville, Tennessee, in February, 1864. After the defeat of the Confederate forces under General Hood, in December, 1864, the battery was ordered to Texas, where it remained until October, 1865, when, being ordered to Louisville, it was mustered out November 15, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David C. Stone.

First Lieutenant John H. Mellen.

First Lieutenant Robert A. Moffet.

First Lieutenant William H. Sinclare.

First Lieutenant John H. Landweher.

Second Lieutenant George W. Clark.

Second Lieutenant William K. Irwin.

Second Lieutenant Frederick R. Sanger.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John M. Beard.

First Sergeant Upton B. Reaugh.

Quartermaster Sergeant Richard Catter,

Quartermaster Sergeant Albert St. Clair.
 Quartermaster Sergeant Charles McCarty.
 Quartermaster Sergeant John Mendell.
 Quartermaster Sergeant Covington O. West.
 Sergeant John W. Hall.
 Sergeant Deroy Grue.
 Sergeant Francis Grune.
 Sergeant John H. Leach.
 Sergeant Joseph H. Browning.
 Sergeant Martin Guiler.
 Sergeant Jacob Kennett.
 Corporal James Humphreys.
 Corporal Sebastian Amling.
 Corporal Boler Raney.
 Corporal William Harvey.
 Corporal Eli Loy.
 Corporal Charles Rogers.
 Corporal John Rice.
 Corporal Henry B. Noel.
 Corporal William M. Gray.
 Corporal Charles A. Collins.
 Corporal Richard Junice.
 Corporal Charles H. Scott.
 Corporal Henry F. W. Vaskuhl.
 Corporal Leander B. Lawrence.
 Corporal William Lewis.
 Bugler Samuel A. Auld.
 Artificer John E. Hall.
 Artificer Andrew Thompson.

PRIVATES.

William Allen, William Ball, John D. Barnes, Thomas Barnes, David Burdine, Isaac Bell, William Brister, Frederick Buckholt, Green Breden, Andrew Crohan, George W. Carroll, James M. Curry, Philip Catron, William H. Dooly, John Deboudt, Paul L. Denning, John Ebbs, Joseph A. Evans, John J. Estes, Joseph Endurlin, Francis M. Fox, Sebastian Grunisen, Lewis Green, Bernard Garry, Cornelius S. Hislop, Lawrence E. Hands, Stephen A. Harper, Lafayette Hurt, Thomas Hampton, Henry H. Haggard, Jacob F. Hoover, Frederick Hiltser, Columbus Hays, Michael Isler, William H. Jones, Henry G. Jiles, William Jones, John Johnes, Levi King, John Kneasa, Otto Kleins-Schmit, John S. Light, Samuel L. Long, Ernest Lambert, Jesse D. Little, David Lanigan, Theodore Morrison, John Miller, Nathan J. Moore, John T. Murray, William Masters, Antoine Muler, William H. Meece, James McCabe, Charles J. Mathews, William Martin, Reuben Payne, Elias Pea, Daniel S. Purdy, Martin Ranch, Warner Richards, John Roberts, John C. M. Redman, Eustachius Reis, John Richardson, Daniel C. Scully, Robert Stewart, James H. Street, Greenup Sparks, Thomas B. Seville, Charles Stephens, John C. Smith, Peter Slaughter, Charles Smith, Francis M. Smith, Levi M. Taylor, Samuel M. Thompson, Hugh L. Thompson, Asberry H. Thompson, Patrick Ward, William J. Wren, Benjamin F. Withers, George W. White, Reuben Wooddon, George Woods, William F. Wallace, John W. Warner, Thomas Adkins, George Bancroft, John Beatty, William Bingham, Frank Bainlee, Joseph Briswalder, Josiah H. Bagby, John M. Burton, Christian Bothman, Peter Boohn, William Boohn, Joseph Backman, Daniel Coackly, Edward M. Clark, Patrick Curran, William H. Chaddock, Pearson Crouch, Cyrenius Childers, David Collins, John Dorington, George Daugherty, William Driscoll, William Dye, Thomas Dick, William Everett, Robert Elnore, George Fells, Patrick Faha, John R. Ford, Philip Flood, Daniel C. Friels, Jefferson L.

Fields, Richard Ghiles, Henry H. Gwin, Thomas Harper, Daniel Hild, Moses K. Hancock, Charles Hite, Henry Hayse, Benjamin Holt, John W. Johnson, Lord W. Joyce, Herman Kellehals, William J. Kerr, Jeremiah Lochery, James Lindsey, Flotus V. Logan, George W. McQuigg, John McKenzie, John Moylan, Perry Moore, Patrick McCall, William Matthews, William Manning, Lloyd Morrison, Waller W. Miller, William Mullins, George W. McDonald, John Martin, James B. Nenely, Marcus D. L. Osburn, Charles R. Oliver, Henry T. Powell, James L. Parrish, John McKinney, William Quinne, William S. Roberts, Maurice E. Reece, Francis B. Reece, Anthony Razor, William R. Razor, John Hubee, Benedict Stubla, Patrick Shaaha, Richard A. Spurree, Thomas Smith, Allen M. Smith, James M. Smith, Howell M. Smith, William C. Smith, George H. Smith, Joseph Sewell, Hillery Sells, William Story, Andrew Sells, William Sterling, George Sparrow, Jesse Seward, Richard Thomas, James Vertrees, Pleasant Walker, Jeremiah Walker, Nathaniel Walker, John A. Wallace, Alfred W. Wright, Moses H. Wilson, William H. Wren, John S. Williams, Alonzo C. Yates, James H. Wallace, Warren Benge, John Coffman, David Dally, David Ford, Samuel Kephart, James Marshall, Frank Miller, William Malcolm, John Norton, Eugene K. Raymon, John Spires, Samuel Schuff, Leroy Whitus, William S. Wilhite, William B. Yates, William Cummins, Thomas Cummins, John Durbin, Charles Faller, Frederick Goff, Joseph Jackson, Andrew Landwehr, David W. Murray, Joseph Ottman, John W. Reynolds, David Reckter, William Stewart, Nicholas Stonefelt, John W. Sparks, William McK. Thompson, Walton A. Tillett, Edwin Dandon, John W. Gans, Daniel W. Burton, John Cochran.

BATTERY C, FIRST KENTUCKY ARTILLERY.

Battery C was organized at Louisville in September, 1863, by Captain John W. Neville, and was mustered into the United States service, for one year, on the 10th day of September, 1863, by Captain W. B. Royall, United States mustering officer. Being raised for the one-year service, this battery was assigned to the Department of Kentucky, performed much valuable service, and participated in many skirmishes and engagements; and, as there were but few batteries in the department, the marches performed were long and arduous. It re-enlisted for three years at Lebanon, Kentucky, in February, 1864, and was ordered to Arkansas, where it participated in several engagements. It returned to Louisville, where it was mustered out July 26, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Neville.
 First Lieutenant Hugh S. Rawle.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Quartermaster Sergeant Thomas S. Russell.
 Sergeant George F. Brown.
 Sergeant Edwin W. Gould.
 Sergeant Spencer H. Segroves.
 Sergeant Lowdy Howard.
 Sergeant William B. Bryson.

Sergeant James E. Hensley.
 Corporal John Wilson.
 Corporal James E. Dolton.
 Corporal William H. Travis.
 Corporal Jerome Newton.
 Corporal John M. Pearman.
 Corporal Charles Troll.
 Corporal John A. Irvin.
 Corporal Jesse Morris.
 Corporal Finis E. Winders.
 Corporal Josephus Bellows.
 Corporal Moses Matthews.
 Corporal Thomas J. Simmons.
 Artificer Henry C. Simpson.
 Artificer John C. Mann.
 Blacksmith John W. Gorry.
 Wagoner James Duke.
 Cook James Dorrity.

PRIVATES.

Charles Bradas, Albert Brown, Thomas Blair, James M. Beech, James Clarke, James R. Clarke, James B. Chambers, Martin S. Davis, Johnson Defriend, William Goodrich, Larkin L. Hensley, Daniel D. Howard, Franklin Harrod, William H. Hewlett, William Jones, Paul Landem, Patrick Moore, Thomas Morgan, William Miller, Daniel Puce, Michaelberry Stephens, John W. Smith, John A. Stowers, John Travis. David E. Tatnm, Joseph L. Tombison, Samuel M. Wittton, Charles Wilson, George W. Allen, William G. Alfrey, John W. Black, Riley A. Barker, John Bickell, William Brasselle, William P. Brasher, Harrison Bernett, George W. Brown, Samuel Cooper, Thomas J. Cate, Sterling M. Chambers, John Cox, Hiram Dulaney, Henry P. Edwards, Thomas Galloway, Jesse A. Ghornly, William P. Garr, Daniel T. Henderson, George T. Hern, William Hart, Samuel Hardy, John C. Hughes, George W. Hughes, Caleb Ingram, Nicholas Losser, Johnson Letbetter, Richard N. Lyons, Henry N. Lanes, Jeremiah Louch, Joseph Loving, Joseph McMillan, John Moore, John S. McDonald, Samuel McGee, John Nouse, Thomas O'Brien, Henry Pruett, Joel S. Poore, Robert Pullam, John Pullam, Richard P. Redding, Edward Riley, John Henry Richie, John Summers, Moses A. Sweatton, John Spillman, James Spain, Charles Sheffield, James L. Taylor, John A. Unkelback, John Varalle, Charles W. Wood, William P. Garr, Riley A. Barker, Henry P. Edwards, John C. Hughes, William Hart, Samuel Hardy, Franklin Adams, John H. Benningfield, Sterling M. Chambers, Henry N. Laws, Robert Pullam, Joseph H. Leaptrou, Wash E. Mayor.

ROLL OF VETERAN BATTERY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Hugh S. Rawls.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James E. Hensley.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Troll.
 Sergeant Thomas J. Wright.
 Sergeant Spencer H. Segrovos.
 Sergeant William B. Bryson.
 Sergeant Lowdy Howard.
 Corporal John N. Pearman.
 Corporal Thomas J. Simmons.
 Corporal Jesse C. Morris.
 Corporal Finis E. Winden.
 Corporal Moses Matthews.
 Corporal Thomas O'Brien.
 Corporal Jeremiah Louch.

Corporal John W. Black.
 Artificer Henry C. Simpson.
 Artificer John C. Mann.
 Artificer Caswell H. Barnhill.
 Wagoner Johnson Letbetter.
 Cook James Dorrity.

PRIVATES.

William Alfrey, George W. Allen, John Bickell, William P. Brasher, Harrison Barrett, George W. Brown, James Burton, Hiram Brassalle, Samuel Cooper, Thomas J. Cate, John Cox, William H. Coon, James Duke, Robert Edwards, Robert W. Field, Thomas Galloway, Jesse A. Ghormley, Edwin W. Gonld, Daniel T. Henderson, George T. Hern, John A. Irvin, Caleb Ingram, Nicholas Losson, Richard N. Lyons, Joseph McMillan, John Moore, John S. McDonald, Samuel McGee, John Nouse, Jerome Newton, Henry Pruitt, Joel L. Poore, Edward Riley, John Riche, Thomas S. Russell, Richard, P. Redding, John Summers, Moses A. Sweatton, John Spillman, James Spain, Charles Sheffield, James L. Taylor, John A. Unkelback, John Varalle, Charles W. Wood, William P. Garr, Riley A. Barker, Henry P. Edwards, John C. Hughes, William Hart, Samuel Hardy, Franklin Adams, John H. Benningfield, Sterling M. Chambers, Henry N. Laws, Robert Pullam, Joseph H. Leaptrou, Wash E. Mayor.

BATTERY E.

This battery was organized at Louisville, Kentucky, in September, in 1863, under Captain John J. Hawes, and was mustered into the United States service, for one year, at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, on the 6th day of October, 1863, by Captain R. B. Hull, United States Mustering Officer. It performed garrison duty at Camp Nelson and Camp Burnside for several months; and, in February, 1864, re-enlisted for three years. It was at Lexington, Kentucky, in June, 1864, when the city was attacked by John Morgan's forces, and by a few well-directed shots succeeded in driving them from the city. It remained at Lexington, Kentucky, until November, 1864, when it received orders to march to East Tennessee, and join General Stoneman in his expedition against Saltville, Virginia. This Battery participated in the battle of Marion, Virginia, on the 18th of December, 1864, and on the 21st of December, in the capture of Saltville. After the capture of Saltville, all the guns of the Battery were destroyed and the men mounted and returned to Lexington, Kentucky, by way of Pound Gap and Mount Sterling. This expedition was one of great severity, many of the men being badly frost-bitten, but enduring the cold and fatigues with marked courage and patience. From Lexington it marched to Camp Nelson, where it remained until ordered to Louisville for muster-out, August 1, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Quartermaster Sergeant Frank King.
 First Sergeant Thomas Murray.
 Sergeant Robert Lay.
 Sergeant Adison L. Norris.
 Sergeant Blanton Frazier.
 Sergeant Charles W. Toulmin.
 Corporal Henry Schwink.
 Corporal Milton S. Morgan.
 Corporal Robert S. Harrison.
 Corporal David E. Crist.
 Corporal Pleasant M. Gwin.
 Corporal Pascal Ragal.
 Corporal George P. Bolin.
 Corporal John Tompkins.
 Corporal Thomas Wallace.
 Bugler Edgar Wagner.
 Bugler William Sawyer.
 Artificer Malcom McCoig.
 Artificer Ferdinand Holthouse.
 Artificer John Feeway.
 Wagoner John O. Smith.

PRIVATES.

Newton Anderson, Michael Bradon, John S. Brooks, James T. Brock, William M. Baker, Peter F. Baker, Jesse Baker, Hiram W. Butcher, Samuel M. Butcher, George Brewer, Andrew Cordell, Hiram Carlor, Elijah Clark, John B. Correll, John Cornuth, Clinton Coombs, Alexander Coombs, George Clouse, Lafayette Douglass, William Deavin, John R. Elder, William H. Franklin, Lafayette Gibson, Larkin Gibson, William C. Gibson, Daniel Heapley, Edward Hyde, James Hood, Augustus Herring, James Hall, Runinions S. Jones, William M. Jones, Samuel T. James, George Kirkland, Robert L. Kilpatrick, Jeremiah Landres, George McIvan, James McAllen, David McKusir, Granvill A. McCoy, Henry Messer, John Manyum, Henry C. Musgrove, Edward Miller, James B. Nelson, William Patton, James W. Reynolds, Frank Rehberger, James M. Russell, Farris Roberts, Michael Sullivan, Benjamin Swadener, Jeremiah Spencer, Isaac P. Smith, John M. Stewart, Elijah W. Shay, Edmund Tyler, Drury Talbot, Richard Thomas, William C. Vanover, George W. Williamson, Thomas Withers, Jasper Yarbrough, James Anderson, Thomas Anderson, Jesse L. Baker, David Baker, Charles A. Carpenter, Thomas Doctlan, Gabriel Daugherty, Robert E. Depew, Otho T. Davis, John Feeway, John W. Graves, Alfred A. Gambrel, Thomas Hayes, William A. Hunt, Robert Hamner, James Howell, James W. Jones, Robert Johnson, John F. Knoble, Eli N. Langley, Wilson M. May, Jacob Myers, William Morgan, Pleasant Morgan, Charles McGuire, Robert Nutt, John Ruprecht, Patrick Short, John Vaughan, James Woods, William Wallace, Robert C. Burritt, Daniel Clark, Thomas Garrett, Jeremiah Herbert, John Toohy, George Barrix, Samuel P. Deppen, George Frazer, Otto Gire, James Munroe, Joshua Vaughan, John R. Walker, William A. Whitney.

On alphabetical list, but not on roll:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Second Lieutenant William Lanigon.

FIRST INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

On alphabetical list, but battery never organized:

Captain Daniel W. Glassie.

BATTERY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Garrett.

LOUISVILLE OFFICERS IN INDIANA REGIMENTS.

Jeffrey Rogers, second lieutenant, Twenty-first infantry.
 Andrew Carle, second lieutenant, company A, Twenty-third infantry.

John F. Leonard, first and second lieutenant, company A, and captain, company D, Fiftieth infantry.

Charles M. Bingham, second lieutenant, company M, Thirteenth cavalry.

ENLISTED MEN FROM LOUISVILLE IN INDIANA REGIMENTS.

Joseph Smith, Theodore Nelson, William H. Howard, company B, Thirteenth infantry.

Gottlieb E. Eiber, corporal, company E, Thirteenth infantry.

Thomas J. Muir, company C, Seventeenth infantry.

John Bottem, Charles Richter, company D, Seventeenth infantry.

Corporals Henry Paulson, Charles Andean, and Henry Hohman; Michael Calahan, Michael Cavanaugh, Michael Curran, Obin Cushell, John Davis, Anthony Eagin, John Farihan, Patrick Gleason, George Jericho, Joseph and Charles Kane, Patrick Keeran, Owen King, Dennis Larvin, Christian Mangold, James McDonald, John McFadden, Daniel O'Brian, John Martin, Thomas Ryan, and Edward Keys, company F, Seventeenth infantry.

Ernest Franks, company K, Seventeenth infantry.

Benjamin Moore (veteran), company E, Twentieth infantry.

Corporal Henry F. Shafer (veteran), company H, Twentieth infantry.

Samuel McCarty (veteran), company K, Twenty-first infantry.

Corporals Jacob Boss and Edward Dunleith; Charles Ackerman, Martin Adams, Benjamin Albert, William Amther, Michael Bowler, John C. Cline, Michael Connell, Jacob Hass, John Hartwitz, John Hanky, George Henry, Andrew Hedley, George Kantlinger, George Keck, Bernard Kelley, Nicholas Leffler, Lewis Maybold, William H. H. McPherson, Patrick McHugh, August Mikel, Lewis Mikel, John R. Muir, Edward Reffolt, Cornelius Riley, George Rich, William Rinbolt, John Rowen, John Rusch, George A. Rucker, Jacob Scherrer, Peter Schuler, Joseph Seleck, George Thormyer, Joseph Werdie, August Williamking, company G, Twenty-second infantry.

Andrew Carroll, company F, Twenty-sixth infantry.

Charles Granger, company K, Twenty-sixth infantry.

Frederick Daner, Frederick Beck, company I, Thirty-third infantry.

John Coleman, company B, Thirty-fifth infantry.

Nicholas Mangin, company D, Thirty-fifth infantry.

Charles Young, company E, Thirty-fifth infantry.

George Metter (veteran), company H, Thirty-eighth infantry.

George A. Barth, company I, Fortieth infantry.

Charles Witmore, company C, Second cavalry.

William Brown, company K, Second cavalry.

Henry Hart, company I, Forty-seventh infantry.

George H. Tope, company C, Forty-ninth infantry.

William Metts, company A, Fifty-second infantry.

Thomas C. Vaughn, company B, Fifty-second infantry.

James M. Pake (veteran) company F, Fifty-third infantry.

Hugh Higgins, company C, Seventieth infantry.

John Bennie, company B, Eighty-third infantry.

William M. Black, company H, Eighty-fifth infantry.

James Higgins, company A, Anthony Thevenin, company E, Ninetieth regiment (cavalry).

Lafayette Cook, company F, Ninety-first infantry.

Harvey R. Currier, company I, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth infantry.

Company Commissary Sergeant David Mercer, company L, Thirtieth cavalry.

William W. Davis, Pat O'Conner, company M, Thirteenth cavalry.

Josiah D. Ripley, company C, One Hundred and Fortieth infantry.

George Matters, company A, One Hundred and Forty-third infantry.

John Gross, company D, One Hundred and Forty-third infantry.

William Arens, William Ely, Charles King, Leopold Lenzinger, Benjamin F. Tanner, company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth infantry.

Joel M. and Newton J. Conn and Richard B. Hawkins (Westport), company B, One Hundred and Forty-fourth infantry.

Corporals Sanford M. Jewel and Henry Gillespy; James F. Key, William B. Lewis, Barney Outley, Joe H. Pope, company G, One Hundred and Forty-fourth infantry.

Frank McConley, company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth infantry.

Corporal Charles G. Ellis, company K, One Hundred and Forty-fifth infantry.

Sergeant William H. H. Cole, company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first infantry.

Daniel Butler, company G, Christopher Thomas, John Wilkenson, Thomas Wills, Twenty-eighth United States colored troops.

James Goren, company H, Twenty-eighth United States colored troops.

David Rasine, Second battery (also second lieutenant Second Missouri light artillery).

Conrad Endlecoffer, Tenth battery.

Corporals Joseph H. Snyder, Albert Clow, James McGuire, Christopher Staub, Emsley Jackson, Thomas M. Johnson, Henry Ruth, George Smiter, Twelfth battery.

THE STATE MILITIA.

Besides the large contingent which Jefferson county put regularly in the field and which was mustered into the service of the United States, was a large number who were only enrolled in the State Militia, but were temporarily subjected to the call of the Federal commanders, and who served for short periods in sudden emergencies, as when Louisville or its railway communications were threatened by the enemy. Among them were many who also served in the Kentucky forces in the Federal service, as will be observed by the correspondence of names in a large number of cases; but some left their homes and business only for these brief terms of service, upon the call of the United States officers, and without leaving the State in whose militia alone they

were enrolled. The compiler of this work hesitated to give these rosters a place in the military history of the county, on account of the very short service of the officers and men whose names they present—in many cases not exceeding a week or ten days; but, being assured by those who personally knew of their experience in the field, that it was often exceedingly useful to the Union cause, and well deserves commemoration, he decides to include the lists in the roll of honor. The following are believed to comprise all the companies from Louisville or Jefferson county that are noticed in the Adjutant General's report for the war period:

ANDERSON GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier General Anderson, from September 17 to September 27, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Theodore Harris.

First Lieutenant William F. Wood.

Second Lieutenant A. N. Keigwin.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant J. S. Hill.

Sergeant William T. Duncan.

Sergeant A. T. Spurrier.

Sergeant William H. Manning.

Corporal George T. Kage.

Corporal C. L. Blondin.

PRIVATES.

William Austin, F. Brooks, Milton Burnham, William Brentlinger, H. Bellcamp, M. C. Clark, W. L. Chambers, William Cotter, Charles Cooper, J. F. Cook, J. L. Dallott, James Donally, J. H. Davis, James Flannagen, Charles H. Hart, R. C. Hill, J. F. Hurvey, P. Hogen, B. W. Hurdie, John Martin, William Maguire, James E. Mullen, T. T. Mershon, Frank Macguire, C. S. Miller, John B. Martin, William M. Nicholls, Andrew Nickols, James Raery, K. Rhineland, George B. Roach, P. W. Richards, John Reihl, R. Ramsey, Albert St. Clair, George Webster, J. B. Wood,

THE GILL RIFLES.

Called into United States service by Brigadier General Anderson, from September 18 to September 28, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Edward St. John.

First Lieutenant John F. Ditsler.

Second Lieutenant J. C. Russell.

First Sergeant W. H. Bartholomew.

Sergeant Joseph Smith.

Sergeant W. L. Stratton.

Sergeant John Vetter.

Corporal J. B. Vice.

Corporal William Roach.

Corporal T. G. O'Riley.

Corporal John Cookley.

PRIVATES.

F. Besser, R. Babett, John Blotz, Arnold Dierson, Gotlep Driehar, Henry Fink, Philip Fried, Jacob Holing, John Hinkle, Frank Henlove, Philip Hotop, F. J. Jagle, John Keller, Robert Kritser, H. McCool, Richard McGuire, Pat O'Riley, F. Stingle, Charles Stetzer, Frank Severt, J. J. Swope, A. Smith, Michael Watson.

AVERY GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 17 to September 28, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Metcalf.
Second Lieutenant Jacob Hess.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant E. Balstein.
Sergeant Frank Guan.
Corporal P. Wise.
Corporal G. Sanger.

PRIVATES.

J. Bentz, Michael Conner, D. Clark, M. Daly, C. Graff, P. Geiss, B. Hessinger, G. Howland, Peter Kuhn, John Kincaid, Joseph Kincaid, Joseph Probst, M. Reuter, R. Regan M. Sengal, E. Scanlan, J. Snell, James Whalen, J. Walton.

LOUISVILLE GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 21 to October 1, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Fred Buckner.
First Lieutenant A. Bingswald.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Ruhuly.
Sergeant John Haur.
Sergeant B. Schikenger.
Sergeant L. Kaunnese.
Corporal Albert Pfeffer.
Corporal John Zimmer.

PRIVATES.

John Aeppele, John Bandle, C. Clark, O. Doussonner, W. Eminger, O. Fishback, Martin Haag, S. Kapp, Mathias Koechle, Joseph Kamp, John Lutz, John Oehler, Charles Rohus, John Selgaret, John Zoller.

TOMPKINS ZOUAVES.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 17th to September 29, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Robert Mills.
First Lieutenant Charles A. Gruber.
Second Lieutenant C. H. Summerville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Joseph McClory.
Sergeant W. A. Kelker.
Sergeant John Weist.
Sergeant Garnett Duncan.
Corporal J. W. P. Russell.
Corporal C. Wintersteine.

PRIVATES.

John Austin, T. J. Adams, T. Anderson, G. Brown, T. Brannin, F. Blumensteihl, J. Briswalder, T. J. Carson, William Curry, William Driscolls, F. Dye, E. O. Daily, Otto Dolfinger, C. M. Dermott, Adam Eichert, F. Escherich, H. Fuller, F. Gulcher, W. Graffney, William Hare, William Kellum, John Kerr, J. Low, J. Malone, Barney McMahon, William McKinney, C. J. Mall, Martin Middleton, R. Nuttall, C. Powell, George Powell, H. Ratterman, G. A. Schimpff, J. Scheble, J. Schulten, William Surmons, C. A. Strout, Gibson Tate, John Taber, John Winter, John Westan.

TOMPKINS ZOUAVES.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, October 3d to October 19, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Robert Mills.
First Lieutenant C. H. Sumerville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John W. Winter.
Sergeant E. O. Daily.
Sergeant J. W. T. Russell.
Sergeant William Kellum.
Corporal R. Nuttall.

PRIVATES.

John Austin, T. J. Adams, George Brown, Joseph Brishaver, F. Bloomenstal, Daniel Clark, Michael Dailey, Jacob Emvein, H. Fuller, George Gosman, Thomas Holoran, W. A. Kelker, William Linch, George Middleton, Martin Middleton, Barney McMahon, George Powell, G. A. Schimpff, Edwin Scanlan, William Woodfall, Robert Wright.

AVERY HOME GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 21 to October 1, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Samuel L. Adair.
Second Lieutenant Peter Leaf.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Frank Ress.
Sergeant Henry Routtinhush.
Sergeant John Leaf.
Corporal William Roth.
Corporal Martin Deidley.
Corporal John Fliderrer.

PRIVATES.

W. J. Adams, Peter Bontrager, Frank Bronger, Charles Cleveland, Thomas Cherron, James Cotter, Frederick Elbert, John Geist, Nicholas Glomen, Joseph Gnowl, Jacob Heirth, Henry T. Martin, James J. Norman, James H. Norman, Henry Oterman, Worden J. Quick, C. Stone, John A. Stone, Henry Shane, Peter Shuck, Jacob Vauan, Albert Yonker.

JEFFERSON GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 17th to September 22, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain J. F. Huber.
 First Lieutenant D. W. Henderson.
 Second Lieutenant Edward Merklej.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant W. E. Benson.
 Sergeant J. L. Byers.
 Sergeant Lewis Miller.
 Sergeant W. P. Hampton.
 Corporal E. G. Stout.
 Corporal Charles Pring.
 Corporal Robert Bebee.
 Corporal Simon Berg.

PRIVATES.

Aaron Bacon, William Bergman, Owen Conley, James Clarke, Duncan Daker, John Daper, John Hawkins, John Hogan, Vincent Kriess, John Long, A. Lederman, John Maurer, John Meyer, G. Neunheim, Henry T. Martin, Peter Pheister, Samuel Retwitzer, Stephen Schmitt, Charles Schusler, Henry Snender, Anton Schack, Lewis Streng, John M. Vaugaan, John Weinhoff, Fred Webbe, G. Werner.

NATIONAL GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 20th to September 29, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain A. C. Semple.
 First Lieutenant E. G. Wigginton.
 Second Lieutenant J. M. Semple.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant W. A. Bullitt.
 Sergeant W. W. Gardner.
 Sergeant J. Barbaroux.
 Corporal H. Thompson.
 Corporal Robert Vaughan.
 Corporal James Milliken.

PRIVATES.

James Ainslie, C. Aulsbrook, V. R. Bartlett, J. B. Banya, C. Clark, R. M. Cunningham, S. F. Dawes, A. L. Dwyler, William Drummond, H. Dupont, A. Day, G. H. Detchen, Joseph Gleason, U. B. Gantt, H. B. Grant, S. K. Grainger, Edward Gary, James Gary, Henry Gary, G. A. Hull, A. G. Hodges, J. Hornice, H. T. Jefferson, C. K. Jones, Javez Kirker, I. H. Martin, G. S. Moore, G. McCormick, J. C. Nauts, R. L. Past, J. H. Ponier, William Padden, M. T. Ritchey, Eugene Reilly, James Ruddle, George A. Sweeney, Charles Semple, T. Schirck, J. Sommerville, T. W. Spillman, G. J. Vail, G. F. Wood, J. T. T. Waters, Z. W. Wood.

PRENTICE GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, from September 22d, to October 6, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Edward S. Sheppard.

PRIVATES.

George W. Barth, Robert Catling, Robert Latimer, Charles Leterlee, James Marshall, J. L. Richardson, William Smith, Sidney Smith, Daniel Stevens.

NATIONAL GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 17 to September 27, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain B. Hund.
 First Lieutenant L. Schweizer.
 Second Lieutenant A. Mehrle.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Sembaugh.
 Sergeant Peter Linden.
 Sergeant Charles Weidman.
 Corporal Gottfried Miller.
 Corporal Charles Guetig.
 Corporal Osker Fluhr.
 Corporal William Branmiller.

PRIVATES.

H. Bremer, William Babsky, John Dockweiler, E. Emig, J. T. B. Emig, Charles Elt, Fz. Flaig, Charles Hilzil, A. Heimerdniger, J. Holyer, G. Kraut, T. Klotter, William Knoller, George Klotter, A. Kueny, V. Losch, B. Moritz, John Nichter, T. Mevan, C. Oelman, T. Reichett, P. Rosch, L. Rhein, Philip Sensbach, J. Sihale, A. Schanlin, N. Uhrig, Fz. Uhrig.

BOONE GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson September 17th to September 30, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Paul Byerly.
 First Lieutenant James Forgarty.
 Second Lieutenant J. R. Boone.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Hughes.
 Sergeant Charles Wolf.
 Sergeant William Woodfall.
 Corporal W. H. Evans.
 Corporal John Akin.

PRIVATES.

Michael Calloghan, Henry Doorman, Martin Enright, Patrick Flaharty, Henry Fishër, Jacob Hart, James Hartnell, Edward Hartnell, John Insto, Thomas Jeffrey, Anthony Kirn, Edward Legoe, John McMahon, Peter Moore, William O'Harra, Paul Reis, Gustoff Radeloff, J. W. Smith, Hamilton Sago, Michael Sago, William Seibel, J. W. Taylor.

HAMILTON HOME GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 17th to September 28, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain F. M. Hughes.
 First Lieutenant G. W. Conaway.
 Second Lieutenant D. Abbott.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Ranson Delano.
 Sergeant T. B. Hays.
 Sergeant Peter Klink.

Sergeant Thomas Rowland.
 Corporal George Mattern.
 Corporal Andrew Hund.
 Corporal William Fagan.

PRIVATES.

B. Britton, F. Byer, M. Bush, C. Goodhantz, George Heartz, George Henry, C. Heeb, W. C. Irvine, H. Martin, J. Myers, Daniel Powell, George Powell, J. Riley, Frederick Rupp, S. Reister, Charles Sauer, Granville Sinkhorn, Theodore Stalk, Frank Smith, William Sauer, Charles Wagner, I. Williams, Silas W. Young.

DENT GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, October 17 to October 28, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Jesse Rubel.
 First Lieutenant J. R. White.
 Second Lieutenant W. H. Fagan.
 Third Lieutenant Sim. Leatherman.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Brad. Dearing.
 Sergeant Charles Winkler.
 Sergeant William Hammon.
 Sergeant John Bodkins.
 Corporal E. Winkler.
 Corporal C. A. Olmstead.
 Corporal J. Leatherman.

PRIVATES.

Henry Bull, Charles Cook, Jacob Campbell, Frank Elexman, William Floor, John Floor, George Figg, Jacob Fritz, J. H. Frautz, William Floether, John Gaus, Alford Hoffeldt, Ernest Hausman, Henry Hipper, Albert Hollenbach, Dallis King, George Kuntz, William F. Kelly, Toney McGentry, Robert Murray, Michael McMahan, Robert Marshall, Michael O'Connor, George Rost, J. T. Randolph, John Rodeke, Lewis Smith, John Smith, Adam Shear, Joseph Shad, Henry Shaffer, E. Sweeney, William Shane, Constant Troxler, R. A. Wright, Riley Willson.

SEMPLÉ'S BATTERY.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 16th to September 27, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Joseph B. Watkins.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George Bernard.
 Corporal Charles Willis.

PRIVATES.

William Arthur, Lewis Bouwin, Henry Burnett, Felix Dupre, Charles Deal, John Felt, James Kendall, Andrew Kendall, Andrew Lawrence.

SEMPLÉ'S BATTERY.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, October 3d to October 30, 1861.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major Joseph B. Watkins.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant George Bernard.
 Second Lieutenant Charles Willis.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William Arthur.
 Sergeant James Loyal.
 Sergeant Henry Burnett.
 Sergeant George Morgan.
 Corporal John Botkin.
 Corporal B. F. King.

PRIVATES.

Michael Connell, Philip Chapel, James Cook, James A. Chappell, Charles Deighl, Henry Deal, Thomas Dupre, A. C. Ewing, Alexander Eliot, James Foster, John Frael, James Horine, Peter Jacob, P. Kelly, George Kountz, Green L. Key, Andy Lawrence, J. H. Lapp, B. F. Metcalfe, James McKnight, P. G. Monroe, M. J. Miller, S. L. Nichols, J. J. Polley, C. B. Polley, Alonzo Rawling, J. W. Ridgeway, T. S. Royalty, J. D. Skinner, A. J. Wells.

FIRST WARD HOME GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 17 to September 28, 1861.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major A. Y. Johnson.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain J. D. Orrill.
 First Lieutenant Edward Young.
 Second Lieutenant J. A. Weatherford.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant J. C. Cassilly.
 Sergeant J. E. Hyburger.
 Sergeant William N. Sinkhorn.
 Sergeant A. Brown.
 Corporal J. H. Davis.
 Corporal B. E. Cassilly.
 Corporal J. Murdivilder.
 Corporal P. M. Dougherty.
 Musician Bullitt Clark.
 Musician Julius Carpenter.
 Musician Matthew S. Steward.

PRIVATES.

J. B. Alford, George H. Alexander, John Burkhardt, William Boldt, J. W. Bryan, John Bradburn, Charles Boldt, Otto Brohm, L. H. Beeler, Samuel Conley, W. N. Crooks, M. Eaglehooff, L. Fisher, Lawrence Giles, Joseph Gross, H. H. Hancock, Jerry Hollensead, J. D. Hodgkins, John Hite, Patrick Haws, George H. Kise, Jr., F. Kocksburger, L. Kirchler, J. D. Kircher, Charles Kirfus, J. L. Lee, John Lloyd, Christ Murton, James Maxey, C. C. Owen, W. B. Rammus, W. H. Ryan, J. Richards, M. Rapp, F. Ran, John Sass, J. D. Strawsburg, F. F. Smith, William Shirley, Joseph Stokes, J. L. Spangler, Joseph Trainor, A. Webber, William Wilson.

DELPH GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Daly.
 First Lieutenant Thomas Tindell.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant A. Hodapp.

Sergeant T. H. Winstonly.
 Corporal Jacob Ack.
 Corporal George Sheffer.
 Corporal Granville Cock.

PRIVATES.

A. Achers, W. S. Edwards, A. Fritz, John Field, George Gassman, John Gould, Timothy Hogan, G. W. Hancock, James Jeffrey, Andy Kreigle, N. W. Miller, William Nicholas, Stephen Norman, James White, John Zeusmaster.

CAPTAIN MILLER'S COMPANY.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Sherman, as guard to bridges on Lebanon Branch railroad, September 17 to October 16, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Irvine Miller.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Allen, J. W. Allen, James Borney, B. J. Bean, W. Barnes, Samuel Barnes, B. T. Barnes, Richard Burnes, J. W. Burnes, Vincent Botts, J. W. Clarkson, Jeremiah Cape, Martin Delaney, William P. Dougherty, Martin Flinn, T. A. Hill, F. M. Hare, David Hamilton, James Hall, Anthony Hughes, William Hill, Patrick Kirly, Louis Lastie, H. A. Lloyd, James Leslie, L. G. Moberly, Thomas Madow, Robert Montgomery, Thomas F. Newton, George A. Prather, Patrick Ryan, Lee Rosenham, Charles W. Smith, William Sputsman, A. J. Trisler, J. R. Waters, Neal Waters, Perry Watson, Henry Watson, James Allen.

CAPTAIN MILLER'S COMPANY.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Sherman, to guard bridges on Lebanon Branch railroad, October 17 to November 21, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Irvine Miller.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Allen, James Allen, Lawrence Anderson, Sanford Burus, Richard Burus, Samuel Barnes, B. T. Barnes, Wickliffe Barnes, John Carlisle, Jerry Cape, William Dougherty, Martin Delaney, P. Doyle, Stephen Essex, John P. Fox, Henry A. Floyd, Anthony Hughes, David Hamilton, James Hall, Frank M. Hare, Michael Hughes, John Hughes, Patrick Keilty, Lewis Leslie, James Leslie, Thomas Marlow, Robert Montgomery, T. F. Newton, William Prutsman, Lee Rosenham, A. J. Trisler, Henry Waters, James R. Waters, Perry Watson, Henry Watson, Noel Waters.

CAPTAIN I. MILLER'S COMPANY.

Guarding bridge over Beech fork, Lebanon branch railroad, November 22d to November 30, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Irvine Miller.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Burns, R. Burns, J. Carlisle, P. Doyle, Henry De-fern, Stephen Essex, Anthony Hughes, Michael Hughes, Daniel Keif, Thomas Leslie, William Prutsman, James Ready, Noel Waters.

CRITTENDEN UNION ZOUAVES.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 17th to various dates in September and October, generally September 27, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant E. M. Terry.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant W. T. Stokes.
 Sergeant William S. Parker.
 Sergeant John Steele.
 Sergeant L. A. Curran.
 Corporal R. H. Spaulding.
 Corporal Edward H. Dunn.
 Corporal D. G. Spaulding.

PRIVATES.

H. C. Anderson, W. R. Beatty, Alonzo Brown, J. J. Balmforth, Charles L. Cassady, W. H. Cornell, John Fisher, James Ferguson, E. P. Fountain, J. D. Grimstead, James P. Hull, F. H. Hegon, C. M. Johnson, F. Kulkup, Alexander Knapp, W. G. L. Lampton, John H. Lampton, W. Malmer, J. T. Miles, Ewin Martin, B. M. Mandville, Jacob F. Mefert, William G. Needham, D. W. Newton, G. W. Newton, Thomas D. Parmele, Alfred Pirtle, C. Robbins, W. D. Spalding, Thomas P. Shanks, Frank Smith, George K. Speed, J. G. Spalding, E. D. Taylor, J. M. Terry, J. W. Terry, W. B. Whitney, Nat. Wolfe, Jr., Joseph G. Wilson.

VILLIER GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 18 to September 28, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Joseph Haveman.
 First Lieutenant Keal Weaver.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant William Miller.
 Sergeant George Hackmier.
 Sergeant Jacob Becker.
 Corporal Frank Underiner.
 Corporal Charles Hostatter.
 Corporal John Weaver.

PRIVATES.

Ambrose Arnold, Jacob Baken, Henry Dutt, William Ep-pert, Anderson Frank, Jacob Fishback, Amele Hostutter, Stephen Heselback, Michael Ishminger, Michael Leonard, Paul Lewis, Marshall Merit, John Neist, Frederick Nicely, Rhenard Phlentz, Conrad Stülvly, Leon Sims, Peter Smuh-nach.

DUPONT ZOUAVES.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 17 to September 30, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James R. Noble.
 First Lieutenant William Crull.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant John Donnelly.
 Sergeant P. Foulk.

Sergeant D. Crull.
Sergeant S. M. Gapton.
Corporal F. Brocar.
Corporal L. Knoblock.
Corporal T. Conklin.

PRIVATES.

L. Brentlinger, William Brown, Thomas Brentlinger, John Crull, S. Curran, S. Durning, W. Davis, F. Deitz, P. Earnest, J. Fowler, P. Flood, J. Hasson, H. Keys, William Lehr, J. Latterly, C. Manning, S. Manning, J. McCalvey, J. McGraw, D. Mercer, T. Riley, M. Shely, W. Stiniker, J. Worth, T. B. Wallace, T. B. White.

EAST LOUISVILLE GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 18th to October 1, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David Hooker.
First Lieutenant William McNeal.
Second Lieutenant John Collins.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Elias Childers.
Corporal Charles Smith.
Corporal Henry Thomas.
Corporal Minton Michael.

PRIVATES.

John Childers, Davis Childers, Peter Edwards, James Edwards, Louis Gody, Joseph King, George Morris, John McCarthy, Nathan Prentice, Andrew Parrall, Zeb. Shy, William Sexton, Stephen Skinner, Nathaniel Stenson, John Therman, Samuel Tighe, James Thomas, Charles Thomas, Joseph West, Mac Whatkins, Joseph Watson, Hugh Watson, William Wood.

HALBERT GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, October 9th to October 20, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William H. Maglerney.
First Lieutenant Henry J. Smith.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Charles G. Bauer.
Sergeant Nicholas Shuman.
Sergeant Frederick Schweitzer.
Corporal John Back.

PRIVATES.

William Bolt, George J. Bauer, John Estell, William Fretman, William Farrell, John Feddell, William Gregory, Henry Hite, John M. Latterlo, Joseph Rastatter, Algy Rush, Joseph Schweitzer, Henry Schoeffell, George Stark, William Tate, Jacob Walter, Henry Williams.

THURSTON GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 17 to September 28, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Jesse T. Hammon.

First Lieutenant John Ewald.
Second Lieutenant Fred. Von Seggern.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Fred. Miller.
Sergeant John Beck.
Sergeant Robert Lechluder.
Corporal Adam Rush.
Corporal George Hilet.
Corporal Philip Ramer.
Corporal Henry Shear.

PRIVATES.

John Base, Conrad Base, Conrad Bender, Conrad J. Bender, Joseph Busath, John Doetenbier, Mike Dohl, Jacob Delman, Dan. Eberback, Thomas Enright, Charles Erte, John Eberback, Frank Fisher, George Fisher, Jacob Gehart, Jacob Greenvald, Tony Hafner, John Hardsman, Martin Hansemiller, Jacob Iniger, Mike Jacob, Henry Kruse, Mike Kruse, Baldwin Kramer, Andy Krebs, Henry Kimpel, Frank Kerns, George Kossell, John Leffert, Charles Mann, August Nold, Henry Newmire, Mike Pracht, Henry Poleman, George Stoepler, John Shealer, John Struss, Charles Smith, Pruno Swender, Henry Wertz, Andy Zimmerman.

FRANKLIN HOME GUARDS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 18th to September 28, 1861:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William Elwang.
First Lieutenant P. Emge.
Second Lieutenant H. Canning.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant P. Marker.
Sergeant Pelter Peter.
Sergeant C. Stege.
Corporal John Hemple.
Corporal G. Marker.
Corporal Joseph Taufkirch.

PRIVATES.

D. Benter, T. Bornschein, B. Bienser, L. Buehler, ——— Dorneck, William Dummeyer, ——— Derbacher, John Eller, ——— Eirch, ——— Flentzbach, Peter Fueks, Peter Grison, C. Geringer, Henry Holtze, Carl Hubscher, ——— Huber, Henry Heilman, P. Juts, J. F. Kosiol, L. Lapp, W. Landwehr, F. Lottig, J. Miller, J. Meier, A. Mueckbauer, J. Pance, M. Ries, John Sackstetter, Jacob Sackstetter, V. Stein, Frank Schaffer, J. Schaffer, ——— Schmitt, J. Schreck, Frederick Schopflin, Fred Schwenk, John Trebing, W. Weber.

SECOND WARD RANGERS.

Called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson, September 18 to September 28, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Charles Summers.
Second Lieutenant E. D. Prewitt.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Andy Kreutzer.
Sergeant Charles Speaker.
Corporal Henry Kane.

Corporal William B. Grable.
Corporal William Shanks.

PRIVATES.

Theodore Akin, George Bremer, Samuel Clark, James Corrigan, Ferdinand Compton, James Connell, William Cassell, Clemence Emhoff, Ben Fincer, Fred Fromer, Daniel Grable, George Grable, Henry Shebley, William Stargs, Benjamin Stumble, George Tiller, Cyrus Grable, John Hordting, John Hedding, James Hockersmith, James Howell, A. Hughes, John T. Hensley, Martin Jeglie, David Johnson, Philip Kener, John Livingood, Thomas McDaniel, George Milligan, M. L. G. McPherson, Thomas McDermitt, William Murrell, Lloyd Redman, Thomas Swaney, Philip Suprodd, James R. Watts, John Weis, Henry Wolf, E. Wetterham.

LOUISVILLE MEN IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

The best efforts of the compiler of this work have failed to supply its readers with a roster or detailed history of any of the Confederate commands raised in this city; but by the kindness of Colonel John D. Pope, of the Attorney's bureau in the Louisville and Nashville railway offices, we are favored with the following statement :

Two companies, averaging one hundred and fourteen men each, were recruited in Louisville, at the corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets, at once upon the outbreak of the war, under command of Captains Benjamin M. Anderson and Fred Van Osten. On the 20th of April, 1861, they left by steamer from the foot of Fourth street, with a Secession flag flying, for New Orleans. At Owensboro a third company, commanded by Captain Jack Thompson, was embarked on the same vessel. From New Orleans the companies were ordered to Richmond, and were there organized as the Third Kentucky Battalion, with Anderson as major.

Only three days after the departure of the first Louisville companies, two more, averaging one hundred apiece, raised in the city, under the auspices of Blanton Duncan, and one of whose commanders were Captain Lapaille, departed on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, under orders for Lynchburg, Virginia. At Nashville it was joined by a company from the southwest part of Kentucky, headed by Captain, afterward Colonel Edward Crossland, and another from Callaway county, led by Captain Brownson. From Lynchburg these companies were ordered to Harper's Ferry, where they formed another Kentucky Battalion, with Blanton Duncan Major.

On the same day, April 23, 1861, and on the

same train, went another Louisville company, commanded by Captain John D. Pope, and numbering 114 men, and one from Scott county, mustering 122, and under Captain Desha, son of ex-Governor Desha, of this State. They reached Harper's Ferry in due time, and were organized as rifle companies, forming the Second battalion of Kentucky sharpshooters, under Pope, now promoted to major, and were assigned to the brigade of General Bartow, who was killed in the first battle of Manassas.

An independent Confederate company was also raised in Louisville by Captain Fitzhugh; and upon its arrival in Virginia, and after the battle just named, the several majors of the Kentucky battalions petitioned the War Department at Richmond for consolidation of their commands into a regiment. The request was granted, and the regiment formed accordingly, with all the Louisville companies aforesaid in it, and Richard H. Taylor, now chief of police in that city, as colonel, William Preston Johnson, lieutenant-colonel, and Edward Crossland, major, all the majors of battalions having mutually agreed to retire from the contest for position as field-officers. The First Kentucky infantry regiment, in the Confederate army, was thus formed. The former majors returned to the line as captains. Colonel Taylor was presently breveted brigadier, and subsequently made full brigadier-general. The original enlistment of the men was for one year; and at the expiration of that period they declined to re-enlist as a regiment. All, however, both officers and men, it is believed, entered other commands in the Southern army, and served until released by sickness, wounds, or death, or by the close of the war. Colonel Pope's last service, before the end came, was in the Trans-Mississippi department, under General Holmes.

THE MILITIA OF 1880.

This record may appropriately be closed with some notice of the militia of Louisville and of the county at large, in which old soldiers of both armies in the late "unpleasantness"—men who wore the blue, and those who wore the gray—cordially unite. It may reasonably be supposed, in view of the large number of ex-soldiers

resident in Louisville, that the city would have a numerous and efficient militia; and this supposition is found to answer to the facts. The time-honored and battle-scarred Louisville Legion is maintained, in name at least, to the number of six companies, and forms the First Battalion of infantry of the Kentucky State Guard. There is also a good company of light artillery, with a full equipment of guns and other materials of war.

At the encampment of the State Guard at Camp Blackburn, Crab Orchard, July 19 to 26, 1880, Company A, of the Legion, and also Company F, were each awarded the first prize of \$100, offered by the State to the best drilled infantry company in the Guard. The second prize, \$50, was awarded to Company D. Company E, of the Legion, received the prize of \$50 as the best-drilled cavalry company in the Guard. The Louisville battery received a \$50 prize as the best-drilled section of artillery in the State. Company F, of the Legion, was also one of two companies receiving the State Guard flag, valued at \$150, as the company best in discipline, soldierly conduct, and attendance, when compared with the total aggregate present.

Adjutant and Inspector-General J. P. Nuckols, in his Report for 1880, includes the following account of an inspection of the Legion on the 23d of February, of that year:

The inspection was held on Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets, and was preceded by a review. The field and staff consisted of the major commanding, first lieutenant, acting adjutant; one assistant surgeon, one assistant quartermaster, rank first lieutenant; one sergeant-major. The battalion is composed of four companies—"A, B, C, and D"—and is armed with the breech-loading Springfield musket, calibre 50, model of 1873. I found the pieces generally in good condition; two ejector springs did not work well, and would not probably extract the shell. The gun is an excellent model, but, like all other breech-loaders, has some delicate parts, and needs to be handled and treated with care. The pieces were presented with steadiness and accuracy. The accoutrements are of black patent leather, with white webbing cross-belts. Several cartridge-boxes were minus the wooden blocks. I regretted to see this, as a cartridge-box is not fit for use without this perforated block. The uniform of this battalion is of dark blue cloth, and contrasts handsomely with the white belts and patent leather. The first sergeants of all the companies are conspicuous for steadiness and accuracy in marching. The four companies of this battalion make a soldierly appearance, are well organized and equipped, furnished with overcoats, knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens. Perhaps not quite enough attention is paid to the arms by the men individually. An armorer may be very well, but every soldier should know the exact condition of his gun, and be held responsible for its perfect cleanliness. This battalion should by all means have an en-

listed band. A drum and file corps, composed of two musicians from each company, instructed in its duties, would be far preferable to hiring an immense brass band for special occasions, at a heavy cost, uninstructed, and awkward at that.

Company of cadets, commanded by Major J. M. Wright, is composed of boys, apparently from thirteen to eighteen years old. It is an independent body, and is the outgrowth of that passion which boys and young men have for the possession of arms. It is well drilled, and under admirable discipline. They are furnished by the State with what is called the cadet needle-gun, which is of the model of 1866, is of delicate structure, and not valuable, except for purposes of instruction. The accoutrements are of the old United States patterns, clumsy and unsightly. Notwithstanding, this company is fast coming to the front, and will at no distant day press the best companies of the Legion to the wall.

Louisville Light Artillery.—Present one platoon, commanded by First Lieutenant Owen Stewart. The pieces are 3-inch steel rifle, and showed on this occasion to good advantage—the guns, carriages and caissons having been recently painted. The equipments are complete and well preserved. It is not to be expected that with horses picked up for the occasion the platoon could well execute movements in the mounted drill; but in all that pertains to the school of the battery or platoon dismounted it showed to excellent advantage. The men are well-uniformed, soldierly in appearance, and proficient in sabre exercise.

During the year 1880 one infantry company, made up of boys under eighteen years of age, was organized and mustered into the Kentucky State Guard as company F of the Louisville Legion, and the company of cavalry was organized in the county at large, and mustered as company E, of the same battalion. The Legion then consisted of five companies of infantry and one company of cavalry, the former holding arms and equipments, the property of the State, as follows: Three hundred and twenty Springfield breech-loading muskets, 320 sets of accoutrements, 200 overcoats, 200 blankets, 200 haversacks, 200 knapsacks, and 200 canteens, besides camp equipage. The cavalry had 26 sabres. The roster of the Legion, by the report of the adjutant-general of Kentucky for 1880 was as follows:

FIRST BATTALION—LOUISVILLE LEGION.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major John B. Castleman.
Adjutant and First Lieutenant Kenneth McDonald.
Quartermaster and First Lieutenant A. M. Cunningham.
Assistant Surgeon B. J. Baldwin.
Chaplain, Bishop T. U. Dudley.
Sergeant-Major Thomas J. Wood.
Quartermaster Sergeant R. Weissinger.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George K. Speed.

First Lieutenant J. D. Wilson.
Second Lieutenant Vernon Wolfe.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant C. F. Grainger.
Sergeant H. E. Senteney.
Sergeant J. P. Barbour.
Sergeant Edward Ormsby.
Corporal D. J. Davis.
Corporal W. W. Beeler.
Corporal R. C. Judge.

PRIVATES.

R. T. Allen, C. S. Bibb, B. J. Baldwin, J. A. Batsford, E. P. Batsford, W. C. Churchill, E. E. Colston, H. C. Dembitz, F. S. Finnie, E. A. Fusch, W. H. Fodsick, J. B. Holloway, J. B. Hutching, F. M. Hartwell, H. McK. Jones, A. H. Kent, J. Lehman, D. B. Leight, W. L. Loving, J. P. Monroe, C. R. Mengel, J. E. McGrath, W. G. Munn, J. E. O'Neil, H. H. Purcell, R. C. Price, W. M. Robinson, W. C. Read, W. D. Roy, J. B. Smith, S. W. Shepherd, Jr., C. W. Sisson, C. E. Swope, T. P. Satterwhite, Jr., J. A. Sage, G. A. Sykes, R. M. Sheppard, A. L. Terry, O. W. Thomas, Jr., W. F. Uslick, W. Von Borries, O. C. Wehle, B. L. Woolfolk, J. A. Warren, W. M. Warder.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain W. O. Harris.
First Lieutenant B. A. Adams.
Second Lieutenant W. L. Jackson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant W. J. Hunt.
Sergeant E. W. C. Humphrey.
Sergeant James P. Helm.
Sergeant John Barrett.
Corporal H. C. Smith.
Corporal J. S. Beeler.
Corporal George Caspari.
Corporal Grant Green.

PRIVATES.

C. W. Adams, W. J. Allen, L. R. Atwood, J. S. Barnett, W. McD. Burt, C. R. Barnes, J. W. Beilstein, M. Belknap, Paul Booker, E. S. Brewster, J. P. Burton, D. H. Cheney, H. F. Cassin, E. S. Coghill, D. M. Davie, H. B. Davison, J. A. Davis, A. Ellison, Jr., James Floyd, J. A. Gray, D. W. Gray, W. P. Griffith, J. L. Hazlett, A. P. Humphrey, J. B. Hundley, E. W. Hemming, R. C. Isaacs, W. P. Jobson, S. R. Knott, W. T. Knott, William Lee, John Marshall, S. McDowell, E. H. Owings, S. Pardon, G. K. Peay, J. S. Peay, J. C. Russell, W. P. Semple, A. L. Shotwell, J. F. Speed, Jr., F. E. Tracey, L. Von Borries, J. N. Wallwork, J. H. Ward, H. W. Wheeler, M. B. Wise, D. M. Wood, H. M. Young, C. H. Zook.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain J. H. Leathers.
First Lieutenant D. F. C. Weller.
Second Lieutenant A. H. Jackson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant E. A. Goddard.
Sergeant W. J. Garrett.
Sergeant E. Marshall.
Sergeant L. Miller.
Corporal A. F. Moore.

Corporal J. F. Dobbins.
Corporal G. E. Bly.
Corporal A. W. Elwang.

PRIVATES.

J. M. Adams, Frank Baker, E. Bryan, T. L. Burnett, Jr., J. M. Borntraeger, C. G. Baurmann, W. R. Benedict, J. C. Clemens, T. Carroll, W. Chambers, D. J. Crowley, R. M. Cunningham, L. B. Doerr, A. J. Elwang, W. E. Fowler, William Francke, H. B. Fitch, J. T. Gaines, C. H. Hewitt, J. A. Holman, C. W. Johnson, C. H. Perkins, S. E. Jones, L. B. Kirby, T. E. Kohlhas, C. H. King, A. G. Link, G. M. Lemon, B. K. Marshall, H. W. Middleton, L. J. Moorhead, W. B. Ming, J. W. McDonald, Roy McDonald, J. C. McComb, E. H. Paine, H. R. Phillips, C. E. Powell, C. E. Ryle, W. M. Raible, A. L. Semple, W. B. Sale, J. F. Stiles, Jacob Smith, H. Schimpeler, John Stors, Jr., A. Van Vleet, H. T. Warden, N. J. Windstandley.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Eugene Brown.
First Lieutenant Guy C. Sibley.
Second Lieutenant W. A. Hughes.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant J. M. Sohen.
Sergeant L. F. Kaye.
Sergeant J. T. Gamble.
Corporal J. C. Hughes.
Corporal G. L. Travis.
Corporal H. C. Clement.
Corporal T. B. Moore.

PRIVATES.

J. M. Armstrong, M. S. Barker, A. Brandies, J. C. Burnett, Ben Clark, L. R. Courtenay, J. W. Davidson, F. C. Dickson, J. L. Gamble, R. C. Gray, J. A. Ferguson, George Felter, J. P. Hunt, Green Holloway, L. W. Homire, T. C. Hobbs, W. H. Hyde, S. M. Huston, W. B. Kniskeen, W. E. Kaye, A. Kaye, W. B. Keslin, Jr., J. P. Kelley, L. S. Kornhorst, J. D. Langhorne, Robert Lewis, W. L. Lyons, T. W. Mulikin, J. H. Murphy, J. M. Murphy, C. C. McCarthy, A. Mead, T. C. Stokes, T. P. Shepherd, Frank Semple, H. M. Samuel, L. D. Tucker, Burton Vance, J. R. Williamson, John Rothgarber, M. Ryan, W. B. Rowland, Alexander Jackson, W. D. McCampbell.

COMPANY E (CAVALRY).

Company organization and muster-rolls not reported.

COMPANY F.

Commissioned officers, 3; non-commissioned officers, 7; privates, 46; total, 56.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain J. M. Wright.
First Lieutenant J. Speed Smith.
Second Lieutenant H. C. Grinstead.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant W. O. Bailey.
Sergeant J. M. Wintersmith.
Sergeant George W. Wicks.
Sergeant Victor McPherson.
Sergeant M. V. Joyce.
Corporal Alexander N. Griswold.
Corporal E. S. Wright.

PRIVATES.

T. C. Allen, J. G. Cooke, J. V. Cowling, W. Davis, J. Davidson, J. S. Dean, S. J. Dean, E. Eacher, W. Edmunds, R. E. Gilbert, Fulton Gordon, Charles C. Grant, Henry W. Gray, W. E. Gleason, George Griswold, C. L. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, E. N. Harrison, O. Hooge, E. Q. Knott, W. Mandeville, W. Mayers, A. S. McClanahan, D. McComb, H. McDonald, E. T. Mengel, F. T. Meriwether, J. W. Milikin, W. Miller, W. W. Morris, H. Murnan, C. Nelson, C. A. Parsons, J. F. Rees, T. M. Schon, T. Sherley, G. W. Smith, D. Stuart, J. W. Warder, Henry West, M. West, William Weaver, T. Wintersmith, W. W. Swearingan, H. McGoodwin, W. W. Grinstead.

There was also in existence the Louisville Light Artillery, holding for the State four 3-inch rifled cannon, and 50 each of sets of accouterments, overcoats, blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens. Its roster was as follows:

LOUISVILLE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain E. H. Moise.
First Lieutenant Stewart Owens.

First Lieutenant T. S. Evans.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant W. K. Evans.
Sergeant G. S. Bowman.
Sergeant C. B. Bly.
Sergeant Oscar Davis.
Sergeant J. H. Mansir.
Sergeant J. M. Fults.
Corporal V. S. Wright.
Corporal T. P. Helm.
Corporal A. E. Mayers.
Corporal W. A. Elwell.
Corporal E. B. Bodaker.

PRIVATES.

N. P. Avery, Julius Blatz, G. W. Clarke, W. P. Clarke, A. W. Caldwell, W. P. Dobson, D. Y. Fowler, A. F. German, G. W. Griffith, C. F. Huhlein, J. Hollingsworth, J. Heffernan, J. O. Haddox, E. H. Hopkins, J. D. Kirby, Haden Miller, M. G. Munn, J. W. McCleery, A. V. Oldham, G. G. Palmer, R. D. Skillman, D. F. Stephen, J. W. Stewart, J. J. Sweeney, Henry J. Stuby, L. B. Smyser, H. C. Thornton, George E. Tuck, J. H. Vanarsdale, J. B. Watkins, M. J. Weisen, W. P. Watson.

Dear Cal the Low business your father left
in my hands is chiefly Turn and ~~and~~ Radey
to be returned Sum I have Registered and I have
at your Request paid ~~by~~ by a Later payd
Sum money for that business and not thinking
of this opportunity have not time to Draw up
your account Request the favor of you to
send me by the bearer James Bright ten
pound and this shall be your Receipt for
that Sum and you will oblige your omble
servant

Daniel Boone

As I have a number of plots to Register at
the general Court and am scarce of Cash
please to oblige me if possible
August the 23 1785
D B

To Col William Prister

THE HISTORY OF LOUISVILLE.

CHAPTER I.

THE SITE OF LOUISVILLE.

The Louisville Plain—The Louisville Site Described—Its Primitive State—The Splendid Trees—The Ancient Course of the Beargrass—Corn Island—Its Remarkable History—Sand, Rock, and Goose Islands—Willow Bar—The Old-time Ponds—Reminiscences of Them—Their Extinction—The Sand Hills—Dr. Drake's Remarks Upon the Site of Louisville.

THE LOUISVILLE PLAIN,

occupying by far the finest plain in the northern and western parts of Jefferson county, is about twenty miles in length and six miles in breadth, lying immediately along the south shore of the Ohio river, without the intervention of hills and bluffs. The capability of the plain, by indefinite expansion of the city's site, to contain, if need be, ten millions of people, is thus evident. Mr. James Parton, in his article on the city of Cincinnati, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, 1867, asserts that the so-called Queen City occupies the only site on the Ohio river where one hundred thousand people could live together without being compelled to climb very high and steep hills. But Mr. Parton, it is clear, had never visited Louisville, or chose to ignore his visit or the existence of the city. In no direction, indeed, except to the northward, has either Nature or political geography interposed a practical limit to the territorial growth of the chief city by the Falls of the Ohio.

Much of the surface of the Louisville plain consists of a clayey soil, of no great thickness. Underneath this is a substratum of sand, of thirty to forty feet depth. The hydraulic limestone and other rocks, with their characteristic fossils, within this plain and in the bed of the river, have been sufficiently considered in our chapter upon the Topography and Geology of Jeffer-

son county. Attention may just now be fitly called, however, as it has been called in other publications hitherto, to the superb facilities which the concurrence here of sand, clay, and hydraulic limestone offers for the ready, cheap, and abundant manufacture of brick and cement; while the magnesian limestone, which also abounds in this region, is justly well reputed as a workable and durable building stone. The characteristic element of these rocks, too, adds immeasurably to the fertility of the arable lands upon the plain.

THE LOUISVILLE SITE.

The part of this noble plateau occupied by the city of Louisville, in this year of grace 1882, is about five and three-fourths miles in length, from that part of the modern bed of the Beargrass which lies close upon the east corporation lines, to the river bend at West Louisville; and three miles in greatest breadth, from the riverbank to the south side of the House of Refuge grounds. (It is just 2.73 miles, according to City Engineer Scowden, from the river to the House of refuge.) The city occupies, in round numbers, fourteen square miles. Its elevations and depressions are now very slight—much more so than in the early day, as we shall presently explain. The general level of the site is only from forty-five to fifty-five feet above low water at the head of the Falls, and seventy to seventy-five feet above low water at Portland; but this is quite enough, as the recent flood (of February, 1882) has demonstrated, to assure the whole city, except a narrow breadth of buildings along the river, from damage by the highest floods in the Ohio known to recorded history. The site may be said to be, on an average, five hundred feet above the level of the sea, with the hills or knobs

in the vicinity averaging a height of two hundred feet more.

The geological character of the Louisville site does not differ greatly from that of the larger plain upon which it is situated. It is a diluvial formation of surface clay, sand, and gravel, resting upon the limestone of the Silurian basin and the Devonian formation above. This easily suggests to the scientist that here is the bed of a very ancient and somewhat extensive river-lake or estuary. The beds of clay and gravel here vary from twenty-five to seventy-five feet in depth.

ITS PRIMITIVE STATE.

When the gallant Captain Thomas Hutchins, erstwhile of His Britannic Majesty's Sixtieth regiment of Royal Foot, and by and by to be first and only "Geographer of the United States," made the earliest chart of the Falls and vicinity in 1766, and likewise when Clark came with his band of colonists a dozen years later, the view which met their eyes on the Kentucky shore was one which the rise of a great city, and even the change of nature's arrangement of land and water here, make difficult indeed to realize. The map of Hutchins's shows no human habitation or clearing about the Falls; for such there were none. All except the space occupied by greater or smaller sheets of water was dense woods, as his map indicates. Here grew the oak in several interesting varieties, the walnut and the hickory, the mighty poplar and the sycamore or butonwood, the maple, wild cherry, hackberry, locust, buckeye, gum, and, in brief, almost if not quite every forest tree known to the deep woods of Kentucky. Colonel Durrett, in the Centennial Address already cited, enumerates the following veterans of the forest primeval that have survived the destroyer Time and the greater destroyer Man: "An oak in the backyard of Mr. Bottsford, on Chestnut street, another in that of Mr. Lindenger, on Fourth, and a honey locust in front of the residence of Mr. Brannin, on Broadway, have come down to us from the olden times. In the yard of Mr. Caperton, the old Guthrie residence on Walnut street, there is the branchless trunk of a noble beech which died a few years ago, which stood there when Louisville was first settled; and in Central Park are a few hoary sentinels which have watched over us for a century."

BEARGRASS CREEK.

Some of the noblest of the forest monarchs stood upon the long tongue of land or peninsula between the former course of the Beargrass and the Ohio. There is some reason, which the excavations made for the ship-canal have tended to confirm, to believe that a still more ancient bed of this creek carried its waters yet further down, perhaps to disembogue them into the river at some point below the Falls. But it is within the memory of many now living that the stream, after joining its several headwaters near the present city limit, flowed thence in a westerly course, in a channel still to be recognized in places, one to two miles further, gradually approaching the river until it entered the Ohio about half a block below the present foot of Third street.* So lately as 1844 it was necessary to reach the river from any of the streets east of that by bridges across the Beargrass, which were thrown over at Clay, Preston, Brook, Second, and Third streets. The point made by the creek and the river formed one of the best landings on the city front. The Cincinnati mail-boats then, and for many years before, as now indeed, made that their point of arrival and departure; but they had to be reached by the Third-street or other bridge. Finally, the inconvenience and loss caused by this large occupation of valuable territory by the Beargrass became so pronounced that the diversion of its current was virtually compelled. This was easily accomplished by means of an embankment of less than half a mile, sending its waters by a short and straight channel into the river almost exactly at the northeastern corner of the city.

In the earlier days the mouth of Beargrass, so near the head of the Falls, offered a spacious, safe, and convenient harbor for the primitive craft that came down the river. It figures frequently in the narratives of the olden time, and this locality seems at first to have been known indifferently as "the Falls of the Ohio" and "the mouth of Beargrass." It is not improbable that the situation of the former mouth of this otherwise insignificant stream was an important element in determining the original settlement and the rise of a town at this point.

* See Hobbs's fine Map of Louisville, appended to the City Directory of 1832.

CORN ISLAND.

A little below the old mouth of Beargrass, not far from the foot of Fourth street, began another of the famous physical features of this locality, which has now disappeared, except at low water, when the stumps of the fine trees that once covered it can still be seen. This was the historic Corn Island, of which something will be said hereafter. It lay in a long and narrow tract, pretty close to the shore, from a little below Fourth street to a point about opposite to the foot of Thirteenth. According to the scale of Hutchins's map, which shows the island, it was about four-fifths of a mile long by five hundred yards in its greatest breadth. Besides heavy timber, it had a dense undergrowth of cane, which the Clark colonists were obliged to clear away for their cabins and their first corn-crop. This done, however, they had access to a rich, productive soil, which soon yielded abundant returns for their labor.

Mr. Hugh Hays, in an interesting letter to the Courier-Journal a few months ago concerning Corn Island, gives the following as from the mouth of Sandy Stewart, the well-known "island ferryman" of three-quarters of a century ago:

Without any interruption from Indians we landed on this island June 8, 1775. The scenery at this time was beautiful, and such as the eye of civilized man scarcely ever gazed upon. Here was the broad and beautiful Ohio, sweeping on down her peaceful shores in silent grandeur and flowing on for hundreds of miles to mingle her waters with old ocean. The odors of the wild flowers—the hawthorn, the honey-suckle, the jessamine, the rose, and lily; the green forest, where the axe was a stranger, in all its native beauty, filled up the background. The feathered tribe, from the eagle to the linnet, the sea-gull and the crane, sweeping over the Falls, turning up their snowy wings glittering in the sunlight; the buffalo, the bear, the deer lying under the trees in warm weather, perfectly serene, as they were strangers to the sound of the rifle and so unacquainted with man that their tameness astonished me. This spot in the wilderness seemed a very Eden; and as I had no Eve to be tempted by the serpent, I resolved to take up my rest here, and never from this isle depart. Here will I be buried.

According to Mr. Hays, who visited the island in 1832 to attend a camp-meeting, it then comprised but about seventy acres, which were still heavily timbered. Of the small stream of water (yet apparently larger than the Beargrass), which Hutchins exhibits as coursing through the middle of the island, he says nothing; nor are we aware that anybody has ever recorded recollections of what appears upon the Captain's map to be a knoll or hill at the extreme southwestern end.

Mr. Hays writes that in 1824 a powder-mill was put up on the island and blown up six years later, killing several employees; that about this time it became celebrated for "its barbecues, picnics, bran-dances, camp-meetings, fish-parties, etc.," in which many of the first people in the town participated; and that about 1840 the heavy timber was cut, and then the island began to lose its surface soil and gradually disappeared. Corn island is now but a famous name in history. It was owned by the Hon. John Rowan, whose heirs, grimly remarks the venerable Hays, still own its rocky bottom.

The following notice is given to Corn Island in the Louisville Directory for 1844-45:

This small island, at the Falls, is rendered interesting only from the fact of its having served as a *dernier resort* for the early settlers, when too hotly pursued by the Indians. At the present day it is the general resort of old and young who are fond of angling. The first rudiments of the very intricate science of worming a hook or pulling up at a nibble are here learned. The island is covered with trees and surrounded by quarries of limestone, which are not now used.

OTHER ISLANDS IN THE OHIO.

Sand, Rock, and Goose islands were in the stream then and for untold ages before, substantially no doubt the same as now. But there is at present one remarkable feature on the river front that was not then, and is indeed the growth of quite recent years—the now familiar Willow Bar, sometimes called Towhead Island, at the upper end of the city. It is a long, narrow tract, completely covered at high water, but at other times to be observed as stretching from just below the mouth of Beargrass to just below Campbell street. It has pretty nearly the dimensions of the older Corn Island, being three-fourths of a mile long by five hundred feet in largest width. Although one of its characteristic growths gives the island its name, it is chiefly covered with cottonwood trees, some of them nearly three feet through. Colonel Durrett gives the following account of its genesis:

The growth on this island clearly indicates how it rose from the water, and which are its oldest and newest parts. On its edges where there is always water nothing but willows appear; and this was the growth observed by our oldest inhabitants when the island first began to appear above the water. Willows first appeared on a sand-bar, and when once established they caught the sediment suspended in the waters made muddy by floods, and rapidly built up the island. So soon as the soil rose high enough to be part of the year above water the cottonwood began to grow. And now that the soil is almost above overflow other trees are beginning to grow; such as sycamore, hackberry, and ash. The sedi-

ment now being caught from the floods by the dense growth on this island must soon raise it entirely above overflow, and then a still greater variety of trees will no doubt soon spring up.

THE OLD-TIME PONDS.

No fact of the early time, probably, is more familiar than the abundance of small lakes or ponds upon the primitive site of Louisville, and indeed upon the entire Louisville plain, from Beargrass to the Salt river, of which the "Pond Settlement" is still a reminiscence. A few of the old ponds are also still to be seen beyond Broadway, in the south part of the city. But in the old days they were found, larger and more numerous, much nearer the river, and all along the town-site. The upper or "second bank" of the river had a slight slope to the southward; and the soil being sufficiently tenacious to prevent the water from escaping, it made much of the ground swampy, and in some places collected more largely in ponds. One of them was very well called the "Long Pond," since it stretched from the point where now are the corners of Sixth and Market streets to the Hope Distillery site, about Sixteenth street—a distance of nearly a mile. For many years after it was drained, traces of it were still to be seen, as in an alley running from Seventh street, between Market and Jefferson. Mr. Casseday's History has some pleasant reminiscences of it:

In the winter, when it was frozen over, this little lake was the scene of many a merry party. On the moonlight evenings, numbers of ladies and gentlemen were to be seen skimming over its surface, the gentlemen on skates and the ladies in chairs, the backs of which were laid upon the ice and the chairs fastened by ropes to the waists of the skaters. And thus they dashed along at furious speed over the glassy surface; beaux and belles, with loud voices and ringing laugh—and the merriment of the occasion was only increased when some dashing fellow, in his endeavors to surpass in agility and daring all his competitors, fell prostrate to the ice, or broke through into the water beneath.

Gwathmey's or Grayson's pond was the one upon which the old Grayson mansion, still standing near St. Paul's church, looked down from its eminence on the bank. It reached in a rather long ellipse from Center street, just back of the First Presbyterian church, along Green and Grayson to a point near Eighth street. The water of this pond was supplied by springs, and, being always clear and pure, it was much used for baptisms by immersion, for whose spectators the turf-covered, sloping banks offered superior facilities. It was also excellently stocked with

fish, which were carefully guarded by its owners. It was surrounded by some of the loftiest, finest trees upon the Louisville site.

The writer of a brief history of Louisville, in the City Directory for 1844-45, has the following entertaining paragraphs concerning this and another pond:

There are some amusing reminiscences of Grayson's Pond. We have it from a citizen who well remembers the outlines of this pond. Great numbers of tortoises or small turtles were found about this pond. Thither also came to enjoy its luxuries large flocks of geese and ducks. The battles between these different tribes are described as being very amusing. The turtle would take to the water and scull along very silently, and settling beneath the surface, await the approach of the duck; at a sudden he would seize the duck by his feet and draw him under water. The struggle generally resulted in favor of the feathered combatant, who, on regaining the surface, would set up such shouts as to collect the whole flock around him in a grand congratulatory quacking convention.

This pond, well shaded by the native forest-trees, became a favorite resort of many, to while away the hours of a sultry day on its banks. It was always clear, and had a sufficient depth of water, the driest season, to swim a horse in.

Another pond at this period (1800), and a very disagreeable one, was to be met with at the intersection of Third and Market streets, extending along Third street to nearly opposite the site of the present post-office [Green street]. A tannery on Third street, which discharged its waste water into this pond, rendered it at times nearly impassable, except by mounting a rail-fence, which enclosed the lot where the White mansion now stands. The wagons from the country often stalled at this point.

Still another was on Market street, from Third to Fifth; another on Jefferson, near Fourth; and many others were scattered far and near over the watery tract. Indeed, Mr. Casseday, writing in 1852, says: "A map of the city as it was sixty or even thirty years ago, would present somewhat the appearance of an archipelago, a sea full of little islands."

Some of the ponds, as part of those last named, had only water in them after rain, perhaps only after heavy rain; and the consequence was that they were usually in various stages of stagnation or dryness. They abounded in ironweed and other characteristic vegetation. A vast amount of malaria and miasm was engendered by them; fever and ague, with more deadly ills, and finally a more terrible pestilence in 1822-23, made life a burden in Louisville a large part of the year; and it early came to bear the name of "the Graveyard of the Ohio." So great was the affliction resulting from them that in 1805 the General Assembly gave formal authority to the trustees of the town to remove "those nuisances



Wm. B. Smith

in such manner as the majority of them should prescribe." The legal authority was ample and the spirit of the citizens was willing; but the public purse was weak, and it was long before the "nuisances" were abated. After the strange epidemic of later years the Legislature, at the urgency of the local Board of Health, sanctioned the raising of the sum of \$40,000 by lotteries for draining the Louisville ponds and those between them and the Salt river. The work was mostly done on the town site, but those below town had to wait for more recent appropriations, which finally shut up most of their holes of death.

In the filling of the ponds certain moderate eminences, here and there about town, came excellently well into play. They were of clean, white sand, than which no better material, probably, could be found for making fills in the basins of stagnant or other ponds. By their use a double purpose was subserved, in the reducing of useless knolls and the filling of harmful hollows.

DOCTOR DRAKE'S REMARKS.

The famous Dr. Daniel Drake, for a time a resident of this city, in his great treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, published in 1850, thus deals with the location of Louisville:

The site of the city itself was swampy, with shallow ponds, and although more than seventy years have elapsed since the commencement of settlement, specimens of both may be seen within two miles to the south and west of the city quay, for the draining of which a trench has been dug. Even the streets of the southern suburbs show a soil retentive of moisture and disposed to swampiness, while the surface is so level as to render all draining difficult. To the southeast of the city the creek called Beargrass descends from the highest lands, and being joined by streams which originate on the plain, flows to the north along the base of the low hills, until it reaches the new bottom, when it turns to the west and, like a narrow canal, makes its way for a mile nearly parallel to the river, which it finally joins at the middle of a northern margin of the city. The water in the estuary of this creek is generally foul and stagnant; and the slip of bottom between it and the river is sometimes overflowed. A quarter of a mile from the mouth of Beargrass, opposite the lower part of the city, is the head of the Louisville & Portland Canal, which, after running two miles, enters the Ohio below the Falls. The bed of the canal is in solid rocks, the removal of which has given it high and strong banks; but on each side, and especially between it and the river, after the first mile from its head, the bottom is so low as to be subject to annual inundation. On this bottom, immediately above the junction of the canal with the river, stands the old, declining village of Shippingport. Below the junction, on a bank so high that even its most depressed portions are inundated by the greatest floods, is the newer and more grow-

ing town of Portland, in the rear of which, to the south, there are many small ponds and swamps, situated on the upper terrace.

The city has since, under the guidance of intelligent and efficient Boards of Health, bravely reformed nearly every element of bad sanitation provided by the physical geography of the site; and it now, as we shall fully show in a subsequent chapter, enjoys perhaps the lowest death-rate of any city of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants in the world.

CHAPTER II.

BEFORE LOUISVILLE WAS.

1773—The Beginnings—Genealogy of the Bullitt Family—Captain Thomas Bullitt—The Surveying Party—Hancock Taylor—Bullitt at Old Chillicothe—The Voyage—The Survey—Did Captain Bullitt Lay off a Town?—Sodowsky, or Sandusky—Connolly's Grant—Connolly—The Warrenstaff (Warrendorff) Patent—Colonel John Campbell. 1774—Boone and Stoner at the Falls. 1775—More Surveys and Locations—The Hites and Others in this Region. 1776-77—Gibson and Linn's Voyage to New Orleans—The First Cargo from New Orleans to Pittsburg. 1778—The Beginnings of Settlement—Sketch of George Rogers Clark—His Campaign in the Illinois—The Families with Clark—The Roll of the Pioneers—The Hites and Johnston—Military Preparations—Departure of Clark's Expedition. The Settlers in 1779—The New Immigration—The Old Survey and Map—The Popes—Colonel Bowman's Expedition—The First Birth in Louisville—The Boones at the Falls—An Amusing Story—The Cold Winter.

The history of Louisville, not as a name, but as a place for the residence of civilized and white man, begins nearly eleven decades ago, or with the year of our Lord 1773. We find no evidence that a village, or a village site, to be known by the royal name of the "City of Louis," was laid off or recognized at the Falls of the Ohio prior to the act of the Virginia Legislature, passed in May, 1780, which, as we shall presently see more fully, expressly and in terms "established a town by the name of Louisville." But the fact of a previous survey at the Falls, and of a subdivision of some kind into village lots, may be regarded as equally well ascertained.

THE BULLITT FAMILY.

The family of Bullitt is associated with the earliest settlement of Louisville and Jefferson

county, and has been continuously represented there from that time to the present.

This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that Captain Thomas Bullitt led the first party who made an attempt at exploration around the Falls of the Ohio, will excuse a sketch of the family rather more extended than the scope of this work generally permits.

The facts relating to the origin and ancestry of the family are obtained from a sketch prepared by Colonel Alexander Scott Bullitt, which is without date, but was found among his papers at his death in the year 1816.

The first known ancestor of the family of Bullitt was Benjamin Bullitt (so spelled at that time), a French Huguenot, who resided in the province of Languedoc, and who, at the age of twenty-five, left France to escape the persecutions which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He landed in Maryland in the latter part of the year 1685, and purchased lands near Port Tobacco, Charles county. He died in the year 1702, leaving one child, a son, Benjamin Bullitt, then but two years of age. He resided in Maryland with his mother until he became of age, when, having sold his patrimony, he purchased lands and settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, where, in 1727, he married Elizabeth Harrison, of that county. By her he had five children—Joseph, Elizabeth, Thomas, Benjamin, and Cuthbert. Joseph died a bachelor. Benjamin was killed in an engagement with the Indians shortly after Braddock's defeat. Elizabeth married a Mr. Combs, and left a numerous family.

Thomas Bullitt, the survivor who visited the Falls of the Ohio in 1773, was born in 1730, and died at his home in Fauquier county, Virginia, in February, 1778, at the age of forty-eight years. He was never married, and left his estate to his brother Cuthbert.

Cuthbert Bullitt (second in descent from the original ancestor) was born in 1740, and was bred to the law. In the year 1760 he married Helen Scott, of a wealthy family, in Prince William county, to which he removed, and in which he resided until his death. He pursued the practice of law with considerable success until he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Virginia, in which office he died in the year 1790. He left six children. The only son, who

settled in Kentucky, was Alexander Scott Bullitt.

He (third in descent from the original ancestor) was born in the year 1761 or 1762. He came to Kentucky in 1783 and settled first on Bull Skin, in Shelby county, but believing that he was too far removed from the Falls of the Ohio, he purchased the farm "Oxmoor," in Jefferson county, about eight and one-half miles from Louisville, on the Shelbyville turnpike, where he lived until his death, on April 13, 1816. He married Priscilla Christian in the fall of 1785. She was the daughter of Colonel William Christian, who settled in Kentucky in the spring of 1785 and was killed in an engagement with the Indians April 9, 1786, at the age of forty-three years. Her mother was Annie Henry, a sister of Patrick Henry. They left two sons, Cuthbert and William Christian Bullitt, and two daughters, Helen and Annie. These are now all deceased, and with the exception of Helen (who was Mrs. Key at the time of her death) have left descendants, a number of whom still live in Louisville and Jefferson county.

The distinguished merchants, Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, who settled at an early day in Louisville, and who owned a large survey of about a thousand acres, running back from Broadway and embracing what is now the most fashionable residence part of the city, were descendants of Benjamin Bullitt and nephews by the half-blood of Cuthbert Bullitt.

CAPTAIN BULLITT.

The principal name associated with the first movements in this locality looking to the permanent settlement of the whites is that of Captain Thomas Bullitt, of this family, as is recited above. He was a gallant soldier of the French and Indian wars, who had particularly distinguished himself in the expedition against Fort Du Quesne. He was a company commander in Colonel George Washington's own regiment, and fought with it on the fateful field of Braddock's defeat, and in several other engagements. He was, says Collins, a man of great energy and enterprise, as he showed on several important occasions. He was an uncle of Colonel Alexander Scott Bullitt, a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of Kentucky, President of the Senate and of the second Constitutional convention, and first Lieutenant-

Governor of the State, and long a resident of Jefferson county, and from whom the adjacent county of Bullitt is named. Colonel Bullitt's descendants are still among the most prominent residents of the city whose distinguished forerunner he was. The Captain is mentioned in the writings of General Washington, who knew him well, as a skilled and judicious surveyor, entirely to be trusted for his fitness for the task now before him.

The following extract from the paper of Colonel Alexander S. Bullitt above mentioned (and now for the first time published), gives a general view of the life and character of Captain Bullitt :

Thomas Bullitt was born in 1730. He entered early into the army, and was appointed a captain in the first Virginia regiment that was raised at the commencement of the French war and commanded by General Washington, at that time a colonel. He commanded in person a skirmish at the Laurel Hill, but was defeated after an obstinate contest. He was present at the head of his company at the battles of the Meadows, Braddock's defeat, and Grant's defeat, and at all times supported the reputation of a brave officer; but a difference, which took place between him and General Washington, at that time Colonel Washington, not only retarded his promotion in that war, but was of infinite disadvantage to him all the remaining part of his life.

The accident which gave rise to the difference was as follows: Two detachments from Colonel Washington's regiment, one commanded by himself, were out upon the frontiers endeavoring to surprise a detachment of French troops from Fort Du Quesne, now Fort Pitt. But instead of falling in with the French, they met themselves, and the day being remarkably dark and foggy, each party mistook the other for the enemy, and a very warm fire was immediately commenced on both sides. Bullitt was one of the first who discovered the mistake, and, running in between the two parties waving his hat and calling to them, put a stop to the firing. It was thought and said by several of the officers, and among others by Captain Bullitt, that Colonel Washington did not discover his usual activity and presence of mind upon this occasion. This censure thrown by Captain Bullitt upon his superior officer, gave rise to a resentment in the mind of General Washington which never subsided.

At the close of the French war the Virginia troops were all disbanded, but Captain Bullitt was still retained in service upon half-pay, and appointed adjutant-general to the militia of the State of Virginia, in which office he continued until the commencement of the Revolution, when, the United States being divided by Congress into districts, Captain Bullitt was appointed adjutant-general of the southern district with the rank and pay of a colonel. His first services after this appointment were in the lower parts of Virginia. Lord Dunmore had taken possession of a post called the Great Bridge, which lay at some miles distance from Norfolk and was a pass of great consequence, being the only way by which the town could be approached from that part of the country occupied by the American troops. About two thousand men under the command of Colonel Woodford (assisted by Colonel Bullitt) were detached to dispossess them. Marching down, therefore, to the opposite side of the bridge,

Woodford's detachment began to fortify themselves also, with nothing but the bridge and causeway over the Dismal Swamp between them and the enemy. Dunmore determined to dislodge them from this post, and accordingly, on the morning of the 9th of December, 1775, dispatched Captain Fordice upon that service, at the head of about eight hundred men, consisting chiefly of refugees, Tories, and negroes, and Captain Fordice's company of grenadiers. Colonel Woodford, who thought it impossible that Dunmore would attempt to force his lines with such inferior force, and who expected nothing less than an attack, was absent from the lines and did not get up until the action was over.

Colonel Bullitt took command of the intrenchment. The refugees, Tories, and negroes fell into confusion and retreated at the first fire. The gallant Fordice at the head of his grenadiers, amounting to about sixty, though deserted by the rest of the detachment, still continued to advance boldly across the causeway with fixed bayonets to within fifteen feet of the breastworks, where he fell pierced with seventeen balls. The rest of his men were either all killed or taken. Dunmore found it necessary to leave the State of Virginia shortly after this action, and Colonel Bullitt was detached to South Carolina, where he served the campaign of 1776 as adjutant-general to the army commanded by General Lee. This was his last campaign.

For returning northward to join General Washington's army, but not meeting with the reception or promotion from his Excellency to which he thought himself entitled from his long service, he resigned his commission and retired to his house in Fauquier, where he died February, 1778, at the age of forty-eight years, leaving his estate, which he had rather impaired than bettered, to Cuthbert Bullitt, the only one of his brothers that married.

THE SURVEYING PARTY.

In the spring of 1773 Captain Bullitt was commissioned by Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, to proceed to the Ohio and make in its vicinity surveys for the location of several land warrants granted by the Government, in pursuance of the law assigning bounty lands, to be located on the Western waters, to the soldiers of Virginia in the French and Indian war. Another authority in the shape of a special warrant or commission had been given him by the venerable college of William and Mary, at Williamsburg. A copy of this remarkable document is here appended, for the first time in print, by the courtesy of Colonel Thomas W. Bullitt, of Louisville, possessor of the original:

WHEREAS, Thomas Bullitt hath produced unto us, the President and Masters of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, two bonds, one bearing date the 11th day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, and the other the 13th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, and certain other papers by which it appears that the said Thomas Bullitt was appointed surveyor of a certain part of or a certain district in the colony of Virginia aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, The commission for the said surveyorship, granted by the said President and Masters to the said

Thomas Bullitt, was, as we are informed, unfortunately burned, we do hereby certify that it appears to us as well from the college book of the transactions of the said President and Masters as from the testimony of Emanuel Jones, Bachelor of Arts, and one of the said Masters, that the said part or district of the Colony of Virginia aforesaid is situated lying and being on the river Ohio. In witness whereof we have caused the seal of said college to be affixed this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1772.

*
L. S.

JOHN CARNAN, PT.
EMMANUEL JONES.
T. GWATKEN.
SAMUEL NEWBY.

[I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a paper found by me among the papers of my grandfather, Alexander Scott Bullitt, transmitted to me by my father, William C. Bullitt. The signature of the President is indistinct, but I think it is Carnan. THOMAS W. BULLITT.]

Bullitt's party was composed of himself and Abraham Haptonstall, who settled in this county and was residing here until 1814, at least; James Sodowsky (or Sandusky), from whom, or whose family, Sandusky in Ohio takes its name, and whose sons were residing in Bourbon county as late as 1843; James Douglass, deputy surveyor, and another pioneer in Bourbon county; John Smith, who was residing half a century afterward in Woodford county; with John Fitzpatrick, Ebenezer Severns, and others, of whom very little is now known. With this little company he made his way across Virginia to the mouth of the Kanawha, where he fell in with the company of James, George, and Robert McAfee, sons of James McAfee, Sr., of Botetourt county, who had resolved, a year or two before, to prospect the fertile wilderness south of the Ohio for a new home. In this company were also a brother-in-law, James McConn, Jr., and his cousin, Samuel Adams. With them were also a third party, whom they had overtaken by concerted arrangement as they descended the Kanawha in two canoes on the 28th of May.

The head of this company was the distinguished pioneer surveyor in Kentucky, Hancock Taylor, of Orange county, Virginia, brother of Colonel Richard Taylor, who was father of General Zachary Taylor, a resident of Louisville in his early life, and afterward the hero of the Mexican war and President of the United States. Hancock Taylor was an assistant or deputy surveyor under Colonel William Preston, who was the official surveyor of the great county of Fin-

castle, Virginia, of which the Kentucky country was still a part. After making extensive surveys in the interior, he was attacked by the Indians the next year while surveying a tract for Colonel William Christian, near the mouth of the Kentucky river, and mortally wounded by a rifle-shot. Two of the party, one of whom was Gibson Taylor, probably a relative, and the other Abraham Haptonstall, formerly of Bullitt's company, tried to extract the ball with a pocket-knife, but could not, and soon afterwards, as the party was returning from the country under a warning sent from Dunmore by the hands of Boone and Stoner, who piloted them out of the wilderness, he died of the wound near the present site of Richmond, Madison county, and was buried in a well-marked spot, about one and three-fourths miles south of the Richmond courthouse. Four years previous to the expedition of 1773, Taylor had gone down the Ohio and Mississippi with his brother Richard, our old friend Haptonstall, and a Mr. Barbour, on a visit to New Orleans, whence they returned home by the Gulf and Atlantic.

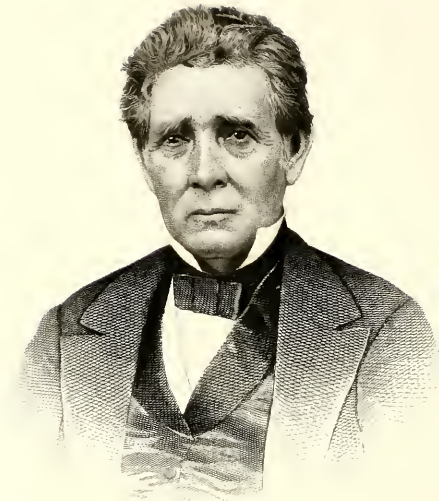
Other members of the Taylor party were Matthew Bracken, from whom Bracken creek and county get their names, Jacob Drennon, afterwards of Drennon Springs, Henry county, and Peter Shoemaker. Several of the party, including Taylor, Bracken, and Drennon, about two months afterwards (on the 3d of August) joined the Bullitt party at or near the Falls of the Ohio.

The three companies, meeting at the mouth of the Kanawha on the 1st of June, and about to embark upon the waters of the great river, whose banks might be lined on both sides with blood-thirsty savages, very naturally joined their forces and their equipment of boats. Their preparations completed in a few days, they floated out on the broad bosom of La Belle Riviere, and entered upon the final stage of the journey to the Promised Land.

AN EPISODE.

The leader was not with them, however. Farther-sighted than the rest, very likely, he realized the significance of the steps now being taken, as precedent to the overrunning of the Indian hunting-grounds by the settlements of civilization, and the importance of conciliating at the outset, if possible, the red tribes whose rights

* The seal attached is surmounted by the words, "Sig. Collegii R. et R. Gulielmi et Mariae, in Virginia." The seal itself represents a view of a handsome building.



seemed to be thus invaded. At the mouth of the Kanawha he left the party for a few days, and, unattended and alone, pushed his way across the rugged hills and deep valleys, and through the howling wilderness of Southern Ohio, until he reached the principal village of the Shawnees, at Old Chillicothe, one or two miles north of the present site of Xenia. The story is told in an interesting and graphic way by Marshall, the first historian of Kentucky. He says:

On his way to Kentucky Bullitt made a visit to Chillicothe, a Shawnee town, to hold a friendly talk with those Indians on the subject of his intended settlement, and for the particular purpose of obtaining their assent to the measure. He knew they claimed the right of hunting in the country—a right to them of the utmost importance, and which they had not relinquished. He also knew they were brave and indefatigable, and that, if they were so disposed, they could greatly annoy the inhabitants of the intended settlement. It was, therefore; a primary object in his estimation to obtain their consent to his projected residence and cultivation of the lands. To accomplish this he left his party on the Ohio and traveled out to the town unattended, and without announcing his approach by a runner. He was not discovered until he got into the midst of Chillicothe, when he waved his white flag [handkerchief] as a token of peace. The Indians saw with astonishment a stranger among them in the character of an ambassador, for such he assumed by the flag, and without any intimation of his intended visit. Some of them collected about him, and asked him, "What news? Was he from the Long Knife? and why, if he was an ambassador, had he not sent a runner?"

Bullitt, not in the least intimidated, replied that he had no bad news—he was from the Long Knife—and, as the red men and white men were at peace, he had come among his brothers to have a friendly talk with them about living on the other side of the Ohio; that he had no runner swifter than himself, and that he was in haste, and could not wait the return of a runner. "Would you," said he, "if you were very hungry, and had killed a deer, send your squaw to town to tell the news, and await her return before you eat?" This put the bystanders in high good humor, and gave them a favorable opinion of their interlocutor. And, upon his desiring that the warriors should be called together, they were forthwith convened, and he promptly addressed them in the following speech, extracted from his journal:

"BROTHERS—I am sent by my people, whom I left on the Ohio, to settle the country on the other side of that river, as low down as the Falls. We come from Virginia. The king of my people has bought from the nations of red men both north and south all the land; and I am instructed to inform you and all the warriors of this great country, that the Virginians and the English are in friendship with you. This friendship is dear to them, and they intend to keep it sacred. The same friendship they expect from you, and from all the nations to the lakes. We know that the Shawnees and the Delawares are to be our nearest neighbors, and we wish them to be our best friends as we will be theirs.

"Brothers, you did not get any of the money or blankets given for the land which I and my people are going to settle. This was hard for you. But it is agreed by the great men who own the land that they will make a present both to the

Delawares and the Shawnees the next year and the year following that shall be as good.

"Brothers, I am appointed to settle the country, to live in it, to raise corn, and to make proper rules and regulations among my people. There will be some principal men from my country very soon, and then much more will be said to you. The Governor desires to see you, and will come out this year or the next. When I come again I will have a belt of wampum. This time I came in haste and had not one ready.

"My people only want the country to settle and cultivate. They will have no objection to your hunting and trapping there. I hope you will live by us as brothers and friends. You now know my heart, and as it is single toward you, I expect you will give me a kind talk; for I shall write to my Governor what you say to me, and he will believe all I write."

This speech was received with attention, and Bullitt was told that the next day he should be answered.

The Indians are in the habit of proceeding with great deliberation in matters of importance, and all are such to them which concern their hunting.

On the morrow, agreeably to promise, they were assembled at the same place, and Bullitt being present, they returned an answer to his speech as follows:

"OLDEST BROTHER, THE LONG KNIFE—We heard you would be glad to see your brothers, the Shawnees and Delawares, and talk with them. But we are surprised that you sent no runner before you, and that you came quite near us through the trees and grass a hard journey without letting us know until you appeared among us.

"Brothers, we have considered your talk carefully, and we are glad to find nothing bad in it, nor any ill meaning. On the contrary, you speak what seems kind and friendly, and it pleased us well. You mentioned to us your intention of settling the country on the other side of the Ohio with your people. And we are particularly pleased that they are not to disturb us in our hunting, for we must hunt to kill meat for our women and children, and to have something to buy our powder and lead with, and to get us blankets and clothing.

"All our young brothers are pleased with what you said. We desire that you will be strong in fulfilling your promises toward us, as we are determined to be straight in advising our young men to be kind and peaceable to you.

"This spring we saw something wrong on the part of our young men. They took some horses from the white people. But we have advised them not to do so again, and have cleared their hearts of all bad intentions. We expect they will observe our advice, as they like what you said."

This speech, delivered by Girty, was interpreted by Richard Butler, who, during the stay of Captain Bullitt, had made him his guest and otherwise treated him in the most friendly manner. But, having executed his mission very much to his own satisfaction, Bullitt took his leave and re-joined his party, who were much rejoiced to see him return.

He made report of his progress and success, and his comrades, with light hearts and high expectations, launched their keels on the stream which conveyed them to the shore of Kentucky and the landing before spoken of.

THE VOYAGE.

Captain Bullitt found his people at the mouth of the Scioto, and went on with them. On the 22d of June they reached Limestone Point, now

Maysville, upon whose site there was not yet block-house or cabin, nor was there for eleven years to come. Here they rested for two days, and hence Robert McAfee, encouraged thereto by the safe though solitary journey which Captain Bullitt had just made through the Indian country, pushed alone up Limestone creek into the interior, across the country to the North fork of Licking, down that stream twenty to twenty-five miles, thence across the hills of the present Bracken county to the Ohio, where he hastily constructed a bark canoe, and the next day (January 27th) overtook his companions at the mouth of the Licking, opposite the site of Cincinnati. The party must also have been delayed here for a time, probably inspecting the superb sites for towns and cities upon the plain on either side of the Ohio at this point. At all events they made easy-going progress down the river, since on the 4th of July (not yet the "Glorious Fourth," or Independence Day) they had not gone beyond the Big Bone lick on the Kentucky shore, a few miles below the mouth of the Great Miami. They spent this day and the next at the lick, where the huge bones of the mastodon and other gigantic beasts of the geologic ages lay about in great numbers, and of such size as to serve the adventurers for tent-poles and seats. The second day thereafter they reach the mouth of the Kentucky, where the parties separate. The Hancock and McAfee companies, now substantially one, since their aims and purposes were similar, and in their union there would be needed strength in a hostile land, go up the Kentucky to the Frankfort region, beyond which this narrative need not pursue them. Bullitt and his following kept on down the Ohio, and on the next day (July 8th, let it be remembered) pitched their camp just above the old mouth of Beargrass creek, perchance exactly at the foot of the present Third street, in the busy and beautiful city of Louisville. It was then, it is needless to say, a swamp, thicket, and forest, with nothing but furred or feathered, winged or scaly inhabitants; and the new-comers were the *avant-couriers* of the thronging thousands of the pale-face who have since populated the fertile valley.

THE SURVEY.

Little is known of the details of Captain Bullitt's encampment and labors here and hereabout

in the summer of 1773. There is a tradition, according to Casseday's History of Louisville, that three years before this time parties who were probably sent by Lord Dunmore came to the Falls of the Ohio and made surveys of the adjacent country, with a view to its occupation as bounty lands. We are unable to find the story corroborated by any other historians of the city or the State, and incline quite positively to think that it can not be supported. At all events, the adventurous surveyor found no claims conflicting with the enterprise with which he was charged, and he went fearlessly and energetically about his duty. For six weeks in the sultry midsummer he and his men carried the chain and planted the theodolite upon the beautiful plateau adjoining and below the Falls and up the fertile valley of the Salt river, which they penetrated at least as far as to the famous Lick, three miles from Shepherdsville, which takes its name from the gallant captain, and is in a county which also bears the Bullitt name. Here the first salt-works were erected in Kentucky, and from the mineral characteristic of the Lick Captain Bullitt gave the title to this river, far more renowned in politics and local history than in navigation. The historical sketch appended to the Directory of Louisville for 1838-39 says: "He made a treaty of relinquishment of the land with the Indians on his route, and laid out the town on its present site, but made no settlement on the land, and died before that was effected." We have been unable to find any confirmation of the former part of this statement.

Bullitt continued to make his headquarters about the mouth of the Beargrass, where he could conveniently communicate with any parties that might be passing on the river, or that might come out of the wilderness to the Falls of the Ohio. By night, says Collins, he retired for safety "to a shoal above Corn island." In the fourth week after his arrival, about the 3d of August, he and his party were gladdened by the reunion with them of Mr. Hancock and two others of his company, who had parted from the McAfee expedition, far up the Kentucky river, on the last day of July. His work finally done, he then returned to his home in Virginia.

DID CAPTAIN BULLITT LAY OFF A TOWN?

The general statement is that during its stay the surveying party staked off lots for a village

plat somewhere upon a tract now included within the limits of Louisville; and some writers go so far as to say that Captain Bullitt, in this year of grace 1773, laid out "the town of Louisville." Mr. Collins says the like in no less than five places in his history, and in two of them (pages 371, 666, vol. ii., History of Kentucky), but without undertaking to name the town, he fixes the date of the survey definitely as August 1. A few pages previously, however, when dealing with the beginnings at Louisville, this author acknowledges that the reference in the creative act of 1780 to "the owners of lots already drawn," and to "those persons whose lots have been laid off on his [John Campbell's] lands," may refer no further back than to a then recent laying-off of "a considerable part thereof [viz: John Connolly's tract] into half-acre lots for a town," which are also words from the act. He says, truly enough, that "the only proof that any lots were sold thereunder [the reputed Bullitt survey] is entirely inferential and uncertain."

We are satisfied, indeed, that the vague testimony of Jacob Sodowsky, contributed in a letter to the second volume of the American Pioneer, published in 1843 and repeated in the eleventh volume of the Western Journal, is not sufficient to support the theory of a Louisville or other town plat about the Falls in 1773. Nothing of the kind, so far as ascertained, was contemplated in the instructions of Lord Dunmore to Bullitt; no record of it has come to light in the diaries or letters of the time, or in subsequent official records of the survey; no mention is made of it by the immigrants of 1778 or the surveyors of 1779, who certainly would have come upon the stakes or other evidences of the survey, if it had been made; and tradition, as well as the land registers, is utterly silent as to the precise location of any such town. The language of the act of 1780 does not require survey of a village plat here in 1773, or at any time, indeed, except, at the latest, a period just before the passage of the act. On the contrary the language of the law is expressly that, not a surveying party or transient party of speculators, but "sundry inhabitants of the county of Kentucky have, at great expense and hazard, settled themselves upon certain lands at the Falls of the Ohio, and have laid off a considerable part thereof into half-acre lots for a town." The

further mention of "the owners of lots already drawn," and of "those persons whose lots have been laid off on Colonel Campbell's land," may as well refer to operations of 1778-79 as to the disposition of lots in any suppositious town of 1773. On the whole, we entertain no doubt that any half-acre or smaller subdivisions of the soil here date from some time contemporaneous with or posterior to the removal of Colonel Clark's settlers of 1778 from Corn Island to the mainland, and that there is no trustworthy foundation for belief in a Louisville of five or more years before. The survey stated in the act was in all probability Bard's in 1779, of which a rude map, dated April 20, of that year, has been preserved.

SODOWSKY.

A word further about Sodowsky, or Sandusky. It is a name somewhat noted in the history of Kentucky, and probably gave origin to the name Sandusky in Ohio. It was originally Sodowsky, but became corrupted into "Sandusky." In the American Pioneer, volume II., page 326, the autographs of two of the brothers appear, one of whom signed "Isaac Sodowsky," and the other "Jacob Sandusky." Their father, James Sandusky, as their letter to the Pioneer says, "came down the river in 1773, and again in 1774, with Hight [Hite] and Harrod. In the first trip they went down as far as the Falls, and returned. In the last they went down to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and up that stream to Harrod's station, where they cleared land and planted corn. This was the first improvement in Kentucky; but that settlement was broken up by the Indians. It may be worth mentioning that these trips were both made in pirogues or large canoes." He afterwards settled in Bourbon county, where James Sandusky, one of the brothers, was still living in 1843.

CONNOLLY'S GRANT.

On the 16th of December, 1773, according to Dr. McMurtrie and the writers generally (Colonel Durrett, however, says September in his Centennial Address), a patent of two thousand acres of the present site of Louisville, beginning about on the line of First street, and thence southward, including the sites of Shippingport and Portland, was issued by the British Crown to Dr. John Connolly (often spelt Connally), a "surgeon's mate," or assistant surgeon, in modern military

parlance, in the general hospital of the Royal forces in America. It is believed that the lines of this tract were run by Captain Bullitt in the summer of the same year; and certain of the writers aver that his prime object in coming to the Falls was to survey for Connolly—who had the tract in view, although it was not yet patented to him—as well as for others. Connolly took the land, as one statement goes, under a proclamation of George III. in 1763, granting land-warrants as bounties to soldiers in the French and Indian war, which had shortly before been concluded. Another theory is that while the latent forces of the Revolution were gathering and developing, and the colonies were muttering their discontent, he agreed with Governor Dunmore to secure a strong British interest among the whites and Indians of the border, in consideration of two thousand acres of land, to be obtained by the Governor for him at the Falls of the Ohio.

This original private owner, so far as is known, of the most important part of the site of Louisville, was born and brought up near Wright's Ferry, in Pennsylvania. His sire was a farmer on the Susquehanna; his mother, before her marriage to the elder Connolly, was a Quaker widow named Ewing. He traveled considerably in his youth through the wild Western country, and at Pittsburg, a few years before the Revolution opened, he fell in with Lord Dunmore, then Governor of Virginia. It was then, it is said, that he made the contract with the Governor before related. November 5, 1775, Dunmore commissioned him lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Queen's Royal Rangers. He was then provided with the secret instructions hereafter mentioned, authorizing him to raise a complete Tory regiment at Pittsburg or Detroit, and with it organize an expedition.

Connolly was a nephew of Colonel George Croghan, the British Indian agent who passed the Falls in 1765, on a mission to the Western tribes. He resided at Fort Pitt, or Pittsburg, and is mentioned in General Washington's journal for 1770 as well acquainted with the lands south of the Ohio, where he no doubt held large tracts, including this interest in the site of Louisville. Early in 1774, with a captain's commission, he had been sent by Governor Dunmore to assert the claims of that colony over the Pittsburg

region, and take possession of the country bordering upon the Monongahela, in the name of the King. He was an artful, ambitious, and intriguing fellow, well fitted for such a service, and at once issued a proclamation calling upon the people in and about Redstone Old Fort and Pittsburg to assemble about the 25th of January, to be enrolled in the Virginia militia. Arthur St. Clair, afterwards General and Governor of the Northwest Territory, was, however, upon the ground as representative of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, which had a prior claim upon that region, and he arrested Connolly before the meeting occurred, and shut him up in prison. He was presently released, upon his promise to deliver himself up again. This he failed to do; but on the contrary reappeared at Pittsburg on the 28th of March, with a party of followers, and re-asserted the dominion of Virginia there. He succeeded after much strife in getting possession of Fort Pitt, which he rebuilt and christened Fort Dunmore. He played the petty tyrant here for some time, arresting and imprisoning citizens and even magistrates, whom Dunmore for very shame was compelled to release. It is said to have been a letter of his, written on the 21st of April, to the settlers along the Ohio, intended to stir them up against the Shawnees, that led to the murders by Cresap and Greathouse, and the Indian war which involved the friendly Logan, the whole of whose family had been wantonly massacred. When, during the troubles, three of the Shawnees had conducted a party of traders to Pittsburg, Connolly seized them and would doubtless have dealt hardly by them. He was defeated in his attempt by Croghan, his uncle, and then actually dispatched men to waylay and kill them on their return, one of these kindly disposed savages, it is reported, thus losing his life. "The character developed by this man," says the *Annals of the West*, "while commandant of Fort Dunmore, was such as to excite universal detestation, and at last to draw down upon his patron the reproof of Lord Dartmouth," who was the British Secretary for the Colonies. "He seized property and imprisoned white men without warrant or property; and we may be assured, in many cases besides that just mentioned, treated the natives with an utter disregard of justice." The following is related of Connolly in the same work:

It was towards the close of this last year of our colonial existence, 1775, that a plot was discovered which involved some whose names have already appeared upon our pages, and which, if successful, would have influenced the fortunes of the West deeply. Dr. John Connolly, of Pittsburgh (the whom Washington had met and talked with in 1770, and with whom he afterwards corresponded in relation to Western lands, and who played so prominent a part as commandant of Pittsburgh, where he continued at least through 1774), was, from the outset of the revolutionary movements, a Tory, and being a man extensively acquainted with the West, a man of talent, and fearless withal, he naturally became a leader. This man, in 1775, planned a union of the Northwestern Indians with British troops, which combined forces were to be led, under his command, from Detroit, and, after ravaging the few frontier settlements, were to join Lord Dunmore in Eastern Virginia. To forward his plans, Connolly visited Boston to see General Gage; then, having returned to the South in the fall of 1775, he left Lord Dunmore for the West, bearing one set of instructions upon his person, and another set, the true ones, most artfully concealed, under the direction of Lord Dunmore himself, in his saddle secured by tin and waxed cloth. He and his comrades, among whom was Dr. Smyth, author of the doubtful work already quoted, had gone as far as Hagerstown, where they were arrested upon suspicion and sent back to Frederick. There they were searched, and the papers upon Connolly's person were found, seized, and sent to Congress. Washington, having been informed by one who was present when the genuine instructions were concealed as above stated, wrote twice on the subject to the proper authorities, in order to lead to their discovery, but we do not know that they were ever found. Connolly himself was confined, and remained a close prisoner till 1781, complaining much of his hard lot, but finding few to pity him.

Connolly was exchanged and released in April, 1781. Washington wrote promptly to General Clark a warning that he was expected to go from Canada to Venango, at the mouth of French creek, with a force of refugees, and thence to Fort Pitt, with blank commissions for a large number of dissatisfied men supposed to be in that region, with whom the exposed frontiers would be attacked; but nothing seems to have come of this. The compiler of the Annals says that after the Revolution had ended he became a mischief-maker in Kentucky, though in just what manner is not stated. He had long before, in 1770, before a white man had settled upon the soil of this State, proposed an independent province that would have included all of its territory between the Cumberland or Shawnee river, a line drawn from above its fork to the Falls, and the Ohio river—which would, of course, have included the present site of Louisville. His title to one thousand of his acres here was forfeited on account of his treason to the patriot cause. Virginia assumed the owner-

ship of it, but delayed disposal of it until Colonel Campbell, the apparent joint owner, had returned from Canada, where he had been taken in captivity by the Indians in 1780. When the return occurred, by acts of the Virginia Legislature of May and October, 1783, and October, 1784 his interests were guarded and secured, while those of his recreant and now refugee partner were sacrificed. In November, 1788, the latter reappeared in Kentucky, coming from Canada, ostensibly to recover, if possible, his former possessions in Louisville, but really, as was believed, to aid the movement then in agitation for the separation of Kentucky from Virginia and its alliance or union with Spain, then holding Louisiana and cultivating disaffection in Kentucky. He was foiled in this, and now finally disappears from the page of American history.

Mr. Collins gives the following account of the legal proceedings which justified the confiscation of Connolly's property :

On July 1, 1780, an issue of escheat was held at Lexington, by the sheriff of Kentucky county—George May, escheator. John Bowman, Daniel Boone, Nathaniel Randolph, Waller Overton, Robert McAfee, Edward Cather, Henry Wilson, Joseph Willis, Paul Froman, Jeremiah Tilford, James Wood, and Thomas Gant, "gentlemen," jurymen, were empanelled, sworn, and charged to try whether John Connolly and Alexander McKee be British subjects or not. Verdict—that they were British subjects, and after April 19, 1775, of their own free will departed from the said States, and joined the subjects of his Britannic Majesty; and that on said 4th of July, 1776, said Connolly was "possessed of 2,000 acres on the Ohio opposite to the Falls," "and said McKee of 2,000 acres on the headwaters of the south branch of Elkhorn, . . . and no more.

In pursuance of this finding, the estate of Connolly at the Falls was confiscated. It had already been described, in the act of May, of the same year, establishing Louisville, as "the forfeited property of said John Connolly," and upon it, being "1,000 acres of land," was laid out the new town. The Tory Doctor had owned as much as 3,000 acres here; but only 1,000 seem to have been available for confiscation. De Warrenstaff, or Warrendorff, mentioned below, had conveyed his 2,000 acres to Connolly and Colonel Campbell, which must have been in equal portions, since in 1775 the latter bought up the former's interest in this tract, which was an undivided half of the 2,000 acres. The 4,000 held by the two was then so partitioned that Connolly became owner of the uppermost 1,000 and the lowest 1,000, Campbell's tract of

2,000 lying between. In 1778 Connolly transferred the lower 1,000 also to Campbell, thus leaving but the upper 1,000 to be escheated.

THE WARRENSTAFF PATENT.

Very few facts concerning this are now accessible. About all that is known of it or him is that, on the same day the patent was granted to Connolly, December 16, 1773, and under the same authority in the King's proclamation, two thousand acres at the Falls of the Ohio, next adjacent below Connolly's, were patented to one Charles de Warrenstaff or Warrendorff, who was an ensign in the Pennsylvania Royal Regiment of Foot. He never, we believe, became a resident of Louisville, and we do not learn that he was ever even a visitor here. The very next year he parted with his interest in the soil of Kentucky to Dr. Connolly and Colonel John Campbell, of whom the world knows something more.

COLONEL CAMPELL.

This gentleman was of Irish birth, possessed of some property, and came in the vigor of his young manhood to identify his fortunes with the infant hamlet of Louisville, where he was among the earliest settlers when the town was formed. According to Collins, he received a grant of four thousand acres from the Commonwealth of Virginia, which was located immediately below and adjoining the grant on which Louisville stands. He was also a property-holder at Frankfort, where his name appears in a list of landed proprietors in 1797. Colonel Campbell soon became prominent in the affairs of the village and the State. He was a member of the convention of 1792, held in Danville, which formed the first constitution of Kentucky; was an elector of the State Senate, under the peculiar provision of that constitution, in the same year, and was by the electors chosen to that body from Jefferson county, and was at one time its Speaker *pro tempore*; previously to the formation of the State was a member of the Virginia Legislature, from Jefferson county, in 1786, 1787, and 1790; and was a Representative in the Congress of the United States from 1837 to 1843. In 1785 he established two of the earliest ferries allowed by law in Kentucky—one from his lands at the Falls across the Ohio to the mouth of Silver creek, and the other across the same stream,

from the Jefferson county bank to the mouth of Mill run. He was a Presbyterian in his religious faith, and his name appears upon the records of the first meeting of the Synod of Kentucky, at Lexington, October 14, 1802, as an elder from the "Presbytery of Washington." Campbell county, east of the lower Licking river, opposite Cincinnati, is named in his honor; and an old paper published in that city, of date March 12, 1796, says that Colonel Campbell lived at Taylor's Creek Station, probably in that county. There can be no doubt, however, that most of his mature life was spent in Louisville. Mr. Collins says: "He was a large man, of fine personal appearance and strong mind, but rough in his manners. He never married, and, having died childless, his large estate passed into the hands of many heirs."

Colonel Campbell must be regarded as an original proprietor at Louisville. As already noticed, he acquired in 1774 a half-interest in the two thousand-acre grant to Warrenstaff, and the next year purchased an undivided half of the adjoining tract of his partner in the Warrenstaff property, Dr. John Connolly; and when the partition of the two undivided tracts was made, his half of the whole, or two thousand acres, fell between the two tracts thus cut off for Connolly. He became otherwise a large owner in this region, and finally devised all his real estate within five miles of the Beargrass creek to Allen Campbell. Colonel Campbell will come again into this history.

1774.

The events of this year have been already anticipated, to some small extent. There is no story of colonization yet to tell, nor for several years to come. The birds and beasts and creeping things held their own upon the site of the great city to-be, and no sign of civilization was presented throughout the broad plateau, except here and there the simple stake or "blaze" and inscription of the surveyor. Indeed there is little to narrate of 1774 except of the surveyor.

In June, while Captain Harrod and his companions were setting the stakes of civilization at the first permanently inhabited town in Kentucky, Harrodsburg, two remarkable men came through the deep wilderness from their homes on the Clinch river, in North Carolina, to the Falls. They were Daniel Boone and Michael Stoner,

who were charged with an important mission. Governor Dunmore had received timely warning of the Indian hostilities now threatening, and which very soon broke out, particularly in the severe conflict between the savages and Colonel Bouquet's expedition, at the mouth of the Kanawha, in which the former were signally defeated. The Governor had a party or parties out surveying under his orders in the Kentucky wilderness, among whom were the celebrated Jefferson county pioneer, Colonel John Floyd, also Hancock Taylor, Abraham Haptonstall, and Willis Lee (these three are known to have been surveying on the present soil of Jefferson county, May 2d of this year), with James Sandusky, John Smith, Gibson Taylor, and very likely others. It is probable that most of Captain Bullitt's party, who came to the Falls in 1773, had remained to this time in Kentucky. Dunmore became exceedingly apprehensive for their safety, and employed Boone and Stoner to make the long and perilous journey of about four hundred miles to the Falls to find the surveyors, and conduct them out of their dangers to the settlements. Boone received the summons on the 6th of June, and lost no time in setting out with his companion on the hazardous trip. Their commission was faithfully and courageously executed, and probably the lives of the surveyors were thus saved, although Hancock Taylor, as we have seen, was mortally wounded while making his last survey, and died on the retreat. Boone and Stoner reached Harrodsburg June 16th, and found Harrod's and Hite's companies engaged in laying off the town. Boone rendered aid in this, and was assigned one of the half-acre lots, upon which a double log cabin was built soon after. The entire round of Boone and Stoner on this duty of warning and safe conduct to the settlements, covered about eight hundred miles, and occupied sixty-two days. Mr. Collins calls them the "first express messengers" in Kentucky.

1775.

This historic year, so rife with important events at the East, precluding the War for American Independence, was comparatively quiet in the Valley of the Ohio. In this region the dauntless surveyors were still pushing their way through the tangled wildwood, leading the van of empire. Many of their movements, and per-

haps of their surveys, remain unknown to this day; but, from depositions taken long afterwards, one may learn of a party at work in the middle of December, on Harrod's creek, consisting of Abraham and Isaac Hite, Moses Thompson, Joseph Bowman, Nathaniel Randolph, Peter Casey, and Ebenezer Severns, who were surveying. Early in the season Captain James Knox—famous as the leader of the "Long Hunters" into Kentucky four or five years before—must have been somewhere on the banks of the Beargrass, since he was held entitled, October 30, 1779, to four hundred acres of land on its waters, "on account of marking out the said land, and of having raised a crop of corn in the country in 1775." So simple and brief is the history of the white man in this region for this year.

One interesting character, however, for many years afterwards one of the most notable residents of Louisville, came to the Falls this year—Sandy Stewart, the "island ferryman" named in the previous chapter, who long after noted the precise date of his arrival as June 5, 1775. He was a Scotchman, born in Glasgow twenty years before; a young immigrant to this country so poor that his personal service was sold in Baltimore to pay his passage across the ocean; a traveler westward with two companions as soon as he had served out his time; making a canoe at Pittsburg, and in it voyaging down the Ohio to the Falls; afterwards a settler here and for more than a quarter of a century the ferryman from the mainland to Corn island, until 1827, when he retired and died at the old Talmage hotel, on Fourth street, in 1833, aged 78, leaving a small fortune to his relatives abroad.

1776-77.

Even more simple and short are the annals of these elsewhere great years, as regards events at the Falls of the Ohio. We have but one to record. Mr. Casseday, in his History of Louisville, assigns these as the years of the journey of George Gibson and Captain William Linn, who passed the Falls in boats going from Pittsburg to New Orleans, in order to procure supplies for the troops stationed at Fort Pitt. They obtained one hundred and thirty-six kegs of powder, which did not reach the Falls on the return until the next year, when the kegs were laboriously carried

around the troubled waters by hand, reshipped, and finally delivered safely at Wheeling, whence they were transferred to the fort. Each man, in making the portage around the Falls, carried three kegs at a time on his back. Gibson and Linn were aided in this toilsome work by John Smith, who will be remembered as one of Bullitt's surveyors here nearly four years previously, and who happened to meet the voyagers here. This is noted as the first cargo ever brought by whites up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, from New Orleans to Pittsburgh.

1778.

We come now to the beginnings of permanent white settlement at the Falls of the Ohio—in deed, in the Falls of the Ohio, for the first stakes were set just amid the waters at the head of the rapids, upon a little tract which has now wholly disappeared, except at low water, when, from the railway bridge and the shore, the underlying strata of old Corn Island, with the rotting remains of stumps here and there, may yet be seen.

The first settlement here was the result of a military movement during the war of the Revolution, and brings into our narrative again the renowned name of

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

A sketch of the early life of this famous hero of Western warfare, whose name will be forever associated with one of the most important and skillful movements of the Revolutionary War, as well as with some of the most successful expeditions of the border warfare, has already been given in our General Introduction. He was but twenty-six years of age this year, when his greatest feat of arms was achieved. Like Washington and many other notable men of that time, he was a land-surveyor in his youth, but soon got into military life in the troubles with the Indians, and in the affair known as Dunmore's War rose to the command of a company. At its close he was offered a commission in the British army, but declined it. He visited the infant settlements in Kentucky in the spring of 1775, remaining until fall, and, now bearing the rank of major, being placed temporarily in command of the volunteer militia of the settlements. He came again to this country in the spring of the next year, with the intention of permanently

remaining; but staid only a few months, when, seeing the dangers to which the frontiers were exposed, and being appointed at the Harrodsburg meeting of the settlers June 6, 1776, a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, he set out on foot through the wilderness to Williamsburg, then the colonial capital, but found the Legislature adjourned. He at once extended his long pedestrian excursion to Hanover county, where Governor Patrick Henry lay sick, and represented to him the pressing necessity of munitions of war for the Kentucky settlements. Henry concurred in his views and gave him a favorable letter to the Executive Council. From this body, after much delay and difficulty, Clark obtained an order, on the 23d of August, 1776, for five hundred pounds of gunpowder, for the use of the people of Kentucky. He obtained the powder at Pittsburgh, and, after hot pursuit down the Ohio by the Indians, during which he was compelled to conceal the precious cargo at the Three Islands, near the present site of Maysville, he succeeded in getting it through to Harrodsburg, where the pioneers were promptly supplied with the indispensable means of defense. Meanwhile the young major had been instrumental in securing from the Virginia Legislature, which had re-assembled in the fall, an act erecting the county of Kentucky. He is thus to be regarded as in some sense the founder of this great Commonwealth. Thenceforth he was closely identified with the early history of the State and bore his full share in the perils, incidents, and adventures of border life. He was presently advanced to the grade of lieutenant-colonel. As the struggle for independence progressed, the great opportunity of his life presented itself. His sagacious mind perceived the importance of the Western country to the cause of the American patriots, and he resolved upon its conquest.

The story of his expedition, in the reduction of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes, has already been related in our military record of Jefferson county, as also the story of his subsequent expeditions against the Indians, and for the building of Fort Jefferson, a few miles below the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi. His headquarters all this time were at Louisville, and here his expeditions were organized. January 22, 1781, he was made a brigadier-general, by

commission from Governor Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia. He bore a part in the negotiation of a treaty with the Indians at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami, in the winter of 1785-86, and, although he was unquestionably not the hero of the thrilling incident attributed to him in Judge Hall's Romance of Western History, there is no doubt that it was an important and even distinguished part he bore. In 1793, during the intrigues in this State of the French minister, Genet, to organize forces for the overthrow of the Spanish power in the Southwest, General Clark, then in private life, was endowed by Genet with the sounding title of Major-General in the armies of France, and Commander in chief of the French Revolutionary Legion on the Mississippi. He made some efforts looking to the recruitment of troops; but the action of the Federal Government, resulting in the recall of Genet and the ruin of his schemes, soon remanded Clark to private life. In 1783 the grant of an extensive tract of land on the Indiana side of the Falls being made by the State of Virginia to the General and his soldiers of the Illinois expedition, the opportunity was given him to lay off a town at the Falls, between the present sites of Jeffersonville and New Albany, which from him took the name Clarks-ville. Here his own cabin was built, and here most of the later years of his life were spent, with his servants, an old drummer, and an occasional visitor, for his sole company. His settlement proved unhealthy, and the village grew slowly and poorly. He fell finally into poverty, and to some extent into the miseries induced by intemperance, rheumatic and paralytic affections. In 1814, in an unlucky hour when he was unable to help himself, he fell into the fire in his cabin, and before he was rescued one of his legs was so burned that it had to be amputated. The operation was performed by Dr. Richard Ferguson, of Louisville; and it is said that he had a fifer and drummer play his favorite march to mitigate his pains during the trying ordeal. He was taken to Locust Grove, a few miles above Louisville, the home of Major Croghan, whose wife was the General's sister. There he spent his last years, and there he died, as before noted, February 13, 1818. He was buried on the place, but on the 10th of March, 1869, the Kentucky Legislature made provision for the removal of

his remains to the cemetery at Frankfort and the erection of a monument over them. They were not taken to the capital, however; but on the 29th of October, of the same year, were removed to Cave Hill Cemetery, in Louisville, where they now repose. A few years ago his Journal of the Campaign to the Illinois Country was published at Cincinnati in a handsome octavo volume, with a valuable biographical introduction by Junge Henry Pirtle, of Louisville.

THE FAMILIES WITH CLARK.

It is frequently said, on the authority of Dr. McMurtre, that six families came down the river with General Clark's expedition, and stopped at Corn Island, at the head of the Falls. This statement probably rests upon the fact that five heads of families are known by name, and that one other is known to have been of the party, though his name has not survived. Mr. Casseday, following Marshall's History of Kentucky, more than doubles the number, in his History of Louisville. He says:

It is estimated that Colonel Clark left in his new fort on this island about thirteen families, when he proceeded on his journey to Kaskaskia. And so brave, hardy, and resolute were these pioneers that, notwithstanding they were separated from the nearest of their countrymen by four hundred miles of hostile country, filled with savages whose dearest hunting-grounds they were about to occupy; notwithstanding they knew that these relentless savages were not only inimical on account of the invasion of their choicest territory, but were aided by all the arts, the presents, and the favors of the British in seeking to destroy their settlements; notwithstanding all these terrifying circumstances, those dauntless pioneers went quietly to work, and with the rifle in one hand and the implements of agriculture in the other, deliberately set about planting, and actually succeeded in raising a crop of corn on their little island. It is thus that Corn Island derived its name.

The publication of General Clark's letters and Journal of the expedition in more recent years enables us to fix with closer approach to certainty the number of families in this first band of settlers. In the book on the Campaign in the Illinois in 1778-9, published at Cincinnati as a number of the Ohio Valley Historical Series, one of Clark's letters concerning the expedition contains the following: "About twenty families that had followed me, much against my inclination, I found now to be of service to me in guarding a block-house that I erected on the island to secure my provisions." To this incidental, perhaps merely accidental mention, is

the world indebted for the data wherewith to make an approximately exact estimate of the number in the first Louisville colony. It was probably not far from one hundred souls—rather more than less, since this allows but three children to a family—and, with the soldiers, even the small detachment of them necessary to erect or guard the block-house, must have crowded exceedingly the few acres cleared of the old Corn Island.

It is gratifying to know that the earliest whites to plant their homes upon the site of Louisville were in families. The first colony to land upon the site of Cincinnati on Sunday morning, December 28, 1788, was composed wholly of men. But it was true of the pioneers at the Falls, as of those at Plymouth Rock more than a century and a half before, that—

“There was woman’s fearless eye,
Lit by her deep love’s truth;
There was manhood’s brow, serenely high,
And the fiery heart of youth.”

Unhappily, the names of but one-fourth of the heads of these families—if there were twenty—have been traditionally preserved. It would be a genuine pleasure to set forth the names of all, men, women, and children, in letters of gold. We have only the names of the following:

CAPTAIN JAMES PATTON.
RICHARD CHENOWETH.
JOHN McMANUS.
WILLIAM FAITH.
JOHN TUEL.

These were certainly of the party. In addition we have the names of Isaac Kimbly, upon the authority of his son, residing in Orleans, Indiana, so late as 1852; and of James Graham, on the authority of the veteran Kentuckian, his son, Dr. C. C. Graham, of Louisville. Dr. Craik, in his Historical Sketches of Christ Church, says that John and Ann Rogers Clark, parents of General Clark, “with their numerous family, came to Louisville with the first emigration. They settled at Mulberry Hill, the present [1862] residence of their grandson, Isaac Clark, and are buried there, along with many of their descendants.”

These and their associates, then, as we have often put the fact in various ways, were the first of civilized stock to rear their homes about the Falls of the Ohio. Not a single white man had

preceded them, to set up his household gods amid these lovely surroundings. The beautiful plateau, the picturesque slopes, were as yet unbroken, save by the stake or the tent-peg of the surveyor. The silence of the primeval wilderness was around them. They were alone with Nature and with God. The lurking savage, however, looked with angered eyes from the shore, and planned the solitary murder or the ferocious massacre. Only a few days before their landing, on the 25th of May, a boat ascending Salt river had been attacked by the Indians, with disastrous results to its occupants. Mr. Casseday has well written:

Truly so bold and heroic an act as this of that feeble band deserves a perpetuity beyond what the mere name of the island will give it. Columns have been reared and statues erected, festivals have been instituted and commemorations held, of deeds far less worthy of renown than was this little settlement’s crop of corn. But, like many other deeds of true heroism, it is forgotten, for there was wanted the pen and the lyre to make it live forever. The founders of the parent colony themselves did never greater deeds of heroism than did these pioneers of Louisville. And yet the very historians of the fact speak of it without a word of wonder or of admiration. Even in Louisville herself, now in her palmiest days, the Pilgrim’s landing is commemorated each returning year, while the equal daring, danger, and victory of the Western pioneer has sunk into oblivion. But it is ever so. Men may live for a hundred years within the very roar of Niagara, and yet live uninspired until the same sound falls upon the ear or the same sight greets the eye on the far-off shores of the Evelino or the Arno. Erin’s bard has ever told the praises of the Oriental clime; the Lord of English verse has tuned his lyre under a foreign sky; the Mantuan bard has sung “*arma virumque Trojæ*,” and the poet of Italy has soared even beyond the bounds of space in search of novelty; so we must wait for a stranger hand to weave the magic charm around the pioneers of our forest land.

As has previously been noted, the first-comers found Corn island covered with a growth of timber, beneath which were dense cane-brakes, while the troops with Clark, in the otherwise idle days pending the departure of the expedition, helped the colonists to clear for their cabins and first crop of corn.

Another famous family, said to have settled in this vicinity this year, was that of the Hites. Mr. Isaac Hite was among the first to explore the Kentucky wilderness, being one of the renowned “ten hunters of Kentucky,” of whom Daniel Boone was another. He settled east of Louisville in 1778, and there died seven years afterwards. Captain Abraham Hite, his brother, who held his commission in the army of the Revolution from the hand of Washington himself, in

1782 removed from Berkeley county, Virginia, the ancestral home of the family, and settled eight miles south of Louisville, on the trail which has since become the Bardstown road. The next year his brother Joseph became a neighbor two miles further to the southward; and still another year brought the father of all of them, the senior Abraham Hite, to live the rest of his years and die among his children. He passed peacefully away in 1786. The younger Abraham survived till 1832, leaving a son of the same name, who became a prominent merchant in Louisville. Joseph Hite died the year before. Their injuries at the hands of the savages are related in our chapter upon the Indians. Theirs is one of the most notable families among the pioneers of Jefferson county.

Likewise accompanying the expedition into the Illinois country, as a voluntary aid to General Clark, was a youth of eighteen, afterwards father of one of Louisville's most useful physicians, the renowned Dr. James Chew Johnston. He was a native of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, born in 1760, and a graduate of William and Mary college the same year in which he came to the Falls with Clark. After the conquest of the Northwest, through the General's influence he was appointed clerk of Kentucky county, and upon the formation of Jefferson county he was appointed its first clerk. He was also land agent in this State, during many years, for people desiring locations here. During one of his land excursions his party was attacked by Indians, and he was wounded, taken, and kept eight months in captivity. In 1785 he married Eliza, the daughter of Captain James Winn, three days after the arrival of the family. Dr. Johnson was the first-born of this marriage, in 1787. The father died in 1797, at his residence on the corner of Main and Sixth streets.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Mr. Butler, in his History of Kentucky, gives the following account of the proceedings at Corn Island, when the forces had all rendezvoused there:

On the arrival of Colonel Bowman's party, the forces of the country were found too weak to justify taking many from Kentucky. Clark, therefore, engaged but one company and part of another from this quarter, expecting them to be replaced by the troops of Major Smith. Here Clark disclosed to the troops his real destination to Kaskaskia, and, honorably to the gallant feelings of the times, the plan was

ardently concurred in by all the detachment, except the company of Captain Dillard. The boats were, therefore, ordered to be well secured, and sentinels were placed where it was supposed the men might wade across the river [from Corn Island] to the Kentucky shore. This was the day before Clark intended to start; but a little before night the greater part of Captain Dillard's company, with a lieutenant, whose name is generously spared by Colonel Clark, passed the sentinels unperceived, and got to the opposite bank. The disappointment was cruel, its consequences alarming. Clark immediately mounted a party on the horses of the Harrodsburg gentlemen, and sent after the deserters, with orders to kill all who resisted. The pursuers overtook the fugitives about twenty miles in advance; these soon scattered through the woods, and, except seven or eight who were brought back, suffered most severely every species of distress. The people of Harrodstown felt the baseness of the lieutenant's conduct so keenly, and resented it with such indignation, that they would not for some time let him or his companions into the fort. On the return of this detachment from the pursuit, a day of rejoicing was spent between the troops about to descend the river, and those who were to return on a service little inferior in danger and privation, the defense of the interior stations.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

In a previous extract from the Annals of the West, the number of companies forming General Clark's expedition is given as three. It is quite certain, however, that there was one more, which joined him at the Falls, and that the four companies were commanded severally by Captains John Montgomery, Leonard Helm, Joseph Bowman, and the redoubtable William Harrod. The famous pioneer and Indian fighter, Simon Kenton, from his station near Maysville, also John Haggin, were of the party. Dr. McMurtrie, in his Sketches of Louisville, says that Clark's force numbered three hundred, and that he landed his troops and the accompanying families at Corn Island "in order to deceive the enemy." Mr. Collins is nearer right, however, and may have had the exact figures, in setting the number, at least of those who left the Falls, at one hundred and fifty-three men. We have seen the difficulties with which Clark struggled in the raising of his force, and his companies were doubtless small. They were probably larger than the figures last given would indicate, since some of the soldiers would be left on the island to hold the block-house and protect the settlers. On the 24th of June, all preparations being completed, the expedition ran down the Falls—during a total eclipse of the sun, it is said—and departed on their hazardous but successful and renowned expedition, with which it is an enduring glory to have the foundations of

Louisville associated. We need not follow it further. The story has been told elsewhere. Return we to

THE SETTLERS IN 1779.

They were now upon the mainland, on the Kentucky shore. Corn Island was obviously but a temporary home. It was too strait for even the beginnings of permanent settlement, though it had served an excellent transient purpose, while the colonists were strengthening in numbers and energies, and awaiting the return of the soldiers from the Illinois expedition. In the spring of 1779 a few more families, immigrating from Virginia, had joined the band. In October of the previous autumn, the soldiers discharged by General Clark at Kaskaskia, as no longer needed for his military operations, returned to the Falls. They were, however, under the charge of Captain William Linn (one of the voyagers of 1776-77, from Fort Pitt to New Orleans, for supplies of gunpowder), directed by General Clark to build a stockade or rude fort on the mainland, near the island. The site selected is believed to have been near and on the east side of the broad and deep ravine which, so late as 1838, marked the intersection of Twelfth street with the river. About this—whether erected in the fall of 1778, or, as some say, early in 1779—the movers from Corn Island began to cluster. Some doubtless came to the shore in the autumn and erected their cabins upon a spot which was said by Dr. McMurtrie, in 1819, to have borne the name of the White Home. The next year, undoubtedly, the corn product and all valuables being removed from the island, all the immigrants planted themselves in the new domiciles upon the actual present site of Louisville. The new-comers from Virginia settled upon lots or tracts adjoining, but a little below, those occupied by the pioneers of 1778.

AN OLD SURVEY AND MAP.

In the spring of this year there seems to have been a survey of lots at the Falls, possibly executed by the draughtsman of a map which is still extant, dated April 20, 1779, and the work of one William Bard or Beard. It is just possible, also, that this rude, primitive map records the much-doubted work of Captain Bullitt, in laying off a town at the Falls nearly six years before.

It is certain that the stakes of a formal survey of lots were already here in 1779, and that Bard was a surveyor, for one of the early settlers, Asa Emerson, in a petition to the town trustees October 27, 1785, expressly declared that in this year he drew a lot here, and that it had been surveyed by Bard. Colonel Durrett, who is perfectly familiar with the Bard map, gives the following interesting description of it:

This map shows that the city was first laid out along the river bank, from First to Eighteenth street. Ranges of half-acre lots appear on both sides of Main street, from First to Twelfth, and there they turn toward the river and run along its bank from one to three blocks deep, as low down as Eighteenth street. The triangle formed by Main street on the south, Twelfth street on the west, and the river bank on the north and east, on which stood the old fort, was not laid off into lots. The numbering of these lots was the strangest conceit that ever entered into the head of an engineer. It began with number one, on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth street, and proceeded eastwardly up the north side of Main to First street, where number sixteen was reached; then crossed over Main street, and went back along the south side westwardly again to Fifth street, where thirty-two was reached. It then crossed to the north side of Main street again, and proceeded westwardly from thirty-three to forty-eight, where Ninth street was reached; then again crossed to the south side of Main, and went back easterly again to sixty-four, at Fifth street. It then went back again to the north side of Main, at Ninth street, and proceeded westerly from sixty-five to seventy-two, where Eleventh street was reached; then crossed to the south side of Main, and went back again easterly from seventy-three to eighty, where Ninth street was reached. Then it began again on the north side of Main, at Eleventh street, with number eighty-one, and went westerly down Main street to Twelfth, then turned down Twelfth to the river bank, then went off westerly again to Fourteenth street, then along both sides of Fourteenth to the river bank, and then, wound round and about in the triangle formed by these streets and the river in such confusion as no engineer ever probably before caused in the numbering of town lots. And then, to make the confusion of this mode of numbering yet worse confounded, this unprecedented map-maker began again with number one at Fifteenth street, and wound round backwards and forwards up and down Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets until number thirty-eight was reached, when he suddenly closed his arithmetic and left the lots on Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets unnumbered. These lots were all to be drawn possibly from numbers put into a hat and shaken together; and it may have entered into the head of the surveyor to prevent any juggling by so numbering the lots that nobody holding the hat or manipulating the drawing could understand by the numbers where the lots were located.

It will be observed that this plat stretched from First to Eighteenth streets. About one-third of it, then, reached beyond the Connolly tract, and by so much lay upon the lands of Colonel Campbell—located there, it seems, without his leave or license. He objected, in a style so vigorous and effective that that part of the

town-site was abandoned and the plat instead pushed out southward between First and Twelfth streets. Eighty-six of the numbers drawn in the lottery, however, which Colonel Durrett says occurred on the day of the date of Bard's map, remained in the hands of those who drew them. They were half-acre lots, lying on both sides of Main street, from First to Twelfth. They cost the owners but three shillings each, except a dozen or so, which came higher.

THE POPES.

According to the biographical work entitled *Louisville Past and Present*, among the colonists this year, of the settlement that was presently to become Louisville, were Benjamin and Hettie Pope, from Pope's Creek, Virginia, where their little son was born seven years before. He, Worden Pope, was destined to become one of the most prominent citizens of the place. He was one of the earliest lawyers in Louisville, and grew to be one of the very first public men in all other respects. He was appointed clerk of the supreme court of Jefferson county about 1796, and in that year, when but twenty-four years old, was also made clerk of the county court. He held the latter post forty-two years, or until his death April 20, 1838, and the former office until shortly before that sad event. As clerk of the county court he had superior opportunities of acquiring wealth through the knowledge of town property thus obtained; but he refused to use his office in any such way for personal aggrandizement. He was a great friend and admirer of General Jackson, and was the generous entertainer of the old hero when, as President of the United States, he visited Louisville.

COLONEL BOWMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Some events of interest marked the year in the infant settlement. Before it was fairly settled upon the mainland—namely, in the latter part of April—it was called upon to contribute as many able-bodied men as would go voluntarily, to the expedition organized by Colonel John Bowman, County Lieutenant of the county of Kentucky, against the Indian towns on the Little Miami river, in Ohio, for the purpose of intimidating the Indians, and discouraging their incursions into Kentucky. We know not the exact roll of volunteers from the Falls—"we

were all volunteers," deposed one long afterwards, "and found ourselves"—but it is probable that a large part of Captain William Harrod's company of 1780, whose roll is published in our military record of Jefferson county, were already on the ground, and were out in this expedition. It is known to have arrived at the mouth of the Licking about sixty strong. From depositions taken in 1804, it is learned that such well-known pioneers, in this region and the interior, as Colonels Robert Patterson (one of the founders of Cincinnati), William Whitley, and Levi Todd, James Guthrie, James Sodowsky, Benjamin Berry, and others, were among the volunteers. No pecuniary inducement had they to the expedition, and little other than the instinct of self-preservation or of revenge upon the murdering and torturing redskin. For provisions they received but a peck of parched corn apiece, and some "public beef" upon arriving at Lexington, their trusty rifles and the teeming forest being relied upon for the rest of their subsistence. The requisition upon the men at the Falls included boats for crossing the Ohio at the mouth of the Licking. Two batteaux were obtained and manned, and sent up the river. The rest of the company took their way by the buffalo roads and Indian trails through the wilderness to the rendezvous on the present site of Covington.

Stirring times the little settlement by the Falls of the Ohio must have witnessed while this division of the expedition was preparing. Time was given in the orders of Bowman for corn-planting, which the men were instructed to look to before the appointed day of assembly at the mouth of the Licking. This over, Captain Harrod, as a deponent testified a quarter of a century afterwards, "harangued the people then there [at the Falls], showing the necessity of the expedition, and that the settlements from the other parts of Kentucky were desirous of having the expedition carried into effect." The volunteers were already equipped with the simple weapons and accouterments of the pioneer; the few necessary preparations were rapidly completed; and the brave company disappeared in the dense woods and up the broad and rippling river. It was a silent and solemn time then for the feeble colony, left almost denuded of its defenders in a hostile land. For many days it was without news of the living or the dead of the

campaign; but by and by the noble warriors of the Falls, flushed with success, and each, probably, bearing a share of the Indian plunder "disposed of among themselves by way of vendue"—after crossing the Ohio from the mouth of the Little Miami, pretty nearly at the spot now occupied by the Newport water works—came gaily marching home again.

THE FIRST BIRTH.

It is very probable, reasoning from analogy and the number of families now on the spot, that the first white native of the pre-Louisville village was ushered into existence this year. The *Louisville Journal*, in June, 1852, published the claim of Mr. Isaac Kimbly, then of Orleans, Orange county, Indiana, to be regarded as the first-born of the colony. He had called personally upon the editor, Mr. Prentice, affirming that he first saw the light upon Corn Island in 1779, and that he was the first child born in what is now Jefferson county. This claim, however, as regards the county at large, is made more reasonably for the late Elisha Applegate, who was born in 1781, five miles from Louisville, on the Bardstown road, at Sullivan's Station. Captain Thomas Joyes, a lifetime resident of this city and brother of John Joyes, Mayor in 1834-35, is often reputed to have been the first white child born here. But his natal day was December 9, 1787; and it is incredible that no other infant was previously born in the colony, then nearly ten years old, unless the laws of nature were quite miraculously suspended.

Mr. Collins (vol. ii, page 358, *History of Kentucky*) presents still another claimant for precedence in nativity at Louisville, in the person of Captain John Donne; but dates and details are left altogether out of the account.

The first marriage in the place, according to Collins, was that of Mrs. Lucy Brashears, a native of Virginia, who was in the fort at Boonesborough during the savage attack of 1778, and died in Madison county, November, 1854, at the great age of ninety-three. We are left in the dark as to the exact date of this marriage, or who was the happy groom in the case.

THE BOONES AT THE FALLS.

The founder of Boonesborough was again here this year, probably on a friendly visit to the newcomers, and perhaps also on a surveying expedi-

tion. The fact of his visit at this time was not ascertained until about thirty years ago, when some gentlemen happened to observe, inscribed upon an aged tree near the southeastern limits of the city, the name "D. BOONE," with the date "1779." The annual rings of growth in the tree, apparently formed since the carving was done, confirmed the authenticity of the inscription, and a block containing it was cut out and deposited with the Kentucky Historical society. No incidents of Boone's visit are recorded.

The other famous Boone of Kentucky was also here, possibly at the same time. An interesting narrative, immediately related to the visit, is thus recited by Mr. Casseday:

In the spring of 1779 Squire Boone, the brother of Daniel, in company with two others, went from the Falls to Bullitt's lick to shoot buffalo. After finishing their sport, they were returning home, when night overtook them at Stewart's spring. The young men proposed to remain here for the night, but Boone objected, fearing an attack from the Indians. They accordingly turned off some three hundred yards to the west, where they encamped for the night. There, while Boone and another of the party were arranging for the encampment, the third, being idle, amused himself by cutting a name and a few words on the bark of the tree. Afterwards, in 1811, during some legal investigation about lands, Boone testified to the existence of these marks near Stewart's spring, and upon examination they were found just as he had stated, although thirty-two years had elapsed since the cut was made. This fact is placed upon record in the court of appeals, and does not admit of a doubt. The instance before referred to [that concerning Daniel Boone] is of a precisely similar character, and the marks are probably equally authentic as those of the last.

AN AMUSING STORY.

The single reminiscence of social life in Louisville this year which has come down, is that of a general banquet of the settlers upon a simple flour-cake, made from the earliest wheat product of the season. The old story runs thus:

It is related that, when the first patch of wheat was raised about this place, after being ground in a rude and laborious hand-mill, it was sifted through a gauze neckerchief, belonging to the mother of the gallant man who gave us the information, as the best bolting-cloth to be had. It was then shortened, as the housewife phrases it, with raccoon fat, and the whole station invited to partake of a sumptuous feast upon a flour-cake.

THE HARD WINTER.

Not so amusing, however, were the terrible experiences of the coming winter. The immigrants of 1779 had an inhospitable and unexpected welcome to the supposed genial climate of Kentucky. The winter of that year and early 1780 set in cold and hard, though pre-

ceded, like that of 1880-81, by mild fall weather. It is believed to have been the severest ever known in this region in modern times, and has been handed down in local tradition and history as "the Cold Winter." Its effects, like those of the late memorable season (1880-81), extended far to the southward. The Cumberland river, in the vicinity of Nashville, was frozen so hard that cattle crossed upon it. At the East the cold was yet more intense. The ice in the Delaware at Philadelphia was three feet thick, and the river was frozen fast for more than one hundred days. Long Island sound was covered with a continuous sheet of ice, and Chesapeake bay was crossed to and from Annapolis with loaded sleds. Of the long and terrible winter in this quarter it is said that around Harrodsburg, in the interior of Kentucky, three months from the middle of November there was not once a thaw of ice and snow; driving snow-storms and dismal, cutting winds were almost daily in their occurrence. The smaller rivers and even brooks were so solidly frozen that water could only be had by melting ice and snow. The suffering thus brought upon human beings was exceedingly great; but what the poor dumb brutes had to endure is told in part only by their actions. All night long, the howlings and roarings of herds of wild buffaloes and other animals, as they struggled for shelter and warmth, sounded in the ears of the pioneer, and daylight not unfrequently showed the dead bodies of the poor creatures frozen and starved to death.

For themselves, in their close, warm cabins and with unlimited supplies of fuel at the very door, the settlers were comparatively heedless of the season, which served them a very good purpose in one particular, to keep the marauding Indian away. Their cattle were almost universally destroyed by its inclemency, however, and corn became so scarce as to rise to a price varying from fifty to one hundred and seventy-five dollars per bushel in Continental money, the chief currency of that time. It is somewhat sadly interesting to note that, such was the persistence and perseverance of the large immigration now setting into Kentucky, that many hapless persons undertook the movement in the very face of the awful rigors of this season. A number of families were caught by it between Cumberland Gap and their intended places of settlement, and some

were compelled to stop and dwell in tents or huts until the spring brought relaxation of the blockade of ice and snow.

CHAPTER III.

LOUISVILLE'S FIRST DECADE.

1780—The Great Immigration—Louisville at Last—The Act Establishing the Town—Named from Louis XVI., King of France—Biographical Sketch of Louis—Surveys of the Town Plat—Jared Brooks's Survey—The Prices of Lots—Original Owners—Accessions to the Settlement—Thomas Helm—Military Movements. 1781—Transactions of the Town Trustees—Account of Their Stewardship—Ancient Rules of the Board—Immigration of Young Woman—Military Matters—Residents of Louisville in 1781—The First Fight—Another Hard Winter. 1782—The "Old Forts"—Fort Nelson—Named from Governor Nelson—A Terrible Year—The Beginning of Commerce—More Cold Winters. 1783—The First Store—Peace and Prosperity—William Rowan Comes to Louisville—Reduction of the Military—A Troublesome Disciple of Paine—Some Important Legislation—Prices—Colonel R. C. Anderson—Major Harrison. 1784—Another Act—The First Land Office—The Surveyor's Office Opened—The County Surveyors—Crevecoeur's Wonderful Stories. 1785—Beginning of Shippingport—The Taylors—Visit of Lewis Brantz to the Falls—Visit of Generals Butler and Parsons—Extracts from Butler's Journal. 1786—Clark's Last Expedition—Logan's Expedition—Major Denny's Journal—Immigration Down the Ohio—The Spanish Complications—Green's Letters from Louisville—Free Navigation of the Mississippi Secured—Extension of Time for Building on Lots—New Commissioners and Trustees. 1787—Dr. James C. Johnston Born in Louisville—First Kentucky Newspaper. 1788—The First Census—Cold, Floods, and Sickness—Adventure with the Indians. 1789—The First Brick House—Additional Trustees of the Town.

When the Ohio river had re-opened and balmy airs returned, an emigration hitherto unprecedented in Western annals was observable upon the river. During this spring no less than three hundred "large family boats" are recorded as arriving at the Falls. Not all stop here, but some do. Many of the new-comers have brought their heavy wagons and horses upon the boats, and as many as ten or fifteen wagons per day are counted at times passing into the interior.

Among the more transient visitors is a pioneer of some note, who has left a permanent memorandum of his trip—Mr. Thomas Vickroy, who was one of the war-party under General Clark that built the block-houses the same year

upon the site of Cincinnati, and who afterwards aided in laying off the plat of Pittsburg. He gives valuable testimony to the difficulties of the situation at this point and in the vicinity. In a narrative contributed to the press long after, he says:

In April, 1780, I went to Kentucky, in company with eleven flat-boats with movers. We landed, on the 4th of May, at the mouth of Beargrass creek, above the Falls of Ohio. I took my compass and chain along to make a fortune by surveying, but when we got there the Indians would not let us survey.

General Clark raised an army of about a thousand men, and marched with one party of them against the Indian towns. When we came to the mouth of the Licking we fell in with Colonel Todd and his party. On the 1st day of August, 1780, we crossed the Ohio river and built the two block-houses where Cincinnati now stands.

LOUISVILLE AT LAST.

It is estimated that the village upon the Kentucky shore at the Falls, with the adjacent stations upon the Beargrass, now contained a population of not less than six hundred souls. The fullness of time was come for the settlement to have a name and authorized town site, as it had already a "local habitation." In May, 1780, the following memorable enactment passes the Assembly of Virginia—for there is no State of Kentucky as yet:

Act for establishing the Town of Louisville, at the Falls of Ohio.

WHEREAS, sundry inhabitants of the county of Kentucky have, at great expense and hazard, settled themselves upon certain lands at the Falls of Ohio, said to be the property of John Connolly, and have laid off a considerable part thereof into half-acre lots for a town, and, having settled thereon, have preferred petitions to this General Assembly to establish the said town, *Be it therefore enacted*, That one thousand acres of land, being the forfeited property of said John Connolly, adjoining the lands of John Campbell and ——— Taylor, be, and the same is hereby vested in John Todd, Jr., Stephen Trigg, George Slaughter, John Floyd, William Pope, George Merriweather, Andrew Hines, James Sullivan, and Marshal Brashiers, gentlemen, trustees, to be by them or any four of them laid off into lots of an half-acre each, with convenient streets and public lots, which shall be, and the same is hereby established a town by the name of Louisville.

And be it further enacted, That after the said lands shall be laid off into lots and streets, the said trustees, or any four of them, shall proceed to sell the said lots, or so many of them as they shall judge expedient, at public auction, for the best price that can be had, the time and place of sale being advertised two months, at the court-houses of adjacent counties; the purchasers respectively to hold their said lots subject to the condition of building on each a dwelling-house, sixteen feet by twenty at least, with a brick or stone chimney, to be finished within two years from the day of sale. And the said trustees, or any four of them, shall and they are hereby empowered to convey the said lots to the pur-

chasers thereof in fee simple, subject to the condition aforesaid, on payment of the money arising from such sale to the said trustees for the use hereafter mentioned, that is to say: If the money arising from such sale shall amount to \$30 per acre, the whole shall be paid by the said trustees into the treasury of this commonwealth, and the overplus, if any, shall be lodged with the court of the county of Jefferson to enable them to defray the expenses of erecting the publick buildings of the said county. *Provided*, That the owners of lots already drawn shall be entitled to the preference therein, upon paying to the trustees the sum of \$30 for such half-acre lot, and shall thereafter be subject to the same obligations of settling as other lot-holders within the said town.

And be it further enacted, That the said trustees, or the major part of them, shall have power, from time to time, to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the said lots, to settle such rules and orders for the regular building thereon as to them shall seem best and most convenient. And in case of death or removal from the county of any of the said trustees, the remaining trustees shall supply such vacancies by electing of others from time to time, who shall be vested with the same powers as those already mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That the purchasers of the lots in the said town, so soon as they shall have saved the same according to their respective deeds of conveyance, shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities which the freeholders and inhabitants of other towns in this State, not incorporated by charter, have, hold, and enjoy.

And be it further enacted, That if the purchaser of any lot shall fail to build thereon within the time before limited, the said trustees, or a major part of them, may thereupon enter into such lot, and may either sell the same again and apply the money towards repairing the streets, or in any other way for the benefit of the said town, or appropriate such lot to publick uses for the benefit of said town. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to affect or injure the title of lands claimed by John Campbell, gentleman, or those persons whose lots have been laid off on his lands, but their titles be and remain suspended until the said John Campbell shall be released from his captivity.

The same act made provision for the creation of another town, somewhere in Rockingham county, Virginia. It has hardly made the name in the world that the Falls City has.

This act was not signed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates until the 1st of July; but by the rule of the Legislature it was of full force and effect from May 1, 1780, which is the true birthday of Louisville. Its passage did not become known at the Falls until some months afterwards, and, as we shall see, there was no meeting of the town trustees until the next year.

The new town took its renowned and royal name in honor of

LOUIS XVI., KING OF FRANCE,

who had a little more than two years before, February 6, 1778, concluded a treaty of alliance with the American colonies, and then sent his armies, with the young Marquis de la Fayette

and other military and naval heroes, to aid the struggling cause of independence. The Sixteenth Louis, of the house of Bourbon, grandson and immediate successor of Louis XV, was born in the palace of Versailles August 23, 1754, and perished by the guillotine in Paris January 21, 1793. At the age of eleven he became heir presumptive to the crown, on the death of his father; in his sixteenth year was married to the celebrated Marie Antoinette, Archduchess of Austria, whose head also went to the basket in the bloody '93. May 10, 1774, still not twenty years of age, Louis became king by the demise of his grandfather. He had received a good education, had already done some literary work, was an accomplished locksmith, and had given much attention to the mechanics of printing. He now cut down the expenses of the royal household and the number of the guards, and otherwise attempted reforms, one of which was attended by serious riots. He was averse to engaging in war on America's account, but was overborne by his ministers and the queen, and became involved in a costly war with England which nearly ruined the nation. Much of the rest of his reign was spent in grappling with financial difficulties and the disaffection of his subjects. In 1789 the Revolution broke out, and the Bastille was stormed July 14. Just a year from that time he took oath to be faithful to the constitution which the National Assembly had then in preparation. One year more and he was a prisoner in the hands of the Assembly in his own capital, provisionally suspended from his functions as king. He became king again in September, but a year thereafter France was declared a republic, and the end for him soon came. Tried and condemned on absurd charges, he was sentenced to death, and the next January counted one more among the victims of "La Guillotine." He was godfather and the queen stood as godmother of the infant Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis Philippe, King of France, who visited Louisville in his tour of the United States in 1796-97.

SURVEYS OF THE PLAT.

There had obviously been some subdivision of the larger tracts into lots at a period or at periods anterior to the passage of the act, as probably in the early part of 1779, though we think

none of them date back so far as 1773. Undoubtedly the movement from Corn Island to the mainland was preceded by a survey of the ground proposed to be occupied, its division into lots (of half an acre each, and quite probably with out-lots also), and their apportionment by lottery to the settlers thereon. The last indicated operation was altogether common in the establishment of new towns in that day, and seems to be implied distinctly in the mention in the act of 1780 of "lots already drawn." But, whatever the surveys before or immediately after the passage of the act, the record of them has perished, except for the Bard map of 1779, as utterly as the annals of the Mound Builders. Singular as it may appear, no other register, no copy, no authentic description, no intelligible reference in detail, exists at this day of the surveys by which the settlers of the ante-Louisville village, established their boundaries and reared their homes. It is only known that Colonel William Pope made the survey contemplated by the act, in the same year of its passage, and that at no distant time thereafter a re-survey, or additional survey, was made by William Peyton and Daniel Sullivan, the latter of whom is credited with the staking of the out-lots, and with the running, July 20, 1784, of the division line between the halves of the two thousand acre tract originally granted to Connolly, and distinguishing the one thousand acres belonging to Campbell from the tract of equal size, which had been confiscated as the property of the Tory Doctor.*

Much confusion, annoyance, and loss were naturally caused by the failure to preserve in authoritative shape the records of their surveys; but it was not until 1812 that an attempt was made to ascertain the true boundaries established by them, and make an official record which would stand in the stead of their lost documents. This work was accomplished by Mr. Jared Brooks, whom we shall hear of again in 1812; and his survey, officially adopted the same year, has since been the standard for early locations and boundaries. According to Dr. McMurtrie, the out-

* The compass and chain used in some of these early surveys is reported to have been in possession of Colonel Quintus C. Shanks, of Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, as late as 1871. It was once the property of William Peyton, who surveyed much in company with the father of Colonel Shanks. Collins, vol. ii, 666.

courses of this survey were "from thirty-five poles above the mouth of Beargrass creek, on the bank of the Ohio river, south eighty-three, west thirty-five poles to the mouth of the creek, thence north eighty-seven, west one hundred and twenty poles, north fifty, west one hundred and ten poles to a heap of stones and a square hole cut in the flat rock, thence (the division line) south eighty-eight, east seven hundred and sixty-nine to a white oak, poplar, and beech, north thirty-seven, west three hundred and ninety to the beginning; no variation." Bearing in mind that the mouth of Beargrass was then nearly at the foot of Third street, it is not difficult to get the limits of the town-plot as indicated by the present map of the city. Six streets—Main, Market, Jefferson, Green, Walnut, and Chestnut—intersected the plat in the east and west direction, and the present streets numbered from First to Twelfth intersected these at right angles. The general lines of these are probably unchanged to this day. The most remarkable and lamentable departure from the original plat was in the subdivision and sale to private parties of a beautiful slip of one hundred and eighty feet breadth, from the north side of Green to the south side of Grayson streets, and running entirely across the plat, from First (Colonel Durret says from Floyd) to Twelfth streets. At Twelfth it ran into a triangular piece of land between Grayson street on the north, the lots laid out on Twelfth street, and the old town line, which was devoted also to public purposes. This was reserved for a public common or park, and as such is constantly referred to in the early legislative acts relating to the site of Louisville; and its abandonment and sale must ever be regarded as a public calamity. Such a beauty-spot and breathing-place in the heart of the business quarter of the great city to come, with the immense trees of the primeval forest still upon it, would now be worth even more than the golden eagles that would cover every square inch of its surface. But the foresight of the "city fathers" of 1786 was not sufficient to tell them this. May 4th of that year, they sold so much of it as lay between Floyd and East streets to William Johnson; on the 5th, the strip between East and Seventh to Major William Croghan; on the 3d of August the triangular tract to James Sullivan; but the destruction was not completed until fifteen years later, when, March 7, 1801, Colonel

R. C. Anderson bought the gap remaining from Seventh to Twelfth streets. The last opportunity of an adequate park in the heart of the city thus passed away.

THE PRICES OF LOTS

in Louisville, under the early surveys, may be easily ascertained by a reduction to Federal money of the Virginia pounds (at \$3.33½ per pound, mentioned in the list of sales presently to be given. Some were sold, Mr. Collins tells us, at merely nominal prices—as a lot on Main street, near Fourth, which was knocked off by the crier on the bid of a horse in exchange for it, worth but \$20.00. The prices commonly, however, as will be seen below, must be regarded as very respectable for the times. They were half-acre lots, 105 x 210 feet each, and some brought \$7.00 to \$14.00 apiece.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

We have now the pleasure of presenting a list of the highest interest and value, in connection with the beginnings here—one which we are assured has never before been in print. It represents the sales for several years, by the trustees at public vendue, of in- and out-lots in the town of Louisville, and is copied from the original books of record, now considerably dilapidated by time. We have omitted nothing, except the columns headed "Received by" (filed by names of the several trustees to whom payments were made) and "Remarks," which very seldom include anything of importance. The orthography of names has been followed as found in the record.

List of sales of lots and land in and adjoining the town of Louisville, at the Falls of Ohio:

Number.	Acres.	Purchasers.	Consideration.
1	18	Jacob Reagar	£ 15 10
2	20	James Sullivan	15 6
3	20	same	20
4	20	same	20 5
5	20	same	20
6	20	Eliza Moore	22 6
7	20	Adam Hoops	20 6
8	20	James Sullivan	22
9	20	same	20 1
10	20	same	17 3
11	20	same	16 1
12	20	same	13 5
13	8	same	7 1
1	10	James Patton	6 12
2	10	same	7 2
3	10	Will Johnston	6 1
4	10	James Sullivan	10
5	10	same	14 1

Number.	Acres.	Purchasers.	Consideration.	New No.	Old No.	Purchaser.	£. S. D.	Date.
6	10	David Meriwether	15					
7	10	Edm'd Taylor	16	15	15	Simon Triplett	3	June.
8	10	same	17	16	16	James Patton	3	May, 1786
9	9	Adam Hoops	16	17		Buckner Pittman	4	
10	10	James Sullivan	12	18		lots and Square Num-		
11	10	same	16	19		ber 1	25	September, 1783
12	10	same	13	20				
13	10	same	15	21	33	Michael Troutman	3	November, 1785
14	10	same	15	22	34	Samuel Bell	3	June, 1783
15	10	same	15	23	35	William Christy	3	ditto
16	10	same	15	24	36	Jacob Pyeatt	3	ditto
17	11	same	13	25	37	Edward Tyler	3	June, 1783
1	5	same	5	26	38	(Greenup claims)	3	
2	5	Richard Eastin	5	27	39	Nico Meriwether	3	ditto
3	5	James Sullivan	8	28	40	same	3	ditto
4	5	same	7	29	41	George Wilson	3	ditto
5	5	Will Johnston	7	30	42	same	3	ditto
6	5	James Sullivan	7	31	43	John Todd	3	ditto
7	5	Adam Hoops	7	32	44	James Patten	3	ditto
8	5	Edm'd Taylor	9	33	45	William Oldham	3	ditto
9	5	same	11	34	46	Heirs of Thos. McGee	3	September, 1783
10	5	Samuel Kerby	6	35	47	Joseph Sanders	3	June
11	5	Jacob Reagar	6	36	48	Will. Johnston	16	6 May, 1786
12	5	Benja Earickson	6	37	65	(Squire Boone)	3	
13	5	James Sullivan	8	38	66	James Patten	3	June, 1783
14	5	same	8	39	67	George Wilson	3	ditto
15	5	same	8	40	68	Will. Johnston	18	6 December, 1785
16	5	John Dorrett	8	41	69	(Troutman claims)	3	
17	5	James Sullivan	9	42	70	Geo. Meriwether	3	June, 1785
18	5	same	9	43	71	Michl Troutman	3	November, 1785
19	5	same	8	44	72	same	3	ditto
20	2	same	2	45	81	(Is. Sullivan claims,	3	
1	outlot	Will Johnston	8	46	82	ass'n Pope)	3	
2	ditto	Will Croghan	17	47	83	Edwd Holdman	3	June, 1783
3	ditto	George Rice	17	48	84	Kerby & Earickson	3	May, 1785
4	ditto	James Sullivan	12	49	85	Jacob Myers	3	September, 1783
2	of squares	Andrew Heth	4	50	86	Will. Johnston	8	May, 1786
3	ditto	James Sullivan	10	51		Parnvenus Bullitt	13	6 ditto
4	ditto	same	4	52		James Sullivan	6	ditto
5	ditto	same	5	53		same	8	ditto
6	ditto	John Sinkler	76	54		Danl. Nead	10	6 ditto
7	ditto	Mark Thomas	20	55		same	6	6 ditto
8	ditto	James Morrison	1	56		Walter Ed. Strong	4	6 ditto
9	ditto	same	4	57	73		3	
10	ditto	James Sullivan	1	58	74	Henry Floyd	3	June, 1783
11	ditto	same	2	59	75	William Stafford	3	September, 1783
12	ditto	same	23	60	76	Henry Floyd	3	ditto
The point over } Beargrass }		Dan Brodhead, Jr.	5	61	77	Geo. Meriwether	3	June
New Old				62	78	William Swann	3	September
No. No.				63	79	Will. Johnston	10	May, 1786
1	1	Levin Powell	3	64	80	George Wilson	3	June, 1783
2	2	Jacob Myers	3	65	49	Andrew Hynes	3	ditto
3	3	Simon Triplott	3	66	50	Will. Johnston	16	6 December, 1785
4	6	Levin Powell	3	67	51	same	14	6 May, 1786
5	5	Lewis Myers	3	68	52	Patrick Shone	3	September, 1783
6	6	John Todd	3	69	53	John Baker	3	June
7	7	William Pope	3	70	54	Danl. Sullivan	3	ditto
8	8	Will. Johnston	3	71	55	Will Johnston	1	10 6 May, 1786
9	9	same	3	72	56	John O. Frim	3	June, 1783
10	10	Isaac Bowman	3	73	57	James McCauley	3	ditto
11	11	John Clark	3	74	58	George Wilson	3	ditto
12	12	Daniel Brodhead, Jr.	5	75	59	same	3	ditto
13	13	John Conway	3	76	60	(Bull claims)	3	
14	14	Meredith Price	3	77	61	Kerby & Earickson	3	August, 1785
				78	62	Jacob Pyeatt	3	June, 1783
				79	63	Jacob Myers	3	September

New No.	Old No.	Purchaser.	£. S. D.	Date.	New No.	Purchasers.	£. S. D.	Date.
80	64	Henry French.....	3	June	141	Samuel Kerby.....	19	May
81	32	Simon Triplett.....	3	ditto	142	same.....	14	6 ditto
82	31	same.....	5	ditto	143	same.....	7	6 ditto
83	30	Willm Heth.....	15	May, 1786	144	same.....	13	ditto
84	28	Levin Powell.....	3	June, 1783	145	James Sullivan.....	8	May, 1786
85	28	Will Johnston.....	1 3	December [?]	146	same.....	13	ditto
86	27	Will Harrod.....	3	—	147	George Dement.....	7	ditto
87	26	John R. Jones.....	3	August [?]	148	same.....	4	ditto
88	25	Will Johnston.....	3	April, 1785	149	John Donne.....	4	6 ditto
89	24	Jacob Myers.....	3	September, 1783	150	same.....	4	ditto
90	23	Dan Brodhead, Jr.....	5	May, 1786	151	Will Johnston.....	3	ditto
91	22	Levi Todd.....	3	June, 1783	152	William Johnston.....	3	ditto
92	21	(McMullin claims).....	3	—	153	George Dement.....	8	ditto
93	20	Will Johnston.....	15	May, 1786	154	same.....	4	ditto
94	19	Levi Todd.....	3	June, 1783	155	William Johnston.....	3	10 ditto
95	18	Will Johnston.....	1 6	May, 1786	156	James F. Moore.....	5	ditto
96	17	George Meriwether.....	3	June, 1783	157	James Sullivan.....	6	ditto
97		Richard Taylor.....	2 2	May, 1786	158	same.....	8	ditto
98		same.....	1 5	ditto	159	same.....	6	ditto
99		John Donne.....	3	ditto	160*	Elijah Phillips.....	6	ditto
100		Will Johnston.....	6 1	ditto	161	George Dement.....	7	ditto
101		John Donne.....	1 7	ditto	162	James Sullivan.....	3	ditto
102		same.....	1 10	ditto	163	William Johnston.....	3	6 ditto
103		John Belli.....	13	ditto	164	William Beard.....	3	February, 1786
104		George Rice.....	1 5	ditto	165	Burk Reagar.....	1 8	December sale
105		Andrew Hare.....	16	ditto	166	Rice Bullock.....	1 6	ditto
106		James Cunningham.....	1 6	ditto	167	Benjamin Price.....	1 1	ditto
107		same.....	1	ditto	168	same.....	1 5	ditto
108		Richard Taylor.....	1	ditto	169	Edmd Taylor.....	1 12	ditto
109		same.....	19	ditto	170	same.....	1 12	ditto
110		Jane Grant.....	3	February, 1786	171	same.....	2 10	ditto
111		Will Johnston.....	10	May, 1786	172	James Sullivan.....	3	ditto
112		John Donne.....	3	February, 1786	173	James Sullivan.....	3	May, 1785
113		same.....	3	ditto	174	same.....	7	ditto
114		James Beard.....	3	ditto	175	Jinkin Phillips.....	7 1	ditto
115		Will Johnston.....	15	May, 1786	176	Richard Torril.....	10 5	ditto
116		Will Johnston.....	3	December, 1785	177	William Pope.....	10	ditto
117		same.....	10	May, 1786	178	Jinkin Phillips.....	7 1	ditto
118		Elisha L. Hall.....	3	February, 1786	179	William Payne.....	5 1	ditto
119		(John Sanders claims).....	3	—	180	Philip Barbour.....	7 1	ditto
120		John Reyburn.....	3	—	181	Robert Neilson.....	6 12	ditto
121		Will Johnston.....	3	September, 1783	182	same.....	4 13	ditto
122		same.....	16	May, 1786	183	same.....	4 4	ditto
123		Richard C. Anderson.....	5	ditto	184	same.....	5 5	ditto
124		Will Johnston.....	3	September, 1783	185	William Payne.....	5 2	ditto
125*		Phil Waters ass'n.....	3	—	186	same.....	4 4	ditto
126		Andrew Hale.....	1 11	May, 1786	187	same.....	4 5	ditto
127		Daniel Henry.....	1 6	ditto	188	same.....	4	ditto
128		Joseph Brooks.....	3	September, 1783	189	Daniel Brodhead, Jr.....	3	ditto
129		William Croghan.....	1 16	May, 1786	190	same.....	1 6	ditto
130		Margaret Wilson.....	3	December, 1785	191	same.....	1 4	ditto
131		James Morrison.....	3	ditto	192	same.....	1 18	ditto
132		same.....	3	ditto	193	Robert Neilson.....	2 17	ditto
133		James Patton.....	3	September, 1783	194	same.....	2 14	ditto
134		James Beatty.....	3	December, 1785	195	same.....	2 12	ditto
135		Samuel Kearby.....	14	May, 1786	196	Jenkin Phillips.....	3 5	ditto
136		Jane Grant.....	3	September, 1783	197	Stephen Ormsby.....	2 18	ditto
137		John Reyburn.....	5	ditto	198	John Davis.....	2 15	ditto
138		same.....	3	ditto	199	same.....	2 18	ditto
139		Irwin's Heirs.....	3	ditto	200	Stephen Ormsby.....	3	ditto
140		Jean Hambleton.....	3	February, 1786	201	Archibald Lockart.....	2 15	ditto
					202	George Close.....	2 14	ditto
					203	Samuel Watkins.....	2 10	ditto

*Remark: "Deed iss'd to Gab Johnston, ass'n" [assignee.]

*Remark: "Deed issued to E. Phillips, per order."

New No.	Purchasers.	£. S. D.	Date.
204	Thomas Brumfield.....	2 11	May, 1785.
205	Jacob Reagar.....	1 2	December, 1785
206	Robert Neilson.....	2	May,
207	same	2 18	ditto
208	same	3 9	ditto
209	Jenkin Phillips.....	5 2	ditto
210	Adam Hoops.....	1 11	December, 1785
211	same	1 11	ditto
212	Richard J. Waters.....	6 6	May
213	Jenkin Phillips.....	5 17	ditto
214	Paul Blundell.....	2 2	December,
215	Edward Tyler.....	3 5 6	ditto
216	James Morrison.....	3 1	December, 1785
217	Edward Tyler.....	3 15	ditto
218	Lawrence Muse.....	3 1	ditto
219	Jacob Reagar.....	2 19	ditto
220	Edmd. Taylor.....	3 12	ditto
221	Will Johnston.....	3 10	ditto
222	Adam Hoops.....	4 11	ditto
223	Public Square.		
224			
225			
226			
227	Adam Hoops.....	4 2	ditto
228	James Sullivan.....	4	ditto
229	Edmd. Taylor.....	3 1	ditto
230	Will Johnston.....	1	ditto
231	same	1	ditto
232	Richard Taylor.....	1	ditto
233	Rice Bullock.....	1 6	ditto
234	Benjamin Price.....	1 1	ditto
235	Walter Davies.....	1	ditto
236	same	1	ditto
237	Robert Daniel.....	1 2	ditto
238	Enoch Parsons.....	1 1	ditto
239	George Slaughter.....	19	ditto
240	Charles Bratton.....	1 13	ditto
241	James Sullivan.....	2 6	May, 1786
242	same	3	ditto
243	same	9 6	ditto
244	same	5	ditto
245	James Fr. Moore.....	12	May, 1786
246	George Rice.....	7	ditto
247	same	7 6	ditto
248	same	15	ditto
249	Will Johnston.....	12 6	ditto
250	same	13 1	ditto
251	same	4 6	ditto
252	same	5 6	ditto
253	Burying-ground.*		
254			
255			
256			
257	Henry Protzman.....	7	ditto
258	Will Johnston.....	6 8	ditto
259	James Fr. Moore.....	12	ditto
260	same	15 1	ditto
261	Thomas Dalton.....	18 6	December, 1785
262	same	1 1	ditto

* Reserved in pursuance of an order for "a public Burying Place," passed by the trustees of the village May 4, 1786. The lots formed the well-known cemetery on Jefferson street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, lately converted by the city authorities into a beautiful little park. It was, of course, the first cemetery the place had.

New No.	Purchasers.	£. S. D.	Date.
263	Mark Thomas.....	1	December, 1785.
264	Rice Bullock.....	19	ditto
265	Benjamin Price.....	1 1 6	ditto
266	same	1 2 6	ditto
267	same	1	ditto
268	same	1 1	ditto
269	Bark Reagar.....	1 3	ditto
270	same	1 6	ditto
271	Josiah Bell.....	1 4	ditto
272	same	1 11	ditto
273	Richard Taylor.....	2 12	ditto
274	John R. Jones.....	3	ditto
275	Public Squares.		
276			
277			
278			
279	John R. Jones.....	4 5	ditto
280*	James Sullivan.....	3 2	ditto
281†	Richard Taylor.....	1 2	ditto
282†	Richard Taylor.....	1 4	ditto
283	Will Johnston.....	1 1	ditto
284	same	1	ditto
285	Lawrc Muse.....	1 2	ditto
286	same	1 1	ditto
287	same	1 2 6	ditto
288	same	1 1 6	ditto
289	Charles Bratton.....	1 5	ditto
290	same	1	ditto
291	Will Johnston.....	18 6	ditto
292	Richard Eastin.....	1	ditto
293	John Davis.....	1 2	ditto
294	same	18	ditto
295	Daniel Henry.....	1 6	ditto
296	same	1 2 6	ditto
297	David Morgan.....	18	ditto
298	same	19	ditto
299	John Daniel.....	1 1	ditto
300	James Morrison.....	15	ditto

The Connolly forfeitures occurred this year, not only by the definition in the foregoing act of the Virginia Legislature, but by the verdict of an escheating jury, assembled at Lexington, in this State, July 1st, under George May, escheator, whose proceedings and finding have been previously cited.

ACCESSIONS TO THE SETTLEMENT

were numerous and important in this year of real municipal beginnings. Among these were people of wealth or talent who left the States along the Atlantic coast for homes in the "wild countries of the West." But the mass of the emigrants were simply hardy, earnest men and women, possessed of few talents and little wealth, but were ready to work in any and every place for the necessary means of existence.

In the former class was Mr. Thomas Helm, a relative of Captain Leonard Helm, one of the

* Remark: "Deed to John Mcpherson (Lasley)."
 † Remark in each case: "Deed issued to John Felty."

captains in Colonel Clark's expedition of two years before, into the Illinois country, and father of John L. Helm, who died in office as Governor of the State September 8, 1867. Mr. Helm was from Prince William county, Virginia, and came with William and Benjamin Pope, and Henry Floyd. He remained here but one year, during which he lost four children by the deadly diseases of the time and place, when he removed to Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and spent the remainder of his days there. His son, Governor Helm, was born in Elizabethtown.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

During the year Colonel George Slaughter, who is named in the act establishing the town of Louisville as one of its trustees, came down the Ohio with one hundred and fifty soldiers of the State militia, to be stationed at the Falls. Mr. Collins says of the effects of this arrival: "The inhabitants were inspired with a feeling of security which led them frequently to expose themselves with too little caution. Their foes were ever on the watch, and were continually destroying valuable lives." There can be no doubt, however, that the reputation for security gained by the successes of Colonel Clark in the Northwest and the strengthening of the garrison at the Falls, was a powerful element in the attractiveness of the place to the vast immigration that was setting into the new country.

Early in the summer of this year Clark took about two hundred men "of his Virginia regiment" from the fort at the Falls down the river to a point on the Mississippi a little below the mouth of the Ohio, where the parallel of 36° 30' intersects the left bank of the former stream, and there built Fort Jefferson, named, like the county in which Louisville is situated, from the Governor of Virginia, afterwards President of the United States.

1781—TRANSACTIONS OF THE TRUSTEES.

During the winter of 1780-81 the county of Jefferson was one of three great counties into which the immense county of Kentucky was subdivided, with Louisville as its county seat. The trustees of the town had possibly held meetings for consultation and business before this year set in; but the first meeting whose proceedings have survived through the century is

that noted below, of date February 7, 1781. There are some indications, indeed, in the record itself, that this was the very earliest formal meeting held. We shall find it convenient to continue just here the transcript of the record for several years thereafter. It will be observed that the record of attendance at the first meeting noticed corresponds precisely, so far as it goes, with the names, in the act establishing the town, with some slight differences in spelling. We have retained throughout the orthography of the record, except as to punctuation.:

At a Meeting of the Gentlemen appointed Trustees for the Town of Louisville, at the said Town, on Wednesday the 7th of February, 1781.

Present.

John Todd, Jr.,	Stephen Trigg,
George Slaughter,	John Floyd,
William Pope,	and Marsham Brashear.

Resolved, That the Surveyor of Jefferson County be requested to run off one thousand acres of Land on the East side of the 4,000-acre survey made for Conely & Warrantstaff, beginning at the mouth of the Gut between the two old forts, thence on a straight line to the back Line of said Survey, to include one thousand acres Eastward.

That the old Lot holders on the south side of the main street give up Thirty feet on the front of their Lots, as formerly laid off, so as to make the main Street 120 feet, inclusive of the Walks on each Side the next Streets to the main Street parallel thereto, to be each Ninety feet.

That the Surveyor lay off the Balance of the 1000 acres not yet laid off, into Lots and Streets as aforesaid, and cause the same to be staked at the Corners.

That Cap. Meridith Price be appointed Clerk to the Trustees of the Town of Louisville, to enter and preserve the proceedings of the Trustees.

That the Clerk send Advertisements to the adjacent Counties, notifying all concerned that the Lots will be sold to the highest Bidder at next April Jefferson Court, as directed by Law, and in the mean Time prepare Deeds as well for the Holders of Lots already laid off as for further purchasers of Lots.

That George Slaughter, William Pope, John Floyd, and Marshall Brashears, or any three of them, be authorized to confer with Jacob Myers, relative to opening a Canal and erecting a Grist Mill, as set forth in his petition to General Assembly, and contract with said Myers to carry on said Works.

JNO. TODD, JR.

At the next meeting whose transactions are preserved, January 4, 1783, at least half of the Board had changed, and we find the names of only Pope and Brashears of the original Board, with Andrew Hynes, James Sullivan, and "Benjamin Pope, Gent," as new Trustees. It was at this meeting resolved "that Isaac Cox, William Oldham, George Wilson, and James Patton, Gent, be appointed as Trustees, and that the said Trustees meet at Captain James Sullivan's

to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock." At the meeting thus provided for a number of deeds were executed to purchasers of lots, as noted in the foregoing account of lots sold under date of June, 1783. The clerk was given custody of the deeds, he to have six shillings for each, when delivered to the several proprietors. The clerk was afterwards directed to deliver no deeds "until the purchase money, three shillings, is paid to the trustees and six shillings to the clerk for each deed." Title-deeds, apparently, cost more in those days than the property they conveyed. William Pope and James Sullivan were made bursars to the Trustees. Thursday afternoon the next September court was appointed for another day of sale.

At the meeting of June 27, 1783, it was resolved "that thirty feet be left on the bank of the Ohio as a common street in said town, at laying off the same, as per order of a meeting at Captain Sullivan's per adj't the 4th instant;" also "that the land between the lots already laid off and the river be laid off in squares of four lots lying square to the river line, as mentioned in the aforesaid resol'n;" and "that these persons who have built on the lots contrary to the lots already laid off, shall have until the 1st of November to remove their buildings; otherwise they will be considered as the property of the Freehold."

August 18, 1783, it was ordered "that no standing timber shall be cut, unless by the lot-holders, and that on their own lots, on the premises of one thousand acres of land, the forfeited property of John Conelly, and Marsham Brashear, James Patton, and George Wilson, Gent, dispose of the timber and agree on the price." At this meeting Water street was named.

The currency of the time seems a little mixed in the minutes of August 22, of the same year. By one vote twenty-four pounds were ordered paid to Mark Thomas out of the sale of lots for boarding the trustees and their attendants, and by another thirty dollars were granted from the same fund to William Pope, for his chain carriers and attendants.

September 3, Benjamin Pope was voted one per cent on the sales, "for crying the lots and squares of said Town."

April 14, 1785, a further sale was ordered for

the ensuing 12th of May, "for ready cash, in order to defray the Expence of laying off the same and to satisfy the Mortgage of John Campbell, agreeable to Act of Assembly." Lots one hundred seventy-three to two hundred and fourteen, inclusive, were accordingly sold, as heretofore noted. Mr. "James Morrison, Gent," at the next meeting of the Board, "objects to the proceedings of the Meeting of the 12th, and to the sales in general, since the act of October last, relating to the Town of Louisville, and doth resign his seat." At the next meeting recorded, August 3, William Johnston was appointed in his stead. The act referred to by Mr. Morrison will be found under its appropriate year.

The path of "city fathers" in the good old days was not strewn with roses any more than it is now. A bit of charming frankness in the report one of the committees of this body has left us a hint of the opinion held of it by at least one prominent member of the community. Two of the Board had been nominated to wait on Colonel Campbell, one of the original proprietors, and request of him the deed of partition between him and Connolly, in order to have the line run properly, as required by the act of Assembly. The committee promptly waited on the Colonel and reported that he had not the deed, but only a copy thereof, "and also that the line had been run agreeable to the Deed of partition, as directed by the Act of October last, which Information he supposed the Trustees would pay no attention to!"

October 6, 1785, James Sullivan and James Patton were appointed to superintend the sales of lots. Captain Daniel Brodhead was subsequently appointed in place of Patton. The superintendents of sales were authorized to bid on lots "as far as they may think necessary, or nearly their value, which purchases are to be considered as subject to the further direction of the trustees."

December 9, 1785, it was resolved "that all the land from Preston's line to the mouth of Beargrass and up said creek to said line be sold to the highest bidder, and also all the land that remains on this side of said creek at the mouth thereof, exclusive of the thirty feet allowed for a road between the Bottom squares and the Ohio." All the remaining land of the one thousand acre tract, formerly Connolly's, was ordered sold the

next February "to the highest bidder for ready cash."

AN IMPORTANT ACCOUNT.

In August, 1787, an account was rendered of the trust regarding the Louisville property, as follows:

The Town of Louisville,
To the Trustees thereof.

DR.		
To paid for exps. surveying and laying off the town in 1783.....	£	47 10 0
To paid James Sullivan, atto. for John Campbell, per acct. No. 1*.....		767 15 2
To 1 blank Book 30s, minute Book 7s 6d. 3 qu. paper at 3s.....		2 6 6
To paid an atto. in 3 suits com'd, 1rs.....		2 5 0
To Wm. Johnston for services per acct. No. 2, no other allowance being made.....		39 0 0
To pd. a Crier Nov. 85, do. Decemr.....		9 12 0
To pd. an express sent for the pursar [bursar] etc.....		6 0
To paid chain men, etc., out-lots.....		11 0 0
To paid Wm. Shannon in part for surveying out Lots (he was allowed £20 16s.....		8 10 0
To paid a Crier in May 1786.....		3 12 0
To pd. a Crier for selling in 1783 in part.....		3 16 2
To the Clerk of Jefferson for fee acct.....		8 0 0
To a Commission of 2 per Cent. allowed the pursar per order amt. on £995 13s.....		18 17 2
To paid Surveyor and Chain men, etc., for laying off Town, etc., ad time.....		48 10 0
To sundry debts due pr. memo.....		136 13 6
To balance in Wm. Johnston's, one of the pursar's hands.....		22 16 2½
To do. in Daniel Brdhead, jr.'s.....		2 21 0
To the amt. of square no. 6, sold Jno. Sinkler, suit now depending.....		76 0 0
To pd. Mark Thomas for Boarding the Trustees first time of laying off the Town regularly, he was allowed £24.....		20 10 0
	£	1,229 2 4½
To a balance due Mark Thomas.....		3 10 0
To a balance due William Shannon.....		12 6 0
By square no. 7, sold in 1783 to Mark Thomas and recd. in Exps.....		20 10 0
By square no. 6 sold in 1785 to Jno. Sinkler he is now sued for.....		76 0 0
By sundries recd from the sale of Lots and Lands, and balance due pr. Genl. and particular list.....		1,132 12 2
	£	1,229 2 2
Balances due the Town etc.:		
Sundries per acct.....	£	136 13 6
Wm. Johnston.....		22 16 2½
Danl. Brodhead, jr.....		2 2 10
John Sinkler is sued for.....		76 0 0
	£	237 12 6½

* This was to extinguish Campbell's mortgage on the Conolly tract.

The balance in the hands of the trustees, and not otherwise accounted for, naturally awaked inquiry and created dissatisfaction, which finally culminated in a resort to law to compel them to disgorge. A loose leaf in an old file of papers, contemporaneous with the records from which we have given extracts, is evidently part of a committee report, and we subjoin it. The words enclosed in brackets are struck out in the original, but are also worth preserving:

[We do hereby Certify that] It appears to us from the minutes of the former Trustees that they are in arrears £61.-6.4 [received and misappropriated by them exclusive of the Credits given above] for which a suit has been ordered, £173, the amount of sale for Square No. 6, for which a suit is depending and undetermined, also 9½ acre Lots sold for £11.12.6 for which no deeds have Issued nor money paid the whole or so much thereof as may be recovered Can be applied to the acct. of Simons & Campbell which wou'd If the whole was recd reduce the above ballance of 595.17.8 to 349.18.10.

SOME QUEER RULES.

The following is also among the old documents, endorsed "Constitution to regulate the proceedings of the Board of Trustees when convened for business." No date is appended, but they apparently go back for their origin nearly or quite to the earliest days of the board. Some of them, particularly the seventh, are altogether unique:

Rules to be observed by the Trustees of Louisville, when convened.

1. The Board shall appoint a Chairman at every stated meeting, who shall (as far as it may be in his power) see that decorum and good order be preserved during the sitting of the Board.

2. When any member shall be about to address the Chairman, such member shall rise in his place and in a decent manner state the subject of such address.

3. No member shall pass between another addressing himself to the C: M: [Chairman] and the Ch. M., nor shall any member speak more than twice upon the same question (unless leave be granted by the Board for that purpose).

4. No member shall (during the sitting of the Board) read any printed or written papers except such as may be necessary or relative [to] the matter in debate then before the Board.

5. Any member, when in Louisville, absenting himself from a stated or called meeting of the Board, and not having a reasonable excuse therefor (which shall be judged of by the Board) shall forfeit and pay the sum of three shillings, to be collected by the Collector and applied as the Board may thereafter direct.

6. No species of ardent or spirituous liquors shall upon any pretence be introduced during the sitting of the Board. If it should be, It shall be the duty of the Ch: man to have the same instantly removed, and the person so introducing it it shall be subject to the Censure of the Ch: man for so doing.

7. Upon the commission of the same act a second time by the same person, he shall, besides the censure aforesaid, be liable to pay the sum of Six Shillings, to be Collected and applied as aforesaid, and shall moreover forfeit the liquor so brought in for the use of the Board after adjournment.

8. No member shall when in debate call another by Name. If he should do so, the Ch: man may call him to order.

9. If two or more members should rise to speak at the same time, the Ch: M. shall determine the priority.

10. All personal reflections and allusions shall be avoided. Any member guilty of a breach hereof shall be forthwith Called to Order, either by the Ch: man or by any other member.

11. No person shall be at liberty to address the Chairman but at a place chosen and allotted for that purpose by the Chairman or a majority of the Board then sitting.

12. No person belonging to the Board, or immediately concerned for them or under their notice, shall make use of indecent language or shall profanely swear. Any person who shall presume to act in any manner contrary thereto shall be subject to the censure of the Chairman and all members of good Order who may at such time be one of the members of the Board, and that no person shall absent himself from [word illegible] without permission first (for that purpose) obtained from the Chairman.

A new map of the village is said to have been ordered by the Trustees this year from the County Surveyor, George May; but it has totally disappeared, if indeed, it was ever made.

VALUABLE ACCESSIONS.

An extraordinary immigration of young girls during 1781 is noted by several historians. This region abounded in unmarried young men, as all new countries do, and the pouring in of a tide of the opposite sex was a matter of great interest to all inhabitants, whether personally affected or otherwise. One chronicler of the time writes, with all the seriousness and propriety due a matter of greatest solemnity, that "the necessary consequence of this large influx of girls was the rapid and wonderful increase of population." Doubtless he meant that the greater morality of a country peopled by families served as an inducement for further immigration. Many of the present families in Louisville trace back to the marriages of this and the early following years.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Near the beginning of this year, January 22d, Colonel Clark received deserved promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. This was not, however, a commission in the Continental army, but rather in the State militia, under appointment of Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia. His commission read: "Brigadier-general of the

forces to be embodied in an expedition westward of the Ohio." He was to take command of several volunteer corps intended to march northward through the wilderness and reduce Detroit. They were to rendezvous at the Falls March 15th, for organization under the personal direction of General Clark: but it was found impossible to recruit the troops, and the expedition had to be abandoned. The General confined himself to simple defensive operations, among which was building of a large galley or barge, to be propelled by oars, and carrying several four-pound cannon. With this he kept up a considerable show of activity, frequently sending it to patrol the river between the Falls and the mouth of the Licking. Traditions vary greatly as to the real service done by this vessel. Some thought it of inestimable value in warning off or directly beating off Indian attacks; others deemed it useless. Very likely the latter view is correct, since the General is known to have abandoned it after a few months' service. According to Casseday, "the Indians are said never to have attacked it, and but seldom to have crossed that part of the river in which it moved."

RESIDENTS OF LOUISVILLE.

A list of possible spectators of the first remarkable fight that occurred in the hamlet, of which Colonel Durrett gives a comical description, comprising this list, enables one to get a pretty fair view of the men of Louisville in 1782. It is as follows:

Thomas Applegate, Peter Austergess, William Aldridge, Squire Boone, Marsham Breshars, James Brown, Joseph Brown, Proctor Ballard, General George Rogers Clark, Richard Chenoweth, Isaac Cox, Moses Cherry, Hugh Cochran, John Caghey, James Crooks, Jonathan Cunningham, John Camp, George Dickens, John Durrett, John Doyle, Colonel John Floyd, Joseph Greenwall, Willis Green, George Grundy, Sr., George Grundy, Jr., Samuel Harrod, John Hinkston, Michael Humble, John Hinch, Samuel Hinch, Benjamin Hansberry, John Handley, Doris Hawkins, John Hawkins, Andrew Hines, Samuel Jack, John James, Mathew Jeffries, Isaac Keller, Ernest Miller, John McCarland, Thomas McCarty, John May, George May, John McManus, Sr., John McManus, Jr., George Meriwether, William Oldham, James Pursely, Thomas Purcell, Meredith Price, Benjamin Pope, William P'ope, James Patten, Thomas Spencer, Henry Spillman, John Sellars, James Stevenson, William Smiley, William Shannon, James Stewart, James Sullivan, George Slaughter, Edward Tyler, Benjamin Taylor, Moses Templin, John Tuel, John Todd, Jr., Stephen Trigg, Jacob Vanmeter, Henry Wade, Leyton White, John Whitacre, Abram Whitacre, Aquilla Whitacre, John Wray, Thomas Whitledge, Christopher Windsor, George Wilson, and John Young.

THIS FIRST FIGHT,

as described by Colonel Dunett, was between the well-known citizens, Daniel Sullivan and John Carr, at an election held April 3, 1781. The principal issue of it was the loss of a part of Sullivan's right ear, which he finally took so much to heart, as likely to cause suspicion that he had been cropped for crime, that the next year he took Carr into the office of Meredith Price, Clerk of the county courts, and caused the following unique entry to appear of record, under date of March 5, 1782:

Satisfactory proof made to the Court that the lower part of Daniel Sullivan's right ear was bit off in a fight with John Carr. Ordered: That the same be admitted to record.

ANOTHER COLD WINTER.

The season of 1781-82 was also a severe one. It is described as "remarkable for the appearance of the original forest which then covered the country. Rains fell, and the water congealed upon the limbs of the trees until the whole forest appeared like trees of glass. The rays of the sun, when the days were not cloudy, were reflected from tree to tree, as if a forest of diamonds were lighting up the landscape with its refractions. The weather was too cold for the ice to melt from the trees, and as other rains fell upon them, the ice grew so thick that many limbs fell with the weight, and the forest in many places appeared as if a tornado had swept over it."

1782—THE "OLD FORTS."

A much more important military measure was undertaken this year, in the erecting of Fort Nelson, as a more efficient means of protection to the growing colony at the Falls of the Ohio. Whether two forts, or but one, preceded this upon the mainland, must probably be forever a matter of doubt. "Two old forts" are distinctly mentioned in the transactions of the Trustees above quoted, February 7, 1781—and these must leave out of the question a work mentioned by Mr. Casseday as built the same year; since, if already erected in January and the first week of February, it would hardly be referred to an "old fort." The historians variously give the date of the erection of a simple, rude fortification on the mainland as the fall of 1778, the spring of 1779, some time in 1780 (when Collins says "the first fort that deserved the name

of fort was built"), and 1781. It is altogether probable that, as the settlement extended westward, an additional temporary work was erected on the opposite side of the "Gut," or ravine, that put up on the east side by the movers from Corn Island in 1778-79 being the other old fort mentioned in the resolution of the Trustees. This hypothesis is not absolutely necessary, however, since the old work on the island and the later one on the shore may easily have been so situated that the description by the Trustees of the mouth of the ravine at the foot of Twelfth street as "between the two old forts" would be justified. We incline to think that this was the actual state of the case.

FORT NELSON.

However this may be, and whether three or four, or only two petty fortifications were previously erected by the troops and settlers upon the island and the shore, it is certain that the time had now come for the erection of a military work more suitable for the defense of the rapidly increasing settlement, the quartering of the troops stationed here, and the dignity of headquarters for the new brigadier-general. A site was accordingly selected upon the river-front, pretty nearly at the middle of this side of the Connolly tract, between First and Twelfth streets, upon which the original town of Louisville was laid out. It is not known how many acres were taken for this purpose; but from the indications of the line of the stockade and foundations of the block-house, observed during the excavations made in the summer of 1832, in a cellar preparing for stores on Main street, below 6th, and also in 1844, for an improvement on Main, opposite the Louisville Hotel, it is pretty well ascertained that the south front of the fort came quite out to this street, and that it extended from Sixth street to and a little beyond Seventh, at least to the northeast corner of the old tobacco warehouse. The lower part of the present line of Seventh street is commonly reported to have run directly through the site of the principal gate of the fort, just opposite the headquarters building. The old Burge residence, No. 24 Seventh street, is understood to stand, so far the extent of it goes, upon the tract occupied by the fort; and it is quite possible that precisely upon this slight eminence—the old "second bank" of the river—

stood the residence and office of General Clark. It is an interesting fact that in the Burge mansion died Elisha Applegate, the first white child born in Jefferson county, outside of Louisville, and himself born in the simple fortification at Sullivan's, on the Bardstown road.

The fort proper is supposed to have covered but about an acre of ground. It consisted mainly of a breastwork, formed by a series of small log-pens, filled with earth thrown up from the ditch. Along the top of this work ran a line of tolerably strong pickets, or a stockade, ten feet high. This on three sides. On the fourth, or river side, less strength was necessary, owing to the natural protection afforded by the long slope of the bank. Here the log-pens were consequently dispensed with, and a row of pickets furnished the sole artificial defense. On this side, however, as commanding the river approaches, it is probable that most of the small cannon brought down the river with the State troops by Colonel Slaughter in 1781 were mounted, and it is known that among the artillery was the "double-fortified" brass six-pounder which Clark had captured at Vincennes, and which became a famous field-gun in his several expeditions. But for this piece, it is believed, the Indian fort at Piqua, Ohio, could not have been taken. All these are known to have been in the fort, but it is not recorded where they were mounted. Haldeman's City Directory for 1845, published after the discoveries in the former year were made, says that the protection of pickets was extended eastward, so as to enclose a perennial spring of water, about sixty yards from Main street and a little west of Fifth, which was still running when Mr. Haldeman wrote. If so, the entire space enclosed, reaching from near Fifth to a line beyond Seventh (and some, as Casseday, say to Eighth) street, must have been far more than a single acre. The fort was surrounded by a strongly defensive ditch, eight feet wide and ten deep, with a line of sharpened pickets on its middle line further increasing the difficulties of carrying it and reaching the breastwork and stockade. The whole must be regarded as a very formidable work to a besieging enemy, and one eminently creditable to the genius of General Clark and his counselors or engineers, and to the unsparing labors of the garrison.

The fort is supposed by some to have taken

its name from one Captain Nelson, who was then a prominent citizen in the village. It is far more probable, however—indeed, it may be considered as demonstrably certain—that the work was entitled in honor of Colonel Thomas Nelson, now Governor of Virginia—just as Fort Jefferson, on the Mississippi, had been named by Clark the year before, in honor of the then Governor. Nelson was a native Virginian, but educated in England; was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1774, and of the Continental Congress in 1775-76, and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was made a regimental commander in the Virginia militia when it was re-organized, in preparation for the Revolutionary War, and afterwards commander-in-chief, with the rank of brigadier. He continued his services in this capacity, after he became Governor, and until the surrender of Cornwallis. In 1781 he succeeded Jefferson as Governor of Virginia, being the third in the State since independence was declared. Eight years afterwards he died, aged but fifty. Nelson county, formed in 1784, the fourth in Kentucky in order of erection, and the first carved from Jefferson county, is also named from him.

In one of these "old forts" the first shingle-roofed house in Louisville was built by Colonel Campbell, at a very early date, but in just what year is not known.

A TERRIBLE YEAR.

This was a dreadful year for the settlers elsewhere in Kentucky, and for voyagers on the Ohio, though Louisville happily escaped the horrors of Indian massacre or conflict, very likely in consequence of the erection of this strong defensive work. It was in this one year that occurred Estill's defeat and death, near Mt. Sterling, the disasters at the Upper and a week later at the Lower Blue Licks, the siege of Bryan's Station by six hundred Indians and some British troops, the total destruction of Colonel Lochry's expedition on the Indiana shore, a few miles below the Great Miami, and many minor affairs with the savages here and there. Lochry was on his way in boats to the Falls, with about one hundred recruits for General Clark and some civilians, when he was attacked in an unguarded moment in his camp upon the river-bank, and every man of one hundred and eight was killed

or carried off into captivity. In November, the Falls City again saw something of the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, in the assembly under Colonel John Floyd, of a portion of the force collected by General Clark at the mouth of the Licking, and marched north into the Miami country, in retaliation for the outrages of the year. The punishment he inflicts is so severe that no organized band of savages thenceforth invades the Dark and Bloody Ground.

THE BEGINNING OF COMMERCE.

One of the the great victories of peace—the magnificent commerce of Louisville—must be considered also as somewhat associated with this year. It is held that the beginnings of the New Orleans trade, from the Ohio, properly date from 1782. Some time in the winter—doubtless the early part of the season, since it was a very cold one—two French traders, named Tardiveau and Honore, made the first trading voyage from Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville) on the Monongahela, to New Orleans. They subsequently transferred their operations to Louisville, where Mr. Honore continued to reside until near the middle of this century.

According to an inscription over the grave of Captain Yoder, who is buried in Spencer county, he must have passed the Falls in the early spring of this year, in the first flat-boat, so-called, that ever passed down the Mississippi. He embarked at Redstone Old Fort, reached New Orleans in May, sold his cargo of produce, probably provisions for the most part, to the Spanish commandant, invested the proceeds in furs and hides, and sold them in Baltimore, making a great profit out of his entire trip. He repeated the trip and his purchases, but this time at a loss, and seems to have then retired from the river trade.

THE APPLYGATES.

Thomas and Mary Applegate were among the first settlers on what is now the Bardstown road, six miles south of Louisville, at Sullivan's Station. Here their son, Elisha Applegate, was born March 25, 1782, the first white child born anywhere in Jefferson county. He removed to Louisville in 1808, and became a brewer, then a dealer in tobacco—the pioneer, indeed, of that branch of trade in the city. He remained in that business more than forty years, holding also the office of Tobacco Inspector, until 1860,

when he retired from business. In 1831-32 he built the hotel on the south side of Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets, called at first the United States, and then the Western Hotel. The original Louisville Hotel was built the same year. He was one of the three old citizens of Louisville whose presence at the opening of the Industrial Exposition in 1872 was a marked feature of the occasion. He died May 25, 1874.

MAJOR CROGHAN.

This year came Major William Croghan, from Virginia, and settled at Locust Grove, a few miles above the town, near the river. One of his sons, Colonel George Croghan, was the redoubtable hero of the famous defense at Lower Sandusky, in the war of 1812; another was William Croghan, Jr., long a resident here and in Pittsburgh. Major Croghan was early appointed Register of the Land Office, and the queer little building in which he had his office was still standing in the garden at Locust Grove a few years ago. This place was the scene of the most generous hospitality, and almost every stranger of social position visiting Louisville was entertained there. It was here General George Rogers Clark, brother of Mrs. Croghan, died in 1818.

MORE COLD WINTERS.

Every winter, in these years, the settlers suffered from an intense cold rarely known in this region. The season of 1781-82 was remarkable, not only for severe cold, but for a singular sleet, which at times completely encrusted the trees and bushes, and greatly excited the wonder of the Virginians and other white settlers, who had never seen the like in their old homes. The second, third, and fourth winters from this were also sharply cold, and during the winter of 1788-89 the Ohio was frozen up and closed against navigation from Christmas till the 18th of March.

The inhabitants found it a most serious undertaking to obtain provisions of any kind. There was no meat excepting bear or deer, and these in limited quantities, for, during the previous summer and autumn, while the Indians had been waiting to attend a treaty at Marietta, they had subsisted on the game of the country around. Weeks passed in the homes of many of the settlers without even bread—coarse meal from a rude hand-mill, and not unfrequently whole corn boiled, taking its place.

1783—THE FIRST STORE.

Another notable commercial event occurred after navigation opened this year—the opening of the first general store in Louisville, and the second in what is now the State of Kentucky, the first having been started at Boonesborough in April, 1775, by Messrs. Henderson & Co., the would-be founders of “the Province of Transylvania.” Mr. Daniel Brodhead was the happy man to expose, first amid the wildness of the Louisville plateau, the beautiful fabrics of the East to the linsley-clad dames and belles of the Falls city. Mr. Butler, in his History of Kentucky, says “it is believed that Mr. Broadhead’s was the first store in the State for the sale of foreign merchandise.” He transported his moderate stock in wagons from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and thence on flat-boats they were floated down to Louisville. Mr. Collins says: “The belles of our ‘forest land’ then began to shine in all the magnificence of calico, and the beaux in the luxury of wool hats.” We add the following from Casseday’s History:

The young ladies could now throw aside all the homely products of their own looms, take the wooden skewers from their ill-bound tresses, and on festive occasions shine in all the glories of flowered calico and real horn-combs.

It is not known whether it was this worthy Mr. Brodhead who was the first to introduce the luxury of glass window-sights, but it is certain that previous to this time such an extravagance was unknown, and there is an incident connected with the first window-pane which deserves a place here, and which is recorded in the words of an author who is not more celebrated for his many public virtues, than for his unceasing and incurable exercise of the private vice of punning. After referring to the introduction of this innovation, this gentleman says: “A young urchin who had seen glass spectacles on the noses of his elders, saw this spectacle with astonishment, and running home to his mother exclaimed, ‘O, Ma! there’s a house down here with specs on!’” “This,” he adds, “may be considered a very precocious manifestation of the power of generalization in the young Kentuckian.”

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

News of peace with Great Britain and the accomplished independence of the colonies, which had been recognized by the Treaty of Paris on the last day of the previous November, did not reach Louisville until some time this spring. It naturally caused great rejoicing. Peace with the mother country was an element in the confidence which the inhabitants now felt against Indian attack, and the recent successful expedition of Clark against the native towns on the Miami was a yet greater one. As Mr. Casseday says:

Something like security and confidence was now established, and consequently the immigration here was constant and large. Factories for supplying the necessities of the household were established, schools were opened, the products of the soil were carefully attended to, and abundant crops were collected; several fields of wheat were gathered near Louisville, and the whole country changed its character from that of a series of military outposts to the more peaceful and more attractive one of a newly settled but rich and fruitful territory, where industry met its reward and where every one could live who was not too proud or too indolent to work.

Among the immigrants of this year was William Rowan, a Pennsylvanian formerly possessed of wealth, but who had been nearly ruined by the war of the Revolution. He came to Louisville in March, but remained only a year, when, with five other heads of families, he made a settlement at the Long Falls of Green river, then about one hundred miles from this or any other white settlement. He was father of the distinguished John Rowan, formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals and Senator of the United States, from whom Rowan county, in this State, is named. A thrilling incident of their removal, in late April, 1784, is told in our chapter on the Indians, in the first part of this volume.

REDUCTION OF THE MILITARY.

Another consequence of the peace was probably not so well relished by General Clark and other gentlemen of military proclivities, who had their subsistence in army life. The State of Virginia, like the other colonies, found herself very much impoverished at the close of the war, and immediately took steps to reduce the military establishment, on the borders, as elsewhere. Her forces were disbanded, and General Clark, with others, was honorably retired from service with the grateful thanks of the Governor and Council “for his very great and singular services.” The same year the splendid land grant was made by the Virginia Legislature, to him and his soldiers, upon his share of which he presently founded Clarksville. A sword had been voted by the State to him in 1779, but he afterwards, in a fit of petulance and anger at fancied ingratitude for his services, broke and threw it away. A new one, costing \$400, was purchased for him by order of the Virginia Legislature in 1812, and transmitted with a very handsome letter from the Governor.

It does not appear, however, that Fort Nelson was now abandoned. It became instead head-

quarters for United States troops in this part of the valley, and will hereafter come again into notice.

A TROUBLESOME DISCIPLE OF PAINE.

Mr. Caseday has still another interesting incident to relate of this year, nearly as follows:

The notorious Tom Paine had written a book in which he spoke with some ridicule about Virginia's right to this State, and urged Congress to claim and hold the territory entire. Two Pennsylvanians, Galloway and Pomeroy by name, were great admirers of the writer, and devoted disciples of all his doctrines. Pomeroy coming to the Falls just at this time, gave not a little annoyance to some of the landholders, for those whom he influenced had little regard for the titles of their neighbors. Such a state of things could not easily be met by law, for just what crime the man should be punished for it seemed difficult to decide. An old law of Virginia was finally found which enforced a penalty in tobacco upon "the propagation of false news, to the disturbance of the good people of the colony." In May of the following year, under this law, the man Pomeroy was tried and had to pay two thousand pounds of tobacco, besides paying costs and giving security for future good behavior in the sum of three thousand pounds.

Galloway, who had advocated the same doctrines in and around Lexington, met the same fate. Neither could procure the required amount of tobacco, so acted upon a hint given them that they would not be pursued if they should attempt to leave the country.

SOME IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

By this time Colonel Campbell had escaped from his durance vile as a prisoner of war in Canada, and had represented the danger to his vested interests at the Falls incurred under the act of 1780. In May of this year, therefore, the following act was passed by the Legislature:

An Act to suspend the sale of certain escheated lands, late the property of John Connolly.

WHEREAS, it hath been represented to this Assembly by John Campbell, lately returned from captivity, that in his absence an Act of Assembly passed in the year 1780, "for establishing the town of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson," whereby one thousand acres of land, then supposed to be the property of John Connolly, was directed to be laid out into lots and streets, and the money arising from the sale thereof to be paid into the treasury; and whereas, the said one thousand acres was, at the time of passing the said act, under a mortgage to the said John Campbell and one Joseph Simon, as a security for the payment of £450, Pennsylvania currency, due to them from the said Connolly; and whereas, other one thousand acres contiguous thereto, said to be the property of the said John Campbell, but then supposed to belong to the said John Connolly, together with the said one thousand acres on which the said town was established, were escheated while the said Campbell was in captivity, and are now liable to be sold under the act concerning escheats and forfeitures from British subjects, whereby great injury may accrue to the said John Campbell.

SECTION 2. Be it therefore enacted, that all further proceedings respecting the sale of the said lots and lands shall

be, and the same is hereby suspended until the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

The following is the act of Assembly so often referred to in the subsequent proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the town:

An Act repealing in part the act for establishing the Town of Louisville.

SEC. 1. Whereas, Jno. Campbell and Jno. Connolly, being siezed as tenants in common of and in 4,000 acres of land lying at the Falls of the Ohio river, did, on the 6th of Feb., 1776, execute each to the other a deed of partition of the same land, whereby the said Jno Connolly was to take 1000 acres at the upper end, and one other 1000 acres at the lower end of said tract as his proportion; and whereas, the said Jno Connolly, being considerably indebted to the said Jno Campbell and Jos Simon, and as a security for the payment thereof did, by deed bearing date the 7th day of Feby, 1776, mortgage to them the said 2000 acres of land; and whereas, in May session, 1780, an act passed for laying off 1000 acres of land, then supposed to be the forfeited property of the said John Connolly, into lots and streets, and which was established a town by the name of Louisville; and whereas, it is represented to this present General Assembly by the said John Campbell, that partition lines have not been run for ascertaining the bounds between his and the said Connolly's lands, and that the sum for which the said Connolly mortgaged his moiety of the lands, together with the interest thereon, is still due to the said Jno Campbell and Jos Simon, and it being unjust to take from them that security of the land so mortgaged by the said Connolly for the payment of the debt and interest.

SEC. 2. Be it therefore enacted, That the act of Assembly for establishing the town of Louisville, at the Falls of Ohio, so far as it effects the property of the said Jno Campbell and Jos Simon, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and that no act, matter, or thing had or done in virtue of said acts shall be construed, deemed, or taken to effect or prejudice the title of the said Jno Campbell and Jos Simon to the land aforesaid.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Surveyor of the county of Jefferson shall run the partition lines between the said Jno Campbell and Jno Connolly according to the division lines described in the said deed of partition.

THE PRICES

of some of the then-considered necessities of life, as fixed by the County Court about this time, were as follow: Whiskey was \$15 per half-pint, corn \$10 per gallon, a diet \$18, lodging on a feather bed \$6, and stabling for a horse one night \$4. Colonel Durrett thinks it likely, however, that the traveler took care to pay his landlord in Continental money, then depreciated at a thousand to one of coin.

COLONEL R. C. ANDERSON.

The most notable arrival of the year was Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, a gallant officer of the Revolution, and now Surveyor-General of the Western lands reserved as bounties to the soldiers of Virginia in that war. He

was grandson of Robert Anderson, supposed to have come from Scotland in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Hanover county, Virginia. From the union of his son Robert (born January 1, 1712), and Elizabeth Clough, daughter, it is somewhat doubtfully said, of a Welsh colonist, Richard C. Anderson sprang. He was born January 12, 1750; in early youth became supercargo for a wealthy Virginia merchant; January 26, 1776, was appointed Captain of the Hanover county company of regulars, and March 7th following, to the same grade in the Fifth regiment of Virginia Continentals; and took a conspicuous part with his company in the battle of Trenton, where he was wounded, and in the Philadelphia hospital to which he was taken he also suffered from small-pox, whose marks he carried the rest of his life.

He afterwards participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; February 10, 1778, was made major in the First Virginia regiment, and with it took part in the battle of Monmouth; accompanied the expedition of Count D'Estaing to Savannah in the fall of 1779, and was permanently injured in the charge upon the enemy's works; was captured by the British at Charleston, and remained a prisoner nine months; was then detached to service upon the staff of General Lafayette; assisted Governor Nelson, of Virginia, in organizing the militia during the siege of Yorktown; upon the disbandment of the army was appointed surveyor-general of bounty lands; came to Louisville in the spring of 1783 and established his office; in 1787 married a sister of General George Rogers Clark, and the next year transferred his home to his "Soldiers' Retreat," in the comparative wilderness ten miles in the interior, where the rest of his life was spent. In 1797, his first wife having died, he married Sarah Marshall. He revisited Virginia in 1824 or 1825, and not long afterwards had the great pleasure of meeting his old companion-in-arms, General Lafayette, during the latter's visit to Louisville. Colonel Anderson died October 16, 1826, aged seventy-six years, nine months, and four days. He left six sons, all of whom attained greater or less distinction—Richard Clough, Jr., a Congressman and Minister of the United States to Colombia; Larz, long a Cincinnatian of much wealth and

prominence; Robert, of Fort Sumter fame; William Marshall, a pioneer in crossing the Rocky mountains, and a scientist of some note; John Anderson, of Chillicothe, Ohio; and Charles, late Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, and now an honored resident at Kuttawa, Lyon county, Kentucky. To the kindness of the last-named we are indebted for authentic materials for this brief biography of one of the most remarkable men of Louisville's early day.

MAJOR HARRISON.

With Colonel Anderson, in a "broadhorn" down the Ohio, came to the Falls Major John Harrison, who had also served gallantly in the Revolutionary war. In 1787 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Johnston, and the same year, when the inhabitants sought temporary refuge in the fort at Clarksville, during fear of Indian attack, his oldest child, who became Mrs. New, was born. He continued to reside in Louisville, and died in 1821. Among his five children was James, born May 1, 1799, now the Nestor of the Louisville bar, and the sole living link of native residents connecting the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

1784—MORE LEGISLATION.

In October, 1784, still another act was passed by the Virginia Legislature, reciting the doubts which had arisen "in the minds of the purchasers of lots in the town of Louisville with regard to their titles," upon the construction of the act of October, 1783, that "the Trustees of the said town of Louisville know not how to proceed in executing the law passed in May, 1780, for establishing the town of Louisville." It was therefore enacted—

That the Trustees of the said town of Louisville shall, as soon as may be, give notice to the said John Campbell, and proceed to running the partition lines between the lands of the said John Campbell and John Connolly, according to their respective deeds of partition; and, as soon as the said partition lines shall be run, the said Trustees shall lay off into convenient lots or parcels, not exceeding one hundred acres, and sell such of the escheated lands of the said John Connolly as remain unsold, and shall, in the first instance, after paying the necessary charges of surveying and laying off the said land, apply the money arising from such sales to redeeming the said land from the mortgage to the said John Campbell and Joseph Simon, and shall pay the overplus into the Treasury of this Commonwealth. And in case the said lines of partition shall have been run, according to an act entitled "An act for repealing in part an act for establishing the town of Louisville," previous to the passing of this act, then the said Trustees shall proceed immediately to sell, in

manner before directed, the said escheated lands of the said John Connolly, and to apply the money arising from such sale to the purposes aforesaid.

It was further provided they should receive and apply all moneys due for lots sold under the original act and that the titles of purchasers under that act should be deemed valid against the claim of Campbell and Simon, and their heirs or assigns, but that this should not be construed to affect the title of Campbell to such part of the town as had been laid off upon his share of the land.

Sundry other acts, passed from time to time by the Legislature of Virginia or Kentucky, as the dates approached when they were demanded, afforded relief to those purchasers of lots who had been unable to comply with the provision of the statute of 1780, prescribing the "condition of building on each a dwelling-house, 60 feet by 20 feet at least, with a brick or stone chimney, to be finished within two years from the day of sale." These acts extended the time from year to year, as much as was deemed necessary to secure all in their possessory rights. The Trustees were also changed by the Legislature at least once, as will be found hereafter, in the Civil List of the city.

THE FIRST LAND OFFICE.

Another important measure, in regard to landed property in this region and the Virginia Military District in Ohio, was undertaken July 20th of this year, in the opening of a land office in the little town of Louisville. All the territory between the Cumberland and Green rivers, except the grant to Henderson & Company, but including, of course, the site of Louisville and the present Jefferson county, had been appropriated as bounty lands to the soldiers of the Virginia line, on the Continental establishment, in the Revolutionary war. If they should be exhausted, locations were then to be made for the same purpose upon the present soil of Ohio, between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, in what is now known as the Virginia Military District. In 1783 Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, a Virginia officer of high reputation in the late war and a brother-in-law of General Clark, whose sister he married, was appointed principal surveyor of these military districts by the officers of the Virginia line, and his appointment was confirmed by the Virginia Legislature. His con-

tract with them, dated December 17, 1783, is still extant, and has been printed in McDonald's Sketches. He removed to Louisville, bought a fine farm in the neighborhood, which he named the "Soldiers' Retreat," from the character of his business, and opened his office, at which it seems that formal location or entries could be made, as later at the Government land-offices. The first entry was made in the name of William Brown, of land at the mouth of the Cumberland. No location of the kind was made upon the Ohio lands until August 1, 1787, when Wace Clements entered 1,000 acres at the mouth of Eagle creek, above Cincinnati. The office was subsequently removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, upon the Military District in that State, when the increasing number of entries there demanded the change, for convenience' sake.

OTHER SURVEYORS.

The surveyor of Jefferson county, George May, also a Virginian, and appointed by the Governor, formerly surveyor of the county of Kentucky, had already opened an office, in November of 1782, at Cox's Station, now in Nelson county. The notorious Captain Gilbert Imlay, self-styled "commissioner for laying out lands in the back settlements," and author of A Topographical Description of the Western Territory, belonging mainly to Kentucky, published first in 1792, is said to have been appointed a deputy surveyor in this county in 1784, and to have laid off many thousands of acres here. Mr. Collins, from whose history we have this fact, thinks that "probably he was agent for English land speculators." He was the same Imlay with whom the celebrated English woman, Mary Woolstonecraft, afterwards became involved, and to whom she wrote the remarkable letters that have recently been collected and embodied in a printed volume.

William Pope was employed in 1783 to make a fresh draft of the plat of Louisville; but it also has gone the way of all the earth. The map of Imlay, deputy surveyor aforesaid, may have been made about this time. It appears in his Topographical Description, published some years afterwards. Colonel Durrett adds:

It presents the same islands as shown by the map of Captain Hutchins already alluded to. But the shores of the Ohio are altogether different from what they appeared in the chart of Hutchins. On the Indiana side the village of Clarks-

ville appears with a dozen houses, opposite the rapids, and a little higher up inclosed farms are seen in cultivation, with Fort Fenny at their eastern extremity, about where Jeffersonville now stands. On the Kentucky side of the river not only farms and gardens are seen inclosed and in cultivation, but quite a town appears in front of Corn Island. The town lies entirely in front of this island, and the point where the present High street originally branched off from Twelfth seems to be its center. There are but three streets shown on this map, and these correspond to the present Main, Monroe and High streets. On Main street, beginning about where Fourth street now is and extending to about Twelfth, can be counted forty houses; on Monroe street fourteen, and on High street twenty-eight. The space between the houses on the north side of Main street and the river seems to be laid out in gardens, and farms appear on the east side of Beargrass creek and west of the houses on Main, Monroe, and High streets. South of Main street there were no doubt some houses on the streets now known as Market and Jefferson, but they are not exhibited on the map. To show that even at this early period the enterprising citizens of Louisville were thinking seriously of some way to get around the Falls with their loaded barges, the line of a canal is marked on this map from the mouth of Beargrass creek to the foot of Rock Island.

ARRIVALS.

Patrick Joyes came this year, and settled about the same time on the lot on the northeast corner of Main and Sixth streets, which continued in his family until the summer of 1882. An Irishman by birth, he was brought up in France and Spain and came to Louisville as an agent of a mercantile house in Philadelphia. In those early days his knowledge of French and Spanish brought him in contact with all the prominent men of the valley of the Ohio who were involved in either commercial or political negotiations with Louisiana. His oldest son, Thomas Joyes, was born December 9, 1787, on the above-mentioned corner, and inherited his father's talents for the acquisition of languages, having mastered by the time he attained his majority, or soon afterwards, French, German, and Spanish, and one or two Indian dialects, by picking them up from the few books that were accessible to him, and by receiving oral instruction from any foreigner who could spare him a moment's time. Thomas Joyes's training was miscellaneous—in the clerk's office as a copyist, and in the field as a surveyor. He served in the Wabash campaign of 1812, and was a captain in the Thirteenth regiment of Kentucky militia at the battle of New Orleans. He was a deputy surveyor under General Rector in the West about the year 1816, and surveyed for the Government that part of Illinois of which Peoria is the center. In the well-known struggle

between the two parties that distracted Kentucky after the financial crisis that followed soon after the War of 1812, he was a zealous "new court" man, and represented Jefferson and Oldham counties in the Kentucky Legislature. As his native place grew from villagehood into cityhood he was frequently a member of the board of trustees and of the council, and represented it on two or three occasions in the Legislature, the last time having been in the winter of 1834-35. He died May 4, 1866, the oldest native of Louisville.

The second son of Patrick Joyes was John Joyes, born January 8, 1799, who, after completing his academic education, studied law and was admitted to the Bar of Louisville. He was one of the early mayors of the city when it was raised to that dignity, and by executive appointment was made the first judge of the city court when that court was created in 1835, which office he filled with success and ability until the year 1854. He also represented his native county in the Legislature when quite young. He died in Louisville May 31, 1877. The other children of Patrick Joyes were Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. McGonigal (afterwards Smith), and Mrs. William Sale. The greater part of his posterity are still residents of Louisville.

In 1783 also came to Kentucky, by emigration from Virginia, the well-remembered Alexander Scott Bullitt, who for almost a quarter of a century was a resident of Jefferson county. A full sketch of his life and public services will be given in a future chapter.

Colonel Armistead Churchill, of Middlesex county, Virginia, removed to the Falls this year, and settled on the estate ever since held by the family, three miles from the river. Here he died in 1795, aged sixty-four; but Mrs. Churchill survived until 1831, when she died at the age of ninety-one. They were parents of Colonel Samuel Churchill.

CREVECŒUR'S WONDERFUL STORY.

The most surprising account of the infant Louisville that has been preserved, is included in an elaborate letter written here August 26 of this year, by M. St. John de Crevecœur, a native of Normandy, who emigrated to this country at the age of sixteen, was a cultivator of the soil in Western New York at the outbreak of the Rev-

olution, and subsequently French consul in New York city. This, with other letters of Crèvecoeur, was published in three volumes in Paris in 1787, and elegantly translated in 1879 by Professor P. A. Towne, for the early numbers of his Louisville Monthly Magazine. We give but brief extracts from this most interesting old document:

After having remained twenty-two days at Pittsburg, I took advantage of the first boat which started for Louisville. It was 55 feet long, 12 wide, and 6 deep, drawing 3 feet of water. On its deck had been built a low cabin, but very neat, divided into several apartments, and on the forecastle the cattle and horses were kept as in a stable. It was loaded with bricks, boards, planks, bars of iron, coal, instruments of husbandry, dismantled wagons, anvils, bellows, dry-goods, brandy, flour, biscuits, hams, lard, and salt meat, etc. These articles came in part from the country in the vicinity of Pittsburg and from Indiana [the old district of that name in Western Virginia]. I observed the larger part of the passengers were young men who came from nearly all the Middle States; pleasant, contented, full of buoyant hopes; having with them the money coming from the sale of their old farms, or from the share received from their parents, they were going to Kentucky to engage in business, to work at their trades, to acquire and establish new homes. What a singular but happy restlessness that which is constantly urging us all to become better off than we now are, and which drives us from one end of a continent to the other. In the meantime we were kept busy catching fish, which are very abundant.* You can hardly imagine the singular charm this pleasure adds to this new mode of navigation. In the evening, after laying up, the more skillful hunters would go to the land to shoot wild turkeys, which, you are aware, wait for the last rays of the sun to fade away before going to roost on the tops of the highest trees.

Crèvecoeur's mention of green turtle in this part of the Ohio suggests that quite probably, like Ashe and other early travelers in America, he was capable of drawing a long bow when it would lend interest to his narrative. That impression, we suspect, will be confirmed upon perusal of some of the passages below:

At last, on the tenth day since our departure from Pittsburg, we anchored in front of Louisville, having made seven hundred and five miles in two hundred and twelve hours and one-half of navigation. What was my surprise when, in place of the huts, the tents, and primitive cabins, constructed and placed by mere chance and surrounded with palisades, of which I had heard so much during the last five years, I saw numerous houses of two stories, elegant and well painted, and (as far as the stumps of trees would permit) that all the streets were spacious and well laid out!

Shortly after landing I learned that this plateau belonged to Colonel Campbell, who had himself drawn the plan of the

*Crèvecoeur's foot-note: "The perch, the jack, the cat-fish, weighing eighty pounds; the buffalo, weighing twenty pounds, is the best of all. Below the Falls at Louisville, the sturgeon and green turtle are taken."

new city, and had divided it into lots of a half-acre each.* The houses nearest the river were not only painted, but even had piazzas extending the whole length. Those more distant appeared to me to be only enclosures without glass for the windows; the frame of others seemed to be awaiting a roof and planks; and those most distant were simple bark cabins covered with leaves, arranged in lines on the limits of the concession. Those citizens most easy in their circumstances had already enclosed their half-acre, in which I saw the commencement of gardens, if that name can be given to cabbages, beans, potatoes, salad, etc., planted in the midst of stumps that they had not yet time to take up by the roots. Any one who could find a way to transport here a large nursery of fruit-trees would render an important service to this young colony.

I counted sixty-three finished houses, thirty-seven in progress, twenty-two elevated without being enclosed, and more than a hundred cabins. All the streets have, and ought to have, sixty feet in width.

I hardly know how to describe the peculiar and new impression made on my mind by the sight of these streets, not long since laid out across the woods, and still full of stumps, among which men in vehicles pass with difficulty—streets which, perhaps, in the space of ten years, will be paved, ornamented with trees, with sidewalks and other conveniences. The sight of this suggestive gradation of houses finished, imperfect, just commenced, of cabins built against the trees; the aspect of the cradle of this young city, destined by its situation to become the metropolis of the surrounding country—all these objects impress me with a reverence and respect that I cannot well define. I congratulate myself on having finally arrived on this new theater, to which my fellow-countrymen come long distances to exhibit their courage, their might, and their inventive genius. Never before have I experienced that feeling which ought, it seems to me, to attend those who are actively engaged in founding a great settlement or a new city, and which should compensate them for their troubles and privations.

Such is a sketch of the commencement of Louisville. I have all the more pleasure in witnessing it, since it is industry and not accident which has guided it, since it is geometry and the compass which daily map out the foundations of the city, and not feudal servitude and barbarian ignorance. Under what obligations is not posterity placed to the noble founders of this beautiful country!

What movement, what activity, on this little theater of Louisville! I do not believe there is a single State in the Union not represented in its inhabitants. The country is so far from the old settlements that silver is the only money carried by the emigrants. You can hardly believe to what extent this metal animates, energizes, and accelerates the progress of all their enterprises. In spite of the incursions of the Indians, who, regretting the sale of this splendid country, continue to wage upon the settlers a midnight war and lay in wait for the emigrants in the mountain passes, they extend and carry to perfection their settlements all the more energetically. They have constructed staked forts at points most exposed, and placed in them a suitable number of armed men. In spite of distance, fatigues, and dangers, men come here from all directions, as to a promised land; and if this incentive lasts a few years longer, Kentucky will soon become rich, populous, and powerful. Already more than forty thousand inhabitants are

*Crèvecoeur's foot-note: "He sells them at thirty pounds, Pennsylvania money, four hundred and twenty turquois pounds."

counted in the three counties of Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln; already the foundation of several cities is laid, which, by their situation promise to become of considerable importance.

This large settlement is not only a phenomenon of boldness, of courage, and of perseverance, but also of genius and industry. Filled with men whose minds have been enlightened by a good American education, as well as by a civil war of eight years, it will have only a brief moment of infancy; their vehicles, their plows, the machines of which they make use, appear to me to be as well made as our own; the workshops, in front of which I passed in going to Danville, were as well built, though smaller, than those of Pennsylvania. Already, also, they have built and endowed churches, the pastors of which have been brought from Virginia. I hear them speak also of an establishment for the instruction of youth, that they will hasten to place in the form of a university. I can assure you that there are few ameliorations useful to a dawning civilization that have not already been made available.

Already this little city, the metropolis of the country, contains articles of merchandise which contribute, on the one hand, to support the trade in skins from Venango and the peninsula of Lake Erie, by the rivers Miami, Muskingum, Scioto, etc., and on the other hand to descend the Ohio to supply the wants of the farmers of Indiana [the Virginia district before mentioned], of Kentucky, of the Wabash, and even of Illinois. Cattle, provisions, iron, lime, brick, made in Pittsburg, are shipped daily for Louisville; and had not the fact actually come under my observation, I could hardly believe that the houses of this settlement were made in part with materials coming from a distance of 235 leagues. Without all these resources, and a thousand others that I could mention, the Territory of Kentucky could not have made the progress it has in the space of twelve years, from the feebleness of an infant to the powers of a vigorous man.

The gross exaggerations in which this writer occasionally indulged, are easily detected by any one who reads attentively the remaining portions of our annals of the first decade of Louisville. The following is particularly ludicrous:

It was Sunday that we arrived in front of Louisville. We had hardly come to anchor when a boat, which carried seventeen persons, came alongside. I noticed that all the men had on silk stockings, and all the women had parasols."

1785—"CAMPBELLTON."

The beginnings of the village of Shippingport, now a part of Louisville, were made this year, under the name of Campbellton, from its owner, Colonel Campbell. More of its history will appear hereafter.

THE TAYLORS.

Among the immigrants of 1785 was Colonel Richard Taylor, brother of our pioneer surveyor, Hancock Taylor, and a distinguished officer of the Virginia troops in the Revolution from the beginning to the end of the struggle. Distinguished for his courage and coolness in battle,

he was said to possess that faculty, so invaluable in a military leader, of imparting to those around him the same dauntless spirit. After removing to the State of Kentucky, his frequent contests with the Indians, and his successes in these fights, caused his name to become a word of terror to every dweller in a wigwam from the Ohio river to the great lakes on the north.

In the family of Colonel Taylor was a babe in arms, of but nine months old, who had been named Zachary. His boyhood and youth were spent in and near Louisville. In 1808 he was made a first lieutenant in the regular army, and, after a long and adventurous career, became "Old Rough and Ready," Major-General Zachary Taylor, who in the Mexican war became one of the most renowned captains of history, and a few years afterwards died in office, the President of the United States. He is the only Federal President that was ever a citizen of Louisville or of Kentucky.

ANOTHER VISITOR.

During this year Mr. Lewis Brantz, a young German who had been employed by persons at the East to examine the commercial resources of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and lead projected German colonies to their future homes in the wilderness, came to the Falls in fourteen days from Fort Pitt, and entered these notes among his Memoranda of a Journey in the Western Parts of the United States of America, in 1785:

We met fifteen canoes, with passengers, bound to Fort Pitt from the Falls. Louisville is located quite near the Falls. Some houses are already erected; yet this lonely settlement resembles a desert more than a town. . . . The Falls of the Ohio is the only landing-place [for Kentucky] at present; and it abounds in merchandise.

Mr. Brantz staid a fortnight in and about the Falls, and then pursued his way to the Cumberland. His description, brief as it is, seems to fix the falsity of much of that of Crevecoeur, which, at least as to the number of houses then here, has misled historians ever since.

AND YET ANOTHER.

In December of this year, General Richard Butler, and the other Commissioners of the United States associated with General Clark for the negotiation of a treaty with the Indians at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami, took advantage of a lull in the negotia-

tions or the collection of the Indians for that purpose, in order to visit the Falls of the Ohio. They started on Monday, the 2d, and reached here two days thereafter. We extract the following account of the visit from General Butler's journal :

We pushed on to Six-mile Island, which is also very fine; just below this island the town of Louisville opens to view, and the appearance of the country and river beautiful beyond description. The current of the river very gentle. You come soon in view and hearing of the Falls, which has all the majesty and grandeur of one of the most delightful rivers in the world; you are not only pleased by the appearance, but struck with an agreeable awe from the noise of the water rolling over the rocks, which, though somewhat terrible to pass, has nothing terrible in its appearance.

Pushed on to the mouth of Beargrass creek, which is the beginning of the town land, and which affords a safe and useful harbor for boats; it is about forty yards wide, and very useful. Passed by this to what is called the lower landing, nearly opposite to an island which in high water divides the river and forms an easy passage for boats. Here we put in and landed. Just as we were going on shore, we were alarmed by the cries of people in great distress, who in a large boat had attempted to run the Falls, but being ignorant of the proper channel, had just struck on a rock. We went up to the town, which stands on a very grand bank and overlooks the Falls, and has in view the new town called Clarksville. We told the people of the distressed situation of the unhappy men mentioned, in hopes some persons acquainted with the Falls would have been sent to their assistance; and I am sorry I cannot say more of their humanity than of the carelessness shown on this distressing occasion, for, notwithstanding all our anxiety for the poor sufferers, the good people of the town diverted themselves at cards (a very favorite amusement here), while their ears were assailed with the cries of the unhappy sufferers, which seemed to create no other emotions than some ill-natured reflection on their folly; and thus were these wretched men left to all the dangers and terrors of their distressed state, without one effort to release them, or even an expression of pity escaping the humane lips of any one in the place, as I could hear.

THURSDAY, December 8th.

The first thing heard by General Parsons and myself this morning (for we slept together), was the cries of the poor wretches mentioned above, on which we called on Captain Bullitt, an inhabitant of this place, and spoke in terms reflecting on their want of compassion. He went out and with some little pains got a fellow who was drunk to go with another man to their relief. This brute missed them, and had like to have suffered on the Falls. Then one Mr. Davis and some others got two others to go. These succeeded and struck the logs of drift-stuff to which the poor men had waded in the night from the boat, in attempting which they lost one of their unhappy companions, who was swept down by the current. The men being discouraged from any attempt to make shore, was obliged to take up their dismal and solitary lodging for the night, which was very cold, and their clothes all wet. General Parsons and myself, seeing them come to shore, went to meet them and heard their story, which was really very piteous as to themselves, but when they spoke of the loss of their companion it seemed to give them no matter of concern, but excited a laugh when they related this part of it. We passed them and went over on a

very fine rocky bottom, which is now quite dry, to an island in the Falls of about five acres. From this we passed over from the lower end to the main, to Campbell's land, thence to where he has laid out a new town called Hebron, opposite the lower part of the Falls and Clarksville. Here we crossed over to the latter place, and was very kindly received and treated by Mr. Dallan and Mrs. and Captain George, who pressed us much to stay for dinner.

I walked about and examined the ground, which I am of opinion overflows at very high floods; therefore I think the most useful and advantageous places for trade, etc., is above the mouth of a small creek, on which General Clark is building a mill, and at a point above the draught of the Falls,* the one to receive below and the other above the Falls those persons and goods coming up and going down, as a good road may be made between the two places and the boats taken down empty with ease and safety.

We returned in the afternoon to Louisville, where we found the people engaged in selling and buying lots in the back streets, but, not liking the situation, bought none. There are several good log-houses building here, but the extravagance in wages and laziness of the tradesmen keep back the improvement of the place exceedingly. In truth I see very little doing but card-playing, drinking, and other vices among the common people, and am sorry too many of the better sort are too much engaged in the same manner, a few storekeepers excepted, who seem busy in land and other speculations, in which the veracity or generosity of some are not very conspicuous, being ever on the watch to take the advantage of the ignorance or innocence of the stranger.

This afternoon the commissioners for drawing the lottery for the lands of General Clark's regiment met, and talk of drawing the lottery for the respective lots of land on the north side of the Falls, where they have very wisely chosen to locate it, being authorized so to do by an act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, and which I think preferable in every respect as to situation to Louisville; and if the owners do not improve the advantages thrown by the generosity of the State in their power, I shall conclude them regardless of their true interest and void of good sense, as it is a most beautiful and advantageous place.

I find on the lower part of the Falls the greatest abundance of swans, geese, ducks, and pigeons very plenty flying over; here are also fine fish, but the people generally too indolent to catch them, though in great need.

FRIDAY, December 8th.

We have found many curious petrifications, such as roots of trees, calamus, the excrescence of the locust tree, etc. We find that a good and short road may be made from Clarksville to the place described above the Falls, where I think should be another village, for the purpose of easing the navigation of the rapid. There is one beautiful spot in the middle of the river, which is a hollow in the midst of a kind of rocky island, into which the water tumbles over a beautiful cascade of about eight feet, and forms a pretty basin. This spot appears to best advantage from a point above a large basin between the great rapid and a small one, above the mouth of Clark's creek, and forms a grand and capacious harbor, where boats may lay below or put in from above at pleasure. This and below this to Clark's creek I think is the most proper spot for a town, which will not only rival, but deprive Louisville of all the advantages it now enjoys from travelers.

I am much disappointed in the expectation I had of the

*This subsequently became the site of Jeffersonville.

politeness of this town, as I have been told there are a number of decent people in and about it, but am sorry to say that the commissioners, instead of meeting politeness or the least degree of attention, were avoided by everybody, and even their magistrates, after asking a few impertinent questions, withdrew and joined the card and speculating clubs of the lowest classes and most vulgar people I have seen, and even those who we have been of use and attentive to have forgot it and neglected us.

SATURDAY, December 10.

The morning being very foggy and dark, it hid the heads of those people who could so easily forget good treatment and served as a veil to their meanness of soul, by giving them an excuse for not seeing us come away, whilst it saved us the trouble of speaking to people whom we have reason so heartily to despise for their impolite conduct. We left the bank at half-past eight o'clock, and pushed on to the Six-mile Island, opposite to the middle of which is a cabin on the southern shore, just below George creek.

It was a democratic period, evidently, and Louisville had not yet become accustomed to receiving, dining, and wining visitors of distinction.

ANOTHER SURVEY.

In this year William Shannon was engaged as surveyor, and directed to lay off the back part of the Connolly thousand-acre tract into out-lots of five, ten, and twenty acres. He seems to have made a partial map of the town-site, perhaps of his survey alone; but it cannot now be recovered, and his survey does not appear upon the subsequent map of Abram Hite, made in 1790.

PERSONAL NOTES.

This year, upon the place where he finally settled on Goose creek, in this county, died Isaac Hite, companion of Boone in his earliest explorations, and one of the famous Ten Hunters of Kentucky. He came from Berkeley county, Virginia, as a permanent settler in 1778. His brother, Captain Abraham Hite, came four years after, and another brother, Joseph, in 1783. Their father also came the next year, with an Episcopal clergyman named Kavanaugh. The elder Hite died in 1786, Abraham in August, 1832, and Joseph in 1831.*

Captain James Winn removed from Fauquier county, Virginia, to the Falls this year. Three days afterwards, before the family had removed from the covered flatboat in which they came down the Ohio, William Johnston married his daughter Eliza. They were parents, as before noted, of Dr. James Chew Johnston.

* Craig's Historical Sketches of Christ Church, 37, 38.

1786—CLARK'S LAST EXPEDITION.

A small Western army had now been organized, as a part of the regular forces of the United States. It was stationed, almost or quite wholly, in the valley of the Ohio, where the names of Harmar, St. Clair, Wayne, and Wilkinson, its commanders successively, and of Finney, Ziegler, Harrison (afterwards General and President), Wyllys, Strong, Denny, and other subordinate officers, became familiar as household words in the pioneer history of Louisville, Marietta, Cincinnati, and other points. In consequence of renewed troubles by some of the tribes, notwithstanding the treaty at Fort Finney, two companies of regulars were sent to Fort Nelson, and Clark was again called into service to add a body of volunteer militia and invade the hostile Indian country. By some time in September one thousand men were collected at the Falls, and a march to Vincennes was begun. His commissary and ordnance stores were started in keelboats down the Ohio and up the Wabash rivers; and this fact, together with the growing intemperance of the General, proved the ruin of the expedition. The supplies were delayed by low water in the streams; the season was warm, and much of the food was spoiled; so that the slow march through the wilderness to Vincennes was accomplished, nine expectant days were passed there, and when the boats finally arrived, the condition of their cargoes gave little cheer to the army. The troops became mutinous; three hundred Kentuckians deserted in a body, while on a march to the enemy's camps; the rest of the volunteers soon went straggling after, unmindful of the solemn and even tearful appeals of the war-worn commander, whom they had now ceased to respect or obey; and the success of the expedition became hopeless. Nothing remained to Clark but to retrace his steps to the Falls, with the remnant of the regular force—if indeed that was with him at all. He never recovered from this disaster. It was almost his last appearance in military history.

LOGAN'S EXPEDITION.

Upon his return to the Falls, Clark dispatched Colonel Benjamin Logan, who had encamped with him on the Indiana shore, near Silver creek, to raise more troops in Kentucky and operate against the Ohio Indians. Logan obtained four

to five hundred men, crossed the Ohio at Limestone, now Maysville, and made a very successful raid through the Mad River country.

DENNY'S JOURNAL.

The following extracts from the Military Journal of Major Ebenezer Denny, then a young lieutenant on duty at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami, supply some interesting details of the military occupation here:

22d [May, '1786].—I received orders to prepare to go on command to the Falls of Ohio.

23d.—Set out with sergeant, corporal, and twelve men, in a barge for Louisville. River very full. Landed next morning at the place—distance said to be one hundred and fifty miles—run it in twenty-four hours. Four Kentucky boats, which passed Fort Finney the day before I left it, were attacked at the mouth of Kentucky river by the Indians on both sides of the Ohio, supposed to be in number two hundred—fortunately no other damage than a few horses killed.

Four days I remained at the Falls, and every day there were accounts of men being scalped between that and the upper counties.

After many altercations between General Clark, myself, and the two gentlemen who had the artillery in charge, they agreed that I should have a piece, with a few shot, which I immediately put on board.

28th.—Having procured a brass three-pounder with a few boxes of suitable shot, left the Falls; embarked again for our Fort. River very high, and obliged to work up close along shore, giving the savages every possible advantage.

Mr. Denny was not very favorably impressed with the behavior of some of the civilians here, as he wrote shortly afterwards to General Harmar:

If it had not been for General Clark, who has always been our friend here, I should have returned as I went, owing to a contentious set of men in civil office there, all of whom are candidates for something, and were afraid would be censured by the public for giving any of the military stores away, at a time when their country is suffering by savage depredations.

From certain other entries in Denny's journal, it is ascertained that General Harmar, with Lieutenants Beatty and Pratt, were here the latter part of April, 1787; that Captain Strong, with his company from Fort Harmar, reinforced the garrison at the Falls about June 1st, of the same year; and that he, with Captain Smith and company, Ensign Sedam (founder of Sedamsville, below Cincinnati, now a part of the city), with part of Mercer's company, Lieutenant Peters, and Dr. Elliot, also came on the roth of that month. The diary proceeds:

11th.—Our commandant, with Major Hamtramck and Mr. Pratt, the quartermaster, etc., arrived in the barge.

15th.—Water favorable. We began to send our boats and stores over the Rapids, for fear of low water. Subalterns

command at landing below the Rapids as guard. Troops wait for a supply of provisions. . . . When Bradshaw, the agent, is at a loss, commanding officer directs the purchase of provisions.

July 2d.—Strong's, Mercer's, and Smith's companies cross the Ohio from their encampment opposite Louisville, march down and encamp at the landing below the Falls.

3d.—Finney's and Ziegler's companies crossed and encamped with the others. This evening Ferguson, with his company of artillery from [Fort] M'Intosh, and Daniel Brit, with a cargo of provisions on account of late contractors, arrived.

6th.—Captain Ziegler, with a command of a lieutenant, one sergeant, one corporal, and sixty-two privates, embarked with all the cattle and horses, and a quantity of flour, on board eight Kentucky boats and two keel-boats, with orders to proceed down to Pigeon creek, eight miles above Green river, and there wait for the arrival of the troops.

8th.—Troops embarked on Pigeon creek, one hundred and eighty miles below the Rapids.

This was a peaceful expedition to Vincennes, under command of General Harmar and Major Hamtramck, which made its march through the wilderness without serious disaster or loss, although hostile Indians were occasionally met. After the return, October 28th, Harmar, till then colonel, received at Fort Finney, on the opposite shore, his brevet commission as brigadier-general and set out for Fort Harmar, with Denny, Quartermaster Pratt, and fifteen men. The companies of Captains Ziegler and Strong were to follow the next day. Major Wyllys, with Finney's and Mercer's companies, was to continue at Fort Finney, a work which had been recently erected upon the present site of Jeffersonville, taking its name from the same Major Finney who entitled the fort at the mouth of the Miami. It was from the former that a small garrison was sent fifteen months afterwards to Judge Symmes's settlement at North Bend, below Cincinnati. We hear no more of Denny or his companions at the Falls of the Ohio. Major Wyllys was afterwards removed to Fort Washington, and was with the troops that marched from that post to defeat under General Harmar in October, 1790.

THE IMMIGRATION

down the Ohio this year and the next was very great. General Harmar caused Lieutenant Denny to take an account of the boats and their contents which passed Fort Harmar between the 10th of October, 1786, and the 12th of May, 1787, "bound for Limestone and the Rapids." Their number was 177 boats, 2,689 persons,

1,333 horses, 766 cattle, and 102 wagons. From the 1st of June to December 9, 1787, there were 146 boats, 3,196 souls, 1,371 horses, 165 wagons, 191 cattle, 245 sheep, and 24 hogs. This promised very hopefully for the settlements down the great rivers.

THE SPANISH COMPLICATIONS.

Louisville, now becoming much the most prominent point in Kentucky, had its full share in the agitations of this period, in reference to Spanish domination in the Southwest. In May, 1786, the Hon. John Jay, United States Minister to Spain, who had been negotiating with that Government with reference to the navigation of the Mississippi below the Federal boundaries, brought the matter to the attention of Congress, with the recommendation that the United States should surrender the right of navigation through the Spanish domains, for twenty-five or thirty years. The Southern Congressmen naturally opposed this with great vigor; and rumors of the situation, reaching the Ohio valley in very distorted forms, aroused great indignation among the people of Kentucky and other Western settlements. It began to be proposed that Kentucky should set up an independent government, and effect the conquest of Louisiana from the Spanish. A hot-headed individual at Louisville, named Thomas Green, according to the Annals of the West, wrote to the Governor and Legislature of Georgia, which State was involved in the boundary quarrel with Spain, that Spanish property had been seized in the Northwest as a hostile measure, and not merely to procure necessaries for the troops, which Clark afterward declared was the case, and added that the General was ready to go down the river with "troops sufficient" to take possession of the lands in dispute, if Georgia would countenance him.

The following extract from another letter written from Louisville, professedly to some one in New England, and probably also written by Green, will serve as additional evidence to prove that the people were seriously deliberating upon their position. It reads thus:

Our situation is as bad as it possibly can be, therefore every exertion to retrieve our circumstances must be manly, eligible, and just.

We can raise twenty thousand troops this side of the Alleghany and Appalachian mountains, and the annual increase

of them by emigration from other parts is from two to four thousand.

We have taken all the goods belonging to the Spanish merchants at Post Vincennes and the Illinois, and are determined they shall not trade up the river, provided they will not let us trade down it. Preparations are now making here (if necessary) to drive the Spaniards from their settlements at the mouth of the Mississippi. In case we are not countenanced or succored by the United States (if we need it), our allegiance will be thrown off and some other power applied to. Great Britain stands ready with open arms to receive and support us. They have already offered to open their resources for our supplies. When once reunited to them, "farewell, a long farewell to all your boasted greatness." The province of Canada and the inhabitants of these waters of themselves, in time, will be able to conquer you. You are as ignorant of this country as Great Britain was of America. These are hints which if rightly improved may be of some service; if not, blame yourselves for the neglect.

This letter produced considerable sensation at Danville, where it was shown by Mr. Green's messenger, and copies of it were made and sent to the Governor of Virginia. Under Clark's direction Vincennes had been occupied, some Spanish property seized, as stated in the letter, a few soldiers enrolled, and preparations made to hold a peace-council with the Indians—all in the interest of the anti-Spanish movement. The Green letter opened the eyes of the Virginia Government to the character of the movement; Clark's conduct was condemned by the Council of the State early the next year, his powers were disclaimed, and prosecution of the persons engaged in the seizure of property was ordered. The whole matter was then laid before Congress; and on the 26th of April an effectual wet blanket was put upon the revolutionary movement by the order of that body that the Federal troops should dispossess the unauthorized force which had seized the post at Vincennes. Clark, the redoubtable warrior, had experienced his third severe reverse.

Little practical difficulty was found in the navigation of the Mississippi that was desired thus early by the people of Kentucky; and the question was definitely settled a few years after, in 1795, by the concession to the United States, not only of the right to navigate the whole length of the United States, but also to deposit at New Orleans or some other point near the mouth of the river. In 1788 General James Wilkinson, who, as well as our old Tory friend, Dr. John Connolly, had been concerned in the agitations of the previous year, being then a resident of Kentucky, himself took a cargo of tobacco and other pro-

duce to New Orleans, which he sold to excellent advantage, and had the assurance to obtain from Miro the Spanish Governor—whom he would have overthrown by this time, had the plans succeeded—a permit “to import, on his own account, to New Orleans, free of duty, all the productions of Kentucky,” including tobacco for the use of the King of Spain, at \$10 per one hundred weight, which he could buy in Kentucky for \$2! Considerable suspicion long rested upon Wilkinson on account of his transactions with Miro, but we believe he was ultimately vindicated.

AN EXTENSION OF TIME.

There are one or two points of interest in the following brief enactment, passed this year by the Virginia Legislature:

An act giving further time to purchasers of lots in the town of Louisville, to build thereon.

SEC. 1. WHEREAS, The purchasers of lots in the town of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, from frequent incursions and deprivations of the Indians and the difficulty of procuring materials, have not been able to build on their said lots within the time prescribed by law :

SEC. 2. *Be it therefore enacted,* That the further time of three years from the passing of this act shall be allowed the purchasers of lots in the said town to build upon and save the same.

A similar extension, for similar reasons, was made by the Assembly in 1789, applicable to Louisville, Harrodsburg, and two other towns in the State of Virginia, as then constituted. The same places had still another extension, this time for four years, in 1793.

The General Assembly of Virginia this year passed an act constituting Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, Mr. Taylor, Robert Breckenridge, David Merriwether, John Clark, Alexander Scott Bullitt, and James Francis Moore, commissioners and trustees, in place of the original trustees, to receive from the trustees of the town of Louisville the amount of sales of lots made by them, and to bring suit for it, if payment were neglected or refused. The money received, as well as moneys arising from subsequent sales, which the commissioners were authorized to make, should be applied, after deducting cost of surveying and laying off the lands, to the payment, first, of the Connolly mortgage to Campbell and Simon, and then to Campbell & Simon, “for and on account of £608, 3s., and 2½d., together with legal interest on £577, 3s, part thereof, from the 4th day of June, 1776, due

to the said Campbell & Simon from Alexander McKee.” Any balance left due to Campbell & Simon on either debt was to be paid upon the sale of lots in Harrodsburg, which the trustees of that town were directed to make for the purpose.

Subsequently, by the act of 1790, the powers vested in the Louisville commissioners were confided solely to James F. Moore, Abraham Hite, Abner Martin Donne, Basil Prather, and David Standiford, or a majority of them.

ARRIVALS.

John Thompson was of the immigration of 1786. He was the son of a Scotch clergyman, who was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and in 1739 or '40 came to America and was made rector of St. Mark's parish, Culpeper county, Virginia. Among the numerous children of John Thompson was Mr. William L. Thompson, of the fine farm four miles from Louisville.

About the same time as the pioneer Thompson, came his brother-in-law, Captain George Gray, a Revolutionary soldier. He settled on a farm two miles south of the town, and also reared a large family. Three of his sons became officers in the Federal army.

1787.

On the last day of July was born, near the hamlet of Louisville, Dr. James Chew Johnston, descendant of the Johnstons and Chews of Virginia, and son of William and Elizabeth (Winn) Johnston, who were among the earliest comers to the place, and were here married in 1784. The elder Johnston was a prisoner among the Indians of the Northwest for two years, and was subsequently clerk of the county court. His summer home was at the Cave Hill farm, the present site of Cave Hill Cemetery, where James was born. Young Johnston was educated in the local schools and in Princeton college, New Jersey, and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1810. He practiced with great success in Louisville and vicinity for some years, but increasing wealth and the cares of his estate ultimately drew him altogether away from the business. He continued to exercise a generous hospitality, and to take a fair degree of interest in public affairs. He

was one of the first board of trustees of the first Episcopal church formed in Louisville. He lived all his life in this city, reaching his seventy-eighth year, and dying here December 4, 1864. His second wife was Sophia H. Zane, of the famous pioneer family of Wheeling, Virginia.

The first Kentucky newspaper began to be seen at rare intervals during the summer and autumn of this year. It was a small sheet called *The Kentucky Gazette*, published at Lexington by John Bradford. It was in the issue of this sheet for September 6, 1788, that the first publication foreshadowing a settlement upon the site of Cincinnati was made.

1788.

Somebody has handed down an estimate of the population of Louisville this year as thirty, which is obviously and ridiculously too low, although it is said to be officially reported in the United States Census Report of 1790.

It was a year, not only of exceeding cold in the winter, but of great floods. The settlement made at Columbia, near Cincinnati, in November, was permanently ruined in reputation by being drowned out soon after its cabins were built, and there were also tremendous freshets in the Ohio before and after this year, during the decade. Louisville, however, on its beautiful, high plateau, passed safely and with unimpaired reputation through all the seasons of raging waters. But the health of the place did not improve, and the troops at the garrison suffered much from sickness this year. General Harmar, writing to Major Wyllys December 9th, says: "I am sorry to observe your ill health, and that of your garrison. The Falls is certainly a very unhealthy position."

It was in May of this year that the flat-boat laden with kettles, for the manufacture of salt at Bullitt's Lick, and manned by twelve persons, with one woman also on board, left Louisville for Salt river, and met with the startling adventure recited in our chapter on the Indians.

The first brick house in this region is said by Dr. Craik to have been built this year, on the property now occupied by Cave Hill cemetery, by William Johnston, father of Dr. James C. Johnston. It was occupied for many years as

the city pest-house. Mr. Johnston, it will be remembered, was the first Clerk of Jefferson county, and he built his office here also, a small frame building directly over the Cave spring.

R. C. Anderson, Jr., son of Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, and one of the most famous in the long roll of Louisville's famous men, was born here August 4th of this year.

1789—THE FIRST BRICK.

Louisville was not to finish its first decade without seeing the red walls of at least one brick house. The pioneer in the splendid line of structures of this class within the old town-site was erected, probably as a dwelling, on the south side of Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, upon the square where the county court-house now stands. It was put up by a citizen named Frederick Augustus Kaye, from whom was descended the well-known Frederick A. Kaye, mayor of the city 1838-45. The brick of which it was built were brought from Pittsburg. It stood until 1835, and when it was pulled down, some of the material was preserved, and is now, says Colonel Durrett, in the pavement in front of Mr. B. F. Rudy's dwelling, on First street.

Mr. Casseday says the second brick building in Louisville was erected by Mr. Eastin, on the north side of Main, below the corner of Fifth street; and the third by Mr. Reed at the northwest corner of Main and Sixth streets.

In the first brick house was born, in 1791, Mrs. Schwing, mother of Mrs. John M. Delph, of Louisville. She was still living in 1875, in the full possession of her faculties.

This year the Virginia General Assembly appointed Bruckner Thurston, James Wilkinson (the General), Michael Lacassagne, Alexander Scott Bullitt, Benjamin Sebastian, John Felty, Jacob Reager, James Patton, Samuel Kirby, Benjamin Erickson, and Benjamin Johnston, "gentlemen," additional trustees of the town.

This year a bold Welsh pioneer, the father of Captain William C. Williams, came in a flatboat down the river, an immigrant from Philadelphia. Some aver that it was he who built the first brick house here the same season. It is pretty certain that he afterwards set up the first brewery. His son, the captain aforesaid, was born here April 4, 1802.

William Chambers, a young man from his native State of Maryland, is believed to have been here as early as this. His family had come even earlier, to the settlements in Mason county, above Cincinnati. He married Mrs. Dorsey, a widowed sister of Elias and Benjamin Lawrence, who came from Maryland about the same time, and settled near Middletown, in this county. Mr. Chambers settled eight miles from Louisville, and became a farmer and extensive landowner, dying very wealthy May 8, 1848, aged eighty-seven. One of his early purchases, at \$10 per acre, then near St. Louis, is now a part of the city, and immensely valuable. His only child, Mary Laurence, was wife of the late Robert Tyler, Esq., a prominent Louisville lawyer in his day, who died April 28, 1832, in the prime of his manhood.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SECOND DECADE.

1790—The First Census: Population of Louisville—Too many Trustees: A New Law—The Oldest Map of Louisville Existing—Major Quirey—Toulmin's Notice. 1791—Expeditions Against the Indians—Dr. Benjamin Johnston. 1792—Bishop Flaget's First Visit—Beginnings of Political Distinction. 1793—Charles M. Thurston. 1794—The French Intrigues—Incidents. 1795—Tobacco Inspection—Winterbotham's Notice—The Spanish Troubles: Judge Sebastian—The Pioneer Speed. 1796—Andrew Ellicott's Visit—Lacassagne the Frenchman—Another Cold Winter. 1797—Local Taxation—The Falls Pilots—Louis Philippe here—Visit of Francis Baily, a King of Science—Peter B. Ormsby. 1798—Jefferson Seminary—The First Fire Company—Thomas Prather—The New State Constitution. 1799—Louisville a Port of Entry—Birth of John Joyes—Of James Harrison—Of Abraham Hite, Jr.—Notice in Scott's Gazetteer—A Retrospect.

1790—POPULATION, ETC.

The last decade of the eighteenth century opened with a population in the entire tract now covered by the State of Kentucky, of 73,677—61,133 whites, 12,430 slaves, and 114 free colored persons. This great accumulation—great for that period of American history—had been made in little more than fifteen years, and represented an immigration truly wonderful. The eighth State Convention, meeting at Danville in July of this year, formally accepted the act of separation of Kentucky from Virginia, as

prescribed by the Legislature of the Old Dominion, and the way was thus cleared for the admission of the former as a sovereign State into the Union. In December of this year, President Washington strongly recommended to Congress the admission of Kentucky, and an act looking to that end passed the National Legislature February 4, 1791. In December of that year the members of the ninth and last State Convention were elected. It met at Danville the next April, and formed the first Constitution of the State. It was adopted by the people in May, when State officers were also elected, and on the 1st of June, 1792, all requisite conditions having been fulfilled, the State was admitted into the Federal Union.

According to the census of 1790, Jefferson county, then of great size, had a total of 4,565 inhabitants, of whom 1,008 were free white males of sixteen years and upwards, 997 free white males under sixteen years; 1,680 free white females; 4 of all other free persons; and 876 slaves.

Louisville had in this year a population, as has been estimated in later years, of 200 people.

TOO MANY TRUSTEES.

The act of 1789, giving the town of Louisville an additional number of "city fathers," had created a rather burdensome municipal government—at least the good people of the town thought so, and petitioned the Assembly for relief. A new act was accordingly passed this year. Its preamble reads:

WHEREAS, It is represented to this present General Assembly that inconveniences have arisen on account of the powers given to the Trustees and Commissioners of the Town of Louisville, in the County of Jefferson, not being sufficiently defined, for remedy whereof, etc.

This act deposed from office all the former trustees of the town, and substituted for them the following-named persons: "J. F. Moore, Abraham Hite, Abner M. Donne, Basil Prather, and David Standiford, gentlemen," as sole trustees, with power to sell and convey lots, levy taxes, improve the town by means of taxes so levied, and fill vacancies in their own body by election. There was a manifest improvement in the local government under this change of administration.

July 5th of this year, the new commissioners having ordered a sale of squares and half-acre

lots, make a deed of the entire Square No. 6 to Colonel John Campbell, for the sum of £53, bid at the sale that day,

THE OLDEST MAP.

In this year was made the oldest plat of Louisville which is still in existence—that of Abram Hite, then a commissioner of the town under appointment of the Virginia Legislature. The official records of the place coming into his hands, he made a copy of the map—it is not known which of the four older maps—then held of authority; and this is now owned by the Louisville Abstract association. It does not show the lots of five, ten, and twenty acres laid off by William Shannon in 1785, nor the old graveyard now Baxter Square, between Jefferson and Green, Eleventh and Twelfth streets; and therefore it is pretty certain that Mr. Hite used the map of May ordered in 1781, or Pope's of 1783. Colonel Durrett gives the following description of this ancient plat:

This map of Hite lays down the city from the river on the north to the present Green street on the south, and from about Twelfth street on the west to Brook street on the east. This boundary shows three streets running from east to west not named, but known to correspond to Main, Market, and Jefferson, and twenty streets running north and south, also without names or numbers, but likewise known to be the present streets numbered from one to twelve. The whole space, besides what is taken up by the streets and the river front between the northern tier of Main street and the river, is divided into 300 half-acre lots, numbered from one to 300. The old numbering of the first eighty-six lots, as shown on the map of Bard, is preserved by horizontal figures, while the new numbering of the same lots appears in parallel figures. The new numbering begins with one at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, and proceeds easterly up the north side of Main to Brook, where number twenty is reached. It then goes back to the northwest corner of Main and Fifth, where, beginning with number twenty-one, it proceeds westerly to two lots below Twelfth street, where number fifty is reached. It then crosses to the south side of Main street, where it begins with fifty-one, and proceeds easterly to Brook street, where number 100 is reached. The north side of Market, within the same eastern and western extremes, takes the numbers from 101 to 150, and the south side from 151 to 200. The north side of Jefferson takes the numbers from 201 to 250, and the south side from 251 to 300. No public grounds are marked on this map except lots Nos. 223, 224, 225, and 226 on the north side of Jefferson, and 275, 276, 277, and 278 on the south side, at the intersection of Sixth street. The space between the northern tier of Main street lots and the river is divided into sections numbered from two to eleven, number two being the most easterly and eleven the most westerly division. The space bounded by the northern tier of Main street lots on the south, Eleventh street on the east and the river on the north, where the old fort stood, is neither laid off nor numbered on the map.

A NOTABLE IMMIGRANT.

One of the new-comers to Louisville in the early part of April, of this year, has come down in local history with a peculiar celebrity. This notable immigrant rejoiced in the euphonious cognomen of Major Quirey. He was a native of Pennsylvania, married at nineteen years of age, and soon afterward removed to Kentucky. Six feet two inches in height and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, he speedily received the reverence due to strength; for in those days when muscular energy was so often in requisition, a man with a large and robust body and a will to use it stood higher in his fellows' estimation than one endowed with the greatest mental capacity. The palm of his hand was said to have been large enough for a lady's writing-desk, and his active daring made his name scarcely less celebrated than that of Peter Francisco, of Virginia. The story is it told—and we may confidently say believed—that in place of ribs, his chest was enclosed by a solid case of bone. Quirey's strong hatred for cowards and Indians is illustrated by an occurrence during his descent to Louisville on the Ohio. Recent successes had made the Indians bold in their attacks on all boats of emigrants, and this man's boat, containing only one single individual in addition to his family and himself, met the same hostile treatment. Just above the present site of Maysville, the attack was made by a large party of these savages. Quirey fought with remarkable bravery, but his coward companion only made sure of his own safety by getting out of sight among the goods forming the cargo. The wife helped as best she could by loading the guns, and her husband's unflinching aggression finally brought them the victory. When all the danger was over, their sneaking and trembling companion came again into view, this time to receive, not the vengeance of the wild Indian, but the merited chastisement of the gainer of the battle. With one hand the miserable wretch was seized by Quirey and held high over the waves, and only the tears and entreaties of the woman saved him the sudden death that might have met him then and there. Instead of summarily putting an end to him, he was set ashore near Limestone with the privilege of making his way to the fort or defending himself in a hand to hand fight with the same enemy he had so valiantly met before. His

fact is not recorded in history. Quirey afterward established his reputation for strength, however, in a way that could not be questioned. He had reached Louisville, and one Peter Smith, who had long held the reputation of being the strongest man and most successful fighter in the place, determined thoroughly to whip the new-comer, or "leave e c ountry" altogether. For this purpose he sought out the Pennsylvanian and proposed a trial of fisticuff. Quirey thought it a better show of skill that they bind all their efforts against the common enemy, and even offered to acknowledge Smith as his superior in such laudable feats of skill and power. This not meeting his antagonist's approval, he named various trials in lifting or some athletic game. All plans were refused, and the challenger finally began to make ready for an immediate fight. Having stripped the upper part of his body to the skin and tightened his belt, he advanced upon Quirey, who, with one blow of the open hand upon his ear, hurled his antagonist to the floor several paces away. The blood gushed from ears, nose, and eyes, but he was not yet satisfied. He declared the blow to be accidental, and nothing would satisfy but a new trial. Quirey warned him of what he would doubtless receive if he began a second attack, but he could not be satisfied, and the second time Smith sought to know whose strength was the greater, he received, at the same time, two terrible blows, one with the hand and the other with the foot. He fell as if dead, and was carried to Patton's tavern, where he lay for six weeks. Upon his recovery, he acted upon his experience and left the country.

As we might naturally expect, Major Quirey made a most efficient soldier and officer. He enlisted, during the war, not less than six thousand men. Soon after he became a captain in the Seventeenth regiment, United States Army, a rather unusual incident occurred which might have terminated seriously. He had a pair of pet bears, and once passing near them he was seized by the male and quickly drawn under him. The situation was critical, but the man was not to be conquered by a bear. With one hand he seized the animal's tongue and, drawing it over his teeth, caused him to bite off his own tongue. The other hand tore out one of the creature's eyes. Thus the pain given aided him

in extricating himself, but not without wounds in his body from the long sharp claws and the loss from his hip of a mass of flesh weighing not less than twelve pounds. Such is the statement given by the Major's own son. He continued in office after recovery from this affray, till his regiment was disbanded in 1815. In 1817 he died. The life of his widow is also full of romantic incident. She survived him many years, her death occurring about the year 1850. Her recollections of the early days in Louisville were always of interest, and her death to many are the cause of much regret.

A NOTICE.

Toulmin's description of Kentucky, in North America, printed in England in November of this year, says merely:

Louisville stands on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, opposite Clarksville, at the Falls, in a fertile country, and promises to be a place of great trade. Its unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters behind the town, has considerably retarded its growth.

1791—EXPEDITIONS.

The Kentucky board of war was formed in January, under authority of Congress, and consisted of Generals Scott and Shelby, Colonel Benjamin Logan, Henry Innes, and John Brown. Under its direction General Scott, the chief officer, undertook a successful expedition in May against the Indian towns on the Wabash, crossing his force at the mouth of the Kentucky.

On the 21st of August the expedition of General James Wilkinson, which had also been organized under authority of the board, and had operated fortunately against the native villages near the junction of the Eel and Wabash rivers, reaches Louisville on its return with prisoners and plunder, and the force is here disbanded.

Some of the men of Louisville were undoubtedly in both these expeditions. Many Kentuckians were also in the terrible defeat sustained near the Maumee November 4th of this year, by General Arthur St. Clair—the worst disaster, it is believed, in proportion to the numbers engaged, that ever befell the American arms. General Butler, whose observations at Louisville are recorded in the last chapter, was among the killed of this action.

An act of the Virginia Assembly this year

vested all the right and title of the Commonwealth in the escheated tract of Connolly, so far as it affected Campbell's moiety of the two thousand acres, in Colonel Campbell and his heirs, in fee simple.

Dr. Benjamin Johnston, father of William Johnston, the immigrant with General Clark in 1778 and first Clerk of Jefferson county, and grandfather of Dr. James Chew Johnston, removed to Louisville with all his family this year. A daughter of his married Major John Harrison, and the veteran of more than eighty years, Hon. James Harrison, the well-known Louisville lawyer, was born of that marriage. His grandfather, Benjamin Johnston, lived on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, where he died about six years after his arrival, in 1797. Most of his descendants live in Indiana and Illinois.

1792—FLAGET.

Towards the end of November, a young Frenchman, a priest of the Order of St. Sulpice, or the Sulpitians, landed here from the flat-boat upon which he had floated from Pittsburg, on his way as a missionary to the French Catholics of Vincennes, who had been long without a spiritual guide. His biographer, Bishop Spalding, makes an interesting, though partly mistaken, note of the visit:

There were but three or four cabins in Louisville. Here he had the happiness to meet with his old friends, Rev. M.M. Levadoux and Richard, on their way to Kaskaskias and Prairie du Rocher. At the foot of a tree with wide-spreading branches, he made his confession to M. Levadoux; his heart was filled with lively emotion, for he knew not how long it might be before he would have another opportunity to receive the grace of the holy sacrament of penance.

In Louisville he stopped at the cabin of a French settler, who owned one hundred acres of land at the mouth of Beargrass creek, embracing the central portion of the present city. His host, who had no heirs, pressed him to take up his abode permanently at his house, promising to convey to him all his property, in case of compliance. But the disinterested missionary told him at once that he was a child of obedience and that he must repair promptly to the station to which he had been sent by his superiors. This property is now [1852] worth, probably, more than a million of dollars.

This young priest was subsequently the Right Reverend Benedict Joseph Flaget, first Catholic Bishop of Kentucky, and the first of Louisville. His devoted and generous host was a well-known pioneer hither from the Old World.

BEGINNINGS OF POLITICAL DISTINCTION.

It is a fact of considerable interest, and redounded not a little to the glory of Louisville and Jefferson county, that they furnished the very earliest presiding officers of the Kentucky Senate and House of Representatives. In the first year of the State Government it was the fortune of Alexander Scott Bullitt, nephew of the surveyor of 1773, Colonel Thomas Bullitt, to be chosen an elector of the Senators, under the peculiar provision of the first Constitution, then a Senator, then Speaker of the Senate, as there was no Lieutenant-Governor under the first Constitution, which he had also helped to form, as a member of the Convention. He presided over the Senate until the Constitution of 1799 (which he again aided to construct, being now presiding officer of the Convention) went into operation, when he became the first Lieutenant-Governor elected in the State, and as such re-occupied the chair in the Senate from 1800 to 1804, making in all twelve years of presidency in this body. He remained four years longer in the Legislature as Representative or Senator, until 1808, when he retired from public life.

The first Speaker of the House of Representatives was also a Jefferson county man—Robert, of the famous family of Breckenridges. He had been one of the Kentucky members of the Virginia Convention which ratified for that State the Constitution of the United States, and a member of the Convention of 1792, which formed the Kentucky State Constitution. Under that he was chosen one of the earliest Representatives from Jefferson county, and was elected by the House Speaker of that body. He was three times re-elected by his constituents and by his fellow-legislators, and for four years served as Speaker; and it is a fact worth noting that, during the first twenty-seven years of the State government, for eight years, or through nearly one-third of the whole time, the chair of the House of Representatives was held by a Breckenridge—by Robert Breckenridge four years, 1792-95; by John Breckenridge two years, 1799-1800; and by Joseph Cabell Breckenridge two years, 1817-18.

The first Kentucky Legislature met June 4th of this year, just after the admission of the State, in a two-story log house in Lexington. The first session lasted but twelve days; the next, begin-

ning November 5, 1792, was somewhat longer.

In this year was published in London the first edition of Mr. Gilbert Imlay's Topographical Description of the Western Territory, belonging mainly to Kentucky. It was an octavo of two hundred and forty-seven pages, and contained, as previously noted, one of the first maps of Louisville ever published.

1793—CHARLES M. THRUSTON.

One of the notable natives of Jefferson county was born this year—Charles Myron Thruston, son of a famous pioneer family residing on Beargrass creek. He was educated in the classical schools at Bardstown, read law with his brother-in-law, Worden Pope, of Louisville, and began practice here with great success. Originally a Jeffersonian Democrat, he became a Whig, and in 1832 was a candidate for Congress against the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe. He failed of election but largely reduced the Democratic majority in the district, and was the first candidate for any office to secure a Whig majority in this city. He was an eloquent speaker, and lent his voice and energies to all schemes for the advancement of the place or the amelioration of the race. He married Eliza, daughter of the elder Fortunatus Cosby. January 7, 1854, after long illness he died here, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Lewis Rogers.

1794—THE FRENCH INTRIGUES.

This was the year when all Kentucky was stirred to the core by the intrigues instigated by "Citizen Genet," the pestilent minister of the French Republic to the United States. Disregarding the Government's proclamation of neutrality in the wars then pending, he sent four French agents to Kentucky, instructed to enlist two thousand men for the reduction of the Spanish settlements about the mouths of the Mississippi, and the forcible return of Louisiana to France. General Clark was easily persuaded to undertake the office of generalissimo of this expected force, with the sounding title of "Major-General in the Armies of France, and Commander-in-chief of the French Revolutionary Legions on the Mississippi river," and to issue proposals for volunteers to attack the Spanish posts, free the inhabitants of Louisiana from the

tyranny of his Most Catholic Majesty, and open the navigation of the Mississippi. Democratic societies, resembled somewhat to the desperate and bloodthirsty Jacobin clubs of France, were formed at several places in Kentucky, and there was for a time great activity in recruiting officers and men for the unlawful and foolish expedition. In December of the preceding year, however, General St. Clair, Governor of the Northwestern Territory, issued his proclamation warning citizens not to join any expedition against the Spanish possessions, and enjoining neutrality as between the contending powers. The President soon after directed General Wayne, commanding the Western army, to send a force with artillery to Fort Massac, on the lower Ohio, to stop any expedition of the kind; and when, early in the present year, "Citizen Genet" was recalled at the request of our Government, the scheme collapsed completely, involving, unhappily, General Clark again in disappointment and chagrin. Lachaise, one of Genet's agents, in his bombastic way notified the democratic society at Lexington that "unforeseen events had stopped the march of two thousand brave Kentuckians to go, by the strength of their arms, to take from the Spaniards the empire of the Mississippi, insure to their country the navigation of it, hoist up the flag of liberty in the name of the French republic;" and there was an end. Louisville had partaken somewhat in the commotions, though we do not learn that any revolutionary society was formed here, or that any of the more active transactions of the affair went on at the Falls. As the home of General Clark, however, we may be sure that this region was profoundly agitated by the intrigues.

INCIDENTS.

The village of Newtown, in Jefferson county, was founded this year.

The great victory of Wayne August 20th, at the battle of the Fallen Timbers, succeeded a year thereafter by the peace of Greenville, went far to assure the settlers of Kentucky against any further Indian attacks.

1795—TOBACCO INSPECTION.

The tobacco trade had already begun in Louisville, and Colonel Campbell's warehouse had

been open for the business for some time. But this year the inspection of tobacco at his establishment was suppressed by legislative action, and a new warehouse founded at the mouth of the Beargrass, with an inspector appointed under the law and his inspections regulated accordingly. He was allowed the munificent sum of twenty-five Virginia pounds (\$83.33 $\frac{1}{2}$) per year for his services, and had commonly to be sent for by special messenger when any tobacco came in to be inspected.

AN EARLY NOTICE.

Mr. W. Winterbotham's Historical, Geographical, Commercial, and Philosophical View of the American United States, published in 1795, contained the following brief notice of this place:

Louisville is at the Rapids of Ohio, in a fertile country, and promises to be a place of great trade; it has been made a port of entry. Its unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters at the back of the town, has considerably retarded its growth.

The writer of this note, like almost every writer upon Louisville in the early days, must be convicted of at least one mistake. The town was not made a port of entry until four years after this date.

A fine map of Kentucky, which precedes a good account of the State in Winterbotham's book, shows roads from Louisville to Lexington and to Bardstown, and from Clarksville—the only town shown on the opposite side in "General Clark's Grant, one hundred and fifty thousand acres," in the "Northwestern Territory"—to Post Vincent, and thence westward. Cincinnati is not shown upon this map, but only a "Fort" near the mouth of the Little Miami.

THE SPANISH TROUBLES.

Fresh Spanish intrigues are going on in Kentucky this year, but originating this time with the Spanish Governor at New Orleans, Carondelet, who sends an agent, Thomas Power, to Louisville in July with a letter to Judge Benjamin Sebastian, suggesting the negotiation of a treaty for the opening of the Mississippi to the West alone, between a representative of Spain and commissioners to be appointed by the people of Kentucky. Sebastian was now Second Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State, and a prominent man. He had been an Episcopal clergyman, having been educated in America, and receiving orders in England, but had been diverted to the

pursuits of the law. He settled in Jefferson county, which he represented in the State conventions of August, 1785, of 1787, 1788, and 1792, the latter of which framed the Constitution. Under this he became one of the three original judges of the Court of Appeals, commissioned June 28, 1792. He unfortunately gave ear to Carondelet's schemes of action on the part of Kentucky independent of the Federal Government, and it subsequently came out that he was in receipt of a Spanish pension, or bribe, of \$2,000 per annum, from about 1795 to 1806. Any arrangements contemplated between Sebastian and the Spanish Governor in the former year were anticipated and stopped by the negotiation in October of a treaty between the United States and Spain, which conceded to all the country the free navigation of the Mississippi to the ocean and the right of deposit of goods at New Orleans. But in 1797 Power again appeared in Louisville, with a letter to the judge, proposing the withdrawal of Kentucky from the Federal Union and the formation of an independent Western government; \$100,000 and the value of any office that might be forfeited by the effort would be appropriated for this purpose by the King of Spain, with a full equipment of cannon, small arms, and munitions of war. Sebastian received the proposal very coolly, although Power made favorable report of his views; and nothing finally came of it except to bring the judge into odium and suspicion, as also Colonel Wilkinson, whom Power visited at Detroit, where the Colonel was commanding the garrison. The judge had previously, with the Chief Justice of the Court, George Muter, brought great censure upon himself by an obnoxious decision in a land case. The Kentucky Legislature voted an address asking their resignation, which they did not give, but instead revised and reversed their decision.

THE PIONEER SPEED.

John Speed, progenitor at Louisville of the famous Speed family, of this city, came to the Falls this year, but shortly went out to the place on the Bardstown road, near the town, where his descendants have since lived, and which is now in the possession of his son, the Hon. James Speed, late Attorney-General of the United States. The progenitor of the family in this State was John Speed's father, James Speed

who removed from Mecklenburg county, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1783, and settled near Danville. A large number of his progeny in the various generations now reside in different parts of the State. John was but twenty-two years old when he came to Louisville. He was made in due time an associate judge of the Jefferson circuit court, and left a reputation as an upright magistrate, a superior farmer, and a well-informed, hospitable gentleman. He died upon his farm in March, 1840, in his sixty-seventh year.

1796—ANDREW ELLICOTT'S VISIT.

In 1796 Louisville entertained for a day a somewhat distinguished company, the head of which was the Hon. Andrew Ellicott, of Massachusetts, Commissioner on behalf of the United States for determining the boundary between the United States and the dominions of His Most Catholic Majesty (of France) in America. They came floating down in barges from Cincinnati. The following is an extract from Mr. Ellicott's journal:

8th December, 1796]. Detained till evening by our commissary, who was employed in procuring provision. Set off about sundown.

The town of Louis Vile stands a short distance above the rapids on the east side of the river. The situation is handsome, but said to be unhealthy. The town has improved but little for some years past. The rapids are occasioned by the water falling from one horizontal stratum of limestone to another; in some places the fall is perpendicular, but the main body of the water when the river is low runs along a channel of tolerably regular slope, which has been through length of time worn in the rock. In the spring, when the river is full, the rapids are scarcely perceptible, and boats descend without difficulty or danger.—Thermometer rose from 22° to 29°.

LACASSANGE THE FRENCHMAN.

In this year, says Colonel Durrett, in his Centennial Address—which was probably not the year of his subject's immigration hither—"Michael Lacassange, a Frenchman, who fled from the storms of his own country to find repose in our own, was the owner of the property on the north side of Main street, extending from Bullitt to Sixth. Here stood his dwelling-house, and around it was a rich carpet of bluegrass, with fruit and flowers. So much was he enamored of his ample lot, and green grass, and blooming trees, and fragrant flowers, that he bequeathed the property to his friend Robert K. Moore, on

condition that he was not to sell it until the year 1860, and in the meantime his trees were to be cared for with the same kind care he had bestowed upon them. This love of a home, surrounded by airy grounds beautified with green grass and trees and flowers, found not a lodgment in the heart of the Frenchman alone. It has manifested itself among the citizens of Louisville from that time to this. There is no city in our country that can present such a number of private residences with vacant grounds around them, rendered lovely by shade trees and shrubbery and flowers and bluegrass."

Lacassange's house was near the northeast corner of Main and Fifth. Here he died in 1797.

ANOTHER COLD WINTER.

The winter of this year is reported as being another of extreme severity. On the 20th of December several parties of emigrants going down the river in flatboats were stopped by the ice, which broke up two days afterwards with such violence as to wreck part of the boats and cost some of the wayfarers their lives. Baily, the scientific traveler of the next year, to be mentioned further below, reports the cold of this winter at seventeen degrees below zero. There was again considerable suffering among the ill-provided pioneers.

1797—LOCAL TAXATION.

We have now the first tax duplicate of the town of Louisville that has been preserved, in the records of the Trustees or elsewhere. It shows that on the 3d day of July of this year, Dr. Hall being Assessor and likewise Collector, the following tax-levy was made "on all who reside within the limits of the half-acre lots"—residents on the outlots apparently escaping scot-free :

50 Horses at 6d per head is.....	£1	5s	0d.
65 Negroes at 1s per head.....	3	5	0
2 Billiard Tables at 20s each.....	2	0	0
3 Tavern licenses at 6s each.....	1	10	0
5 Retail Stores at 10s each.....	2	10	0
Carriages: 6 wheels at 2s per wheel..		12	0
Town Lots at 6d per £100 is.....	8	13	6
80 Tithables at 3s each.....	12	0	0

Making the startling total of.....£31 15s 6d.

THE FALL PILOTS.

On the 21st of February of this year, the first enactment relating to pilots down the Falls was passed by the Kentucky Legislature. The following preamble justified the law: "Whereas great inconveniences have been experienced and many boats lost in attempting to pass the rapids of the Ohio for want of a Pilot, and from persons offering their services to strangers to act as Pilots, by no means qualified for this business," etc. The pilots were to be appointed by the County Court of Jefferson county, and to hold their offices during good behavior. Any person, except those licensed as pilots, attempting to conduct boats for hire down the Falls, should pay a penalty of \$10 for each offense. A pilot was entitled to a fee of \$2 for each boat piloted through.

A ROYAL VISITOR.

It was this year that the young Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis Philippe, the "Citizen King" of France, accompanied by two younger brothers, the Ducs de Montpensier and Beauvoisin, all virtually exiled by the terrors of the Revolution, visited Kentucky, and included Louisville in their tour. Their father, Philippe Egalité, perished by the guillotine; the two youngest princes died away from France; and the oldest brother was not allowed to return until 1814, when he had been exiled twenty-one years. In the course of their tour they visited Washington at Mt. Vernon, entered Kentucky at Maysville, and took Lexington, Louisville, Bardstown, and other points in the State, on their way to Nashville. At Bardstown, where the Catholic colleges and episcopal residence then were, they were so well received that, forty years afterwards, when the Duke became King, he sent to Bishop Flaget a beautiful clock for his cathedral.

VISIT OF FRANCIS BAILY.

On Tuesday, April 11, a young Englishman, then comparatively unknown, but already a careful scientific observer, and afterwards one of the kings of science, floated down the Ohio from Cincinnati and moored his boat above the Falls. His *Journal of a Tour* was published long subsequently, when it was named upon the title-page as by "Francis Baily, F. R. S., president of the Royal Astronomical society," and published with

a memoir by Sir John Herschel in 1856. Mr. Baily wrote:

At nine we came to Louisville (seventy-five miles from the Kentucky), where all the boats going down the Ohio put ashore to take in a pilot to conduct them over the Falls. Louisville, which may contain about two hundred houses, chiefly frame-built, is pleasantly situated on the second bank of the river, which is about fifty feet higher than the bed; and you do not catch a sight of it till you come into the mouth of Beargrass creek, which is a stream of water flowing along the eastern boundary of the town and emptying itself into the Ohio, thereby forming an excellent harbour for the boats which come down that river, so that they are in no danger of being driven from their moorings and carried over the Falls. The reason you cannot see the town till you come immediately upon it is that you are obliged to keep to the left shore, in order to get into the creek; otherwise, if you ventured far out in the stream, you would get into the suck of the rapids ere you could possibly recover yourself, which would prove the destruction of the boat and yourself too.

The prospect from Louisville is truly delightful. The Ohio here is near a mile wide, and is bounded on the opposite side by an open champagne country, where there is a fort kept up for the protection of this infant colony, and called Fort Steuben.

Louisville is the last place of any consequence which you pass in going down the Ohio.

Mr. Baily thought the uncertainty about land titles, which he discusses at some length, a great obstacle to the settlement of Louisville and of Kentucky.

PETER BENSON ORMSBY

came from Ireland this year, and settled in the little town. He became a very prominent citizen during his long residence here, and was the father of Mrs. John T. Gray, who died February 3, 1862, in her seventy-fifth year, at the country-seat of her daughter Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Norbonne A. Galt. Mr. Ormsby was the originator of the proposal to erect the first (Christ) Episcopal church here, and gave part of the lot on Second street, on which it is erected. He visited his native land repeatedly during his residence in Louisville, and was detained abroad in virtual exile by the outbreak of the War of 1812 during one of his visits, but returned upon the conclusion of peace.

1798—JEFFERSON SEMINARY.

It is a specially interesting fact that the first public foundation for education in Louisville, and very likely in Kentucky, was made this year, February 10th, by the State Legislature, in the grant of six thousand acres of land to eight leading citizens of the place, for the establish-

ment of a school of learning here, to be called the Jefferson Seminary. December 7th next following, another act authorized the trustees to raise five thousand dollars by lottery, to aid in founding the school. This matter will be recited in fuller detail in our chapter on Education in Louisville.

THE FIRST FIRE COMPANY.

The General Assembly this year enacted a law allowing the formation of fire companies in Louisville, each to be composed of any number of persons not exceeding forty. Their membership was evidently considered a matter of much importance, since the names of all who became members had to be inscribed in the records of the County Court, with the amounts subscribed to the treasury of their company. They were graciously permitted to frame their own regulations, to impose any fine within the limit of £5, and to collect fines by suit before a single magistrate. But any fines collected were to be applied strictly to the legitimate purposes of the organization. It is believed that the provisions of the act were promptly availed of by the citizens of Louisville.

THOMAS PRATHER,

the renowned and wealthy Louisville merchant of a quarter of a century ago, came to the town this year. Dr. Craik, to whose Historical Sketches of Christ Church we are indebted for many of these notices, says he "did more to advance the prosperity of the place than any other person." By his enterprise and foresight he accumulated a large fortune, and at the time of his death, February 3, 1823, he occupied the large square bounded by Walnut and Green, Third and Fourth street. Fifty years ago this was still pretty nearly as he left it, a fine orchard only, with the homestead upon it. The old Prather residence is still standing, and adjoins Macauley's Theater, on the Walnut street front.

A NEW STATE CONSTITUTION.

In May the people of Jefferson county had an opportunity to vote upon the question of calling already a convention to revise the State Constitution. The vote in the State is favorable—8,804 in 11,853 cast and reported—nearly one-third of the counties (7 out of 24) either having no election or making no returns. The convention meets at Frankfort July 22d of the

next year, with Alexander Scott Bullitt, of Jefferson county, as President.

1799—PORT OF ENTRY.

In this year, by an act of Congress passed in November, the village of Louisville was declared to be a port of entry, and a collector was appointed to discharge his duties at this point. New Orleans was still, it must be remembered, in possession of the French, and no custom-house of the United States existed between it and Louisville; so that, until one was established at the latter place, there was absolutely no check upon the importation of goods from that direction without the payment of duties. Subsequently, February 13, 1807, by another act of Congress, after the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon, the District of Louisville was incorporated with the District of the Mississippi, with a general custom-house at New Orleans. The special importance of the former consequently declined, and the Louisville custom-house and collectorship were abolished. Government inspectors or surveyors were established, however, whose duty it was to survey all boats constructed in the district, and grant temporary licenses at discretion, which were to be surrendered at the New Orleans custom-house upon the arrival of the boat.

A NOTABLE NATIVE.

On the 8th day of January—afterwards "Battle of New Orleans Day"—in the house of his pioneer father, was born John Joyes. He was schooled in the village and at St. Mary's college; read law and was early admitted to the bar; was soon sent to the Legislature from the Jefferson and Oldham District; became the second mayor of the city (1834-35); continued the judicial functions then attached to the office, under a new law, as judge of the city court, from 1836 to the end of one term; practiced law, with an interval during the late war, until bad health and old age obliged him to retire; and died at his home in Louisville May 30, 1877, in his seventy-ninth year. He was greatly respected as a citizen and a lawyer—a true friend, and a liberal, kind-hearted gentleman.

HON. JAMES HARRISON.

This was also the year of birth, in this place,



James Harrison

of James, son of Major John Harrison, now the sole surviving connecting link of the last century with this, as a native of Louisville. He was born in the third brick house erected in the town—that put up by his father, on the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets, upon the lot drawn by Thomas Bull in the lottery April 20, 1779, and after various transfers, becoming the property of Major Harrison April 9, 1810, for £600. It was owned by the Harrison family till 1832, when it was sold for \$14,200. In 1879 it sold for \$58,000.

ABRAHAM HITE, JR.

On the 18th of November was born, at a country home on the Bardstown road, in this county, Abraham Hite, a descendant of the famous pioneer family, of which Captain Abraham Hite, his father, was the progenitor in this country in 1782, and survived here just fifty years, dying in August, 1832. The younger Abraham was early placed by his father in the store of Robert Ormsby, a leading merchant in Louisville, and himself in due time became very prominent in mercantile business here. He began independent business here in 1828, as head of the firm of Hite, Ormsby & Hite, and two years afterwards opened a wholesale house. He retired in 1855, and accepted the post of Secretary of the Franklin Insurance Company, of Louisville, in which most of his later years were spent. He died here in a good old age.

AGAIN IN THE BOOKS.

Joseph Scott's New and Universal Gazetteer, published this year in Philadelphia, gives the young Louisville the following notice, in length almost as much as all of Louisiana receives in the same work:

LOUISVILLE, a port of entry and post-town of Kentucky, and chief of Jefferson county. It is pleasantly situated on a rich, elevated plain, at the rapids of the Ohio, of which it commands a delightful prospect, and of the adjacent country. It consists of three principal streets, one extending parallel to the bank of the river and the others due south, forming with the main street acute angles, which is occasioned by a bend in the principal street so as to correspond with the course of the river. It contains about a hundred houses, a jail, and court-house. It is forty miles west of Frankfort, and nine hundred and thirteen from Philadelphia.

A RETROSPECT.

And now at the century's close let us look back. Thirty years before the soil of Kentucky was broken for the first time by a white man.

Where this great city is now, at that day spread only a wilderness. On the Ohio's smooth surface were reflected only the waving branches of overhanging forest trees and the brown faces of the Indian. Bears, wolves, panthers, deer, and buffalo had an undisputed right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In a brief space of time, the old trees are gone, and streets of strongly built houses stand in their places. A civilized town of many hundreds of souls, enjoying, thinking, growing humanity, under wise and good laws, have overcome material force by a stronger power, and barbarism has given place to civilization. Where shall the end of next century find the town?

CHAPTER V.

THE THIRD DECADE.

1800—Population—The Tobacco Trade—A Market House—Total Valuation—The First Ship—A New Mail Route—Chapman Coleman and Wife. 1801—More Legislation for Louisville—A Wife Sold—The Beargrass Bridge—First Masonic Lodge—First Newspaper, the Farmers' Library. 1802—Dr. Richard Ferguson—Norbonne B. Beall—Another Map—Another Newspaper, the Louisville Gazette. 1804—The Ship Canal in Legislation—The Cosby Family. 1805—Still More Legislation for Louisville: The Famous Hog and Pond Law—Street Labor, Etc.—Arrival of the Nonpareil—The Spying of Espy—Aaron Burr's Visits—General Robert Anderson Born. 1806—Local Commerce—A New Postmaster—The First Authoritative Map—Brackenridge's Recollections—An Ashe that Made Lie—James McCrum. 1807—The Cold Friday—Another Tax List—The Traveler Schultz Here. 1808—The First Theater Building—Now Comes Mr. Cuming—Likewise John James Audubon—The Ornithologist Wilson a Visitor—James Rudd—Incidents. 1808—The Tarascon Mill—Antiquities Found. 1809—Clay and Marshall's Duel Near Louisville—The First Methodist Church—The Local Assessment of 1809.

1800—LOUISVILLE'S POPULATION.

The Federal census of this year gave probably a correct statement of the population of the town—one far more trustworthy than the blundering estimate of but thirty in 1788, or the better one of two hundred in 1790, as reported in the unofficial returns of that year. The travelers in the last decade observed, one about one hundred, another about two hundred, houses here. It is probable that there were more than one hundred and less than two hundred. Allowing, then,

that a number of these were either vacant, or used exclusively for trade or mechanical business, and a reasonable estimate of the inhabitants in the remainder makes exceeding probable the truth of the census figures, which give three hundred and fifty-nine as the total population of the town in the year of grace 1800.* This was exceeded by four other towns in the State—by Paris, with 377; even by Washington, far off in Mason county, with 570 (Maysville had but 137, and Newport 106); by Frankfort, with 628; and by Lexington, which loomed up superbly as the metropolis of the State, with 1,795! But a small part of the population of Kentucky, however, was now in towns. Twenty-nine separately returned by this census did not together contain six thousand, or an average of more than two hundred people apiece. Their total population was scarcely one-fortieth that of the State, which was mostly now in the rural districts, freed from the terrors of Indian massacre. In ten years the State had had a magnificent growth, increasing almost exactly two hundred per cent.—147,278, or from 73,677 to 220,955. The whites numbered 179,873, slaves 40,343 (an increase within the decade of 224.5 per cent.), and free blacks 739. Kentucky was already the Empire State west of the Alleghanies.

THE TOBACCO MARKET

was beginning to look up in Louisville. Colonel Campbell had a warehouse for the trade, which stood on or near the river-bank, opposite Corn Island.

A MARKET-HOUSE

was provided for by act of Assembly this year, which appropriated £25 from the annual town tax for the building of the same upon public grounds, under the superintendence of the Board of Trustees, which body was also given exclusive jurisdiction over the harbor interests at the mouth of Beargrass. But behold, when the authorities began to cast about for a site for the market-house, it was found that the sales of lots had been so close—even the reserved strip across the town having by this time been sold—that not even space enough for a public building was

*Mr. Casseday, however, thinks Louisville had now a population of eight hundred souls (History of Louisville, 107). But on page 247 he is content with six hundred. There is no sufficient reason in this case for invalidating the census report.

found still belonging to the town. The act of 1800 had to be repealed a year or two afterwards, as to the location of the market-house, and the trustees were authorized "to fix upon some proper place, such as shall seem most convenient to the inhabitants of the town, and there to erect a suitable market-house."

THE TOTAL VALUATION

of the town this year, for purposes of taxation, was but \$91,183. This shows a good increase, however, from the petty tax-list of 1797, before reported. It was \$254 for every man, woman, and child in the place.

THE FIRST SHIP

down the Ohio reached Louisville June 16, and made a proper sensation. She was built in Pennsylvania, at Elizabethtown, on the Monongahela river, and started on her first journey May 17, 1800, with a cargo of seven hundred and twenty barrels of flour. At Louisville she was detained by low water till the following January. At Fort Massac, Illinois, two thousand bear-skins and four thousand deer-skins were added to her cargo, for the New Orleans market. After this time she made several voyages between New Orleans and New York, once going from the latter city to Balize in twelve days, at that date, the year 1801, the quickest trip ever known.

In this connection an announcement of the Cincinnati Spy and Gazette of March 12, 1800, may be fitly noticed. It is of the opening of a new mail route between Louisville and Kaskaskia, "to ride once every four weeks." Think of this, ye lively route-agents on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad!

MR. AND MRS. CHAPMAN COLEMAN.*

Chapman Coleman, son of James Coleman, was born in Orange county, Virginia, May 17, 1793. He came to Kentucky at an early age, and lived in Woodford county. He was a soldier of 1812, and at the battle of New Orleans. From there early in this century he removed to Louisville, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a merchant and banker. He was twice United States Marshal for Kentucky, being appointed in 1823 by President Monroe, and in 1827 by J. Q. Adams. November 18, 1830, he was married to Ann Mary Butler Crittenden,

*By Patrick Joyes, Esq., of Louisville.

daughter of the Hon. John J. Crittenden. They had seven children: Florence, married to Patrick Joyes, of this city; Cornelia, married to J. McKimm Marriott, of Baltimore; Sallie Lee, married to H. N. Gassaway, of Washington, District of Columbia; Judith Crittenden, married to Hon. Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes, New York, and Eugenia Crittenden, and two sons, John Crittenden and Chapman, both of whom served in the Confederate army, the elder dying of a fever during the War, and the young Chapman becoming a lawyer, and is now Secretary of Legation at Berlin. C. Coleman, Sr., died in 1852, and is buried in Frankfort. The following sketch of Mrs. Coleman is from an article in the "Sunny South," written by the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens:

The subject of this notice is the daughter of the late J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who was one of the ablest and purest of American statesmen. She was born in Russellville, Kentucky, the place of her father's then residence, on the 5th of March, 1813, while her father was in the war then raging between Great Britain and the United States. . . . The daughter is the very picture of her father physically as well as mentally. Mr. Crittenden's first wife was Sallie O. Lee, of the elder branch of the same family of General Robert E. Lee. Her grandfathers, John Lee and John Crittenden, were both majors in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Coleman was married November 18, 1830, to Mr. Chapman Coleman, one of the most highly honored and distinguished merchants of that period. He resided in Louisville, Kentucky. Seven children were the fruits of this marriage, the youngest of whom was an infant daughter at the time of Mr. Coleman's death. Mr. Coleman left the entire control of his property and children to the surviving mother, showing how well she deserved his love and confidence. Soon after the death of her husband, Mrs. Coleman left the United States, and, with her children, took up a temporary residence in Germany, where she devoted herself not only to the education of her children, but to the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the French and German languages. Of these she and all her children became masters before her return to her native land. She and her daughters have given to the literary public of the United States several admirable translations of French and German works. In 1871 Mrs. Coleman published a life of her father. It was published from the press of the Lippincotts, in Philadelphia, and consists of two volumes. These furnish abundant evidence, not only of her highly cultivated literary taste, but how thoroughly she is versed in the political history of her country. The work was at first gotten up by subscription. The list sent on for copies contained the names of the most distinguished survivors of the golden day of the Republic. For the last three years Mrs. Coleman with her two unmarried daughters (one of whom since married), has resided at the seat of the Federal Government, where she has met with a warm reception from the old friends of her father and from many acquaintances of earlier days. It is certainly within proper bounds to say that she is now recognized as one of the queens of the literary society of Washington city.

Southland Writers, Vol. I., contains a sketch of Mrs. C. Coleman and her daughters.

The old Coleman house was on the north side of Main, near Floyd, and is still standing.

1801—SOME MORE LEGISLATION.

The market-house act contained sundry other provisions, the mention of which will furnish an appropriate introduction to the story of the important public improvement now about to be undertaken.

The Legislature of the State, early in the following year, after giving to the trustees of Louisville the power to make deeds and conveyances of the town lots, and providing abundantly for the levying and collecting of taxes, proceeded to exempt citizens from working on roads out of town, except the one road leading from Louisville to the lower landing. They also ordered the appointment of a street surveyor, whose duty should compel him, from time to time, to call the people to meet together "on a certain day, at a certain place, for the purpose of working upon the streets," and any person failing to obey such call should pay a fine of six shillings for every failure.

The prices of the half-acre lots on the principal streets now ranged from \$700 to \$1,400. One fine lot, however, on Main near Fourth street, was carelessly sold at public vendue by the trustees at some time before this, for a horse worth but \$20—a proceeding which excited some indignation.

A WIFE SOLD.

This, however, will cease to be so flagrant a breach of trust, when we compare it with another incident recorded about the same period of time. Neither party in the transaction, however, was acting in an official capacity, and the article sold was of far greater value—as commonly estimated—than the land previously mentioned. Among the visitors at the mansion of one of the first citizens of Louisville, came a person claiming to be a Methodist preacher "in good and regular standing." After enjoying the gentleman's hospitality for a space of several weeks, he departed one fine morning, carrying with him, perhaps by mistake, no less an article than his entertainer's wife. The host on his re-

turn at once missed so valuable and important a portion of his household goods, and started after the thief in hot pursuit. The reverend gentleman was soon overtaken and the stolen property demanded. The visitor acknowledged the theft, but seemed unwilling to return the prize, offering instead to settle the matter in a way which seemed to him entirely just and satisfactory. The plan was that the injured party should give up all right to the article under discussion and receive as compensation the mare on which he rode. To this the husband gave a rather reluctant consent, on condition that the bridle and saddle be thrown in the bargain. And for many years afterward the old man was seen ambling along on his mare—the two seeming to enjoy a much more quiet and congenial companionship than that which had existed between himself and his former companion.

THE BRIDGE OVER BEARGRASS.

Returning from these digressions, we call now attention to a most valuable and needed public improvement. A subscription was made this year, by the good people of the village, to build a bridge over Beargrass, near the mouth. Two subscription papers appear to have been circulated, the amount upon the first being \$343, and upon the second \$101, making a total of \$444, all of which was collected except \$10. The amount paid Mr. A. Linn, contractor for the bridge, was \$430. The earliest of these subscription papers is still preserved in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, in the City Hall, bearing the original autographs, and furnishing, probably, a good directory to the names of the citizens of Louisville and vicinity in May, 1801, when it was circulated. The names are:

Geo. Wilson (\$20),	T. Gwathmey,
Thos. Prather (\$20)	Jno. B. Pray,
Jas. Patten (\$10, and \$10 in smith work),	August Kaye,
Jno. Harrison,	Robert Coleman,
William Sullivan,	Adam Wolfant,
Richd Terrell,	Asahel Linn,
Evan Williams (\$20)	James Macconnell,
H. Duncan,	John Nelson,
Worden Pope,	Nathl. B. Whitlock,
Forts Cosby,	Richard Mosley,
Frederick Geiger,	Alex. Ralston,
Jas. Hunter,	Richard Taylor,
Th. Henry Bullitt,	Allan Campbell,
Thos. M. Winn,	John Bustard,
W. Croghan (\$25)	Author Campbell, by his agent, Jno. Harrison,

R. Dickinson,	Peter Bass,
J. Gwathmey (\$15)	Wm. T. Simnell,
John Collins,	Saml. Morhead,
	Edw. Lightfoot.

The second subscription paper, dated May 18th, bears the following names:

Robert K. Moore,	A. Kaykondall,
William White,	R. Clark Thayer,
William Clark,	P. B. Ormsby,
Richard C. Anderson,	Owen Gwathmey,
George Reedy,	Thos. Barbour, Jr.,
Jno. Hare,	Richd Taylor,
Samuel Oldham,	Ro. Woolfolk,
John Thompson,	Edmad Woolfolk,
	Nicholas Clark.

THE FIRST LODGE

of Free and Accepted Masons — Abraham's Lodge, No. —, was chartered in 1801 by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. All the lodges in the State this year gave up the charters received from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in order to take anew from the Grand Lodge of their own State.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER

in Louisville was started this year. It was called The Farmer's Library. For a long time its existence was only known by inference from an act of the Legislature relating to Louisville, passed in 1807, in which it is named; but Colonel Durrett has more lately resurrected a partial file of it, which now forms a part of his valuable collection of *Louisvillana*.

1802—DR. RICHARD FERGUSON.

This year came the well-known physician of half a century here, Dr. Ferguson, then in his prime, a stout Irish gentleman of thirty-three. He staid but a short time before he became discouraged and sent his baggage to Portland to start for New Orleans and a new attempt at settlement. A friend remonstrated with him, however, and the toss of a dollar decided that he should stay in Louisville. The next year he married Miss Aylett E., daughter of Colonel William A. Booth, an immigrant from Virginia to Kentucky in 1798. She died August 12, 1838. He survived fifteen years longer, dying April 10, 1853, in his eighty-fourth year.

NORBONNE B. BEALL.

This gentleman came in 1802 from Williamsburg, Virginia, to Louisville, in company with

Dr. William Galt, of the same place. Mr. Beall's father already owned a very valuable tract of three thousand acres on the Shelbyville road, three miles from Louisville; and the son settled on that part of it known as Spring Station, where he built the fine, old-fashioned mansion-house so long occupied by the family. He became a very prominent citizen, and was sent several times to the lower House of Congress. Dr. Galt married one of his sisters, and another became wife of Richard Maupin and mother of one of the most famous Kentucky beauties of her day, who died young, of consumption. Mr. Beall's daughter Ann married Captain William Booth, then of the United States army, but for many years a farmer at the Horse-shoe Bend, on the Ohio.

STILL ANOTHER MAP

of the town was made this year, by Alex. Woodrow. It is not known what became of this old plat, and not even a copy of it is known to be in existence.

THE LOUISVILLE GAZETTE,

the second newspaper in the town, was started this year. It is not named in an act of the Legislature, but six years later. It speaks well for the intelligence and progress of the place that in two successive years two public journals could be hopefully started.

THE SHIP CANAL.

Probably no intelligent and thoughtful visitor, from the beginning of white visitation in the seventeenth century, had ever viewed the Falls of the Ohio without thinking of a canal, on one side of the river or the other, to obviate their difficulties and dangers. The time had now arrived, in the fullness of years, when the first important step toward its construction was to be taken, in the way of legislation. On the 19th of December, 1804, the General Assembly of Kentucky passed an act incorporating the Ohio Canal Company with a capital of \$50,000, and the privilege of raising as much as \$15,000 by lottery, if not subscribed. The act has been more fully detailed, in our chapter on the canal. It will suffice here to say that but little money was raised, although subscription books could be opened under the law in seventeen towns of the State, and, apart from some preliminary surveying and much discussion, nothing was done for twenty years.

THE COSBYS.

Among the permanent residents who settled in Louisville this year were the elder Fortunatus Cosby and wife, who had been married in their native Louisa county, Virginia, seven or eight years before, and had come to this country with her father, Captain Aaron Fontaine. They settled in the spring of 1798 with him on Harrod's creek, nine miles above the village, and resided in his house, though Mr. Cosby opened a law office in Louisville, and practiced here for some years before his removal. He was born on Christmas day, 1766, was graduated at William and Mary College, where the eccentric John Randolph, of Roanoke, was a fellowing-student. He then took a course of law readers under able practitioners in his native State. The house they first occupied in Louisville was an unfinished log cabin, and Mrs. Cosby long afterwards related that she was obliged, in the absence of doors to it, to hang up blankets and also make a blazing fire within to keep the wolves away. Her husband's lucrative practice enabled him by and by to put up a brick residence, an early one of that material in the place, known subsequently as the Prather House, and standing on the square between Green and Walnut, Third and Fourth streets. In July, 1810, Mr. Cosby was appointed circuit judge by Governor Scott. He became very wealthy, holding at one time a single tract of three thousand acres, from Tenth street westward, and other parcels of land in the place, altogether estimated to be now worth \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. He was a fine scholar and a generous entertainer, numbering among his warm friends, though a political opponent, the great Commoner, "Harry of the West." Mr. Cosby lived to the advanced age of eighty-two, dying at his residence here October 19, 1847. His wife, though but little younger, survived him several years longer, when she also passed away, greatly lamented. Their children have also been numbered among the most notable residents of the city. It is quite needless to add that among them was Fortunatus Cosby, the poet, who is the subject of a notice elsewhere.

1805—MORE LEGISLATION.

The famous hog and pond law was passed for the benefit of swine-infested and swamp-infected

Louisville this year. The preamble thereof and part of the act reads as follows:

WHEREAS, As it is represented to the present General Assembly that a number of the persons residing in the town of Louisville are in the habit of raising, and are now possessed of large numbers of Swine, to the great injury of the citizens generally; and that there are a number of ponds of water in said town, which are nuisances, and injurious to the health of the city and the prosperity of the town. Be it therefore enacted, That the present trustees of the said town, and their successors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to remove the same, etc., etc.

A very comical incident, with which a Louisville hog is not altogether unconnected, will be found hereafter, in our annals of the Seventh Decade, related by no less a personage than the late Charles Dickens.

STREET LABOR, ETC.

By other provisions of the same act the trustees were clothed with power to levy a sum not exceeding \$800 for the purpose of repairing the streets. It also exempted those citizens from working on the streets, who should pay a commutation of seventy-five cents in money. It gave the trustees power to make further regulations and by-laws for the proper preservation of order, to appoint a tax collector, etc., and extended the privilege of voting for trustees to the residents of the ten- and twenty-acre out-lots, thereby extending the limits of the town to the present line of Chestnut street.

THE NONPAREIL COMES.

In the previous year a beautiful little sailing vessel of seventy tons burthen, fitly called the Nonpareil, was constructed for himself by the veteran shipwright of the upper Ohio, Captain Jonathan Devoll, one of the advance party sent out by the Ohio Company in the fall of 1787, who built the large boat called the Mayflower, with which the famous landing was made at Marietta the following April. In the spring of 1805 the Nonpareil was finished and freighted for New Orleans by her owner and his sons, Charles and Barker Devoll, with whom Richard Greene was also a partner, and started from Marietta on the 21st of April, with General Mansfield, Surveyor-General of the United States, and family, removing to Cincinnati, as passengers. Nearly forty years afterwards the story of the trip was elegantly and most graphically written by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta, and contributed to the American Pioneer. The vessel reached Cin-

cinnati on the 8th of May, remained there two days, and arrived at the Falls on the 10th. Dr. Hildreth gives a sketch of the history of this locality, and adds of Louisville:

At the period of the visit of the Nonpareil, quite a brisk little town had sprung up and had grown more rapidly since the upward navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers had commenced, this spot being the carrying place for the merchandise intended for the country above, as the obstruction to navigation by the Falls made it necessary for the barges to land a part if not all their freight before attempting the ascent of so rapid a current. Aided by the rise in the river and the help of a skillful pilot, the little schooner passed down the middle chute with the rapidity of an arrow, and it was safely moored in the harbor at the foot of the Falls, now called Shippingsport. At that day not one of the towns which cluster about the Falls was in existence, and what is now Louisville sat solitary and alone on the rocky shore of the Rapids, with the exception of a few log cabins and one or two store-houses at the foot of the Falls. At the head, on the Indian shore, were a few cabins, called "Clark's Grant."

Another passenger of some distinction was taken on board here—John Graham, Esq., late secretary to Mr. Monroe, American Minister at Paris. Mr. Graham had recently returned from France, and was now on his way to New Orleans, to take a similar position with the Hon. C. C. Claiborne, appointed Governor of the new Territory of Louisiana. Dr. Hildreth says:

Mr. Graham was in the prime of life, of a noble and commanding person, prepossessing countenance, and agreeable manners. He was a great acquisition to the owners of the Nonpareil, and beguiled the wearisome length of the voyage by his instructive conversation and anecdotes of foreign travels.

THE SPYING OF ESPY.

On the 2d of October, from across the Ohio, where he had been visiting Jeffersonville and "Clarksburgh," as he calls it, came Josiah Espy, son of a Kentucky immigrant, but himself a resident of Pennsylvania, making a tour through Ohio, Kentucky, and the Indiana Territory, of which he left interesting "Memorandums." They have been published at Cincinnati in the Ohio Valley Historical Series, from the closing volume of which we extract the following:

Louisville is one of the oldest towns of the State of Kentucky, and is certainly beautifully as well as advantageously situated on the bank of the river immediately above the Falls; but on account of the prevalence of the fever and ague during the autumnal months, it has not risen to the wealth and population which might have been expected. It contains about two hundred dwelling houses, chiefly wooden. However, since the Legislature of Kentucky have incorporated a company for opening a canal around the fall on this side of the river also, this place has taken a tempo-

rary start, and some large and elegant buildings are now erecting of brick and stone; and it is to be presumed that its great natural advantages will finally get the better of the prejudices now existing against it on account of its being so sickly, and that it will yet at no distant day become a great and flourishing town. Two shipyards are now seen here, the one above and the other immediately below the town, but are yet in their infancy.

Whether the Kentuckians seriously intend opening their canal, or whether it is only intended to impede the process of opening one on the other side, is uncertain; but it is generally supposed that the situation is not as eligible for that purpose as the one on the opposite shore.

Mr. Espy had had some strange notions put in his head while tarrying in Hoosierdom. He would certainly revise his opinions, could he see the splendid work which now allows the largest river-steamers to pass rapidly and safely around the rapids.

AARON BURR'S VISITS.

The most extraordinary visitor to Louisville this year, however, was the then Vice-President of the United States, the notorious Aaron Burr. It was the year after he had slain Hamilton in the duel at Weehawken. He was the object of general odium throughout the land, had lost an election as Governor of New York, was at variance with his party and the President, and was now meditating the revolutionary and unlawful scheme against the Spaniards in Mexico and Texas. He appeared this year in Louisville and Lexington, and in the next, which was spent chiefly upon Blennerhasset's island, he was occasionally seen here, in Lexington and Nashville, and at other points where he desired to enlist men of influence in support of his expedition, which was now preparing and equipping on the Muskingum. In November, after its ruin through the energetic measures taken by Governor Tiffin, of Ohio, with the co-operation of the Federal Government, Burr was brought before the United States District court at Frankfort on a charge of high misdemeanor, in organizing, upon the soil of the United States, an expedition against a friendly power. The grand jury refused to find a bill of indictment, however, and a grand ball at the State capital about Christmas celebrated Burr's acquittal.

GENERAL ANDERSON.

The distinguished soldier and hero of Fort Sumter, General Robert Anderson, was born in Louisville June 14th of this year, son of Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, Sr. He became suc-

cessively a graduate of West Point, a lieutenant of artillery, serving in the Black Hawk war as Inspector-General of the Illinois volunteers, with the rank of Colonel; instructor in artillery at West Point; a brevet captain in the Florida war; aid to General Scott; captain of artillery; was wounded in the Mexican war and breveted Major; commanded the Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Kentucky; Major of the First artillery in 1857; defended Fort Sumter four years later; was made Brigadier-General in the regular army in May, 1861; commanded for a time the Department of Kentucky and then of the Cumberland; resigned through ill-health in the fall of 1863, and died at Nice, France, October 26, 1871. His remains are buried at West Point.

1806—COMMERCE.

The river-trade of Louisville had grown some, but was not yet large. According to Dr. McMurtrie's Sketches, two barges, one of forty tons, owned by a Mr. Instone, of Frankfort, and one of thirty, owned by Mr. Reed, of Cincinnati, with six keel-boats, were all-sufficient for the traffic of Louisville and Shippingport upon the Western waters. A wondrous change, however, was soon to come.

A NEW POSTMASTER.

Mr. John T. Grey, who had already spent some years here as a deputy clerk, under the administration of Worden Pope, was appointed Postmaster this year and remained in the position for twenty-three years. He also became a large business man here, and was among the first to put steamers on the river in the Louisville and New Orleans trade.

THE FIRST MAP OF AUTHORITY.

Mr. Jared Brooks, who seems to have been a very useful man here in the early day, made this year a careful survey of the Falls and the adjacent lands, which was reduced to a map, and printed under the title, "A Map of the Rapids of the Ohio River, and of the counties on each side thereof, so far as to include the routes contemplated for Canal Navigation. Respectfully inscribed to His Excellency Christopher Greenup, Governor of Kentucky, by his very obedient servant, J. Brooks. Engraved and printed by John Goodman, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1806." Upon this early, if not the first authentic map is

delineated the line of the canal, pretty nearly as constructed before the enlargement, and also a plan of extensive "water-works"—which was considerably discounting the future. It exhibits all the prominent rocks, currents, and eddies at the Falls, and the forests on both sides of the river as they then stood.

The Rev. Richard Deering, who had a copy of the map of 1806 before him while preparing his pamphlet of 1859, says that Mr. Brooks's plan of "water-works" consisted of a pair of races taken out, one on each side of the main canal, just above the upper lock, and running parallel with the river bank upward and downward, from which races short side-cuts were to be made at convenient distances for mills, and the water discharged into the river after it left the wheels. The race was to be extended down the river to any distance that might be required, thus furnishing room and power for an indefinite number of mills.

Mr. Deering says, what is no doubt the exact truth, that had Mr. Brooks's plan been carried into execution, Louisville would have been one of the greatest manufacturing cities in the country.

A REMINISCENCE.

Mr. Brackenridge, author long afterwards of a book of Recollections of Persons and Places in the West, after a notice of Cincinnati in 1806, indulges in the following reminiscence concerning this place:

Louisville had also become a handsome town, and, thus far the curtain of the wilderness may be said to have been lifted up; but farther down the Ohio was still the abode of solitude and gloom.

AN ASHE THAT MADE LIE.

In 1806 the Falls cities enjoyed the doubtful honor of a visit from the English traveler and would-be scientist, Thomas Ashe, who, under the guise of a Frenchman named D'Arville, was taking in the people of the Ohio Valley in various ways, and especially preparing to swindle that fine gentleman of the old school, Dr. Goforth, of Cincinnati, out of his large and costly collection of fossils from the Big Bone lick. Ashe was a great liar, as may be seen from the first sentence quoted below; but his book of Travels in America is all the more entertaining in places for that reason, and we need offer no apology for presenting in this place some extracts

from his Munchausen narrative, without omitting any of their embellishments:

The first intimation I had of the approach to Louisville was the roaring of the Falls, which reached me at a distance of fifteen miles. Four miles further on gave me a fine view of the town, which stands about two miles above the Falls, on the Kentucky shore. The entire *coup d'œil* is very grand, but the disposition to admire is drowned in the murmur of the water and the danger it announces to the mind. As the Falls cannot be passed without a pilot and a number of extra hands to govern the helm and the oars, it is always necessary to look out within five or six miles and pull in for the left shore before there is a possibility of getting into the suction of the full stream, and from thence into the vortex of the flood. By my not attending to this in time, I was very near perishing. The velocity of the water increased, the uproar of the Falls became tremendous, and nothing but the continual and vigorous exertions of the oars saved us from sudden and violent perdition. We rowed one hour across the stream and got into dull water, but five minutes before our deaths must have been certain; whereas, had I pulled in on seeing the town, I might have dropped quietly down along the bank and enjoyed the grandeur and sublimity of the general scene, in the place of experiencing so much labour and apprehension.

Having secured the boat in the mouth of Beargrass creek, I walked up to the town of Louisville, which is situated on a high and level bank of the Ohio, about two hundred poles above the commencement of the rapid descent of the water, and contains about eighty dwellings, besides the court-house of Jefferson county and other public buildings. The prospect from the town is very extensive, commanding a view up the river for some distance above what is called Six Mile Island; and on the opposite shore, which is the distance of one mile and a quarter, the eye is carried over an extent of level country, terminated by the hills of Silver creek, which are five miles distant, and down the river to Clarksville, about two miles below. Here the magnificence of the scene, the grandeur of the Falls, the unceasing brawl of the cataract, and the beauty of the surrounding prospect, all contribute to render the place truly delightful, and to impress every man of observation who beholds it with ideas of its future importance, till he enquires more minutely and discovers a character of unhealthiness in the place which forbids the encouragement of any hope of its permanency or improvement.

A shipyard is erected below the rapids by the company of Tavascon [Tarascon] Brothers, & James Berthand [Berthoud] the latter of whom now resides here. This certainly is the most eligible place on the river Ohio, and a greater prospect of the advantages of such an establishment now opens, since the vast territory of Louisiana has become the property of the United States.

The inhabitants are universally addicted to gambling and drinking. The billiard-rooms are crowded from morning till night, and often all night through. I am the more concerned to see the prevalence of these vices, as I experience a liberality and attention in the town which has given me an interest in the general welfare of its people.

Notwithstanding the low state of the water and the imminent peril of the passage, I determined on taking the chute without further delay, and lay my boat up below the Falls, while I returned to the town and made a short excursion through the country. I accordingly sent for the head pilot. He informed me that he feared a thunder gust was collecting.

The late violent heats, and the prognostics declared by the noise of the Falls and the vapour suspended over them, were strong portentions of a storm, and made the passage too hazardous to be taken at the pilot's risk. Whenever I have determined on acting, I have not easily been turned from my intentions. This habit or obstinacy made me persist in going, and I told the pilot to prepare immediately and that I would take the consequence of any loss upon my own head. He agreed, and repaired to my boat with six additional hands, and I shortly followed him, accompanied by two ladies and a gentleman, who had courage to take the fall out of mere curiosity, notwithstanding the great peril with which the act was allied. We all embarked. The oars were manned with four men each. The pilot and I governed the helm, and my passengers sat on the roof of the boat. A profound silence reigned. A sentiment of awe and terror occupied every mind and urged the necessity of a fixed and resolute duty. In a few minutes we worked across the eddy and reached the current of the north fall, which hurried us on with an awful swiftness and made impressions vain to describe. The water soon rushed with a more horrid fury, and seemed to threaten destruction even to the solid rock which opposed its passage in the center of the river, and the terrific and incessant din with which this was accompanied almost overcame and unnerved the heart. At the distance of half a mile a thick mist, like volumes of smoke, rose to the skies, and as we advanced we heard a sullen noise, which soon after almost stunned our ears. Making as we proceeded the north side, we were struck with the most terrific event and awful scene. The expected thunder burst at once in heavy peals over our heads, and the gusts with which it was accompanied raged up the river, and held our boat in agitated suspense on the verge of the precipitating flood. The lightning, too, glanced and flashed on the furious cataract, which rushed down with tremendous fury within sight of the eye. We doubled the most fatal rock, and though the storm increased to a dreadful degree, we held the boat in the channel, took the chute, and following with skillful helm its narrow and winding bed, filled with rocks and confined by a vortex which appears the residence of death, we floated in uninterrupted water of one calm, continued sheet. The instant of taking the fall was certainly sublime and awful. The organs of perception were hurried along and partook of the turbulence of the roaring water. The powers of recollection were even suspended by the sudden shock, and it was not till after a considerable time that I was enabled to look back and contemplate the sublime horrors of the scene from which I had made so fortunate an escape.

Mr. Casseday places the visit of the Englishman Cuming in this year, and thinks him the first European traveler who passed through Louisville of whose record we have any knowledge. But Mr. Cuming (not "Cumming") was certainly not here until 1808, and Mr. Schultz and several other foreigners, as we have already seen in part, were here before him.

JAMES MCCRUM

was an immigrant of this year. He had come from the North of Ireland, where he was born, to New York a few years before. He here married Miss Eliza R., daughter of Captain George Gray,

became a prosperous and notable merchant, and died in 1856, aged seventy-seven. Among their children were Mrs. Annie M. Johnston, died September 1, 1852, and Mrs. Eliza R. Ormsby, both of Louisville. Mrs. McCrum survived her husband for a number of years.

1807—THE COLD FRIDAY.

A remarkable change of temperature occurred on the night of the 6th of February, resulting in what is historically known as "Cold Friday." Mr. Collins gives the following account of it:

On two occasions only, since the commencement of the present century, the mercury has been caused to sink sixty degrees within twelve hours by these cold winds. The first occurred on the evening of the 6th of February, 1807, which was Thursday. At nightfall it was mild, but cloudy; after night it commenced raining, with a high west wind. This rain soon changed to snow, which continued to fall rapidly to the depth of some six inches; but the wind, which moved at the rate of a hurricane, soon lifted and dispersed the clouds, and, within the short space of twelve hours from the close of a very mild Thursday, all Kentucky was treated to a gentle rain, a violent snow-storm, and a bright, sunshiny morning, so bitterly cold that by acclamation it was termed "Cold Friday."

Colonel Durrett, in one of his historical essays, says the old residents "were full of talk about this terrible day." On the morning of the 7th, he continues, the trees in the forest were cracking like the report of guns, and everything was bound in fetters of ice.

ANOTHER TAX LIST,

for this year, has been preserved, and is published by Mr. Casseday, as follows:

\$74,000 value of lots at 10 per cent.....	\$740 00
113 White Tythes at 50c.....	56 50
82 Black " over 16 years, at 25c.....	20 50
83 " " under 16 " at 12½c.....	10 38
11 Retail Stores at 55.....	55 00
3 Tavern Licenses at 52.....	6 00
30 Carriage Wheels at 12½c per wheel.....	3 75
2 Billiard Tables at 52.50.....	5 00
131 Horses at 12½.....	16 37
Total.....	\$913 50

This compares very favorably with the list of ten years before, which amounted to little more than \$100.

MR. SCHULTZ HERE.

In the course of this year Louisville was visited by an intelligent foreigner, Mr. Christian Schultz, Jr. He left the following account of his observations in this locality:

After leaving Westport we descended twenty miles and found ourselves at the head of the Falls of the Ohio, before the town of Louisville, six hundred and thirty miles below Pittsburgh. This town is very handsomely situated on an elevated bank on the left side of the river, in the State of Kentucky, about eight hundred yards above the commencement of the rapids, and contains one hundred and twenty houses; it is the county-town, and carries on ship- and boat-building with considerable spirit; several large vessels have already been built, and the many advantages which it enjoys in this respect over all the towns above the Falls bids fair to give it all the encouragement it can wish. The country around Louisville is perfectly level for some miles, and the elevation of the town commands a beautiful prospect of the smooth and gentle stream above, as well as the rough and foaming billows of the Falls below. Louisville has lately been erected into a port of entry and clearance, and lies in latitude $38^{\circ} 14'$ north and $85^{\circ} 29'$ west.

The river at this place appears to have acquired a breadth of about one mile and a quarter, and, as the passage of the Falls is dangerous to strangers unacquainted with the navigation, the court appoints able and experienced pilots, who conduct you over in safety. Our pilot informed us that he received the same pilotage for a ship of three hundred tons as for a canoe, which you may carry on your shoulder; for, according to the act, "every boat shall pay \$2 for pilotage."

1808—THE FIRST THEATER.

Louisville was still a small town—not more than one hundred and twenty houses in it, according to Mr. Schultz, just quoted. It was, however, doubtless a little and poor one. According to Dr. McMurtrie, it was "but little better than a barn." In the year 1818 it fell into the hands of the celebrated Mr. Drake, under whose auspices was fairly begun in the West the golden era of the drama. Through his wise managing, the tastes of the people were not only met, but their standards were placed upon a higher level, and the effect produced was lasting, in fact. To his tutorship should be credited the critical taste of our theatrical attendants of the present time. Not a few whose names are now prominent among stage artists, took their first lessons under Mr. Drake, at this place. This theatre, destroyed by fire in 1843, stood between Third and Fourth streets, upon the north side of Jefferson street. For a long time previous to its destruction, it was the resort only of the most disreputable part of society. Before the City Theater had ceased to exist, Mr. Colman began a new building for a similar purpose at the southeast corner of Green and Fourth street, but for some cause the project stopped with the erection

of the outer walls. Mr. Bates of Cincinnati purchased what then was of the building, and after completing it opened it in 1846, early in the year. A part of every year from that time, it was open, and the best performances were put within the reach of people whose tastes would lead them to desire only the best. This was the old building removed but a few years ago, to give place to the superb edifice erected by the Courier-Journal Company.

NOW COMES MR. CUMING.

May 10th of this year, Mr. F. Cuming, who was making an extensive tour through the Western and Southern country, rowed his boat, with which he had come seventy-eight miles down the Ohio the night before, into the mouth of Bear-grass. He recorded the following flattering observations in his subsequent Sketches of a Tour:

Louisville is most delightfully situated on an elevated plain, to which the ascent from the creek and river is gradual, being just slope enough to admit of hanging gardens with terraces, which Dr. Gault at the upper and two Messrs. Bullets at the lower end of the town have availed themselves of, in laying out their gardens very handsomely and with taste. From the latter the view both up and down the river is truly delightful. Looking upwards, a reach of five or six miles presents itself, and turning the eye to the left, Jeffersonville, a neat village of thirty houses, in Indiana, about a mile distant, is next seen. The eye, still turning a little more to the left, next rests upon a high point, where General Clark first encamped his little army about thirty years ago, when he descended the river to make a campaign against the Indians, at which time Louisville and almost the whole of Kentucky was a wilderness covered with forests. The rapids or falls (as they are called) of the Ohio are the next objects which strike the observer.

Clarksville, a new village in Indiana at the lower end of the rapids, is next seen, beyond which Silver creek hills, a moderately high and even chain, bound the view five or six miles distant. Continuing to turn to the left, Rock Island and the same chain of hills appearing over it, finish two-thirds of a very fine panorama. The town and surrounding forests form the other third.

Louisville consists of one principal and very handsome street, about half a mile long, tolerably compactly built, and the houses generally superior to any I have seen in the Western country, with the exception of Lexington. Most are of handsome brick, and some are three stories, with a parapet wall on the top in the modern European taste, which in front gives them the appearance of having flat roofs.

I had thought Cincinnati one of the most beautiful towns I had seen in America, but Louisville, which is almost as large, equals it in beauty, and in the opinion of many excels it. It was considered as unhealthy, which impeded its progress until three or four years ago, when, probably in consequence of the surrounding country being more opened, bilious complaints ceased to be so frequent, and it is now considered by the inhabitants as healthy as any town on the river. There is a market-house with a very good market every Wednesday and Saturday. The court-house is a plain two-story stone building, with a square roof and small belfry.



JOHN J. AUDUBON.

There are bells here on the roofs of the taverns, as in Lexington, to summon the guests to their meals. Great retail business is done here, and much produce is shipped to New Orleans.

Louisville had now its market-house, it seems. The court-house to which Mr. Schultz refers must have been a building temporarily in use for the purpose, since the first temple of justice in the city which was public property was not erected until 1810-11. Still it must be allowed that his description appears to indicate that the building he saw was put up for the purposes of a court-house.

AN EMINENT RESIDENT.

About the middle of this year the distinguished naturalist, John James Audubon, then a splendid young man of twenty-eight and newly married, came to Louisville with a view of making it his home. He had previously lived at Mill Grove, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and had made a visit to the West with a friend named Rosier. *The Life of Audubon*, edited by his widow, thus tells the rest of the story:

The journey of Audubon and Rosier to Kentucky had for its purpose the discovery of some outlet for the naturalist's energies in the shape of a settled investment which would permit of his marriage to Miss Bakewell. In Louisville Audubon determined to remain, and with this purpose in view he sold his plantation of Mill Grove, invested his capital in goods and prepared to start for the West. His arrangements being complete, he was married to Miss Bakewell on the 8th of April, 1808, in her father's residence at Fatland Ford. Journeying by Pittsburg the wedded pair reached Louisville with their goods in safety. From Pittsburg they sailed down the Ohio in a flat-bottomed boat called an ark, and which proved a very tedious and primitive mode of traveling. This river voyage occupied two days, and must have given the naturalist wonderful opportunities of making observations. At Louisville he commenced trade under favorable auspices, but the hunting of birds continued to be the ruling passion. His life at this period, in the company of his young wife, appears to have been extremely happy, and he writes that he had really reason "to care for nothing. The country around Louisville was settled by planters who were fond of hunting, and among whom he found a ready welcome. The shooting and drawing of birds was continued. His friend Rosier, less fond of rural sports, stuck to the counter and, as Audubon phrases it, "grew rich, and that was all he cared for." Audubon's pursuits appear to have severed him from the business, which was left to Rosier's management. Finally the War of 1812 imperiled the prosperity of the partners, and what goods remained on hand were shipped to Hendersonville, Kentucky, where Rosier remained for some years longer, before going further Westward in search of the fortune he coveted. Writing of the kindness shown him by his friends at Louisville, Audubon relates that, when he was absent on business or "or away on expeditions," his wife was invited to stay at General Clark's and was taken care of till he returned.

WILSON, THE ORNITHOLOGIST.

During his residence here Audubon made the unexpected acquaintance of the scarcely less eminent, indeed, then rather more eminent author of the great work on American Ornithology, the Scotchman Alexander Wilson. He has himself thus described their meeting:

One fine morning I was surprised by the sudden entrance into our counting-room at Louisville of Mr. Alexander Wilson, the celebrated author of the American Ornithology, of whose existence I had never until that moment been apprised. This happened in March, 1810. How well do I remember him, as he then walked up to me! His long, rather hooked nose, the keenness of his eyes, and his prominent cheek-bones, stamped his countenance with a peculiar character. His dress, too, was of a kind not usually seen in that part of the country—a short coat, trousers, and a waistcoat of grey cloth. His stature was not above the middle size. He had two volumes under his arm, and, as he approached the table at which I was working, I thought I discovered something like astonishment in his countenance. He, however, immediately proceeded to disclose the object of his visit, which was to procure subscriptions for his work. He opened his books, explained the nature of his occupations, and requested my patronage. I felt surprised and gratified at the sight of his volumes, turned over a few of the plates, and had already taken a pen to write my name in his favor, when my partner rather abruptly said to me, in French: "My dear Audubon, what induces you to subscribe to this work? Your drawings are certainly far better; and again, you must know as much of the habits of American birds as this gentleman." Whether Mr. Wilson understood French, or not, or if the suddenness with which I paused disappointed him, I can not tell; but I clearly perceived that he was not pleased. Vanity and the encomiums of my friend prevented me from subscribing. Mr. Wilson asked me if I had many drawings of birds. I rose, took down a large portfolio, laid it on the table, and showed him—as I would show you, kind reader, or any other person fond of such subjects—the whole of the contents, with the same patience with which he had shown me his own engravings. His surprise appeared great, as he told me he never had the most distant idea that any other individual than himself had been engaged in forming such a collection.

The two naturalists became familiarly acquainted. Wilson borrowed Audubon's drawings, hunted with him for new specimens, received an offer of all the results of the latter's researches for his work, with the proffer of additional drawings as they might be made, and the inestimable benefit of a correspondence with the Louisville scientist. And yet Wilson had the ingratitude to give Audubon and Louisville this outrageous fling in the ninth volume of his Ornithology:

March 23, 1810.—I bade adieu to Louisville to which place I had four letters of recommendation, and was taught to expect much of everything there; but neither received one act of civility from those to whom I was recommended, one

subscriber, nor one new bird, though I delivered my letters, ransacked the woods repeatedly, and visited all the characters likely to subscribe. Science or literature has not one friend in this place.

So wrote the dour and graceless son of Scotia! In October, 1822, Audubon returned to Louisville, and resided at Shippingport for a year or two, while painting birds, animals, and views of American scenery. He was but once more here, in March, 1843, an old and now very famous man, on his way to make a long-desired tour in the Far West. He died at Audubon Park, on the Hudson, January 27, 1851.

AN IMMIGRANT WHO STAID.

During this year James Rudd, a stout lad of nineteen, a native of Maryland, came to seek his fortune in the Falls city, and remained here until his death May 8, 1867. He is said to have been the first firm and outspoken Catholic to become a permanent resident here. He raised a rifle company for the War of 1812-15, which closed before he could get his command to the field. He was a member of the city council and of the State Legislature, at one time serving in the latter body with his two brothers from other parts of Kentucky. In 1849, with Hon. James Guthrie and General William Preston, he was elected to the State Constitutional convention. This was the last of his official duties. He had previously, in 1848, done the community of his residence an important service, in the purchase for the city of the greater part of the estate now occupied by Cave Hill cemetery, and afterwards did much to make that beautiful resting-place of the dead what it is. Upon the day of his funeral, although he was not a lawyer nor in any way connected with the courts, the chancery court of Louisville adjourned, out of respect to his memory.

INCIDENTS.

On the 8th of April, 1807, snow fell in the streets of Louisville to the reported depth of six inches.

The post-office this year yielded, as total receipts, the munificent sum of \$529.

1808—THE TARASCON MILL.

In 1808 the excavations were made and the foundations put in for the great flouring-mill built by the Tarascons at Shippingport. It was

during the removal of a huge sycamore tree to give room for these, that the puzzling iron hatchet mentioned by Dr. McMurtrie in 1819, and in our chapter on the Mound Builder, was found beneath the roots—indeed, immediately under the tree, which was two hundred years old.

1809—A MEMORABLE DUEL.

January 19th of this year, upon a spot on the Indiana side of the Ohio, opposite Shippingport, where the parties crossed in boats and landed a little below the mouth of Silver creek, occurred the notable hostile meeting between Henry Clay, then a young lawyer and legislator, and the elder Humphrey Marshall, a member of the same branch of the Legislature, the House of Representatives. In the course of a heated debate upon a resolution of Clay's, to encourage domestic manufactures by recommending the Kentucky legislators to wear home-made jeans in preference to other goods, Marshall gave Clay a deadly insult, which the latter resented on the spot. He rushed for Marshall, but General Christopher Riffe, a stalwart German member from Casey county, who occupied a seat between them, held them apart, saying: "Come, poys, no fighting here: I vips you both." A duel of course followed, after the manner of that time. On the first fire Mr. Clay received a slight wound in the abdomen—"in no way serious," as he himself described it. It was sufficient, however, to end the duel, but not until second shots had been exchanged without effect, and Clay had insisted on a third. The seconds, however, holding that his wound now placed him on an unequal footing with his antagonist, declined to permit the contest to continue.

Clay's next duel was with John Randolph, at Washington city, in 1826.

THE FIRST CHURCH

in town was built this year, being the old Methodist Episcopal church on the north side of Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets, which stood until quite recent years. A Methodist society is said to have been in existence here as early as 1805. Further notice will appear in the chapter on Religion in Louisville.

THE LOCAL ASSESSMENT,

or tax levy of this year, amounted to \$991, or nearly ten times that of a dozen years before.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FOURTH DECADE.

1810—The Census Return—The First Policeman—Jefferson Circuit—Learner Blackman's Preaching—The County Court-house—Two Newspapers Started. 1811—Annus Mirabilis—The First Steamboat—Fitch, Rumsey, and West—Robert Fulton—Voyage of the New Orleans—The Earthquakes—Their Effects at Louisville—An Earthquake Ordinance—The First Catholic Church—A Louisville Colonel at Tippecanoe—John Melish, the Traveler, at Louisville. 1812—More Earthquakes—Improvement of the Town—The Price of Real Estate—The Branch Bank of Kentucky—Thomas Prather—The First Iron Foundry—Notices of Louisville—John D. Colmesnil. 1814—The Kentucky Volunteers at Louisville—The Steamer Enterprise—Captain Shreve's Achievement—The River Commerce—The First Paper-mill—Bad Sanitary Conditions—David Ferguson Immigrates—Portland Laid Out—Accident to General Clark. 1815—Growth of the Town—Tobacco Inspection—Great Flood—Steamer Navigation—Public Dinner to Captain Shreve—News of the Battle of New Orleans. 1816—More Steamboat Enterprises—The Ship Canal—Other Evidences of Improvement—The Hope Distillery—Currency Troubles—The Ohio Methodist Conference Meets in Louisville—Joshua B. Bowles—John Owen. 1817—The Marine Hospital—The Small-pox—The First Presbyterian Church—The United States Branch Bank—Boom in Real Estate—Mr. Fearon and Lord Selkirk Here—William P. Boone—Another Earthquake. 1818—Notes of Progress—Business and Commerce—Steamers Built at the Falls—Port Wardens Appointed—The Daily Public Advertiser Started—Rev. Henry B. Bascom—Henry R. Schoolcraft Here—Audubon as a Drawing-master—Rafinesque—Clark's Lodge, No. 51 Free and Accepted Masons—Death of General Clark—Cold Winter. 1819—Dr. McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville Published—Extended Notices of the Town—Some Other Views—Observations of W. Faux—Of Adlard Welby—Gazetteer Notices—More Notes of the Situation—Business Houses in Louisville, etc.—An Amusing Incident—Visit of President Monroe and General Jackson—Mr. Young Immigrates.

1810—THE CENSUS RETURN.

Kentucky had experienced a very satisfactory growth during the decade—of total population 84 per cent., and of slave population very nearly 100 per cent. She now counted 406,511 people within her borders—324,237 whites, 80,561 slaves, and 1,713 free colored persons. Kentucky was now the seventh State in the Union. Louisville had had, relatively, a very great growth, bounding from 359 to 1,397—an increase of almost exactly 400 per cent., in a single decade. Her increase in population and wealth was henceforth rapid. The Falls City was on the high road to prosperity. The assessment of the year, in public taxation, was \$1,300—something more than double that of 1800.

The annals of the year, so far as they peer

from behind the curtain of oblivion, are very limited in amount and interest.

THE FIRST POLICEMEN,

for regular service as such, were appointed this year, in the persons of John Ferguson and Edward Dowler, who were each to receive for their services the starvation salary of \$250.00 per annum. And yet nearly ten years afterwards, in 1819, a resident or traveler through the place deliberately recorded: "A watchman is a character perfectly unknown, and not a single lamp lends its cheering light to the nocturnal passer."

THE METHODISTS

furnish another paragraph to the story of 1810. In the Official Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal church for this year, the Jefferson Circuit is first mentioned, with three other new circuits in Kentucky. Included in this circuit, of course, was the Louisville charge, by and for which a meeting-house, the first for any denomination erected in the city, was put up. It was a small frame building, which has been already noticed. Louisville was one of but nine towns in the State in which Methodism had as yet been organized.

Learner Blackman, the able young preacher who was drowned but a few years afterwards, from a ferry-boat at Cincinnati, while returning home with his new-made bride, had been re-appointed Presiding Elder of the Cumberland district, an immense tract, including parts of the present States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana. He passed through Louisville some time this year, tarried with Brother Biscourt, and preached to an audience of one hundred "on a very cold night, with but very little liberty," as he quaintly records.

THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE

was begun in Louisville this year, upon a site now occupied, in part, by the county jail. The building fronted on Sixth street. It was composed of a main building, fronted by a lofty portico of Ionic architecture, supported by four columns and surmounted by a cupola terminating in a spire. The central building was flanked by two wings, in which, and in the second story of the main structure, were the public offices, except that of the clerk, which was kept in a small brick building near the jail.

The frequenters of the old court-house must have been genuine Yankees for whittling, whatever their nativity. To this truth the great columns gave certain evidence long before the building was torn down. Notwithstanding their great size, one of them had been actually severed by the many hackings it had received from the jack-knives of the court attendants, and there remained hardly enough wood in the other three, within reach of a man's hand, for a single day's whittling.

In its earlier days, there was not a finer edifice of its kind anywhere in the Western country. In 1836 it was torn down to be replaced by a better structure. The latter, however, was never finished. Had it been possible to complete it on the same scale on which the beginnings were laid, it would have been one of the most beautiful buildings the West has ever seen. In 1852 it was still a monument of the city's folly, almost a mouldering ruin—a combination of magnificent plan and miserable performance.

The former edifice was not completed until 1811. It was built after plans drawn by Mr. John Gwathmey, of the well-known hotel-keeping family of that era.

NEWSPAPERS SETTLE IN BUSINESS.

Two journals start hopefully in publication in Louisville this year—The Western Courier and The Louisville Correspondent. Further mention will be made of them in our coming chapter on the Press.

1811—ANNUS MIRABILIS.

To the people of the Western country, especially to those upon the great Western waters, this was *annus mirabilis*, a wonderful twelve-month. It was the year of the earthquakes and the comet, of the Tippecanoe campaign, and of

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

This, the greatest commercial event in the history of the Mississippi Valley, commanded a *four-line notice* in the newspapers of Cincinnati, as the vessel passed down the river. We shall try here to do it fuller justice.

It is not generally known, although Mr. Collins and other historians have endeavored to make the fact somewhat prominent, that the pioneer history of Kentucky is intimately asso-

ciated with the history of steam navigation. No less than three men, who separately devised methods of moving vessels by steam, and that, too, in the last century, were inhabitants of this State, and are buried upon its soil—John Fitch, James Rumsey, and Edward West. The last-named, the least-known of all, was a watchmaker and gunsmith, and an immigrant from Virginia to Lexington in 1784 or 1785. In 1794 he propelled a miniature vessel by steam on the Town Fork of the Elkhorn, in the centre of Lexington, before hundreds of witnesses, and took a patent upon his invention July 6, 1802. In 1816 a steamer was built on his model, and went to New Orleans. Rumsey was also an early immigrant from Virginia to Kentucky; but we have no particulars of his life and death here. In the same year with Fitch (1783), but without any knowledge of him, he prepared a working model of a steam-vessel, and the next year exhibited it to General Washington, and made it public. In this he had the priority of Fitch, who did not propel his primitive steamer upon the Delaware until 1785, although he also had shown his model the year before to Washington. The question of precedence in invention was the subject of hot controversy between these worthies; but the honor certainly belongs to Fitch, if he first put the idea in Rumsey's brain, as seems probable from his statement to a friend that, on his way from Kentucky to Philadelphia, he passed through Winchester, Virginia, and while resting there, informed Mr. Rumsey of his "firm conviction that the agency of steam might be used in navigation, and that he was then on his way to Philadelphia and Europe, to get friends to assist in carrying into effect his plans in connection therewith." The implication plainly is that this opinion started Rumsey upon his career of steamboat invention.

As Mr. Fitch was a resident of the old Jefferson county, and is buried within its then vast limits, we shall give him larger notice in this History. The following summary of his life and singular career appeared in the newspapers of 1881. Its material seems to be derived, however, altogether from Collins's History of Kentucky:

An interesting historical fact connected with Bardstown, Kentucky, is that it was the last residence and burial place of John Fitch, the inventor of steamboats. This wonderful genius was born in Connecticut in 1743, and died here in 1798. He was clockmaker, silver- and gunsmith, and was a

lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. He made himself very useful in repairing the guns of the soldiers. For some real or supposed slight he left the service, emigrated to the wilds of Kentucky in 1778, and entered one thousand acres of land in this county. While sitting one day upon the bank of the Ohio river in 1780, he was inspired with the idea of propelling boats by steam, and immediately set to work to accomplish it. He made sketches, drafts, models, and experiments, and in 1785 memorialized Congress in reference to his steamboat. He petitioned the Legislatures of a half-dozen of the States for the exclusive privilege of navigating their waters by fire and steam. In 1788-89 he built several boats, and succeeded in making trips between Philadelphia and Burlington, New Jersey, at a speed of seven miles per hour. His success was only temporary. His machinery was too light and often broken, and finally the bursting of a boiler on one of his trips compelled him to abandon his scheme.

In 1790 he petitioned Congress to grant him a patent for his invention. He sought aid in vain from England, France, and Spain. Discouraged and poverty-stricken, he retired to his Kentucky farm and gave himself up to habitual intoxication. He deposited in the Philadelphia library large volumes of manuscript, sealed up, with directions that they should not be opened for thirty years. When opened they were found to contain a full history of his trials, embarrassments, and disappointments. He confidently predicted the final success of his plan. He said: "The day will come when some more powerful man will get fame and fortune from my invention. But nobody will believe that poor John Fitch can do anything worth attention." This prediction was verified before the thirty years expired.

In 1813, when Robert Fulton brought suit in New York to enforce his claim as the inventor of steam navigation, he was defeated by the production in court of one of John Fitch's pamphlets. A committee of the Legislature of New York after a thorough investigation, decided that the boats built by Livingston and Fulton were in substance the invention of John Fitch. Judge Rowan, of Kentucky, Fitch's executor, says: "I was convinced from his statements, explanations, and papers, that Fitch was the inventor of steamboats."

The last days of poor Fitch were sad enough. When his farm was reduced to three hundred acres he contracted with a tavern-keeper to give him one-half of his farm to board him while he lived and furnish him with a pint of whiskey per day. He afterward increased the land-grant on condition that he should have a double supply of liquor. At the age of fifty-five, defeated in his plans, disappointed and demoralized by drink the poor fellow died, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." He had no family. His ashes repose in the old graveyard at Bardstown. No stone marks the spot; but many years ago, when the precise locality was known, a survey was made and recorded in the county clerk's office by which the exact spot is ascertained. Within the past few years some correspondence has been had with reference to the removal of his dust and the erection of a suitable memorial.

The first steamer to vex the waters of the Ohio, however, was the New Orleans, built at Pittsburg in the summer and fall of this year, and started down the river in October. The Ohio and Mississippi rivers, as will appear more fully below, had been carefully prospected, with a view to this enterprise; and it is believed that

Robert Fulton himself, at this time or subsequently, also passed down. A tradition exists at Louisville that while on his way to New Orleans the reputed hero of the first steamboats purchased lots at the principal commercial points on the rivers, with a view to the erection of warehouses and the transaction of a large commission and storage business. In this place it is said he bought the northeast corner of Third and Water streets; but, when his proposed monopoly of the invention was broken, and his magnificent schemes ended in failure, he was unable to make his payments, and the property reverted to its former owners.

The New Orleans was built for Mr. Fulton, who had then the renowned Chancellor Livingston for a partner. Mr. Charles Joseph Latrobe, of the celebrated family of engineers, in the first volume of his Rambler in North America (1832-33), has left an exceedingly readable and intelligent account of its first voyage, which is well worth extracting in full:

Circumstances gave me the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the particulars of the very first voyage of a steamer in the West; and their extraordinary character will be my apology to you for filling a page of this sheet with the following brief relation:

The complete success attending the experiments in steam navigation made on the Hudson and the adjoining waters previous to the year 1809, turned the attention of the principal projectors to the idea of its application on the Western rivers; and in the month of April of that year, Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, pursuant to an agreement with Chancellor Livingston and Mr. Fulton, visited those rivers, with the purpose of forming an opinion whether they admitted of steam navigation or not. At this time two boats, the North River and the Clermont, were running on the Hudson. Mr. Roosevelt surveyed the river from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and, as his report was favorable, it was decided to build a boat at the former town. This was done under his direction, and in the course of 1811 the first boat was launched on the waters of the Ohio. It was called the "New Orleans," and intended to ply between Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, and the city whose name it bore. In October it left Pittsburg, for its experimental voyage. On this occasion no freight or passengers were taken, the object being merely to bring the boat to her station. Mr. Roosevelt, his young wife and family, a Mr. Baker, the engineer, Andrew Jack, the pilot, and six hands, with a few domestics, formed the whole burden. There were no woodyards at that time, and constant delays were unavoidable. When, as related, Mr. Roosevelt had gone down the river to reconnoitre, he had discovered two beds of coal, about one hundred and twenty miles below the rapids at Louisville, and now took tools to work them, intending to load the vessel with the coal and to employ it as fuel, instead of constantly detaining the boat while wood was procured from the banks.

Late at night, on the fourth day after quitting Pittsburg,

they arrived in safety at Louisville, having been but seventy hours descending upwards of seven hundred miles. The novel appearance of the vessel, and the fearful rapidity with which it made its passage over the broad reaches of the river, excited a mixture of terror and surprise among many of the settlers on the banks, whom the rumor of such an invention had never reached; and it is related that on the unexpected arrival of the boat before Louisville, in the course of a fine, still, moonlight night, the extraordinary sound which filled the air, as the pent-up steam was suffered to escape from the valve on rounding-to, produced a general alarm, and the multitudes in the town rose from their beds to ascertain the cause. I have heard that the general impression among the good Kentuckians was that the comet had fallen into the Ohio; but this does not rest on the same foundation as the other facts which I lay before you, and which I may at once say I had directly from the lips of the parties themselves. The small depth of water in the rapids prevented the boat from pursuing her voyage immediately, and during the consequent detention of three weeks in the upper part of the Ohio, several trips were successfully made between Louisville and Cincinnati. In one the water rose, and in the course of the last week in November the voyage was resumed, the depth of water barely admitting their passage.

When they arrived about five miles above the Yellow Banks they moored the boat opposite to the first vein of coal, which was on the Indiana side, and had been purchased in the interim of the State government. They found a large quantity already quarried to their hand and conveyed to the shore by depredators, who had not found means to carry it off; and with this they commenced loading the boat. While thus engaged our voyagers were accosted in great alarm by the squatters of the neighborhood, who inquired if they had not heard strange noises on the river and in the woods in the course of the preceding day, and perceived the shores shake, insisting that they had repeatedly felt the earth tremble.

Hitherto nothing extraordinary had been perceived. The following day they pursued their monotonous voyage in those vast solitudes. The weather was observed to be oppressively hot; the air misty, still, and dull; and though the sun was visible, like a glowing ball of copper, his rays hardly shed more than a mournful twilight on the surface of the water. Evening drew nigh, and with it some indications of what was passing around them became evident. And as they sat on deck, they ever and anon heard a rushing sound and violent splash, and saw large portions of the shore tearing away from the land and falling into the river. "It was," as my informant said, "an awful day, so still that you could have heard a pin drop on the deck." They spoke little, for every one on board appeared thunderstruck. The comet had disappeared about this time, which circumstance was noticed with awe by the crew.

The second day after their leaving the Yellow Banks, the sun rose over the forest the same ball of fire, and the air was thick, dull, and oppressive as before. The portentous signs of this terrible natural convulsion continued and increased. The pilot, alarmed and confused, affirmed that he was lost, as he found the channel everywhere altered; and where he had hitherto known deep water, there lay numberless trees with their roots upwards. The trees were seen waving and nodding on the bank, without a wind; but the adventurers had no choice but to continue their route. Towards evening they found themselves at a loss for a place of shelter. They had usually brought to under the shore, but everywhere they saw the high banks disappearing, overwhelming many a flat-

boat and raft, from which the owners had landed and made their escape. A large island in mid-channel, which was selected by the pilot as the better alternative, was sought for in vain, having disappeared entirely. Thus, in doubt and terror, they proceeded hour after hour till dark, when they found a small island, and rounded to, mooring themselves to the foot of it. Here they lay, keeping watch on deck during the long autumnal night, listening to the sound of the waters which roared and gurgled horribly around them, and hearing from time to time the rushing earth slide from the shore, and the commotion as the falling mass of earth and trees was swallowed up by the river. The mother of the party, a delicate female, who had just been confined on board as they lay off Louisville, was frequently awakened from her restless slumber by the jar given to the furniture and loose articles in the cabin, as, several times in the course of the night, the shock of the passing earthquake was communicated from the island to the bows of the vessel. It was a long night, but morning dawned and showed them that they were near the mouth of the Ohio. The shores and the channel were now equally unrecognizable; everything seemed changed. About noon that day they reached the small town of New Madrid, on the right bank of the Mississippi. Here they found the inhabitants in the greatest distress and consternation; part of the population had fled in terror to the higher grounds; others prayed to be taken on board, as the earth was opening in fissures on every side, and their houses hourly falling around them.

Proceeding thence, they found the Mississippi, at all times a fearful stream, now unusually swollen, turbid, and full of trees; and, after many days of great danger, though they felt and perceived no more of the earthquakes, they reached their destination at Natchez, at the close of the first week in January, 1812, to the great astonishment of all, the voyage of the boat having been considered an impossibility.

At that time you floated for three or four hundred miles on the rivers, without seeing a human habitation.

Thus ended the voyage of the first steamer.

THE EARTHQUAKES

which prevailed throughout the Western country during the closing days of this year were very distinctly felt at Louisville, though not with so disastrous effects as elsewhere, and in no case extending to loss of life. Mr. Jared Brooks, then resident here, kept a careful and detailed scientific record of the shocks, which is published as an appendix to Dr. McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville. We copy his initial statements:

The first of those tremendous convulsions that shook a great part of the Western Hemisphere during the years 1811-12 was first perceived at Louisville on the 16th December, 1811, 2h. 15m. A. M., commencing with about half the strength to which it gradually increased in about one minute; held at tremendous about one minute, then gradually subsided. Whole duration, from three and one-half to four minutes; other slight motions follow—2h. 35m. A. M.—moderate motion fifteen seconds.

7h. 20m. A. M.—Sudden; violent about one minute, then moderated by lessening throes through the second and third minutes to slight tremor; this followed by small and placid

motion of about ten minutes; then severe, stood at that ten seconds; gradually subsided, but not to perfect rest; six considerable shocks are felt during the succeeding thirty minutes; then became constant, and strengthened at a dreadful rate to tremendous, so as to threaten the town with total destruction; duration of greatest violence, one and one-half minutes; moderated in reverse order of approach, but attended with a jarring or strong, brisk tremor. It is doubtful if the earth is at rest from these troubles ten minutes during the day and succeeding night. Action generally vibratory, horizontal, gentle by northwest and southeast; time about eighty returns to same point per minute, and uniform, no matter how much the stretch of motion varies. It seemed as if the surface of the earth was afloat and set in motion by a slight application of immense power, but when this regularity is broken by a sudden cross shove, all order is destroyed and a boiling action produced, during the continuance of which the degree of violence is greatest and the scene most dreadful; houses and other objects oscillate largely, irregularly, and in different directions. The greatest stretch of motion, whilst regular, was from four to five inches. A great noise was produced by the agitation of all the loose matter in town, but no other strange sound was heard; the general consternation is great, and the damage done considerable; gable ends, parapets, and chimneys of many houses are thrown down. Weather calm, cloudy, some mist; temperature little above freezing.

December 17, 1811, 5h. A. M.—Shock of considerable force; character of the floating motion before described, duration of greatest strength about one minute; moderate rain.

11h. 40m. A. M.—Sudden, and for an instant violent; duration three minutes; weather cloudy, dark, some little rain in the course of the day; also frequent tremors at irregular periods; evening chilly; wind flawy; direction unfixed.

Eighty-seven shocks in all were enumerated by Mr. Brooks as occurring during the week December 16-22—three of the first-rate, two of the second, three of the third, one of the fourth, twelve of the fifth, and sixty-six of the sixth. The next week, the last of the month and year, one hundred and fifty-six shocks were observed, nearly all of the sixth-rate, and none of the first, second, third, or fourth. The following is the scale adopted by Mr. Brooks for the rating of the concussions or tremors:

First-rate—most tremendous, so as to threaten the destruction of the town, and which would soon effect it, should the action continue with the same degree of violence; buildings oscillate largely and irregularly and grind against each other, the walls split and begin to yield, chimneys, parapets, and gable-ends break in various directions and topple to the ground.

Second-rate—less violent, but severe.

Third-rate—moderate, but alarming to people generally.

Fourth-rate—perceptible to the feeling of those who are still, and not subject to other motion or sort of jarring that might resemble this.

Sixth-rate—although often causing a strange sort of sensation, absence, and sometimes giddiness, the motion is not to be ascertained positively, but by the vibrators placed for that purpose, or accidentally.

Some comical incidents are related of the occurrences of the earthquake in Louisville. During the first shock, an affrighted and himself, probably, suddenly penitent person rushed in upon a group of card-players with the exclamation, "Gentlemen, how can you be engaged in this way when the world is so near its end?" The party rushed terror-stricken into the street, while the earth was indeed rocking as 'if in the throes of dissolution. "Almost every one of them," says a narrator, "believed that Mother Earth, as she heaved and struggled, was in her last agony." There was at least one philosopher among them, however, who found calmness and breath enough to say, as he looked up at the glittering stars, which by the motion of sublunary things seemed to be falling from 'their spheres, "What a pity that so beautiful a world should be thus destroyed!"

During these times when earthquakes were of hourly occurrence, it was customary to suspend some object to act as a pendulum in every room, and judge from the rapidity and length of its vibrations the degree of danger. When thus warned that the walls might tumble on their heads, flight alone secured safety. The higher and more magnificent the edifice, the greater the danger. And, strange is it may seem, the public morals were improved by these oft-repeated calamities. This effect, however, seems not to have been of permanent value, if we may judge from a communication in the Bedford, Pennsylvania, Gazette, in the year 1814. The writer is evidently amused at the "paroxysms of piety" with which he credits the good citizens of this place. Among other things he says:

At Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, a town about four times as large as Bedford, they have no church. When the earthquake gave them the first shock, they grew very devout in one night, and on the next day, with long faces, they subscribed a thousand dollars to build a house of public worship. Thus the matter rested until the second shock came, when another devout paroxysm produced another thousand dollars. It rested again till a third earthquake and devout fit produced another subscription to the same amount. There was no more of the matter. The earthquake did not return, and the Louisvillians concluded the devil would not send for them for a few years more, and in the meantime determined to be merry. They immediately built a theater, which cost them seven thousand dollars, and employed a company of actors, the offscourings of maritime city theaters. To this company they gave about five hundred dollars per week, till at length the actors, instead of raising the curtain, broke through it and broke each other's heads with sticks, and the heads of some of the auditors who interfered. The earthquakes have

lately begun to shake Louisville again, but whether they laugh or pray I have not heard.

The Western Courier, of Louisville, after copying this communication, publishes some cutting things concerning its authorship. The article probably was written, according to the Courier, by some actor whose attempts on the stage had not received the praise merited, from his view of the matter, and who took this occasion to return, in part, the injuries he thought himself to have received. The author of the article certainly has drawn on his imagination for his facts, for it will be remembered that the building of the theater was before the commencement of the earthquakes. It is equally true that the theater was completed a number of years before any church edifice belonging to any denomination was even a matter of contemplation.

Mr. Collins says, in the History of Kentucky:

For several months the citizens of Louisville were in continual alarm. The earth seemed to have no rest, except the uneasy rest of one disturbed by horrid dreams. Each house generally had a key suspended over the mantel-piece, and by its oscillations the inmates were informed of the degree of danger. If the shock was violent, brick houses were immediately deserted. Under the key usually lay a Bible. In the opinion of a distinguished citizen of Louisville, who has related to us many incidents of those exciting times, the earthquake had a beneficial influence upon public morals. Usually, we believe, times of great danger and excitement have had a contrary effect.

THE EARTHQUAKE ORDINANCE.

An interesting reminiscence of the earthquake has been preserved in the following ordinance, passed by the Trustees of the village:

Dec. 18, 1811. *Whereas*, It being represented to the Board, by a number of citizens, that the chimney (lately damaged by the earthquake or shock) of the house in which Dennis Fitzhugh, Esquire, now lives, and which is propped up with plank, is dangerous—

It is ordered, That the same be taken down by said Fitzhugh within 24 hours, under the penalty of \$15.

THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH

in Louisville was put up this year—a small one, about what would now be regarded as a mere chapel, in the Gothic style of architecture. The Rev. Father Badin, the Catholic priest then here, had charge of its erection. Mr. Tarascon, one of the traders at Shippingport, gave the lot for it, at the corner of Eleventh and Main streets. It was used also for a cemetery, and when it was vacated the ground was not entirely cleared of human remains, so that when it came to be improved many years afterwards, numbers

of bones and some skulls were exhumed in the course of the excavations.

TIPPECANOE.

Louisville had no special concern in the campaign of General Harrison against the Indians this year, which resulted in the battle of Tippecanoe, save this, that the commander of the Fourth regiment of infantry in that action was a native of Jefferson county, Colonel George Rogers Clark Floyd, son of Colonel John Floyd, the famous pioneer surveyor and soldier. Others from this region were also in the action, but their individual deeds remain unstoried and *unsung*.

MR. JOHN MELISH,

an English traveler of some distinction, took Louisville in his tour this year, and in his subsequent book, *Travels through the United States of America*, included the following notice:

Louisville is situated opposite the Falls of the Ohio, on an elevation of 70 feet above the river, and extends along it from Beargrass Creek, nearly half a mile. Its breadth is about half that distance. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing one another at right angles; but the principal buildings are confined to one street. It consists of about 250 houses, many of them handsome brick buildings, and contains 1,357 inhabitants, of whom 184 are slaves. Being a place of great resort on the river, it has an ample number of taverns and stores. Except the manufacture of ropes, rope-yarn, and cotton-bagging, which are carried on with spirit, there are no other manufactures of importance at Louisville, and the tradesmen are such as are calculated for the country. The price of labor here is nearly the same as at Cincinnati. Some articles of provision are dearer, this being a more convenient port for shipping than any above it. When I was there, flour sold for 5 dollars 50 cents per barrel; meal 50 cents per cwt. Boarding was from 1 dollar twenty cents to 2 dollars per week.

Louisville being the principal port of the western part of the State of Kentucky, is a market for the purchase of all kinds of produce, and the quantity that is annually shipped down the river is immense. A few of the articles, with the prices at the time that I was there, may be noticed. Flour and meal have been quoted. Wheat was 62½ cents per bushel; corn 50; rye 42; oats 25; hemp 4 dollars 50 cents per cwt.; tobacco 2 dollars. Horses 25 to 100 dollars; cows, 10 to 15 dollars; sheep, 1 dollar 25 cents to 5 dollars; negroes, about 400 dollars; cotton bagging, 31½ cents per yard.

As to the state of society, I cannot say much. The place is composed of people from all quarters, who are principally engaged in commerce, and a great number of traders on the Ohio are constantly at this place, whose example will be nothing in favor of the young; and slavery is against society everywhere. There are several schools, but none of them are under public patronage, and education seems to be but indifferently attended to. Upon the whole, I must say that the state of public morals admits of considerable improvement here; but, indeed, I saw Louisville at a season when a number of the most respectable people were out of

the place. Those with whom I had business were gentlemen, and I hope there are a sufficient number of them to check the progress of gaming and drinking, and to teach the young and the thoughtless that mankind without virtue and industry cannot be happy.

The country round Louisville is rich, but it is not well drained nor cultivated, and is consequently subject to fever and ague in the fall. There are a great many ponds in the neighborhood of the town; at one of them I observed a rope-walk erecting, and the people were draining the pond by sinking a deep well and letting the water run into it, which answered the purpose remarkably well. It would appear hence that the water filtrates to the river below ground, and perhaps this plan might be generally adopted. I am persuaded that nothing but draining is wanted to render Louisville quite healthy, and one of the most agreeable situations on the Ohio River.

1812.—MORE EARTHQUAKES.

The shocks of earthquake continued during a large part of this year, not wholly ceasing until the lapse of several months. During the week ending January 5, 134 were noticed by Mr. Brooks, 161 during the next; then, in successive weeks, 65, 91, 209, 175, 86, 292, 139, 58, and 221. During thirteen weeks 1,874 shocks and tremors were recorded—most of them, however, 1,667, being of the sixth rate—eight of the first, 10 of the second, 35 of the third, 65 of the fourth, and 89 of the fifth. The hardest, of either 1811 or 1812, was noted on the 7th of February. The following record was made of it and of the day by Mr. Brooks:

7th.—3h. 15m. A. M. The most tremendous earthquake yet experienced at this place, preceded by frequent slight motions for several minutes, duration of great violence at least four minutes, then gradually moderated by exertions of lessening strength, but continued a constant motion more than two hours; then followed a succession of distinct tremors or jarrings at short intervals, until 10h. A. M., when, for a few seconds, a shock of some degree of severity, after which frequent jarrings and slight tremors during the day, once at least in each ten minutes; morning cloudy, or apparently a dry vapor lay high and unbroken; dead calm; began to rain at 2 o'clock P. M., small; 4 P. M. snow in large feather flakes continues till dark—temperature, morning 31, noon 42, evening 42. 8h. 10m. P. M.—Shock of second rate violence, and during some minutes two others at equal periods, connected by continual tremor of considerable severity. The last shock was violent in the first degree, but of too short duration to do much injury; subsided suddenly, and is followed by constant trembling for five minutes, then at intervals till one is tired of counting. The character of these last shocks differs from others, the first shoving in slower time and uniformly, the second more rapid, but not so quick as usual (direction by northwest and southeast), the third sudden, of angry violence and broken, irregular motion. 10h. 10m. P. M.—After frequent considerable motions, the shock comes on violent in the second degree, strengthens to tre-

mendous, holds at that about seven seconds, then trembles away; severe about five minutes, frequent tremors follow, and a shock of third rate violence, five minutes after 12 at night; cloudy, some snow on the ground melting fast, calm.

January 23d, the same faithful chronicler, after recording several shocks, one of them "awfully violent and prolonged," and a rain of "transparent ice in drops of the size of pigeon-shot," for two hours, sadly remarks:

This is a disastrous time for navigators of the Ohio who happen to be hereabout upon the river. Seven boats have been seen passing the Falls to-day, some with and some without crews on board. [There had been a break-up in the river the day before.] No human power can afford relief to the sufferers, nor can they help themselves, but drift on until chance may decide their fate. Fortunately, the water is in pretty good state. Much howling and lamentation were heard from a boat entering the Falls this night, voices of men, women, and children."

Some singular effects of the earthquake were observed a few days afterwards:

Day one might say fair, but the sun sheds a whitish dusky light; gloomy; evening overcast; high, dry, vapor, half-transparent; smooth, vertical stars only are seen, they display a brilliant radiance; wind not sufficient for these forty-eight hours past to have blown out a candle, had it been exposed on the top of a house; smoke rises in erect columns to an uncommon height; the animal system disposed to relaxation, much complaint on that account.

Again, March 5th:

Morning very dark and gloomy, dense vapor; sound (as often of late) seems, as it were, to have lost its rotundity, and matter its sonorous properties. The peal of the bell, the beat of the drum, the crowing of the cock, the human call, although near at hand, seem to be at a distance, and the different reports seem to steal, in a manner silently, separately, and distinctly upon the ear, not breaking upon or being lost or confused in each other.

Many other unwonted phenomena are noted from time to time during this reign of terror; but these are perhaps the most remarkable. February 17, Mr. Brooks writes:

These tremors or jarrings are so frequent that it is tiresome to count them as they pass, but it is believed that the number exceeded one to each ten minutes, from last evening to sundown to-day (or last twenty-four hours).

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TOWN.

This went on vigorously in 1812, the people of the place seemingly having lost their fear of the world coming to an end through earthquake. Jared Brooks made a fresh survey of the plat, which, in view of the loss or destruction of the records of all previous surveys, has ever since been the official standard of survey. It is somewhat described in a previous chapter of this book, but we wish to add here, at the risk of some repetition, the precise words of the first and

most intelligent commentator upon his work. Dr. McMurtrie gives the following description and criticisms upon it:

The out-courses of this survey are from thirty-five poles above the mouth of Beargrass creek, on the bank of the Ohio river, south eighty-three, west thirty-five poles to the mouth of the creek, thence north eighty-seven, west one hundred and twenty poles, north fifty, west one hundred and ten poles to a heap of stones and a square hole cut in the flat rock, thence (the division line) south eighty-eight, east seven hundred and sixty-nine to a white oak, poplar, and beech, north thirty-seven, west three hundred and ninety to the beginning, no variation. Main, Market, and Jefferson streets,* which run nearly east and west, are each ninety feet wide, all others sixty, except Water street, which is but thirty.

The different squares formed by the intersection of these streets are divided into half-acre lots, as far as Green street, but those of the extension south of that are laid off in five, ten, and twenty acres, through which the cross streets are to be continued as they may be wanted. Although the lots north of the extension are said to be half-acre ones, they all exceed it, as will appear by the following statement: Those between Water and Main streets measure two hundred and ten feet by one hundred and five, exceeding half an acre by two hundred and seventy square feet, between Main and Market streets, two hundred and eleven by one hundred and five, exceeding it by three hundred and seventy-five square feet, between Market and Jefferson two hundred and ten feet ten inches by one hundred and five, exceeding it by three hundred and seventy-five and a half square feet, and between Jefferson and Green streets two hundred and ten by two hundred and five, exceeding it by two hundred and seventy square feet.

A slip 180 feet wide, south of the Jefferson street range of lots, extending the whole length of the town, had been reserved for a common, which the Trustees subsequently had laid off in lots, and with the exception of a strip sixty feet wide (Green street), caused to be sold. Whether this sale be valid or not the law must hereafter determine, as the question will most certainly be agitated, it being a matter of moment to the public in general, which is deeply interested, not merely as regards the actual loss sustained by it in the deprivation of this property, but on account of the stretch and usurpation of power in the Trustees, which occasioned it; they had no more authority to sell that slip than they had to expose to public auction the persons of the citizens and knock them down to the highest bidder. The public is collectively an individual, and the property of an individual is, or ought to be, as sacred as his person.

Two great faults in the plan of this town must be evident to the most superficial observer. The one is a want of alleys, the other that of public squares. With respect to the first, much inconvenience is already the consequence, and what that will increase to when the population will amount to 20,000 souls (a period not far distant), may be readily conceived. It is not yet, however, too late to correct this error; and as the sacrifice of a few feet of ground in each lot would

* The names of the principal streets running in that direction are Water, Main, Market, Jefferson, Green, Walnut, and South. These are all intersected by twelve others, sixty feet wide, that are named First, Second, Third, etc., commencing at the eastern extremity of the city, and continuing west to Twelfth street, which is the last.

add greatly to the present and future value of it, self-interest will, I have no doubt, soon cause it to be attempted.

The total want of public squares is an evil of much more serious cast, and one that promises hereafter to furnish full employment to the sons of Esculapius and their suite. Rapidly as this town augments its population, a few years will find every foot of ground within its precincts covered with houses, forming ramparts that will keep without that ministering angel of health, a pure and circulating atmosphere, and keep within the demon of contagion, who draws his very existence from the foul and pestilent airs of a pent-up city.

As to the flagrant want of taste exhibited in the mode of improving the banks of the river, nothing but the great value of the ground can be urged as an excuse. Had the first or Main street been laid off so as to have extended ninety feet from the brink of the second bank, forming an avenue front of the town, and had no houses been permitted to exist north of that avenue, those to the south all fronting it, and of course the river, Louisville, would have exhibited a *coup d'œil* surpassed, in point of beauty, by few in the world. As it is, the town has turned its back upon the varied and interesting prospects presented by the Ohio and its Falls, here and there studded with islands, beautiful and verdant country extending six miles beyond bounded by the Silver Creek hills, whose majestic tops, crowned with leafy honours of varied hues, terminate the scene.

The reservation noted by Mr. Brooks, between Green and Grayson streets, had been sold in four pretty large lots—number one to William Johnson, number two to William Croghan, number three to Colonel R. C. Anderson, and number four, a triangular tract of forty to fifty acres west and north of Green street, to Colonel Campbell.

February 7th of this year, the trustees of the town were authorized by legislative enactment to assess and collect annually a tax not to exceed two thousand dollars for local improvement. An act was passed authorizing and directing the paving of Main street from the crossing of Third to the crossing of Sixth street, at the expense of the adjoining lot-owners. The improvement seems to have been very greatly needed, according to an anecdote related by Mr. Casseday in the following words:

While the paving was progressing agreeably to this order, an honest Scotchman came by from the vicinity with a loaded wagon. "What'll ye be doin' there?" was his salutation to the superintendent of the work. "Paving the street," was the answer. "Pavin', do ye say? Weel, weel, when it's done, I'll willin'ly pay my peart o' it, for I hae had awfu' work gettin' through it a' before." It is not recorded whether this honest gentleman was called on for his "peart," but it is presumed he was enabled to enjoy these advantages gratis.

THE PRICE OF REAL ESTATE

on Main street advanced very rapidly, partly in consequence of this improvement, and partly from the establishment this year of the Branch Bank of Kentucky in Louisville. Lots on Main

street sold at \$4,000 to \$5,000 each, and property in other parts of the town experienced a material advance.

THE NEW BANK.

A private institution known as the Louisville Bank, but incorporated, had been in existence for some time, and had now a capital of about \$75,000. It was determined by the authorities of the Bank of Kentucky to establish a bank at this point, which was done. The owners of the older bank were enlisted in the project, and turned their institution and capital into the new affair. The additions made to the capital stock mounted the entire capital of the Branch Bank to \$100,000. The office of the Bank was on Main street, north side, near the corner of Fifth. Thomas Prather, of the well-known Louisville family, was made President, and John Bustard Cashier.

THOMAS PRATHER.

This eminent citizen emerges now for the first time prominently into recorded local history. He appears to have exerted a very marked influence in his time, which has not altogether died to this day. We find him chronicled as among the most distinguished of Louisville's early citizens. A person of fine mental ability, honest and energetic, he became a leading spirit in whatever position he was placed. A simple remark of his serves as an index to the character of the man. The directors of the Bank, the Presidency of which Mr. Prather held had determined to stop payment. With these memorable words the place was resigned: "I can preside over no institution which fails to meet its engagements promptly and to the letter." Mr. Prather was connected in business many years with Mr. John I. Jacob, whose death in the year 1852 was so much a subject of great sorrow. The house of Prather & Jacob was one of the best-known firms of the early days of this city.

THE FIRST IRON FOUNDRY

was also established this year, by Mr. John Skidmore. It was on a very modest scale, its chief labors being expended upon odd oven-lids, dog-and-smoothing-irons, and gudgeons for water-and-horse-mills. From this small beginning arose that branch of industry now so extensive and having such vital relations to the entire city.

Mr. Joshua Headington followed Mr. Skidmore in the same business until 1817. At that time Messrs. Prentiss & Bakewell, who were successors of Mr. Headington, introduced the building of steam engines. The machinery was procured in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but the best results were not obtained until some engines for small boats, built in 1825, brought them more credit. The following year Mr. Prentiss continued the business alone, his partner having gone out of the firm, but half of the interest was soon afterward purchased by Jacob Keffer, who was to become superintendent of the foundry. In 1831, when this foundry ceased operations, a new one began its existence, the firm being Messrs. D. L. Beatty, John Curry, and Jacob Beckwith. Here the casting and steam engine business was carried on successfully. The first air furnace of any value was erected by them. They also built the first regular boring-mill, and substituted the blowing cylinder instead of the common wood and leather bellows. This has since become a very prominent and successful industry in Louisville. In 1852, when Casseday wrote, there were six foundries for the building of steam-engines and all kinds of machinery, besides as many large stove foundries. In 1873 similar industries in the city employed 1,550 hands, and a capital of \$2,651,000, with a product of \$5,000,000, and \$927,000 annual payment of wages.

NOTICES OF LOUISVILLE.

Captain Cutler, who published this year a Topographical Description of Ohio, Indiana Territory, and Louisiana, after some reference to Jeffersonville and Clarksville, gave the Kentucky shore this notice:

On the opposite bank, about midway between these two villages and opposite the Rapids, is Louisville, which is much larger, and bids fair to become a flourishing town. It is situated on an elevated plain, and contains about one hundred and fifty-two houses, a printing- and a post-office. It is a port of entry, and has a considerable number of mercantile stores and several warehouses for storing goods. Shippingport is on the same side, at the foot of the Falls. Here boats generally make a landing after passing the Rapids. Ship-building was begun and carried on with considerable spirit here, until it received a check by the late embargo law. Having an excellent harbor, the situation appears eligible for prosecuting the business to advantage.

In Thompson's London edition of the Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies, translated from the Spanish

of Colonel Alcedo and published this year, Louisville is noticed as "a port of entry and post-town of Kentucky, and chief of Jefferson county, pleasantly situated on the east side of Ohio, on an elevated plain at the Rapids, nearly opposite Fort Fenny [Finney]. It commands a delightful prospect of the river and the adjacent country, and promises to be a place of great trade; but its unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters back of the town, had considerably retarded its growth. It consists of three principal streets, and contains about one hundred houses, a court-house, and gaol." This description, however, is taken almost verbatim from Morse's American Gazetteer of 1798, and adds nothing to the information given fourteen years before the publication of Thompson's Alcedo. It is a fact of some interest that the map of the United States prefixed to this Gazetteer of Morse's exhibits Lexington, but not either Louisville or Cincinnati.

JOHN D. COLMESNIL.

This year came Mr. John D. Colmesnil, formerly the largest and wealthiest merchant in the city. He was the son of a rich planter, born in Hayti, July 31, 1787. He was related to the Tarascons, of Louisville, and in 1811 paid a visit to them here, returning the next year and going into business with John A. Tarascon. He was then a partner in the firm of Stewart, Tyler, & Co., in the dry goods business, and also engaged in the river-trade, particularly to New Orleans. To this point he made the shortest trip then known with a barge—sixty-three days. He finally went exclusively into steamboating, and owned a number of profitable vessels. In 1838, under the operations of the bankrupt law, he lost very heavily by the failures of others, in one case \$150,000, and was at last compelled himself to succumb to the pressure of the times, but paid every dollar of his indebtedness. In later years he was agent of the Treasury Department, under the Secretaryship of his friend, the Hon. James Guthrie. He had bought the fine estate known as the Paroquet Springs in 1833, for his own residence, but in the spring of 1871 came back to Louisville and died here July 30, of that year, within one day of the comple-

tion of the eighty-fourth year of his age. His five children are all residents of the city.

1813—MAJOR WILLIAM PRESTON

removed from Wythe county, Virginia, this year, to his place on the Briar Patch Grant, in Louisville, the place long known as Preston's Lodge, where his grandson, Preston Rogers, lived in later years. The Major's father, also William Preston, was a soldier in the Revolution, and received from the Government a grant of a thousand acres at the Falls of the Ohio, beginning a little above the mouth of the Beargrass, and running for quantity thence east and south, immediately adjoining the Connolly forfeited tract. It was patented to the elder Preston July 17, 1780. This came to be called the Briar Patch Grant, and upon it the additions to the old plat of the town were laid off above First street. He left it to his sons William and Francis, who made the "Preston Enlargement." Major Preston was also in the army for many years and served in the West under Wayne. He was father of Josephine, wife of Colonel Jason Rogers, a graduate of West Point and soldier in the Mexican War, who died here in 1848. She died November 6, 1842. Preston Rogers was their son. Another grandson is General William Preston, long a noted resident of Louisville.

1814.

Two Kentucky Regiments of Volunteers in the last war with Great Britain rendezvoused in or near Louisville this year, before departing for the Mississippi country. They were the same commands which fought so effectively the next year under Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE

was the fourth vessel built on Western waters, to be propelled by steam-power. She was constructed at Bridgeport, opposite Brownsville, on the Monongahela, by Daniel French, father of a subsequently prominent merchant in Jeffersonville. She was a small vessel, of only forty-five tons' burthen, and had been taken out by the elder French. After two trips to Louisville in the summer of 1814, under the command of

Captain H. M. Shreve, she was loaded at Pittsburg with ordnance stores for the troops at New Orleans, and started down under command of the same Captain. This voyage was celebrated in the river annals of that day, as having made the return trip, from New Orleans to Shippingport, in twenty-five days (May 6th to 30th), and as being the first steamer to arrive at this place from New Orleans. She was lost about a year afterwards in Rock harbor, at Shippingport, being sunk, it is supposed, by jealous barge- and keelboatmen, who feared their occupation would presently be gone.

This voyage of the *Enterprise* to New Orleans, and a succeeding one by the *Washington*, were notable in a more important particular. To Captain Shreve, then and afterwards a prominent citizen of this place, the commercial interests of the West, very likely of the whole country, were indebted for relief from the monopoly in steamboat-building, which threatened to be a terrible incubus in the early day of steam navigation. Dr. McMurtrie thus tell the story:

Having been long convinced that the overpowering patent of Fulton & Livingston, which granted them the exclusive privilege of navigating by steamboats all the rivers of the United States, was illegal, and consequently of no effect, he determined to bring the point to issue, and accordingly, on the 1st of December, 1814, he embarked in the *Enterprise* for New Orleans, where he arrived the 14th of the same month. Immediately on landing, he applied to counsel and procured bail in case of seizure, which took place the ensuing day. Bail was entered, and a suit commenced against the vessel and owners by the company in an inferior court, where a verdict was found for the defendants. The cause was now removed by a writ of error to the supreme court of the United States, at which time the *Enterprise* left New Orleans and arrived at Shippingport.

Before the question was decided by this tribunal, Captain Shreve returned to New Orleans with the *Washington*, a beautiful boat of four hundred tons, which, as expected, was also seized by the company, to whom she was abandoned without any difficulty. Upon application, however, to the court, an order was obtained to hold it (the company) to bail, to answer the damages that might be sustained by the detention of the vessel. To this it demurred, and, beginning to feel the weariness of its case and foreseeing the downfall of its colossal patent, it repeatedly offered, both through the medium of its attorneys and by its members personally, to admit Captain Shreve to an equal share with itself in all the privileges of the patent right, provided he would instruct his counsel so to arrange the business that a verdict might be found against him. In vain this tempting bail (I had almost said bribe) was proffered. It was rejected with scorn and indignation, and the affair left to justice, whose sword, at one blow, forever severed the links of that chain which had enthralled the commerce of the Western waters. Had Captain Shreve been weak enough to have accepted of this offer, the result is obvious. No one would have dared to embark his

fortunes in vain endeavors to promote the best interests of his country, by adding the wings of commerce to the feet of agriculture, because ruin would have been the inevitable consequence; the carrying business would have remained in the hands of the company, who would have continued just as many and no more boats in the trade than was sufficient to keep up the price of trade, and consequently, instead of paying two and one-half cents per pound for every article of import, the merchant, and ultimately the consumer (for upon his shoulders such things always bear at last) would have been compelled to have paid six, seven, or eight, as best suited the interest or convenience of the company.

THE RIVER COMMERCE,

however, was still almost exclusively confined to barge, keel, and flat-boats. The following statistics of arrivals at the port of Louisville during three months ending July 18, 1814, have been preserved: Barges 12, total burthen, 524 tons. Keel-boats, 7, total burthen 132 tons. The aggregate of cargoes delivered by these is particularized as follows: 813 bales cotton, 26 barrels and kegs fish, 28 cases wine, 1 barrel wine, 1 bag and 1 barrel allspice, 6 ceroon cochineal, 1 demijohn and 1 barrel lime juice, 1 bale bear skins, 28 boxes steel, 438 hogheads sugar, 1,267 barrels sugar, 12 boxes sugar, 1 barrel fish oil, 2 bags pepper, 28 bales wool, 21 bales hides, 453 bales dry hides, 1 barrel rice, 5 barrels molasses, 128 barrels coffee, 339 bags coffee, 5 cases preserves, 29 barrels indigo, 2 ceroon indigo, six tons logwood, 18,000 pounds pig copper, 1 box crockery. The probable value of these articles was estimated at \$266,015.

THE FIRST PAPER-MILL.

An additional impetus was given this year to the industries of Louisville by the establishment of the first paper-mill, by Messrs. Jacob & Hikes. The *Western Courier* began at once to issue its numbers upon sheets manufactured at the home mill.

THE BAD SANITARY CONDITIONS

of the town, as serious obstacles to its growth, began now to attract special attention, and to call for energetic measures of relief. Mr. Caseday says:

A very great barrier to the progress of the town at this period consisted in its great unhealthiness. Owing to the vast reservoirs of standing water which still remained in and about the town, there was a great deal of bilious and remittent fever, "often sufficiently aggravated to entitle it to the name of yellow fever." It will be recollected that reference has been heretofore made to this subject. At this period a new alarm was raised, and it was found difficult to get people even to bring produce to the markets of the town. Acclimation was considered, and indeed was absolutely neces-

sary. The newspapers of the day teem with indignation at the course pursued by the neighboring and rival towns in circulating aggravated accounts of the progress of disease here. But even the warmest friends of Louisville did not pretend to deny that it was extremely unhealthy. One of these, writing soon after this date, says: "To affirm that Louisville is a healthy place would be absurd, but it is much more so than the thousand tongues of fame would make us believe; and as many of the causes which prevent it from becoming perfectly so, can be removed a few years hence, we may find the favorable alterations accomplished, and so do away with the general impression of its being the graveyard of the Western country." As is well known, this prediction has been verified, and from the reputation of a graveyard, Louisville has now everywhere attained the title of the most healthy city in America.

A VALUABLE IRISH IMMIGRANT.

David Ferguson and family, originally from Ireland, came to the village this year from Pittsburg. Among the grown children was Hugh, now a man of twenty-nine years. He became a baker at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, then went into the dry-goods and grocery business, which he maintained for more than forty years, and closed his life in the flour trade, at the age of eighty-two, dying here August 9, 1867. His father also died in Louisville October 6, 1821, and his mother the same year, November 3. Their descendants are well-known in the city, one or two of the sons having been in official life. A comical anecdote, in which Mr. Ferguson and his grocery figure prominently, is related hereafter, in our annals for 1819.

THE TOWN OF PORTLAND

was laid out this year by Alexander Ralston, for the proprietor, General William Lytle, of Cincinnati. Its further progress will be made the subject of a special chapter hereafter.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL CLARK.

During this year occurred the lamentable accident to the now old and infirm hero, General George Rogers Clark, at his cabin-home in Clarksville, whereby he was deprived of the use of one of his legs. Indeed, it was injured so badly that it had to be amputated, which operation was performed by Dr. Richard Ferguson, who is mentioned in the last chapter. He spent the rest of his years with his sister, Mrs. Croghan, on the well-known place at Locust Grove, above the city.

1815—GROWING.

The town had now a very respectable growth,

as will appear from the following summary of its business, including in the statistics a small portion of the public buildings: Twenty-four mercantile stores, one bookstore, one auction and commission store, one clothing store, one leather store, one druggist's store, one plan maker, one carding and spinning factory, one tin shop, four bazars, four rope walks, four high schools, one theater, five medicine shops, eight boot-makers, four cabinet-makers, two coach-makers, one gunsmith, one silversmith, two printing offices, one soap factory, one air foundry, four bakers, two tobacco factories, six brick-yards, one tan-yard, three house painters, four chair-makers, five tailors, five hatters, three saddlers, two coppersmiths, one steam saw-mill, one nail factory, six blacksmiths, one brewer, one bagging factory, one stoneware factory, one Methodist church, two taverns ("inferior in none in the Western country"), and several others of less note.

TOBACCO INSPECTION.

Colonel Campbell's tobacco warehouse, which had stood on the bank opposite Corn Island for at least fifteen years, was ordered by the Legislature this year to be vacated as a legalized place for the inspection of tobacco, and a new warehouse to be erected at the mouth of the Beargrass. It was put up on Pearl street, about one hundred feet from Main. The amount of annual receipts here then is estimated in widely different figures. Mr. Casseday says 500 hogsheads; a later writer 100. As the total receipt in 1837—twenty-two years afterwards—was but 2,133 hogsheads, it is probable the latter figures are more nearly correct. The business has since become an immense one here.

GREAT FLOOD.

A great flood devastated the Valley of the Ohio in the spring, the river being higher at Louisville on the 6th of April than at any time before or since 1793.

STEAMER NAVIGATION.

It was this year that Captain Shreve made his notable trip with the steamer Washington, from New Orleans to Shippingport in twenty-five days, which is referred to in the annals of the preceding year. Upon his return he was warmly congratulated by the newspapers of the day upon "the celerity and safety with which his boat ascends

and descends the currents of these mighty waters." He did not long remain so fortunate, however. The very next year, June 3d, as he was taking his fine boat down the river from Pittsburg to Louisville, she burst out a cylinder-head near Wheeling, killing seven persons and wounding Captain Shreve and several others. It was the first steamboat disaster of account on the Ohio. Mr. Casseday very justly says: "This accident elicited a degree of sympathy and occasioned an amount of alarm which a much more severe steamboat disaster would now fail to produce."

Nevertheless, the year after that, on the 27th of April, Captain Shreve was the recipient of a complimentary dinner from his fellow-citizens, given at Louisville, particularly in recognition of the speedy voyage he had just made with the Washington from Shippingport to New Orleans and back, in forty-five days. It is said that "this was the trip that convinced the despairing public that steamboat navigation would succeed on the Western waters." The committee of invitation was made up of J. Headington, Levi Tyler, and James A. Pearce. Mr. W. B. Beale was president, and Major C. P. Luckett vice-president. Captain De Hart received an invitation to be present at the dinner, accompanied by the assurance of the committee's highest respect and a statement that the same would have been expressed previous to that date, but for apprehensions lest such a proceeding should be construed into an approval of the course pursued by the concern to which he was attached. The Fulton & Livingston company is the one here referred to. It was believed that they were attempting to monopolize the navigation of the Western rivers. At this banquet toasts were drunk to the nineteen United States, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Louisiana, New York, several of the Presidents, Fulton, Shreve, De Hart, and others. The following toast shows plainly the apprehensions felt by the Louisville people about the undue advancement of some of her neighbors:

Our Sister-towns of Lexington and Frankfort—Let us have equal privileges in a fair competition, that local advantages and individual enterprise may insure pre-eminence.

At this gathering Mr. Shreve ventured the prediction that a trip from Louisville to New Orleans would be accomplished in ten or twelve

days, which prediction, wild as it seemed to people at that time, many of his hearers as well as himself lived to see more than fulfilled.

Captain Shreve's famous steamer, the Washington, built at Wheeling, was the ninth constructed in the West, the first of her size (four hundred tons) after the New Orleans, and the first to place her engine upon the upper deck—a device of Shreve's, which soon came into general use on the Western steamers. She was still running with success in the Louisville and New Orleans trade in 1852.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

caused great rejoicing in Louisville, when the news was received, on the 2d day of February. A day of thanksgiving and prayer was appointed and duly observed, March 24th. The honorable part which the brave and ready Kentuckians had borne in the sharp conflict was not the least in the elements of rejoicing, although all were glad with the intelligence of peace, which had been received about the same time.

1816—MORE STEAMER ENTERPRISES.

Continuing the subject of the new departure in river commerce, which had been taken by the introduction of steam navigation, we note the fact that, on the 15th of October, 1815, a company was formed in Louisville to undertake the building of a steamboat to ply between this city and New Orleans. In consummation of their enterprise, the following announcement from a local newspaper of the next year has interest:

On Monday, the 3d of July, was safely launched from her stocks at the mouth of Beargrass, into her destined element, the elegant new steamboat Gov. Shelby, owned by Messrs. Gray, Gwathmey, Gretsinger, and Ruble, of this town. The Gov. Shelby is intended as a regular trader between this place and New Orleans, is of one hundred and twenty-two tons burden, and is thought by judges to be one of the handsomest models, which does great credit to her constructors, Messrs. Desmarie and McClary.

This was the fifteenth steamer built on the Western waters, and had a Bolton & Watt engine. Thirty-six years afterwards she was still doing excellent service in the Louisville trade. Two boats (the Ohio and the Volcano) were built at New Albany the next year, two, (the Napoleon and the St. Louis) at Shippingport, and one (the Exchange) at Louisville, where also the Rifleman was built in 1819, the same year

the United States was built at Jeffersonville. Thus, within eight years after the building of the New Orleans (1811-19), eight steamers—or about one-fifth of all constructed on the Ohio—were built at or about Louisville. It was a hopeful beginning of what rose to be an immense business.

About the last of April, a boat passed the Falls which was the only one, probably, associated with the name and devices of that ingenious man, one of the three Kentucky inventors of steam navigation—Mr. Edward West, of Lexington.

We read in the notices of those times that four and one-half years after the first steamboat was seen on the Ohio, one made by Bosworth & West on Mr. West's model, left the mouth of Hickman Creek, on the Kentucky River, in Jessamine county, for New Orleans. The Kentucky Gazette, in an editorial notice, describes this boat as built upon a plan distinct from any other steamboat then in use, and says that when on trial against the Kentucky River at a high stage, it more than answered the expectations of the owners—a Lexington company—and there was no doubt in the mind of anyone concerning her being able to stem the current of the Mississippi with rapidity and ease. She did not return.

In September of this year Captain Shreve's noble steamer Washington crossed the Falls on her first trip to New Orleans, from which she did not return until the following winter. She attracted much attention during her stay here, and was visited by hundreds of admiring citizens.

THE CANAL.

Another incident of the year, closely related to the navigation of the river, was the visit of Mr. L. Baldwin, a civil engineer in the employ of the Government, who came to Louisville to bore the ground and make observations looking to the construction of the canal. His report will be found in our chapter on that great work.

OTHER EVIDENCES OF IMPROVEMENT

in Louisville were not wanting this year. The Louisville Library Association was incorporated, the first in a long line of similar undertakings for the public benefit. And Mr. Bradbury, author of a book of Travels in the Interior of America, who was here some time after, says that, "in February, 1816, land in the town of Louisville

sold at the rate of \$30,000 per acre," which was certainly, if true, a handsome appreciation of town property.

In the early fall of this year, there was a foreshadowing of the United States Branch bank to be established here, since a queer record has been handed down of a meeting September 24th, "for the purpose of nominating to the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, fit persons to fill the offices of president and directors of the branch thereof to be established in said town."

About this time, also, the First Presbyterian church in this place was founded. There were only sixteen persons in the membership; but, as the habit then was for all liberal-minded persons in the community, of whatever religious persuasion or of none, to contribute for the building of churches, they were able to put up a meeting-house the next year.

A DISTILLERY, TOO,

on an immense scale, was started here in 1816, by a New England company, regularly incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature. Their capital was \$100,000, with the privilege of doubling it, and their great establishment, as it was then thought to be, was called the Hope Distillery. A tract of one hundred acres was bought at the foot of Main street, where Portland avenue begins, and huge buildings for the distillery were put up on it. It was expected that this would turn out a greater product than any other of the kind in the country; but, however hopeful the enterprise may have been at the outset, as its name seems to indicate, it soon became a hopeless failure. The great expectations, as well as the great buildings, were abandoned; the property long remained almost useless; and finally the flames of conflagration swept away the last vestige of Hope.

CURRENCY TROUBLES.

While population and business were increasing and the town was otherwise steadily growing, great difficulty was experienced in the effort to get a satisfactory medium of exchange. Louisville had its full share in the financial troubles which followed the War of 1812-15. This was the period when the old banking system held sway. Paper money of all kinds and denominations flooded the country. Worthless bank notes,

private bills, and other "shinplasters" seemed to have crowded out for the time the specie currency that had been in common use. Disaster followed upon disaster, and a want of confidence limited all kinds of transactions in which money had a part. Much real distress was the result, but the spirit of merriment that accompanied it, no doubt, did something toward reconciling people to the enduring of what they had no power to cure. At one time a Spanish dollar in specie is advertised as a curiosity, and at another a great-hearted merchant offers to show gratis, four silver Spanish coins, to all who will call and purchase at his store.

The local discussions came to a focus August 26, when, in pursuance of a call, the merchants and mechanics of Louisville had a meeting at the Union hotel, in order, as the call read, "to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted to check the circulation of private bills, etc." The meeting was animated and energetic enough, we may be sure, but the sovereign panacea for the ills of the business community was evidently not found, since private and other shinplasters continued to circulate briskly as ever, then and for many years afterwards.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

September 3d of this year the Ohio Methodist Conference, which included a large part of Kentucky, met in Louisville. It was the first town in the State which had thus far been honored with an appointment for an annual conference of this church. The session was an important one, fourteen preachers being admitted on trial, of whom William Holman, Samuel Bader, Samuel Demint, and John Linville, were appointed to circuits in Kentucky. The first-named, who had been a captain of volunteers during the Indian troubles in Indiana when but eighteen years old, came to Louisville in 1833, as pastor of the old Fourth-street Church, afterwards organized the "Upper Station," so called, and built up the Brook-street (later Broadway) Church. He became Presiding Elder, and, as such or as pastor, resided continuously, except during two years, in this city,—from 1833 to his lamented death August 1, 1867. The later years of his career were devoted largely to the Bethel work, which he had founded here, and for which he had secured the erection of the Bethel build-

ing. It is said that he had solemnized more marriages, baptized more children, visited more sick, and attended more funerals, than any minister that had ever lived in Kentucky.

SOME NOTEWORTHY ARRIVALS.

During this year a poor and friendless young Virginian, named Joshua B. Bowles, made his way across the river from Charlestown, Indiana, where he had been clerking for Judge Shelby, a merchant and innkeeper of that place, and found temporary though unpaid employment at Major Taylor's tavern. He soon became salesman in McCrum's store, and in a year or so bought out the entire stock and good-will of the business, though almost, if not quite, altogether upon credit. Young Bowles paid McCrum \$7,000 within less than a year, and by 1829 had increased his business to that of a wholesale dry-goods house. In 1832 he was influential in securing the charter of the Bank of Louisville, of which he was a Director until 1840, and then its President for twenty-nine years. He was President of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce about 1837, and in a masterly memorial to Congress appealed most vigorously for the defeat of the bankrupt act, then before that body. He was also President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, one of the Board of Managers of the Medical Institute, and had many other important trusts committed to him. He died here Independence Day, 1873, in his seventy-ninth year.

John Owen, son of Colonel Brackett Owen, a pioneer to the vicinity of Shelbyville in 1783, removed to Louisville this year, to engage in a salt adventure with the Federal Government, which proved a failure. He brought with him, however, a son, then but fifteen years of age, who subsequently became much distinguished as Dr. James Harvey Owen, one of the most eminent physicians and early regular druggists of the city. He was educated professionally by Drs. Galt, Johnston, and Ferguson, of Louisville, and, after some years' absence, practicing and engaging in commercial ventures upon the lower Mississippi, with varying fortune, he came back to the city in 1832, opened an office at Preston and Market streets, then pretty nearly the extreme southeastern corner of the city, and soon built up a very large practice, especially among the Germans.

He also did a great business as a druggist, from which he did not retire until 1855. He soon after removed to his "Glendower" residence at Hunter's Bottom, and died December 1, 1857. His remains rest in the Cave Hill cemetery. He was one of the incorporators of the Louisville Franklin Lyceum, whose library was among the first to be established in the city.

1817—A HOSPITAL.

February 5th, this year, the Marine Hospital was established by the incorporation and organization of the Louisville Hospital Company, being composed of twelve prominent citizens—Messrs. Robert Breckenridge, Levi Tyler, Thomas Bullitt, Thomas Prather, David Felter, Richard Ferguson, John Croghan, Peter B. Ormsby, James H. Overstreet, William S. Varnum, Paul Skidmore, Dennis Fitzburgh. They were authorized to raise a sum not to exceed \$50,000 for the purposes of the hospital. Mr. Thomas Prather gave five acres of land for a site, to which Mr. Cuthbert Bullitt added two acres. A fund for its support was provided by the levy of two per cent. upon auction sales in the city, and the State of Kentucky likewise made appropriations to it to the amount of \$17,500. The General Government gave it the revenue from the custom-house at New Orleans. The original building, for one hundred and fifty inmates, is still used, but has been greatly changed in appearance by remodeling and improvements. Much of the clinical instruction of the medical schools has been conducted within its walls.

THE SMALL-POX.

There was much need of a local hospital for landsmen this year, during which the small-pox raged most destructively in Louisville. Its effects, according to Dr. McMurtrie, were somewhat lasting. He says that, "owing to the slothful negligence of the civil authorities it was impossible to prevent its inoculating the place for several years." Much suffering, especially among the poor, was caused by its ravages.

THE NEW CHURCH.

Some improvement went on, however. The first company for building a turnpike out of Louisville was chartered by the Legislature February

4th, the Lexington & Louisville Turnpike company, and a fine church for that day was put up by the Presbyterians on the northwest corner of the alley between Market and Jefferson streets on the west side of Fourth. It was described at the time as a neat, plain, spacious building. Within there were three rows of pews, and galleries on three sides. It was built of brick, with a steeple, in which was a belfry containing a superb bell. Rev. D. C. Banks officiated as its first pastor. In 1836, it was destroyed by fire. All who then resided in the city will remember the event. It had its beginning during an evening meeting. Great efforts were made to save the building from its fate, but all were unavailing. After it was evident beyond a doubt that the building must go, attention was turned to the saving of the bell. It was the first in the city, and was venerated to a degree far exceeding that which is usually felt for inanimate things. The memories of the people associated it with all public tidings. Its clear tones had summoned them to meetings, alarmed them when destruction threatened, spoken joyfully when the wedding day arrived, and gathered together the mourners to bury the dead. Soon the pillars which upheld the belfry were wrapped in flame, but the alarm-peal rang on. When the falling timbers and showers of fire-brands finally drove the ringer from his post, the bell continued for a time to ring. At last the flames had crept to the wheel on which it hung, when, as spoke after spoke burned away, it slowly tolled its own death-knell, till dome, tower, bell, all fell with a tremendous crash. The crowd ceased to work, and by and by, in its earnest watching for the inevitable end of the old bell, scarcely a word was spoken. Now that it had fallen, all went on as before. The following day, piece by piece was exhumed from the debris and carried away, thereafter to add to the relics of a sad and most eventful day.

THE UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK.

The business community got this year the Branch Bank of the United States, toward which they were looking earlier, as we have seen, and for which they had long and assiduously labored. Its building was at the northeast corner of Fifth and Main streets. The following-named well-known citizens composed its corps of officers: Stephen Ormsby, president; William Cochran,

cashier; G. C. Gwathmey, Teller; Alfred Thuston, first bookkeeper; Thomas Bullitt, D. L. Ward, Richard Ferguson, M. D., Norbonne B. Beall, Thomas Prather, John H. Clark, Henry Massie, Charles S. Todd, William S. Vernon, James C. Johnson, M. D., John Gwathmey, and James D. Breckinridge, directors. It went quite hopefully into operation; but those who dealt with it found in due time that, like its congeners of Cincinnati and other cities, it was by no means an unalloyed blessing. Dr. McMurtrie seems to have had its operations, of which, writing in 1819, he had full knowledge, in mind when he wrote: "It is very evident that the people of this country are ruining themselves by banking institutions as fast as they cleverly can." Real estate had a tremendous boom, however, upon its establishment, lots on Main street, for example, which had sold in 1812 for \$4,000 to \$5,000, now bringing \$30,000 apiece or \$300 per front foot. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who was here in 1826, says in his book of travel: "In the year 1817 the desire to buy land and build upon it had risen to a mania in this place. Dr. Croghan showed me a lot of ground which he had then purchased for \$2,000, and for which at present no one would hardly offer him \$700."

EMINENT VISITORS.

Mr. Henry Bradshaw Fearon, a foreign gentleman, deputed by thirty-nine English families, as he says upon the title-page of his Narrative of a Journey, "in June, 1817, to ascertain whether any and what part of the United States would be suitable for their residence," visited this place, and says of it in his book:

Louisville, at the Falls of the Ohio, is daily becoming a most important town, being the connecting link between New Orleans and the whole Western country. It must soon take the lead of Lexington in extent of population, as it has already done in the rapid rise of town property, the increase of which during the last four years is said to have been two hundred per cent. . . . Mechanics can have immediate employment, and are paid 40s. 6d. to 54s. per week. Shoes that are very inferior in wear, though not in make, to English, are from 15s. 3d. to 18s. a pair. Best hats 36s. to 45s. each, and every other article of clothing in proportion. The population of this town is from four to five thousand. Good brick buildings are fast increasing. One of the hotels (Gwathmey's) is said to be rented at \$6,000 per annum; from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons dine at this establishment daily. About every tenth house in the main street is a doctor's.

Louisville is said to be improving in health. The prevalent diseases are fever and ague; besides which the common disorders of this State are consumption, pleurisy, typhus, re-

mittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and dysentery. I do not feel myself competent to confirm or deny the general claim of the Kentuckians to generosity and warmth of character; of their habits I would wish to speak with equal diffidence. . . . Society is unquestionably improving, and Lexington (Louisville?) probably already possesses inhabitants who are polished and refined.

The price of boating goods from New Orleans to Louisville (distance 1,412 miles) is from 18s. to 22s. 6d. per hundred. The freight to New Orleans from hence is 8s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d. per hundred. The average period of time which boats take to go to New Orleans is about twenty-eight days; that from New Orleans ninety days. Steam vessels effect the same route in an average of twelve days down and thirty-six days up, when their machinery does not meet with accident.

Having been twice at Louisville, I boarded at both the hotels, (Allen's Washington Hall and Gwathmey's [*sic*] Indian Queen). They are similar establishments, both upon a very large scale, the former having an average of eighty boarders per day, the latter of one hundred and forty. Their charges are—breakfast, 1s. 8d.; dinner, 2s. 3d.; supper, rs. 8d.; bed, 13d.; if fire in room, an extra charge of 6½d. per night; board and lodging, per day, 6s. 9d.; ditto per day for three months certain, 4s. 6d. These charges, with such an immense extent of business, must insure to a man, moderately careful, a large fortune. . . . The place for washing is in the open yard, in which there is a large cistern, several towels, and a negro in attendance. The sleeping room commonly contains from four to eight bedsteads, having mattresses, but frequently no feather beds; sheets of calico, two blankets, a quilt (either a cotton coverpane or made of patch-work). The bedsteads have no curtains, and the rooms are generally unprovided with any conveniences. The public rooms are a news-room, a boot-room, in which the bar is situated, and a dining-room. The fires are generally surrounded by parties of about six, who gain and keep possession. The usual custom is to pace up and down the news-room in a manner similar to walking a deck at sea. Smoking segars is practiced by all without an exception, and at every hour of the day. . . . A billiard table adjoins the hotel, and is generally well occupied. . . . I have not seen a book in the hands of any person since I left Philadelphia.

At Gwathmey's hotel Mr. Fearon met Lord Selkirk, who upon his return from his unsuccessful expedition in the Northwest Territory. The noble lord, unlike his countryman, does not seem to have left any memorial of his visit to the Falls. Mr. Fearon obtained for him some of the latest Boston papers, which were two months old; and as he had not had intelligence from the Old World for nine months, he "was, therefore, much pleased with the novelty," as Fearon records. Few people in Louisville, travelers or residents, would nowadays take much pleasure in Boston advices of sixty days' age.

WILLIAM P. BOONE.

Some time during this year a poor lad of sixteen came to the town from his native place in Mason county, Kentucky, became a blacksmith,

then an engineer on one of the lower-river steamers, and in 1838, being then in company with Lachlan McDougall and William Inman in the foundry business, they were builders of the first steamboat engines made in the city—the pioneers in what speedily became a very active and profitable industry. He was for thirty years a foundryman and engine-builder, and in 1840 built the first gas-works operated in Louisville. When the late war came on, he turned his workshops into the great tobacco mart long and familiarly known as the Boone warehouse. He held many important posts in the city, as member of the Council, Trustee of the University of Louisville, and bank director; and was for a time a Representative in the State Legislature. He died here October 1, 1873, in his seventy-second year.

JOHN L. SNEAD.

During this year Mr. John L. Snead came to Louisville and began a mercantile business with Mr. James Anderson, on the north side of Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets. He was afterwards a silent partner in the grocery firm of Anderson, Duncan & Co., and the queensware house of Bruce & Casseday. When the Bank of Louisville was founded, he became its president, and remained such until his death, which occurred in November, 1840. He was a native of Accomac county, Virginia, born in 1784.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

A slight return of earthquake was felt throughout Kentucky, December 12, but no permanent local record has been made of it.

1818—NOTES OF PROGRESS.

The value of real estate in the big village this year, upon the basis of the assessment of the year for taxation, was \$3,131,463—a very handsome showing since our last figures of local valuation were shown.

January 30th, another company was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature for the construction of a canal around the Falls. The enterprise had revived under more hopeful auspices than ever before.

January 26th, no less than forty-six independent banks were chartered by the same body, with an aggregate capital of \$8,720,000. Among them was one at Louisville, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. This, the Commercial

Bank of Louisville, was opened about the 24th of the next November, with Levi Tyler as president; Abijah Bayless, cashier; and J. C. Blair, clerk. Dr. McMurtrie says its paper was as good as that of the United States Bank, although the more recent testimony is not quite so complimentary.

On the 31st of January were incorporated "The President and Directors of the Louisville Insurance Company." They had a capital of \$100,000 under the charter, in \$100 shares, which might be increased to \$200,000. The funds were safely deposited in the keeping of the Commercial Bank. That exceedingly convenient and useful business man, Thomas Prather, was president of the company. Dr. McMurtrie, writing the next year, says: "Although as yet no dividend has been declared, it doubtless yield a handsome percentage."

The Louisville theater was this year reconstructed and refitted by Mr. Drake, as foreshadowed in our notes on 1807. It was now a fine brick structure, of three stories' height. The audience-room had a pit, two tiers of boxes, and a gallery, according to Dr. McMurtrie's description, all together capable of containing about eight hundred persons. "Attached to the premises," says the Doctor, "are a retiring room for the ladies, and one containing refreshments for the company in general"—a department which the frequenter of the old-time theater will easily recall and understand.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

were steadily looking up. A single pork packer shipped from the place this year 9,000 barrels of pork, or 2,880,000 pounds. It is estimated that at least half as much was shipped by other parties, making a total shipment for 1818 of 13,500 barrels, or 4,320,000 pounds. The freight tariff on the river (to New Orleans, probably), was \$1.50 per barrel for flour, \$2 for whiskey, 1 cent per pound for tobacco, 4½ cents for heavy and 6 cents for light freights. Wheat brought 60 @ 75 cents a bushel, corn 42 @ 62 cents, and oats 42 @ 50 cents. Sugar was 16 @ 18 cents per pound; coffee, 35 @ 37 cents; teas, \$2.25 @ \$2.50; molasses, \$1.50 per gallon; whiskey, 62 @ 75 cents; tobacco, \$4.75 @ \$5.00 per cwt.; cotton, 33 @ 35 cents a pound; bagging, 30 cents; glass, 8 x 10, \$14 @ \$15; white lead, \$6.

STEAMERS BUILT AT THE FALLS.

The Exchange, a vessel of two hundred tons burthen, was built here this year, for David L. Ward, of this county, to run in the Louisville trade. The Ohio, four hundred and forty-three tons, for the same trade, was built at New Albany by Captain Shreve and a Mr. Blair; also the Volcano, two hundred and fifty tons, by John and Robertson DeHart, one of whom is referred to in the preceding account of the dinner given to Captain Shreve. The Napoleon, three hundred and thirty-two tons, was constructed at Shippingport, by Messrs. Shreve, Miller & Breckenridge, of Louisville. This was a very respectable beginning of steamer-building at the Falls.

Louisville also saw this year the first steamer from out the Kentucky river—a little affair of eighty tons, called the Kentucky, and built at Frankfort for Messrs. Hanson & Boswell, to ply between that place and Louisville.

PORT WARDENS APPOINTED.

The growing river interests of the town by this time demanded additional protection; and, by an act of the State Legislature, passed this year, port wardens were appointed, to be stationed at Louisville and Shippingport—one for the former, and two for the latter—to inspect boat and cargoes, and determine in the case of the one whether they were sound and otherwise “river-worthy,” and in the case of the other whether they were properly stowed, no heavy articles being placed over light and brittle ones, and other regulations for the safety of the cargo being observed. If all was satisfactory, a certificate to that effect was given to the master or owner of the vessel, which was to be received as *prima facie* evidence in his favor, if any dispute arose between him and the consignee or owner of the goods, concerning brokerage or any other damage or loss. This was characterized by Dr. McMurtrie as “a highly useful law, and will serve to settle and prevent many disputes between the shippers of goods and the owners of boats.”

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

The Public Advertiser, and the first of the kind in the city, was started this year by Shadrach Penn. We shall hear more of it in the chapter on the Press.

REV. HENRY E. BASCOM,

the eloquent young Methodist divine, began his

labors here in 1818. He will receive fuller notice in this volume by and by.

SCHOOLCRAFT.

In the spring of this year Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft, then on his way to begin the thirty years' residence among the Indians, which, with his writings upon the aborigines, gave his name permanent renown, came down the Ohio in a skiff from Cincinnati. In his Personal Memoirs, published thirty-three years afterwards (1851), he says:

Louisville had all the elements of city life. I was much interested in the place and its environs, and passed several weeks at that place. I found organic remains of several species in the limestone rocks of the Falls, and published anonymously in the paper some notices of its mineralogy.

When prepared to continue my descent of the river, I went to the beautiful natural wall which exists between the mouth of the Beargrass creek and the Ohio, where boats usually land, and took passage in a fine ark, which had just come down from the waters of the Monongahela.

A fine road existed to the foot of the Falls at Shippingport, a distance of two miles, which my new acquaintances pursued; but when I understood there was a pilot present, I preferred remaining on board, that I might witness the descent of the Falls: we descended on the Indiana side. The danger was imminent at one part, where the entire current had a violent side action; but we went safely and triumphantly down, and, after taking our owners on board, who were unwilling to risk our lives with their property, we pursued our voyage. It was about this point, or a little above, that we first noticed the gay and noisy paroquet, flocks of which inhabited the forests.

This bird long since disappeared from this part of the Ohio Valley. It formerly abounded as well in the interior as along the river. Paroquet Springs, near Shepherdsville, is named from this beautiful chatterbox of the woods.

AUDUBON AS A DRAWING-MASTER.

The mention of birds easily recalls the memory of the great ornithologist, who was now again residing here, while his son—then, probably, but certainly for a number of years—was engaged as a clerk in N. Berthoud's store, at Shippingport. The Western Courier for February 12th of this year contains an advertisement from Audubon, for pupils in a class in drawing. He also announced his desire to secure commissions in portrait painting, and promises that the counterfeit presentments shall be “strong likenesses.”

RAFINESQUE.

Another remarkable naturalist was here in the spring of 1818, but only for a fortnight or so, in

the person of Constantine S. Rafinesque, a native of Galata, near Constantinople, in 1784. He devoted himself very early to botany, but in time became a good general scientist. After botanizing and making drawings of fishes, shells, etc., here for about two weeks, he went down the river in the "ark" he owned and occupied jointly with another, and spent some days with Audubon, who was at the time there. Returning to Shippingport, he was enabled by the good offices of his friends, the Tarascon brothers, to send his collections to Pittsburgh, and went on to Lexington. To this place he came back the next year, as Professor of the Natural Sciences and other branches in Transylvania University, and remained there seven years. During this time, in 1824, he published a very singular little work, entitled *Ancient History, or Annals of Kentucky*. It was republished the same year, as an introduction to Marshall's *History of Kentucky*, and is well worth inspection as a literary curiosity, if for nothing else. Rafinesque died in Philadelphia September 18, 1840.

A MASONIC LODGE,

reputed by some to be the first one founded in the city, was chartered in September of this year, and named Clark's Lodge No 51, in honor of General Clark. It had been working for some time previously, under a special dispensation. Charles B. King was the first Master of this Lodge.

DEATH OF GENERAL CLARK.

The greatest and saddest event of the year in this region we have reserved until the last—the death of the veteran hero, the savior of the Western country from the, perhaps, permanent domination of England, General George Rogers Clark. He died at the home of his sister at Locust Grove, near the city, February 13th, of paralysis, induced by a long-standing rheumatic affection, which had disabled him for several years. He was in his sixty-sixth year. On the 15th of the same month, the remains of this distinguished man were buried at the residence at Locust Grove. The assemblage was a large one, and included the members of the bar in a body, Rev. Mr. Banks officiating, and John Rowan, Esq., delivering the funeral oration. At intervals minute guns were fired, of which Captain Minor Sturgis took charge. The members of

the bar of the Circuit Court, and the officers of the Revolution who still remained in the neighborhood, met and resolved to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a testimony of respect to the deceased hero.

INTENSELY COLD WINTER.

The year 1818 was the first in which thermometrical observations were recorded at Louisville. From that time to this the records are consecutive and complete. It was fortunate that the records began with this year, as serving to inform us that the cold of the winter of 1818-19 reached the extreme degree of 22° below zero.

1819—DR. MCMURTRIE'S BOOK.

This year of grace was signalized by the appearance of the first *History of Louisville*, a small but highly creditable volume, modestly entitled "Sketches" by its author, Dr. McMurtrie. Louisville was not yet a town of four thousand people (for the good Doctor overestimated its population by half a thousand), and that it should have a book written about it, and wholly printed and bound in its own offices, is a fact well worth attention and record. That part of his book which refers directly to the city lies within one hundred pages. The book entire extends to only two hundred and fifty pages, 16 mo. Mr. S. Penn was the publisher. The book, in large part, is filled with scientific researches, an appendix containing an account of earthquakes by Jared Brooks, Esq. There is also a catalogue of plants growing in the vicinity of the city, and a history of the geological and antiquarian remains of this portion of the State. What the value of this information is from a scholar's standpoint we cannot say; that it gives the reader a correct notion of what Louisville was to the ordinary observer in 1819, we have not a doubt. The book is no longer in print, and the following extracts may therefore be interesting to the reader of to-day:

There are at this time in Louisville six hundred and seventy dwelling houses, principally brick ones, some of which would suffer little by being compared with any of the most elegant private edifices of Philadelphia or New York. It was calculated pretty generally that from two hundred and fifty to three hundred brick dwellings would have been erected during the last summer, but such was the scarcity of money that not more than twelve to fourteen were completed; preparations, however, are making to proceed rapidly in the business in

the ensuing season, the influx of strangers being so great that many of them can scarcely find shelter. The population now amounts to four thousand five hundred souls; so rapid is the increase of this number that in all probability it will be trebled in less than ten years.

Commercial cities of all newly settled countries, whose inhabitants are gathered from every corner of the earth, who have immigrated thither with but one single object in view, that of acquiring money, are stamped with no general character, except that of frugality, attention to business, and an inordinate attachment to money. Absorbed in this great interest of adding dollar upon dollar, no time is devoted to literature or the acquirement of those graceful nothings which, of no value in themselves, still constitute one great charm of polished society. Such is the character of the inhabitants of this place in general, *ma ogni medaglia ha li suo reverso*. There is a circle, small 'tis true, but within whose magic round abounds every pleasure that wealth, regulated by taste or urbanity can bestow. There the "red heel" of Versailles may imagine himself in the emporium of fashion, and, whilst leading beauty through the mazes of the dance, forget that he is in the wilds of America. The theater, public and private balls, a sober game of whist, or the more scientific one of billiards, with an occasional reunion of friends around the festive board, constitute the principal amusements; and it is with pleasure I am able to assert, without fear of contradiction, that gaming forms no part of them. Whatever may have been the case formerly, there is hardly at the present day a vestige to be seen of this ridiculous and disgraceful practice; and if it exists at all, it is only to be found in the secret dens of midnight swindlers, within whose walls once to enter is dishonor, infamy, and ruin.

We continue the extract from the "Sketches" as follows:

The market-house is a neat structure, kept in good order, and well supplied, two days in the week, with everything that can be desired in a similar place. There is, however, no great variety of vegetables, which is owing to the want of proper gardening establishments, a few of which, well conducted, would yield a great revenue to any persons who would engage in them. Fish, of which there are abundance in the river of a most delicious flavor, are seldom to be had for want of fishermen; and wild fowl, geese, ducks, trout, etc., which abound in the neighborhood of the Falls, are rarely presented for sale, and there is not a single person who makes it his business to procure them. Beef and mutton is in great plenty, equal in quality to any of the Eastern States. Venison is common and extremely cheap, fifty cents being the usual price of a ham weighing from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. Pork, veal, poultry, including turkeys, wild and tame, rabbits, squirrels, etc., are common; in fine, although not quite equal to that of Philadelphia, it contains all the luxuries of a good market, and with respect to fruit, it is perhaps unequalled by any in the United States. Penches of great size and beauty, such as bring six and one-half cents each in the Philadelphia market, are sold here for fifty cents per bushel, inferior ones in proportion. Apples, without exception the finest I have ever seen, are sold at the same price in fall, and at \$2 per barrel in the winter. European grapes, melons of various kinds, cherries, raspberries, and strawberries, are to be had in their respective seasons.

The principal articles of export are steam-engines, beef, pork, bacon, lard, flour, whiskey, tobacco, and formerly hemp. Large droves of cattle, bees, and horses are annu-

ally taken from the surrounding country to the Atlantic States, which are much more indebted to Kentucky on this score than their inhabitants are generally aware of.

In addition to the articles above mentioned may be added various pieces of household furniture, such as bedsteads, tables, sideboards, chairs, etc., numbers of which are manufactured for the several towns between Louisville and New Orleans.

European goods are imported directly from that continent; those from the East Indies and from the Atlantic States are received from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New Orleans, and, owing to the facility of transportation by means of steamboats, principally from the latter. By the same way we have the coffee and other products of the West Indies, as well as the rice, sugar, cotton, molasses, etc., of Louisiana. A great change, however, is about to take place in the importation of East India goods, which (I speak prophetically) ere ten years will be brought to Louisville direct from China and Bengal via Columbia.

Dr. McMurtrie's prophecy is substantially verified in our day; but he placed the Western terminus of his American line much too far to the northward. He says of the Prentice & Bakewell works:

During the last twelve months there have been made and fitted up at their factory eight engines for steamboats and two for land manufactures, equal to \$100,000, besides castings to the amount of \$25,000, the greater part of which were used as materials for their own engines and castings for the neighboring country, of the value of \$5,000. They are under contract to deliver engines and steamboats, in the ensuing six months, to the amount of \$70,000, and which, from the number of hands employed, they will be enabled to comply with. There are employed in the different shops about sixty workmen, whose wages are \$600.00 per week, all of which is, of course, immediately spent in the town. From a rule they have adopted of dismissing every one that is drunken or worthless in any way, they can exhibit a set of men who, by their decency of deportment, form a striking contrast to those of many similar establishments.

Pauperism, according to the doctor, was very rare: "I have never yet seen, in the streets of Louisville, what is properly denominated a beggar."

There were three church buildings, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Catholic, "neither of which," says the Doctor, with a sublime disregard of modern grammar, in both his nominative and his verb, "are remarkable for their appearance, with the exception of the latter, which is a neat, plain, and spacious building, on which a steeple is about to be erected. It is furnished with galleries and an organ-loft, the interior being divided into pews, intersected by three aisles, and, upon the whole, though no *chef d'œuvre* of architectural design, it reflects much credit upon the place." This, of course, was the Fourth Street church.

The seminary, which had been recently established, is described as a tolerably capacious brick building, under the direction of the Trustees of the town, wherein are taught the several branches of a regular and classical education. "This is not, I am sorry to say, so well patronized as it deserves, the clamors of Plutus devouring the modest accents of the muses, whose invitation to repair thither is seldom heard and still seldomer accepted."

Other notable institutions are described at some length; as the Hope Distillery, with its refrigeratory the largest in America, holding eighty thousand gallons at once, a productive capacity of twelve hundred gallons per day, with five thousand hogs fed upon the refuse; the iron foundry and engine factory; the sugar refinery; the soap and candle, and the tobacco manufactories, three of the latter being engaged upon the preparation of strips for foreign markets, and several others making chewing-tobacco, snuff, and cigars, all together producing \$80,000 a year; the steam manufacturing mill, "a solid and handsome brick edifice five stories high, on Jefferson street, owned by John H. Clarke & Co.;" the upper and lower steam saw-mills, and other works of importance to the rising town and the surrounding region.

Coal was coming rapidly into use, "owing to the discovery of a large body of coal that is said to be situated between this place and Cincinnati, as well as of the same substance on Silver Creek."

The Doctor had a word also upon the roads: "The roads leading from Louisville to the different parts of the country will shortly be as good as excellent turnpikes can make them. The one to Shippingport and Portland will be finished this summer, as will a considerable portion of the great Lexington road that leads through Shelbyville."

SOME OTHER VIEWS OF 1819.

We subjoin the observations of several other writers, who were visitors to Louisville and the vicinity this year.

In October Mr. W. Faux, who calls himself "An English Farmer" upon the title-page of his book, *Memorable Days in America*, took this locality in his tour through the Western country, and thus wrote of it:

In the evening I reached flourishing Louisville, a grand river town and port of Kentucky, on the banks of and opposite the big rocky falls of the Ohio, here a mile broad; seven hundred miles by water and three hundred and sixty by land from Wheeling, Virginia, and about midway between Washington city and New Orleans. The land here and all round this town and in the valley to Shelbyville, is excessively rich and the finest in the State, but I fear is sickly to its inhabitants. Louisville must become a place of high importance, if pestilence prevent not. Our hotel, called Union Hall, is very capacious and full of company, composed of polished military men and mercantile gentlemen of New Orleans, many of whom are waiting for the troubling or rising of the waters, and consequent movement of the steamboats. Board here, with five in a bed-room, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per day—a shameful piece of extortion, when it is remembered that provisions of all kinds here cost a mere trifle; yet in the hall an immense dining-table seems crowded with good company. Notices, however, are posted in several rooms by the landlord, saying that, unless gentlemen boarders pay up, further credit will be discontinued. Laborers and mechanics here

are rather scarce, although so many are said to have returned home to England from New York. The former receive $\$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$2$ a day, and the latter $\$2\frac{1}{2}$, with provisions very cheap. The steamboat *Vesuvius*, from New Orleans to Louisville, freighted in on one trip $\$47,000$, and cleared half, that is $\$23,500$ net profit. Sixty or seventy of these fine boats are now on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Mr. Adlard Welby, of Lincolnshire, England, also visited the place this year, and said of Louisville afterwards, in his *Visit to North America*:

A handsome town, of which the chief part is in one street. There are two good hotels, at one of which (Allen's, a good family house) we met with every attention on our return.

The bed of the river is here of vast breadth, and during the spring must afford a grand view when the waters are struggling with and rushing over the extensive rocky falls. At present a very small channel is sufficient for its reduced stream. Travelers of curiosity can now traverse on wheels, with a guide, the greatest part of the rocks over which in a few months a mighty body of water will roll with tremendous force.

THE GAZETTEERS.

Dana's *Geographical Sketches in the Western Country*, published this year in Cincinnati, gives Louisville a notice of some length, but adds nothing to the information elsewhere accessible. The following remark, however, may provoke some amusement:

Although a company has been incorporated for opening a canal on the Kentucky side of the Rapids, there is not much prospect that such an undertaking will be effected, as it is generally thought by disinterested men that the formation of a canal there would be attended with a vastly greater expense than on the Indiana side; the latter having been already undertaken, and is now progressing under the direction of enterprising, skillful managers.

In the edition of Morse's *American Universal Geography* for this year, Louisville is remarked as "in point of wealth and consequence, the

second town in the State. . . . The great command of water-power, and the other advantages of its situation, will probably make Louisville, at no distant day, the seat of extensive manufactures."

MORE NOTES OF THE SITUATION.

There were now in Louisville three banks, three bookstores, one nail factory, two hotels, ten blacksmiths, eight tailors, three watchmakers, one stonemason, four turners, thirty plasterers, twelve lawyers, six bricklayers, two breweries, one music store, thirty-six wholesale and retail stores, three printing offices, twenty-eight groceries, four good taverns, six saddlers, one silver plater, ten cabinet-makers, one upholsterer, five hatters, six shoemakers, twenty-two physicians, one air foundry, two steam saw-mills, five tobacco factories, fourteen wholesale and commission stores, three drug stores, two confectioner's shops, six bakeries, two carriage-makers, one gunsmith, three chair factories, one potter, two hundred carpenters, one hundred and fifty bricklayers, one brass foundry, one steam engine factory, two distilleries, one sugar refinery. Lots of the best situations in town were held at about \$300 per front foot. The post-office received and dispatched nine mails weekly, and had a revenue, in round numbers, of \$4,000 a year. The first steamboat mail was carried this year, by our old friend Captain Shreve, upon his vessel, appropriately named for this service the Post-boy, between Louisville and New Orleans. The river trade to Cincinnati and Frankfort alone employed twenty-five steamboats, with a total tonnage of 6,050, exclusive of barges, keelboats, and the likes. The steamer Rifleman, of two hundred and fifty tons, was built this year at Louisville, for Messrs. Butler and Barnes, of Russellville; and the United States at Jeffersonville, for Hart and others, with two separate English engines, of seven hundred tons' burthen—"doubtless the finest merchant-steamboat in the universe," says Casseday, "drawing but little water, and capable of carrying three thousand bales of cotton."

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Illustrating the primitive character of certain now familiar lines of trade at this period, was thus told some years ago, at a meeting of the Ohio Dairymen's Association, by Colonel S. D. Harris, the well-known agricultural editor of that State :

I said just now that when Henry Baldwin [of Streetsboro, Portage county, Ohio,] was in New Orleans in 1818 he was told that the retail price of cheese was a dollar a pound, and, knowing very well that he could get any desired quantity of cheese at his home in Ohio for two or three cents a pound, he at once determined to supply the New Orleans trade with Western Reserve cheese. In the fall of 1819 Mr. Baldwin paid \$14 for 700 pounds of cheese. He had this taken to the Ohio, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, in a wagon, and there, all alone in an open skiff, he took his stock and paddled down past Cincinnati and over the Falls of the Ohio, just below Louisville, and laid up at the town of New Albany, on the Indiana side of the river. Storing his cargo at that place as a base of supplies, he took a cheese in his skiff and paddled up to Louisville, tied up his boat, took his cheese under his arm, and went to the only grocery-store then kept in the place, by a Mr. Ferguson. The people of Louisville knew nothing about cheese, but Mr. Ferguson, being a very enterprising Irishman, purchased one-half of the cheese which Mr. Baldwin had carried under his arm, paying therefor ten cents a pound in "cut money." This cut money (the only small change in circulation then) was made by cutting a Spanish dollar into equal pieces, just the shape in which a woman cuts a pie. One of these pieces was called "a bit," which was the name for the smallest silver coin which Southern people recognized in the way of making change. Mr. Baldwin had sold half a cheese by wholesale to Mr. Ferguson, the first sale of Western Reserve cheese on record in the town of Louisville. With the other half-cheese under his arm, our Yankee cheese-peddler sallied forth to supply the people at their houses. He called at the mansion of Mrs. Prather, wife of a partner in the firm of Prather, Bullitt & Washburn, noted merchants of the city. Mrs. Prather met him at the door, where he told her he had cheese to sell. She said there had never been any of that article in the Louisville market before. While they were talking Mrs. Prather's two daughters (young ladies) came to the door, and one of them asked. "Ma, what has the gentleman got to sell?" "Cheese." "What is cheese?" In the early and economical days of cheese-making in Ohio, with cheese at two cents a pound, the dairymen could not afford to pay cash for annatto while a cheaper substitute in the shape of Spanish-brown paint could be used. Mr. Baldwin's cheeses were smeared with Spanish-brown, and as he offered to let the young lady taste and see what cheese was like, she nibbed a bit of the smearing instead of the meat of the cheese. "Oh! how nasty!" said the Louisville belle. Mr. Baldwin saw the mistake she had made, and tapping the cheese in the centre, gave her a taste of the real stuff. "Oh! I never did taste anything so good!" said she. So the indulgent mother bought a bit's worth to feast the household, and Mr. Baldwin told her that he had sold a half-cheese to Ferguson, where they could get more if they liked it. Other families took a bit's worth that day, and when the husbands came home to tea cheese was on the tables; the wives told of the supply at Ferguson's; there was a rush for more; one man, who had got the start of the others, took all that Ferguson had, and the rest called for a division!

The next day Mr. Baldwin took up two cheeses in his skiff and went at it again with a cheese under each arm. That day Mr. Ferguson bought a whole cheese, and so it went on day after day, and thus our persevering young cheese-peddler spent three months in the streets of Louisville, in selling his seven hundred pounds of cheese. When his work was accomplished he found himself in possession of \$60 in silver money, a horse, saddle, and bridle. He rode

the horse home and sold him to General Simon Perkins, of Warren, for \$210, making in all the sum of \$170 for his investment of \$14 in seven hundred pounds of cheese and about four months' work.

A PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

In June of this year Louisville had the great honor of a visit from the only President of the United States who ever touched the soil of Kentucky during his official term, except Jackson and Polk, when on their way to or from their homes in Tennessee, and General Grant, who visited his parents in Covington while President. The august visitor of this summer was James Monroe, who in 1785, when a young Virginia Colonel, had come down the river with the party of Generals Butler and Parsons, and left them at Limestone to make the horseback journey to Lexington, which he may have continued to Louisville. He was now, for the first time after the war, making personal inspection of the garrisons, fortifications, arsenals, and naval depots along the frontier, from Maine to Michigan. From the latter Territory, as it then was, he traveled through the wilderness on horseback with a merry yet discreet cavalcade, to the Ohio river and to Louisville, whence he proceeded to Washington, taking in Cincinnati, Columbus, and many other points, on the journey. He wore a semi-military costume in which our Presidents would make a queer figure nowadays—the undress uniform of Continental officers in the Revolution, consisting of a blue military coat, made of homespun cloth, light-colored underclothing, and a cocked hat. He was suitably received at Louisville, and met here many of the old soldiers of the great struggle for independence, among them some who had personally served with him, and who hastened to pay their respects.

General Jackson and suite were of the party, and shared fully in the honors of the occasion. The company arrived on the 23d of June; on the next day a grand dinner was given them by the Free Masons, and a brilliant ball closed the demonstration of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. On the 26th the President visited Jeffersonville, and was suitably received. Some further personal description and account of his visit will appear in the next volume, in our history of that city.

It is a little singular that by some writers (including Collins in two places) Madison, who was not now President, should have been substi-

tuted for Monroe. In the three places where Collins mentions this Presidential visit, he gives the date, upon the one page as 1817, upon two others as 1820. It was unmistakably 1819.

JOHN P. YOUNG.

This year also came, but to stay, a vigorous young man of twenty-nine, a native of New Jersey, who engaged at first as a pump-maker, and then as a sawyer, spending the rest of his life here, and dying May 5, 1881, in his ninety-first year. He became one of the leading men of Louisville in the saw-mill and lumber business, which he did not give up until about a year before his death. He had been a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church for thirty-two years.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FIFTH DECADE.

1820—Growth of Population—The Assessment Valuation—Obstructions to Progress—Branch Bank of the Commonwealth—A Fire Department—Affairs on the River—Gilliland's Notice of Louisville—Tarascon's Tariff of Wharfage, Etc.—A Foreign Notice—Flint's Eulogium—Hon. James Guthrie—Edward D. Hobbs—Jesse Chrisler—River Steamers. 1821—Local Valuation—The New Bank—Quick Trip of the Post Boy—Regulating the Watchmen—Mr. Ogden's Notice of Louisville—George Keats—Cold Winter. 1822—The Fever Year—Draining the Ponds—A Local Currency—Christ Church Founded—New Presbyterian Pastor—Mike Fink, the Boatman—A Louisville Story of Him—Judge Hall's Notice. 1823—The Pond Drained—Dr. Coleman Rogers—The Rev. John Johnston Another Gazetteer Notice—Beltrami's Notes. 1824—Stage Line from Lexington to Louisville—Erection of Christ Church Building—Powder Mill Built—Thos. Smith. 1825—The Ship Canal Again—More Local Legislation—Lafayette Visits Louisville. 1826—Another Methodist Conference Here—The Focus Newspaper Started—Judge Henry Pirtle—Colonel Thomas Anderson—Visit of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. 1827—A Local Census: Population Seven Thousand and Sixty-Three—Hence a City to-be—Pork-packing Establishments—River Matters—Mr. Bullock's Observations—Bishop Morris a Young Preacher Here. 1828—The City of Louisville Full-fledged—Its Boundaries—Synopsis of the Charter—The First City Officers—Growth of Business—Judge William F. Bullock—Madam Trollope Here—What She Says of Louisville—A Rat Ordinance. 1829—New Business Enterprises—New School-house—New Methodist Church (Reformed)—Great Bank Robbery—First Steamer Through the Canal—Death of Dr. Joseph Buchanan—A Capital Notice by Caleb Atwater—George Seymour Comes.

1820—GROWTH OF POPULATION.

Louisville had almost exactly trebled in population during the last decade, rising from 1,357 to 4,012, by the returns of the United States census. Mr. Casseday furnishes the following analysis of the local return: Free white males to 10 years of age, 346; 10 to 16, 152; 16 to 26, 498; 26 to 45, 797; 45 and upwards, 121. Total white males, 1,324. Free white females to 10 years of age, 356; 10 to 16, 132; 16 to 26, 273; 26 to 45, 232; 45 and upwards, 69. Total white females, 1,062. Total white population, 2,886. Blacks, including free persons of color, 1,126; total population, 4,012. There were engaged in commerce 128, and in manufactures 591; 94 were foreigners. The average yearly increase had been 265.5 persons. Louisville had not yet caught up with Lexington, but was destined, in a year or two more, to overtake and pass her, and become permanently the metropolis of the State. Frankfort had as yet but 1,617 people, Bardstown but 600—221 less than in 1810. Jefferson county had grown by more than 7,000 during the decade, and now had 20,768 inhabitants, being surpassed by no county in the State except Fayette, the county of Lexington, while ten years before she had been led by Fayette, Bourbon, Shelby, Nelson, and Madison. The State had strengthened by 157,806 people, or 36½ per cent., growing from 406,511 to 564,317—434,644 whites, 126,732 slaves (these having increased 57½ per cent.), and 2,759 free blacks. She was now in population the sixth State in the Union.

THE ASSESSMENT VALUATION

of Louisville had increased enormously during the decade—nearly eight hundred per cent., or from \$210,475 to \$1,655,226. The town was already the center of considerable wealth and invested capital. Mr. Casseday says, nevertheless:

A number of causes were operating at this time to retard the prosperity of the town, and, but for the vigor with which it was endued, it must have sunk under the misfortunes which surrounded it. Evil reports, prejudicial to its health, garbled accounts from rival cities of the mortality here, a lamentably disordered state of currency, a board of trustees whose inefficiency was constantly complained of, were all opposing the growth of the town; and had it not, as has been before said, inherently possessed the elements of its own progress, it must have faded, and might have been entirely destroyed by the pressure of these untoward circumstances. For about two years the Western country had been laboring under the operations of shaving and brokerage; there was not at this time a single bank west of the mountains whose paper could be

passed at a fair value, except in the immediate neighborhood of the bank itself, and there were not more than three or four that pretended to pay their notes in money. The paper of the Bank of Kentucky was at a discount, and there was no hope of its improving. Tennessee and Ohio were in a similar, if not a worse condition. The paper of the United States bank was alone merchantable at its value, and upon Louisville, as the great commercial mart of the Western country, must these circumstances weigh most heavily. Despite all these disadvantages, however, the town did progress, not so rapidly as its past course would have promised, but with a rational and steady improvement. One of the drawbacks mentioned above was beginning to be removed. The new trustees of the town began to prosecute their measures of improvement with some degree of energy. Wells were dug, pavements laid, streets graded, ponds drained, and a general activity prevailed which showed some attention toward making the town more desirable as a residence, both in point of comfort and of health. The removal of the causes of disease, however, could not be instantaneous, and even if they had been it would have required time to convince those disposed to emigrate hither of the fact.

NEW BANKS.

Among the banks incorporated this year by the State Legislature were the Bank of the Commonwealth, at Frankfort, with \$2,000,000 capital, and branches at a dozen leading towns in the State, including, of course, Louisville. Later in the session a supplemental act was passed, allowing the issue of bank notes by this institution to the amount of \$3,000,000, and limiting any single loan to \$2,000. The Commonwealth Bank bills, by the way, fell in less than two years to sixty-two and a half cents on the dollar, and were still further depreciated afterwards. In 1821 one-half of the net profits of this bank and its branches was set apart by act of Assembly as "a literary fund, for the establishment and support of a system of general education." The shares derived from the branches at Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Bowling Green, however, were to be specially devoted to the benefit of local schools, as the Transylvania university.

A FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Another important improvement introduced by the trustees of the town this year was the creation of something like a fire department. Their first act of the year was to order the purchase of fire engines, warned thereto by the frequent recurrence of fires and the very indifferent means of checking them at hand. Messrs. Thomas Brather, Peter B. Ormsby, and Cuthbert Bullitt were constituted a committee for the purchase of hand-engines, and secured two or three of tolerable performance. The town was

then divided into three wards or districts, to which Messrs. Coleman Daniel, Daniel McAllister, and Peter Wolford were severally appointed, each to recruit in his ward an engine company of at least forty members. The companies might each elect a foreman or captain of the engine, with any other officers thought necessary, and adopt their own rules. The beginnings of an efficient fire department seem to have been in this. Still, as Mr. Casseday says:

Public cisterns, or other like conveniences for the use of firemen, were then unknown. Each citizen was required to have two or more leather fire-buckets on his premises, while a large number of the same were kept at the engine-houses. These were taken to the fire, and two lines of men formed from the engine, which was stationed near the fire, to the nearest water. One of these lines was occupied in passing buckets filled with water, which, when they arrived at the engine, were poured into it, and the other in passing back the empty buckets to be refilled. It was by this tedious process alone that they were enabled successfully to combat a fire.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIVER.

The rates of fare on the Mississippi steam-boats, according to the Ohio and Mississippi Pilot of that year, were from New Orleans to the Falls of the Ohio \$125; to Henderson (Red Banks), \$110; to Shawneetown, \$105; to the mouth of Cumberland river, \$100; to the mouth of the Ohio, \$95; way passengers, 12½ cents per mile; children under two years, one-fourth apiece; children from 2 to 10 years old, and servants, one-half price. Going down stream there was a difference of about forty per cent.—\$75 to New Orleans; \$10 from the Falls to Henderson; \$12.50 to Shawneetown, and so on.

A NOTICE OF LOUISVILLE.

The same authority, or rather, Gilleland's Geography, appended, contains a notice of Louisville, from which we extract the following:

The town had little trade for a long time, except what arose from the impediment of the river navigation at that point. The marshy lands in its neighborhood caused intermittent and bilious complaints. Of late years these evils have been removed, and the town has since exhibited tokens of prosperity truly astonishing. The common opinion is that it will henceforth be, of all the towns in the Mississippi Valley, second only to New Orleans.

There is a good boat harbor in the mouth of Beargrass creek, at the upper end of the town, and still water along the river shore as far as the town extends. Below the Falls, about a mile from Louisville proper, lie the towns of Shippsport and Portland. Clarksville and Jeffersonville (in Indiana State), together with a fine expanse of water up and down the Ohio, and a flourishing country around, present themselves at once to the view from Louisville, and form a noble landscape.

TARASCON'S TARIFF.

After reciting the recent movements in behalf of a canal around the Falls, the author goes on to say:

The trade of this place will probably be greatly injured by the circumstance that its landing-places, both above and below the Falls, are private property, at which exorbitant charges for wharfage, etc., are imposed upon all boats and other vessels mooring, loading, and unloading, while there are excellent landing places on the Indiana side, all public property and free from every charge.

The harbor at the mouth of Beargrass creek (above the Falls) is owned by the house of Gray, commission merchant of Louisville. We have not been able to procure a statement of his rates of wharfage; but those of Mr. Tarascon (which are nearly similar) I insert here at length, as it is highly important that they should be known to all Ohio traders. Tarascon's landings extend from Rock Island to the foot of Shippingport:

Vessels under 50 tons	shall pay.	\$	25	per day
Vessels above 50 and not over 100 tons,			37½	" "
" 100 "	150	"	50	" "
" 150 "	200	"	62½	" "
" 200 "	250	"	75	" "
" 250 "	300	"	87½	" "
" 300 "	350	"	1.00	" "
" 350 "	400	"	1.12½	" "
" 400 "	500	"	1.25	" "
Vessels above.....	500	"	1.37½	" "

The wharfage for cargoes is intended to be a charge against the goods only; but John A. Tarascon will charge it against the vessels and recover it from them, their commander or vessel's owners, as an express condition of his letting vessels load or unload on his property. The vessels to be reimbursed from the shippers or consignees.

Every vessel shall pay one cent for every one hundred pounds weight of goods that she shall load from the aforesaid wharves or landing places, and one cent for every one hundred pounds weight that she shall discharge on them; half a cent for every one hundred pounds that vessels do deliver by water to lighters or receive from them when tied to the aforesaid wharves or landing places.

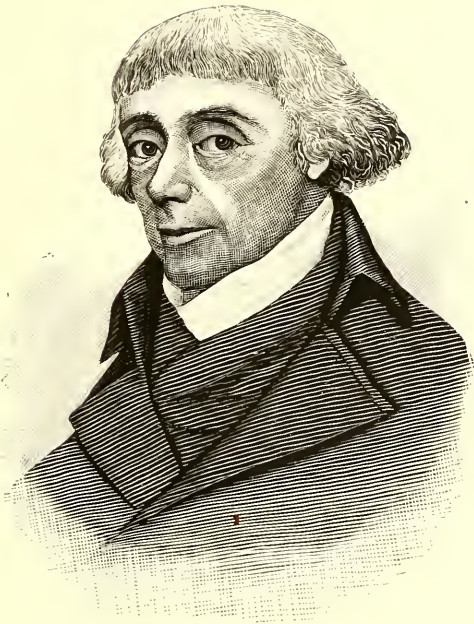
A copy of Mr. Tarascon's "regulations," of date March 4, 1820, is appended; but they hardly possess sufficient interest at this day to justify their copying at length.

In the same book Lexington is noted as, "though not the seat of government," the chief town in Kentucky, it having then about eight thousand inhabitants.

A FOREIGN NOTICE.

This year was published in London a voluminous View of the United States of America, prepared by a number of gentlemen. We extract a few sentences from the long paragraph given to Louisville:

The buildings extend from the mouth of Beargrass down the Ohio to opposite the lower end of Corn Island, a distance of one mile; boats can lie with perfect safety at any point of the shore from the mouth of the creek to the middle of the



Louis Farascon



James A. Guthrie

island, the river being deep, with little or no current in the bend of the river abreast the town. . . . The price of boating goods from New Orleans to Louisville (distance 1,491 miles) is from 18s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. The freight to New Orleans from hence is 3s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt. The average period of time which boats take to go to New Orleans is about 28 days, that from New Orleans 90 days. Steam vessels effect the same route in an average of twelve days down and 36 days up; the mail between those towns is now carried by steamboats. Louisville will, in all probability, soon exceed Lexington in size and population; in the spring of 1819 it contained upwards of 5,000 inhabitants. In this flourishing town mechanics are in great demand, and are paid from 40s. 6d. to 54s. a week. Wearing apparel sells high; shoes from 15s. to 18s. a pair; best hats from 30s. to 45s. each, and every article of clothing in proportion.

MR. FLINT'S EULOGIUM.

The growing literary tastes of the place are indicated, to some extent, by a passage in one of the letters of Mr. James Flint, a Scotchman who spent several months in the region of the Falls during this year and the preceding. He wrote from Portland October 13th:

When lately at Louisville, I found an acquaintance reading Ivanhoe. During my stay with him, which was only about an hour, two persons applied for a loan of the book. He told me that there were seven or eight copies of it in that town, and that they are no sooner read by one than they are lent to another. Two copies of *The Monastery* had just then arrived in town, and were, if possible, more in request than the former.

JAMES GUTHRIE COMES.

Among the notable immigrants to the city this year was the Hon. James Guthrie, then a young lawyer of twenty-seven years, having been born in Nelson county in 1792. His father, General Adam Guthrie, was a well-known pioneer to that region, a brave Indian fighter, and a member of the Kentucky Legislature for several years. Young Guthrie, after some training at McAllister's Academy, in Bardstown, engaged in flat-boating to New Orleans, returning on foot or horseback through the howling wilderness. Abandoning this hazardous business, he studied law with Judge Rowan, began practice in Louisville in 1820, and soon became successful and famous. In 1822 he was partner with Judge Rowan. He was not less prominent as a politician, and became in turn member of the lower and upper houses in the General Assembly of the State, and of the convention that formed the present State Constitution, by which he was chosen President of the body. In 1853 he was called by President Pierce to the Secretaryship of the Federal Treasury. In 1865 he was

elected United States Senator, but resigned three years afterwards. His later years were spent in the promotion of railway and other enterprises, in which he was greatly influential, being the main instrument in the building of the great bridge across the Falls. From 1860 to 1868 he was President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. He died in this city March 13, 1869.

EDWARD D. HOBBS.

Another son of a pioneer came to Louisville in 1820. Born in this county in 1810, Edward D. Hobbs was brought to the city when a lad of ten years, and received the major part of his education. Developing a bent for civil engineering, he was made, while yet a very young man, City Engineer and Surveyor, and served as such from 1830 to 1835. He opened the first real estate agency in town, and prospered greatly in the business; secured the charter of the Louisville Savings institution, and was its first cashier, but resigned in about a year, and retired to his farm near Anchorage; was State Senator for the four years 1847-51, and president of the Louisville and Frankfort railroad company twelve years, 1855-67, resigning at the last from ill-health and living thenceforth a retired life on his farm at Anchorage. Mr. Collins says:

Mr. Hobbs's railroad administration was probably the most handsomely successful of any in the history of Kentucky railroads. Before his accession but one cash dividend had been paid; and the road was burdened with a debt of \$1,000,000. This he funded, and introduced such system, enterprise, and economy, that during his presidency were paid over twenty cash dividends, averaging six per cent. per annum, and one stock dividend declared, of fifty per cent. on the entire capital stock; the market value of the stock, which was thus increased one-half, being seventy cents on the dollar, against thirty to thirty-five cents twelve years before.

All the younger and more recent inhabitants of Louisville—now a city of some one hundred and twenty-five thousand—will be surprised to learn that Mr. Hobbs, although (November, 1873) not yet an old man, as the agent of the Prestons of Virginia and Kentucky, of the Breckinridges, the Carringtons, and of Governor John C. Floyd, laid off into streets, squares, and lots almost the whole of that portion of the city which lies east of Jackson street. Nearly all of it was covered with a heavy forest, and he had the timber felled to make way for the enlargement of the city. But few, if any, of the present houses of Louisville were standing when Mr. Hobbs removed to it in 1820; they have all been built within his personal memory. During all this time Mr. Hobbs has sustained among the citizens the highest character for integrity and practical good sense, and has been constantly honored, useful, and beloved.

JESSE CHRISLER

was another comer of this year. He was long

associated with important business interests here; was for a few years president of the old Mechanics' Bank, and became quite wealthy. He retired at last to his farm in Jefferson county, opposite Six-mile Island, in the Ohio, where he died January 9, 1882, aged eighty-three.

RIVER STEAMERS.

It is calculated, from the statements of Dr. McMurtrie the previous year, that there were now sixty-eight steamboats upon the Western waters, with an aggregate tonnage of twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy. The price of cabin passage at this time from Louisville to New Orleans was \$125, and of freightage \$90 per ton. For a long period, until economy of time became more important in human life, travel and freight stood mostly by the old keel- and flat-boats.

1821—VALUATION.

According to Mr. Collins's Annals of Kentucky, in the early part of the first volume of his History, the total valuation of lots and improvements (making no account of personal property) in Louisville this year was \$1,189,664, \$913.50 in 1807—an increase in fourteen years of \$1,188,750.50. The assessed taxes on this valuation were \$4,637.68, with additional taxation to the amount of \$1,369, distributed as follows: On 14 first-rate retail stores at \$30, \$420; on 24 second-rate retail stores at \$20, \$540; on 7 third-rate retail stores at \$10, \$70; on 26 tavern licenses at \$10, \$260; on 70 carriage wheels at 50 cents, \$35; on 2 billiard tables at \$17, \$34; making a total of \$5,996.68.

THE NEW BANK.

The Louisville Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth, provided for by the act of Assembly the preceding year, was established in May. If the references to this bank by a local paper are correctly made, the whole institution, stem and branches, was founded and set in operation without any capital whatever. Its notes, therefore, as already indicated, soon passed at a great discount. The Bank of the Commonwealth and that of Kentucky, with their several branches, furnished about all the currency then available for business transactions in the State, and as the Louisville merchants, in meeting their

obligations in Eastern cities, had to exchange the State bank-notes for Eastern funds or specie at a considerable premium, they declined to take the Kentucky bills at face value. Mr. Casseday continues:

This seems to have been a grievous trouble to the management of the bank at Frankfort, and it was suggested by them that the Legislature should remove the branch established here to "some other situation where love of country, love of truth, and love of general prosperity might overcome the combinations of the weak and wicked." This removal, however, was not effected.

The charter of the Bank of Kentucky was repealed the next year.

A QUICK TRIP.

The steamer Post Boy, which has come previously into notice as a mail-carrier, achieved another line in history in April of this year, by her trip from New Orleans to Shippingport in seventeen days, then considered remarkably fast time. Captain R. DeHart was now her commander.

REGULATING THE WATCHMEN.

A committee of the trustees was appointed to draft regulations for the government of the watchmen, who was also to be lamp-lighters. Their report was drawn in eleven resolutions. The scale-house, in the market-house, was assigned as the watch-house for the town. Four watchmen were to be hired, they to give bond for the payment of a penalty of \$50 for each neglect of duty. The foreman of the watch was to receive a watchword for each night, and a volunteer secret patrol of one citizen each night was also to have the watchword and be invested with the full power of a watchman, that he might see that the regular police were up to their duties. Two of the force were to be stationed on Main, and the other two had their beats on Market and Jefferson, one west and the other east of Fifth street. Each watchman was furnished, at public expense, with a staff bearing a pike or hook on one end, a dark lantern, a rattle, a trumpet, a small ladder and flambeau, a pair of scissors, and a tin pot with a spout for the purpose of filling lamps. A contract was proposed with the Presbyterian church for the use of the bell, to ring at 10 P. M., at daylight, and in case of fire. Between the evening and morning ringings colored people found on the streets without a pass were to be arrested, and confined in the watch-house. It is an interesting fact that the 10 o'clock stroke

of the bell is still kept up, although the reason for it has passed away. Oil and services were to be erected at the expense of the town whenever the owners of lots, or other persons, should put up posts and lamps. It was sensibly recommended that the ancient custom of crying the hour of the night and the kind of weather should not be followed, "thereby giving to evil-disposed persons an opportunity to elude the vigilance of the watchmen." Each of the force was to be held responsible for depredations in his district. The committee further suggested, though not strictly relating to the policing of the town, that measures should be taken to reduce the number of dogs therein.

Upon the approval of the report of the committee, Messrs. B. Morgan, C. Sly, M. Woodston, and Will Andrews were "elected and appointed town watches during their good behavior and the pleasure of the board." Mr. Woolston was made captain of the watch.

MR. OGDEN'S NOTICE.

Mr. George W. Ogden, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, was here in August of this year, and thus makes mention of the place in one of his readable Letters from the West:

Louisville is pleasantly situated on an elevated and beautiful plain, on the south side of the Ohio river, a little above the Rapids, and is one hundred and twenty miles below Cincinnati. This town contains an elegant court-house, market-house, jail, and theater, and three banks, one of which is a branch of the United States Bank, an insurance company, three houses for public worship, three printing offices, six hundred and eighty dwelling houses, principally of brick, and four thousand eight hundred inhabitants.

The manufacturing establishments of Louisville are grand, and the business is carried on here to a greater extent than in any other part of the Western country, if we except Pittsburgh. One of the principal of these is a distillery established by a company of gentlemen from the New England States in 1816, and incorporated in this State by the name of the Hope Distillery Company. I was informed by one of the principal owners that this distillery produced one thousand five hundred gallons per day. Here are also five tobacco manufactories, a factory for the construction of steam engines, in which seventy-five workmen are daily employed; a candle and soap manufactory, supposed to be the greatest in the Western country. Here are likewise a sugar refinery and steam flour-mill, etc., etc.

There is no place in the world, perhaps, more eligibly situated, in a commercial point of view, than Louisville. From the Falls to the mouth of the Ohio, there are no obstructions that are dangerous, and very few ripples in the river, so that boating up and down it is practicable at any season of the year, except when it is covered with ice. These boats or flat-bottoms, so-called, are generally constructed in the form of scows or ferry-flats, only much larger and planked up at the

sides and covered at the top. Emigrants generally procure the same kind at Pittsburgh and Wheeling, in which to take their families down the river, and which they frequently have the opportunity to sell again when they stop, to those who wish to take produce down to market. Besides these boats, there are a vast number of keels and barges constantly plying up and down the river, and no less than fifteen steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi already running, and several more progressing. These boats find constant employment in freighting the produce of the country, and bring goods and groceries of every kind up the river from New Orleans, to supply the inhabitants, besides carrying stone coal, which is dug in many places out of the earth, to supply the great number of steam-mills in making flour, and some are constantly employed in freighting salt to different sections of the country, from the numerous salines or salt-works."

GEORGE KEATS,

brother of John Keats, the famous, yet hapless and ill-starred young English poet, who is said to have died of adverse criticism, came to Louisville this year, and settled in the lumber business. He died here in 1844. He was one of the original subscribers to the Christ church fund, and Dr. Craik says, "he is described as a gentleman of fine address, literary in his tastes, like his brother of delicate sensibility, and commanding the respect of all who knew him, and the warm affection of all who knew him intimately."

THE COLD WINTER

of 1821-22 is said to have brought the thermometer to the intense degree of twenty below zero.

1822—THE FEVER YEAR.

A terrible visitation now came upon Louisville, in the shape of an aggravated bilious fever, if it was not a genuine visitation of the dreaded "Yellow Jack." An elaborate, carefully detailed account of its rise and progress, and singular fatality, from the pen of Dr. John P. Harrison, then of Louisville, and afterwards of Cincinnati, may be found in Vol. VIII. of the Philadelphia Medical Journal. Judge Robert Wickliffe said long afterwards that, upon going to the town to hold court this year, he was told there was no house within its borders without its sick or dead.

Dr. McMurtrie, in his "Sketches" of three years before, after mentioning as a peculiar disease of the place "a bilious remitting fever, whose symptoms are often sufficiently aggravated to entitle it to the name of yellow fever," plainly predicted the advent of the latter, "unless greater

attention be paid to cleanliness in every possible way." More specifically, and with a very graphic illustration, he added: "During the months of July, August, and September, so strongly are the inhabitants of this and the adjacent towns predisposed to this disease, by the joint influence of climate and the miasm of marshes, and decayed and decaying vegetable matter, that they may be compared to piles of combustibles, which need but the application of a single spark to rouse them into flame."

The sanitary conditions of this season, throughout a vast stretch of country, seemed peculiarly favorable to the outbreak of epidemic disease. It was, writes the learned Dr. Drake, in his Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, "a sickly year over the West generally; it [Louisville] was scourged almost to desolation." The pestilence which prevailed here, was no doubt largely induced by the miasm of the ponds still remaining on the town site, as well as by careless habits of living, then more common than now. Whatever its cause or causes, it was fearfully destructive. Mr. Collins says: "Almost every house seemed to become a hospital. In a family consisting of twenty persons, nineteen were sick at one time. In one family, perhaps in more, every individual died." The following extract is from Mr. Casseday's book:

The disease was a highly aggravated bilious fever, so terrible as to deserve the dreaded name of yellow fever. The mortality was very great, and the alarm existing on account of it throughout the whole interior of the neighboring States was of the most exciting character. The Trustees were by it awakened from their lethargy. A Board of Health, consisting of Drs. Galt, Smith, Harrison, Wilson, and Tompkins, were appointed to examine into the causes of disease and report the same to the Trustees, together with the mode or practicability of removing the same. This first Board of Health was appointed too late. Had they been ordered to examine into this matter years before, much might have been effected, but the time for such action was now passed, and this fearful malady, now inevitable, became the most terrible blow ever given to the prosperity of the rising town. The news spread far and wide, and the neighboring towns, instead of seeking to publish only the truth, assisted largely in circulating garbled intelligence and extravagant reports of a fact which tended to their advantage by destroying the fair fame of their rival. Emigrants from abroad as well as from this and neighboring States, for years afterward, dreaded even to pass through the town, and of those who had already determined to locate here, many were dissuaded from their purpose by the assertion that it was but rushing upon death to make the attempt. This occurred, too, just at a period when the resources of the town, beginning to develop themselves, were attracting the attention of capitalists. It was

this alone which gave a temporary semblance of superiority to the neighboring towns, and, for a time, retarded the usual prosperity of this. Had the feeling of alarm ceased with the disease, it would have been less of a blow, but for years after it was referred to as a warning against emigration hither.

The efforts of the trustees and the board of health, however, were not relaxed on account of their comparative failure this year. The next winter a lottery was authorized by the Legislature to raise money for the purpose of draining the ponds; and so well directed and successful were the energies of the authorities that, when the cholera came a decade thereafter, it touched the people of the city much more lightly than if it had made its visitation in 1822 instead of 1832.

THE CHURCHES.

Christ church (Episcopal) was founded this year, as will be detailed in a future chapter.

The Rev. Daniel Smith was installed Presbyterian pastor in Louisville, March 3. He will also receive further notice.

A LOCAL CURRENCY.

The trustees undertook a measure early in this year, for the relief of the local stringency in circulating media. The credit of the town, under their authority, was pledged by the issue of a variety of small notes, ranging in nominal value from twelve and a half cents, or "a bit," up to \$1. \$4,000 worth of this stuff was authorized, and much of it was probably uttered; but the next trustees passed an order to count and destroy the notes, "leaving the impression," says Casseday, "either that they were not put into circulation or were redeemed, and so withdrawn from a market already glutted with such trash." There is no record, we believe, that anybody lost anything by this extraordinary effort to inflate the currency.

TOBACCO INSPECTION.

A new inspection of tobacco was established here this year, "in the lot of William H. Booth," to be called and known by the name of Booth's Inspection, and governed by the same rules as others of the kind in the State.

MIKE FINK, THE BOATMAN.

We make a rather abrupt transition of subject, and here introduce the renowned Mike Fink, the most noted Western boatman of the early day. The only date we find, in connection with his adventurous life, is 1822, when he is reported to



Samuel Casseday

Among the early citizens of Louisville, who are identified with the establishment of the city as a point of importance, and whose character, sagacity, industry, and public-spiritedness contributed to its growth and prosperity, none are held in better memory than Samuel Casseday. When it is observed that the entire energies of Mr. Casseday's business career, and the marked moral influences of his noble life were exerted in Louisville over a continuous period of fifty-four years, it is not difficult to understand the value of such a man to the people of his home. His history is a pledge to

the young, that true, faithful work and worth cannot possibly fail of success, no matter what be the obstacles in the way at the commencement. It is, of course, true that only a man of unusually strong natural powers could have maintained, after attaining, the position and popularity that Mr. Casseday enjoyed to the very last of his days on earth; and that he remained right to the close happy-hearted as in youth, producing brightness and soul-sunshine wherever he went, making him one of those rare specimens of his kind that humanity of all ages and sexes as well as conditions,

SAMUEL CASSEDAY.

delight to honor—was by no means the least of his numerous points of attraction. It was just such a patriarchal man that Oliver Goldsmith had in mind when he wrote the beautiful lines—

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its base the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Some details as to the strain this man stood, doing so with his courage ever firm and his bearing ever kindly and gentle, will best indicate the quality of the metal of which he was made, and prove his stock. Samuel Casseday, born August 6, 1795, at Lexington, Virginia, was the son of Peter and Mary McClung Casseday. Peter Casseday was a farmer who came from Pennsylvania to the valley of Virginia, after the Revolutionary war, in which he bore arms. He died when the subject of this sketch was about seven years old. The boy had early to take a leading place in the conduct of the affairs of the family, already large; and in this way his opportunities for obtaining an education were confined to what could be obtained in the intervals spared from pressing and imperative duties. This, as in the case of scholars and great men not a few, sufficed. Samuel Casseday at this stage of his career, not only laid the foundation on which to build a well-read man, but was a chief factor in causing his two brothers, Alexander and George, to be thoroughly well educated. From first to last he was an attentive observer as well as reader, and so he necessarily became a well informed man, though what may be termed his schooling ended with his fourteenth year. In 1813 Mrs. Mary McClung Casseday brought the family from Virginia to Paris, Kentucky, the next year removing to Cynthiana, where about four years were spent. The next point of sojourn was Livonia, Indiana. This was with an uncle of the name of McClung, who was also an uncle of the famous Kentucky writer and orator, William A. McClung. In 1822 Samuel Casseday came to Louisville, where the remainder of his long and useful life—his residence at this place covering a period of fifty-four years—was to be spent. When he came to Louisville he was ready for anything that offered, and so he made his start here as a carpenter. In November of the same year he accepted a clerkship in the store of Mr. Thomas Jones. From this speedily came opportunity for engaging in business on his own account. He soon had true and influential friends, and among these was Mr. John S. Snead. This gentleman encouraged Mr. Casseday to enter business with Mr. John Bull as partner, Mr. Snead promising and giving substantial aid as often as necessary. Thus deservedly assisted, Messrs. Bull & Casseday, in June of 1824, commenced as dealers in queensware, glass, and china goods. The house was a success from the beginning, clearing the then large sum of \$7,000 the first season; and before the end of the year Mr. Casseday went on a trip to England, making a direct importation, among the earliest on this order made so far west. In 1835 the firm of Bull & Casseday was suc-

ceeded by Casseday, Raney & Gamble; this in 1859 by Casseday & Hopkins; this in turn by Casseday, Sons & Gates; this in 1865 by Casseday & Sons. The senior member of the firm retired from business in 1870, separating from what was then the oldest house in Louisville. From this retirement to the date of his death he was occupied in connection with his real estate, or the charities for which he was concerned, and to which he gave liberally. Indeed, his name is closely associated with all the great Louisville charitable institutions commenced during his lifetime—the Blind Asylum, the Orphanage at Anchorage, the Cooke Benevolence, the Presbyterian School,—destroyed during the war—all these came under his fostering care.

In November, 1824, Mr. Casseday was married to Miss Eliza McFarland, daughter of Patrick and Rosanna McFarland, of Louisville. Ten children resulted from this union, all these in one form or another marked by the genius of their father. Ben Casseday wrote the History of Louisville and was distinguished as a poet, journalist, and elocutionist. He had brilliant conversational powers. S. Addison Casseday was a man of rare scientific attainments; a geologist with a European reputation, who died at the age of twenty-six. Mrs. Mary Casseday Gates was noted in her time as a graceful story writer. Miss Jennie Casseday, physically an invalid for many years, mentally very bright, organized at her bedside in 1878 and 1881 the Flower Missions of Louisville and Portland. These beautiful missions, admirably organized as they are, must from year to year cause many to speak of the sufferer who conceived them, as blessed. It is believed that Miss Fannie B. Casseday resembles her father more than any other of his children in mental comprehensiveness and balance. A grand, true woman, in every relation of life, as he was a splendid man. Joined, in her case, to good business is good literary ability and taste. Miss Fannie Casseday has written largely and on a variety of subjects, chiefly religious and theological; and on all hands she is esteemed as one of Louisville's favorite and most accomplished ladies. Mrs. Casseday died in 1849. Immediately after this Miss Mary Ann McNutt, Mrs. Casseday's half sister, took charge of Mr. Casseday's household, so continuing in authority as long as Mr. Casseday lived; afterwards, until her own death, keeping the family together, and proving faithful beyond most mothers to their own. But three out of the ten children born to Mr. Casseday are now living—Miss Jennie, Miss Fannie, and Mrs. McElroy, wife of Rev. William T. McElroy, a Presbyterian preacher. In politics Samuel Casseday was a genuine independent, in religion a Presbyterian. As early as 1818, under the preaching of the Rev. John R. Moreland, he joined the Tinkling Springs church. For almost half a century he was a teacher in the Sabbath-school, and as a Presbyterian elder his self-elected duties, in this and kindred directions, were almost those of a pastor. And so, as one might say, still busy with his master's work below, on short notice, the summons coming July 6, 1876, he was called to the higher work above. And he went leaving an honored name.

have found his favorite occupation gone, and to have departed for the far Northwest, where he soon fell by the hand of an avenger. Mike was undoubtedly a typical character. The following description of his person is given by a writer in the *Western Monthly Review* for July, 1829:

His weight was about one hundred and eighty pounds; height about five feet nine inches; broad, round face, pleasant features, brown skin, tanned by sun and rain; blue, but very expressive eyes, inclining to grey; broad, white teeth, and square brawny form, well proportioned; and every muscle of the arms, thighs, and legs, was fully developed, indicating the greatest strength and activity. His person, taken altogether, was a model for a Hercules, except as to size.

Mike's favorite boast was: "I can out-run, out-hop, out-jump, throw down, drag out, and lick any man in the country. I'm a Salt-river roarer; I love the wimming, and I'm chock full of fight." A great many stories are related of his prowess, most of which are familiar to readers of Western literature, and we use only the following, whose scene is laid in Louisville, and which is very well told by Mr. Casseday:

In all his little tricks, as Mike called them, he never displayed any very accurate respect to the laws either of propriety or property, but he was so ingenious in his predations that it is impossible not to laugh at his crimes. The stern rigor of justice, however, did not feel disposed to laugh at Mike, but on the contrary offered a reward for his capture. For a long time Mike fought shy and could not be taken, until an old friend of his, who happened to be a constable, came to his boat when she was moored at Louisville and represented to Mike the poverty of his family; and, presuming on Mike's known kindness of disposition, urged him to allow himself to be taken, and so procure for his friend the promised reward. He showed Mike the many chances of escape from conviction, and withal plead so strongly that Mike's kind heart at last overcame him and he consented—*but upon one condition!* He felt at home nowhere but in his boat and among his men; let them take him and his men in the yawl, and they would go. It was the only hope of procuring his appearance at court, and the constable consented. Accordingly a long-coupled wagon was procured, and with oxen attached it went down the hill at Third street for Mike's yawl. The road, for it was not then a street, was very steep and very muddy at this point. Regardless of this, however, the boat was set upon the wagon, and Mike and his men, with their long poles ready, as if for an aquatic excursion, were put aboard, Mike in the stern. By dint of laborious dragging the wagon had attained half the height of the hill, when out shouted the stentorian voice of Mike calling to his men, "*Set poles!*" and the end of every long pole was set firmly in the thick mud. "*Back her!*" roared Mike; and down the hill again went wagon, yawl, men, and oxen. Mike had been revolving the matter in his mind, and had concluded that it was best not to go; and well knowing that each of his men was equal to a moderately strong ox, he had at once conceived and executed this retrograde movement. Once at the bottom; another parley was held and Mike was again overpowered. This time they had almost

reached the top of the hill, when "*Set poles!*" "*Back her!*" was again ordered and again executed. A third attempt, however, was successful, and Mike reached the court-house in safety; and, as his friend the constable had endeavored to induce him to believe, he was acquitted for lack of sufficient evidence. Other indictments, however, were found against him, but Mike preferred not to wait to hear them tried; so, at a given signal he and his men boarded their craft again and stood ready to weigh anchor. The dread of the long poles in the hands of Mike's men prevented the posse from urging any serious remonstrance against his departure. And off they started with poles "tossed." As they left the court-house yard Mike waved his red bandanna, which he had fixed on one of the poles, and promising to "call again" was borne back to his element and launched once more upon the waters.

JUDGE HALL'S REMARKS.

Judge James Hall, a pioneer of Southern Illinois, and then for many years a prominent business and literary man in Cincinnati, author of many books of Western life and history, was in Louisville this year, and wrote the following observations in one of his Letters from the West:

On the 28th of April we arrived at Louisville, at the Falls of the Ohio, and landed at Beargrass creek, above the town. Boats usually stop here to take in a pilot, without which it is unsafe to descend the rapids. I remained but a few hours—strolled through the streets—saw some very fine houses and some very busy people—eat an elegant dinner at Allen's hotel—took a hack and rode to Shippingsport, where I visited several fine steamboats, and returned. I was pleased with what I saw, but saw too little to justify any comment.

It is worth a voyage down the Ohio to pass the rapids. They are two miles in length, with a descent of twenty-two feet and a half in that distance, and are formed by ledges of rock, which extend quite across the river. The current is said to have an average velocity of thirteen miles an hour, which of course is increased or diminished by high or low water.

To the voyager who is about to venture into this headlong current, three roads are presented, the Indian chute, which is not passable in low water, the Kentucky chute, which is only passable in high water, and the Middle chute, which at any time is the best. The word "chute" may puzzle you as much as it has puzzled me, but it is the very identical word used by most of the writers on this subject. Whether it be a Greek, an Indian, or a Kentucky phrase, I cannot inform you—I have sought its derivation in all the languages with which I am conversant, without effect. In point of fact, it is applied to channels through which a boat may be said to shoot with the swiftness of an arrow.

As you approach the head of the rapids, the mighty stream rolls on in a smooth, unbroken sheet, increasing in velocity as you advance. The business of preparation creates a sense of impending danger; the pilot, stationed on the deck, assumes command; a firm and skilful helmsman guides the boat; the oars, strongly manned, are vigorously plied to give the vessel a momentum greater than that of the current, without which the helm would be insufficient. The utmost silence prevails among the crew; but the ear is stunned with the sound of rushing waters, and the sight of waves dashing, and foaming, and whirling among the rocks and eddies below, is grand and fearful. The boat advances with inconceivable rapidity to the head of the channel—"takes the

chute"—and seems no longer manageable among the angry currents, whose foam dashes upon her deck, but in a few moments she emerges from their power and rides again in serene waters.

1823—THE PONDS DRAINED.

The Legislature had authorized the raising of so large a sum as \$40,000, by lottery-drawings, for use in draining the ponds upon the site of Louisville not only, but all those upon the plateau between Louisville and the mouth of Salt river. The wheel of fortune (or misfortune) was accordingly set in motion this year, and a sum realized sufficient to drain the ponds in town, but not those in the country, for which, very likely, no great amount of enthusiasm was developed. Under a later and similar act, however, the desired work was done.

A NOTEWORTHY ARRIVAL.

This year young Dr. Coleman Rogers removed to Louisville, in whose affairs he was destined thenceforth to play a prominent part for a third of a century. He was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, but was only six years old when his father, in 1787, brought him to Kentucky. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania; practiced medicine with Dr. Drake in Cincinnati and was there a professor and vice-president of the Ohio Medical college, of which he was one of the original incorporators; removed to Newport in 1821, and to Louisville two years afterwards. Here he practiced with great industry and success for thirty-two years, during more than ten years of which he was surgeon of the Marine hospital. While thus engaged he originated, with two others, the plan of the Louisville Medical institute, which, after some difficulties, was successfully founded, though he declined, after one appointment as Professor of Anatomy, to take any position in it. He rendered many other public services, which need not be here enumerated, and died at last, February 17, 1855, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, lamented by the entire community.

THE REV. JOHN JOHNSTON.

This year, also, the eccentric and able John Johnston was assigned to the charge of the Methodist congregation in Louisville. This remarkable man was a child of the hardest poverty, but his widowed mother was of the deepest piety. In 1803 they emigrated from Virginia, his native

State, to Tennessee, a cart drawn by one horse being their only conveyance for themselves and goods. He was converted in May, 1807, and with great difficulty learned to read the Bible sufficiently well to undertake the office of preacher. The people who heard him said "it was painful to hear him read; but that he talked so earnestly they loved to hear him talk." The next year he was regularly admitted on trial, and in time became one of the most powerful speakers in Tennessee or Kentucky. His appearance at the age of thirty, as described by the lady who afterwards became his wife, must have been exceedingly grotesque. She says:

He wore a wool hat which had once been white, and which he afterwards told me he had worn for seven years—a drab overcoat, with very wide cape and arm-holes, but no sleeves, and short, of the heaviest and roughest kind. His pants were of bottle-green corded cloth, with a patch of black broadcloth on each knee, one a foot and the other a foot and a half long, with the legs slit up at the bottom for about eight inches, and the corners lapped over and pinned very tight around the ankles. His hair was nearly a foot and a half long, his face dark and weather-beaten, his brows black and heavy, and his countenance the most solemn I ever beheld."

This was only ten years before he was appointed to the important charge in Louisville. Meanwhile he had won his position by severe study, not only of the Bible and theology, but of polite literature and even the classic tongues, and by some of the most remarkable pulpit and controversial successes recorded in church history. By the time he was appointed to Nashville station, in 1818, he ranked among the ablest men of the denomination in the West. He remained in Louisville but one year.

EDWARD SHIPPEN,

of the widely-known old Philadelphia family, came to Louisville from that city about this time, to take a place in the Branch Bank of the United States as cashier. He made a good bank officer, and was also much esteemed for his social qualities. He died here about eight years after his arrival.

ANOTHER GAZETTEER NOTICE.

The following view of the city in 1823 appears in Darby's edition of Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, or New Geographical Dictionary:

Louisville, post-town and seat of justice of Jefferson county, Kentucky, stands on the left bank of the Ohio river, below the mouth of Beargrass creek, and at the head of the Rapids. In 1810 it contained only 1,357 inhabitants; its population now no doubt exceeds five thousand, and is rap-

idly increasing. It contains a jail, court-house, and other necessary buildings for judicial purposes, with a theatre, three banks, one a branch of that of the United States, a market-house, several places of public worship, and three printing-offices.

Many flourishing manufacturing establishments have been found at this place, amongst which that erected by the Hope Distillery company is one of the most extensive of its kind in the United States, producing twelve thousand gallons.

BELTRAMI'S NOTES.

These are the remarks of that very garrulous and credulous writer, J. C. Beltrami, Esq., "formerly Judge of a Royal Court in the ex-Kingdom of Italy," as he describes himself upon the title-page of *A Pilgrimage in Europe and America*. He was here in 1823:

Louisville is the principal key to the commerce of the State of Kentucky. If Pittsburg be the Tyre, and Cincinnati the Carthage of the Ohio, Louisville is its Syracuse.

A short time before the beginning of this century, it was only a small fort of observation, built by General Clark, who was the terror of the Indians. He was one of the first who drove back these savage tribes to the North and West, or rather, one of the first who invaded and usurped their lands. This town contains already more than eight thousand inhabitants. What renders the population more astonishing is that a great number of the inhabitants yearly fall a sacrifice to the pestilential exhalations of the surrounding marshes, as well as to the contradictory systems of the swarm of medical men by whom it is infested. On first entering the city, I inferred, from the bills which these gentlemen post up in every corner of the streets, that the country must be a dangerous one; just as the traveler who had long wandered in deserts and among barbarous nations, perceived that he was got back to civilized lands by the appearance of a man hanging on a gibbet in the square of the first town he came to. Such, however, is the thirst for gold that it daily attracts new victims, who die off in regular succession.

Shippingport is not more healthy than Louisville, and is much squalier; for the speculators of this place prefer living upon the right bank of the river in the pretty little town of Clarksburg, Albany, and Jefferson, the elevation of which above the river affords them delightful views and salubrious air; to which may be added that there are only two gentlemen of the faculty—that their theories are in complete unison—and consequently do not compel them to try experiments upon their patients.

1824—A STAGE LINE.

This year was mainly signalized, locally, by the establishment of a line of stage-coaches from Maysville, sixty miles above Cincinnati, through Lexington and Frankfort to Louisville. Two days were allowed for the trip either way, and six days for the whole journey to Washington City or Philadelphia.

The most stirring local event seems to have

been the erection of Christ Church edifice on Second street, which went on during the building season, and was pushed to completion the next winter.

A powder-mill was built this year, and for isolation and safety was located on Corn Island, which had been almost or quite abandoned by permanent residents. A sad disaster to this enterprise will be recorded in our annals of 1830.

John P. and Robert N. Smith, brothers, came this year, or the next, from Virginia. Both were teachers. The latter took a farm on the Shelbyville road, about seven miles from Louisville, and opened thereon a boys' boarding-school, which in time had wide celebrity. John was tutor in the family of Judge Miller, at the Pond Settlement, for many years. He died March 30, 1859.

1825—THE SHIP CANAL AGAIN.

The promoters of the Louisville & Portland Ship Canal were now gathering up their energies for a final and successful dash upon the difficulties that hindered the prosecution of the great enterprise. January 12th of this year, still another company was incorporated, with a capital of \$600,000, in shares of \$100 each. This is the company which, in the original corporators and their successors, existed for about half a century—until a recent day, or until the canal was transferred to the custody of the General Government. By this company contracts for the work were let in December, and the work was actually begun the ensuing March. Its history has been written so fully in the chapter specially devoted to that work, that we need pursue it no further here.

STILL MORE LEGISLATION.

The municipal authorities appear still to have been dependent on the General Assembly for authority to do anything outside their routine duty, even when the occasion for it arose. Mr. Casseday gives the following summary of the special legislation of this period:

The Legislature of these years made very considerable additions to the power of the trustees, allowing them to borrow money on the credit of the town; to purchase and hold real estate for erecting market-houses, wharfs, etc.; to levy a tax on exchange brokers; to tax hacks, drays, etc.; to appoint harbor- and wharf-masters, and make rules govern-

ing the lading and unloading of vessels; to collect wharfage fees; to appoint inspectors of flour; etc.

The first use made of this new power was the purchase of ground for a wharf. Rowan owned a slip of ground lying north of Water street, commencing at Second and terminating at Seventh street. A similar slip, lying between Seventh and Eighth streets, was already the property of the city. This slip the city agreed to add to Rowan's, and also to pave the whole as a wharf, using the stone in Rowan's quarry, situated on the premises; and for the wharf so constructed they agreed to give to Rowan and to his heirs forever, in semi-annual payments, one-half the receipts of this wharf. They also agreed that, if at any time Gray's wharf, lying east of Second street, should be bought, both parties might unite in the purchase, and Rowan should receive as before one-half the profits of the entire wharf. This contract, made with but a single dissenting voice on the part of the trustees, that of Jeremiah Diller, must have been the result of either a very low state of finances or of very injudicious precipitation. Rowan's heirs, it is understood, now [1852] get but one-fourth of the wharfage, but even this would have been a sum better gained to the city than lost by a want of proper judgment or foresight.

LAFAYETTE VISITS LOUISVILLE.

The Marquis de la Fayette, one of the idolized heroes of the Revolution, was received here May 8th, in the course of his tour through the United States, which was one continuous and splendid ovation. Some months before, on the 17th of November, 1824, while Lafayette was still in the East, a formal invitation to visit Kentucky was sent to him by the Legislature and Governor, in the name of the people of the State. He touched its soil at Louisville, went from this place to Frankfort, where he was suitably welcomed, and thence by Versailles, Lexington, and other points, he reached Cincinnati, where another most enthusiastic demonstration awaited him. His son, Colonel George Washington Lafayette, accompanied him in the tour. The authorities and citizens here made ample preparation for a welcome. A sufficient sum of money was placed by the Trustees in the hands of Mr. John Rowan, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and subject to the order of the committee. Only one voice, that of Trustee Richard Hall, opposed this appropriation of the public funds. When Lafayette and his party arrived, "his reception here, as everywhere else, was enthusiastic in the extreme.

. . . The whole city turned out to receive this distinguished patriot; processions were formed, arches erected, beves of young girls strewed his pathway with flowers, and the whole town was a scene of festivity and rejoicing." The General's interviews with some of his for-

er comrades of "the times that tried men's souls"—particularly with Richard C. Anderson—were very touching. It was a memorable day in the annals of the Falls City.

Demonstrations of sadness and grief were equally general and profound, as we shall presently see, when news of the great Frenchman's death was brought to the city.

1826—THE CONFERENCE AGAIN.

The conference of the Methodist Episcopal church—now no longer the Ohio, but the Kentucky conference—met once more in Louisville, after the lapse of eleven years. Bishops Soule and Roberts were present, and presided alternately over the deliberations of the conference.

A NEW NEWSPAPER.

This is the year from which the short-lived Focus, a weekly paper, dated its origin. It will be noticed more fully in the Press chapter.

JUDGE HENRY PIRTLE.

During this twelve-month a young lawyer removed to the city from Hartford, Ohio county, where he had been a practitioner for about five years. He was as yet in but the twenty-seventh year of his age, but such was the reputation he had gained, and the confidence felt in his abilities and integrity, that he was in a few months unanimously recommended to the Governor for appointment as judge of the circuit court in the Fifth district. He was appointed accordingly; again in 1846 to the office of circuit judge; and in 1850 and 1862 chancellor of the Louisville chancery court. He thus became eminently entitled to the designation by which he is best remembered, of Judge Henry Pirtle. He was also, for twenty-seven years, professor of constitutional law, equity, and commercial law in the law department of the University of Louisville; compiler of a Digest of the Decisions of the Kentucky Court of Appeals; and author of a valuable historical introduction to the Journal of General George Rogers Clark, published in Cincinnati some years ago, as a number of the Ohio Valley Historical Series. He was diverted into political office but once, in 1840, when he consented to an election to the State Senate. His influence upon politics and legislation, however, was great; and to a letter of his, addressed about





1830 to the Secretary of the Treasury, is attributed the building of the hospitals at Louisville and elsewhere for boatmen on the Western waters. He was an active promoter of historical, literary, and scientific societies, and was regarded as a walking encyclopædia. He was one of the most notable citizens Louisville has ever had. Judge Pirtle died here March 28, 1880, aged eighty years.

COLONEL ANDERSON.

Colonel Thomas Anderson removed to the city this year, with his young bride, from Lexington, where his father settled as a merchant about 1750. James Anderson had come here in 1822, and had already grown to be a prominent merchant; and the younger brothers, George W. and John F. Anderson, also became merchants here subsequently. The family was numerous and influential. Colonel Anderson, who had been an officer in the War of 1812, was in due time President of the Union Fire Company, of the Fireman's Insurance company, the Northern branch Bank in Louisville, and the Chamber of Commerce. He was instrumental in promoting the efficiency of the Fire Department, organized the famous military company called the Louisville Guards, and was ultimately made Colonel of the Louisville Legion, which did eminent service in the war with Mexico. In 1826 he founded the auction and commission house of Thomas Anderson & Company, which is still in business on Main street. He however has been in his grave for more than twenty years, dying August 26, 1861, aged sixty-six. Mrs. Anderson died September 13, 1847.

A DUCAL VISITANT.

A visitor of more than usual distinction favored Louisville this year—Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who afterwards wrote a sprightly book, in two volumes, of Travels through North America. He arrived here on the 26th of April, 1826. We make a brief extract from his narrative:

Louisville, at least the main street of it, running parallel with the Ohio, has a good appearance. The street is rather broad, paved, and provided with foot-walks; it contains brick buildings and several considerable stores. It fell out luckily enough that the postmaster here, Mr. Gray, had just married his daughter, and in compliment to her gave a splendid party, to which I received an invitation. I repaired to it with Major Davenport, and found an extremely numerous and, contrary to my expectations, even an elegant society. It was a real English rout, so full that many of the

guests were obliged to remain on the steps. I was introduced to most of the ladies and gentlemen, was forced to talk a good deal, and found myself very much annoyed by the heat prevailing in the rooms. About 11 o'clock I reached home heartily fatigued.

I took a walk with Major Davenport through the town and to the new canal. It consists of three streets running parallel with the Ohio, of which only the first or front one is built out completely and paved, and of several cross streets which cut the former at right angles. It has several churches, tolerably well built; a new one was begun, but on rather too large a scale. The pious funds were exhausted; therefore a lodge of freemasons undertook the finishing of this grand house, and kept it for their own use. . . . A second walk with Major Davenport was directed to the north side of the town, where several respectable country-houses are situated, all built of brick; and then to a handsome wood, through which a causeway runs, which is used by the inhabitants as a pleasure walk. The wood contains very handsome beech trees, sugar-maples, sycamores, and locust trees, also different species of nut-bearing trees.

There were two pieces represented at the theatre for the benefit of a Mrs. Drake—*Man and Wife*, a favorite English drama, and a farce called *Three Weeks after Marriage*. We were present on this occasion. The proscenium is very small, a confined pit, a single row of boxes, and a gallery. It was well filled; as Mrs. Drake was very much a favorite with the ladies here, all the boxes were full of the fashionables of the place. The dramatic corps was very ordinary, with the exception of Mrs. Drake. Most of the actors were dressed very badly, had not committed their parts, and played in a vulgar style. One actor was so intoxicated that he was hardly able to keep his legs.

The noble Duke gives the unlucky Hope Distillery a brief remark. He says that after the company had invested about \$70,000 several of its members stopped payment, that one of them got the whole property at auction for \$3,000, and that he "would now let any one have it for less."

1827—A LOCAL CENSUS.

The population of the town, by some authorized enumeration taken this year, had increased to 7,063—a little more than seventy-five per cent. since 1820.

HENCE A CITY TO BE.

It is an easy inference that the presence of more than seven thousand inhabitants in a Western village would inspire ambitions to become a city, especially in view of the prospects which Louisville now had. A meeting of citizens was held on the 3d of November to consider the question of incorporation as such. Mr. Levi Tyler presided at this meeting, and Garnett Duncan kept its minutes. After due deliberation and discussion, the following resolutions were passed:

1st. *Resolved*, That public convenience renders it important that we ask for the passage of an act incorporating Louisville with its enlargements, and giving a city court for the speedy punishment of crimes and the speedy trial of civil suits.

2d. *Resolved*, That a committee of five citizens be appointed to draft an act of incorporation and to submit the same at an adjournment of this meeting.

3d. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the inhabitants of Shippingport and Portland, and the enlargements of Louisville, and to request them to unite with us in this subject.

4th. *Resolved*, That we esteem the erection of a permanent bridge across the Ohio river, at the most convenient point across the Falls, of the greatest utility to the public, and calculated to enhance the commerce and prosperity of our town, and that we respectfully solicit the Legislature of this State to incorporate a company with competent powers and capital to effect the erection of such a bridge, and that the city of Louisville, when incorporated, should be authorized to raise funds, by loan or otherwise, and to subscribe for ——— dollars of stock in said company.

5th. *Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed to draft a charter for that purpose, and that our representatives be requested to use their best exertions to effect the passage of such charter.

The committee appointed under the second resolution consisted of Daniel Wurtz, Thomas Anderson, S. S. Goodwin, S. S. Nicholas, Garnett Duncan; that under the third resolution of Messrs. J. H. Tyler, W. D. Payne, W. S. Vernon, and that under the fifth of J. H. Tyler, J. Guthrie, J. S. Snead, J. I. Jacob, G. W. Merriweather, D. R. Poinard, George Keats.

Nothing further was done until the next year, when we shall hear of this movement again.

It is worthy of note that the last act of the Legislature, affecting Louisville as a town governed by Trustees, was passed this year, in a measure annexing Preston's "enlargement" or addition to the town-site. The tract upon which this was laid off has already been under notice, in our annals of the Fourth Decade.

BARLOW'S LOCOMOTIVE.

As another evidence of the progress of the age, it may well be noted that during a part of this year, upon a circular track at Woodland Garden, was exhibited the small locomotive made three years before at Lexington by the inventor, Mr. Thomas H. Barlow. A small car was attached to it, in which many people took their first railroad ride.

PORK-PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In this year, according to Mr. Casseday, there were two pork-houses in Louisville, one of them owned by Patrick Maxcy, and the other by

Messrs. Colmesnil & O'Beirne. "It was then the custom to buy the hog in small lots from the farmers by means of agents who traveled through the State. These hogs so procured were concentrated at some point, and corn was bought and fed to them until the time for slaughtering arrived, when they were driven to the city and here butchered. The number of hogs killed by these two houses did not then exceed fifteen thousand."

RIVER MATTERS.

When the ice in the Ohio broke up, January 30th of this year, it had formed a perfect bridge across the river for five weeks. Part of the winter was very cold, and the river was unusually low most of the season.

June 9th the steamer Lexington reaches Louisville in eight days and twenty-one hours from New Orleans—which was really a very quick trip, among the quickest ever made, and stands in marked contrast to the "fast" trips of a few years before.

AN ENGLISH VISITOR.

About the middle of April an English traveler of some note, Mr. W. Bullock, "F. L. S., etc.," who soon afterwards attempted a land speculation in the foundation of "Hygeia," a village upon the present site of Ludlow, opposite Cincinnati, came up the river from New Orleans. He says, in his Sketch of a Journey:

The tenth day brought us to the flourishing commercial town of Louisville, in Kentucky, one thousand five hundred and forty-two miles from the sea, considered as second only to Cincinnati in the Western States. It is situated in the commencement of the healthy district, but was lately visited by sickness, but not to the degree experienced lower down. The streets are spacious and regular, the houses mostly of brick, and the shops and stores large and well filled with merchandise. The Falls of the Ohio, which are at this place, excepting at high water, prevent large vessels from passing up; we therefore left the Washington and embarked in a smaller vessel above the Falls. On our road up from Shippingport, at the foot of the Falls, we had an opportunity of examining the fine canal and locks, now constructing at great expense, to enable vessels of all dimensions to navigate the river at all seasons. It is a great work and calculated to be of considerable advantage to this country. We took a hackney coach, of which there were several in the streets, and proceeded to view the town, which is much more extensive than it appears. We visited the museum, which is an appendage to almost every American town. Among the fossil remains therein, I observed the perfect skull and horns of a species of elk which was new to me. The firing of the boat's gun, the constant signal for passengers to come on board, obliged us to shorten our survey.

BISHOP MORRIS.

The young Rev. Thomas A. Morris was sent to the Methodist Episcopal charge here this year, and remained two years, going thence to Ohio, where he held important pastorates in Cincinnati and elsewhere. He finally became highly distinguished as editor of the Western Christian Advocate and Bishop of the Church.

1828—THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

It was now just fifty years since the little band of colonists, under the sheltering wing of the brave George Rogers Clark, had set down the stakes of civilization on Corn Island, and forty-eight since the town of Louisville was founded by the Virginia Legislature. Nearly ten thousand persons now inhabited the busy, big village. Its population had nearly quadrupled during the first decade of the century, had trebled during second, was to mark a growth of 260 per cent. during the present, or third decade; and would steadily more than double its numbers during each of the next two decades, or until the middle of the new century was reached. It was now, by many hundreds, the largest town in Kentucky. We have had in these annals the evidences of its even greater growth in wealth and resources, in commerce and manufactures, and have read the praises which travelers had almost uniformly bestowed upon it, and the glowing prophecies with which they hailed its future. Surely, it were full time that Louisville should become a city in organization, in privileges, and name, as it already was, according to American standards, in population, business, and prospects.

The preliminary steps, taken by the people of Louisville, have already been recorded. The memorials of the citizens' committee were presented to the Legislature, and favorably received. On the 13th of February, 1829, the desired act of incorporation was passed by that body. Portland had declined to become a part of the new municipality, but Shippingport, by consent of her people, was included. The boundaries of the city were fixed as follow:

Beginning at the stone bridge over Beargrass creek, near Geiger's mills, thence on a straight line to the upper corner of Jacob Geiger's land

on the Ohio river, and thence by a straight line down the Ohio River, so as to include Corn island and the quarry adjacent thereto, and thence to the upper boundary of Shippingport to the back line thereof, and the same course continued until it intersects the back line of the town of Louisville, when extended westwardly far enough to meet the said line extending out from the river with the upper boundary of Shippingport, thence from the said intersection to the south or back line of the present town of Louisville, and with the said back line to the fork of Beargrass creek, thence down the middle thereof to the beginning.

Mr. Casseday gives the following summary of the first city charter Louisville has had:

The usual powers of a municipal body were vested in a Mayor and City Council, consisting of ten persons. The city was divided into five wards, each entitled to two Councilmen, who were to be elected annually. These elections were to be held on the first Monday in every March. On election, the Mayor and Councilmen were to take an oath of office, and these oaths were recorded. They were to choose a clerk annually, whose duty it should be to keep a record of the proceedings of the board, sign all warrants issued by them, and to deliver over to his successor all books and papers entrusted to him. Five Councilmen and the Mayor or six Councilmen should constitute a quorum. The meetings of the board were to be public, and the Mayor's salary should be fixed by the Councilmen. The Mayor was not allowed any judicial authority in civil matters, but had the power of a justice of the peace over slaves and free negroes, and similar powers to require surety for good behavior and for the peace, and the power assigned to two Justices of the Peace in committing criminal offenders and sending them on for trial; he also had the casting vote in case of a tie in the board over which he presided, but had no vote otherwise. The powers before delegated to the Trustees were now vested in the Mayor and Council, and in addition to these were granted power to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings within certain limits, to erect suitable buildings for a poor- and work-house, to establish one or more free schools in each ward, to elect all subordinate officers, and to pass by-laws with adequate penalties for their infraction. The office of City Marshal was also created by the act. He was to be chosen annually by the people, and, if required by the Council, he was to have a resident deputy in each ward of the city. His duties were to preserve order at all sessions of the Mayor and Council, and to execute all processes emanating from the Mayor. He was to be appointed City Collector and State Collector within the city. He was to execute bond, with sufficient security, before the Mayor and Council, to the State, for the performance of his duties, and a lien was retained on all lands and slaves, and on those of his sureties, for all sums of money which came into his hands. He had the same powers and duties as a sheriff, and received the same fees. Not less than two persons were to be voted for as Mayor, and the two having the highest vote for this office were to be certified to the Governor, one of whom was by him to be commissioned and submitted to the Senate for their advice and consent. This

charter was to be in force for five years after its passage, and no longer; and upon the dissolution of the corporation, all property was to revert to the Trustees of the town, to be chosen or appointed as heretofore directed by law.

THE FIRST CITY OFFICERS.

The first local election under the charter was held on the 4th of the following March, only nineteen days after the act passed the Legislature. Considerable interest was developed by it, and the short canvass was highly animated. Messrs. J. C. Bucklin and W. Tompkins were the rival candidates for mayor, and the former got in by a very close majority. The majority of Mr. W. A. Cocke, for city marshal, however, was large. The following named gentlemen were chosen councilmen from the several wards: John M. Talbott, W. D. Payne, George W. Merriweather, Richard Hall, James Harrison, J. McGilly Cuddy, John Warren, Elisha Applegate, Daniel McAllister, and Fred Turner. The corps of city officers was complete by the popular election or appointment by the board of councilmen of Samuel Dickinson, clerk; E. D. Hobbs, city surveyor; John P. Tunstall, city collector; M. R. Wigginton, city attorney; Fred Turner, marshal; and S. S. Goodwin and John O'Bierne, port wardens.

THE GROWTH OF BUSINESS.

We present here some further illustrations of the growing business interests of the new city. Hardly anything, perhaps, would better show the rapid increase of commercial transactions than the official statement, from the United States Branch Bank located here, of the amount of domestic bills of exchange on hand and unpaid in that one institution at the beginning of each of four years. The statistics are as follow: Bills of exchange on hand January 1, 1826, \$46,392; January 1, 1827, \$108,287; January 1, 1828, \$184,144; January 1, 1829, \$350,354.

The total business of this year in Louisville, as estimated from a careful examination of the books of the leading houses, was not less than \$13,000,000.

The number of the Louisville Focus for January 20th contained an article, written by an evidently well-informed contributor, which exhibits the volume of transactions in several of the principal articles of commerce, and their prices about this time. Mr. Casseday gives the following summary of the communication:

He says that from 1st of January, 1828, to 1st of January, 1829, there were received and sold in this place 4,144 hogsheads of sugar and 8,607 bags and barrels of coffee, amounting in value to \$584,681. He also fixes the inspections of tobacco in Louisville at 2,050 hogsheads for 1826, 4,354 hogsheads for 1827, and 4,075 hogsheads for 1828. The average price of these was, for 1826, \$2.67, for 1827, \$2.59, and for 1828, \$1.98½. The whole value of these for the three years was \$468,672.88. One thousand one hundred and forty of these were shipped to Pittsburg, 3,048 to New Orleans, 320 manufactured here, and 458 were stemmed. In this article sugars are quoted at \$7.04 to \$7.02 by the barrel, gunpowder tea at \$1.20 to \$1.25; and it also states that groceries of all kinds can be had here at as cheap rates as they can be procured either in New York or New Orleans.

A writer in the Kentucky Reporter also adds to this information the following statement: "The store rooms of the principal wholesale merchants are larger and better adapted to business purposes than any to be found in the commercial cities of the East. Not a few of them are from one hundred to one hundred and thirty feet in depth, by thirty feet wide, and from three to four stories high, and furnished with fire-proof vaults for the preservation of books and papers in case of fire. The wholesale business has increased very rapidly of late, perhaps doubled in the course of two years. There has also been a proportionate increase in the shipping and forwarding business. Mechanics of all sorts have full employment and good wages."

JUDGE BULLOCK IMMIGRATES.

In this year came to the city, from his native home in Fayette county, William F. Bullock, Esq., a young lawyer but twenty-one years old, a graduate of Transylvania University, and son of a former Speaker of the Kentucky State Senate. He soon became prominent in law and politics, was a member of the Legislature in the years 1838-40-41, and was largely influential in the introduction of the common-school system and other important measures, including more liberal and enlightened provision for the insane and the blind of the State. He has been president of the board of trustees of the Blind Asylum during large part of its existence, has also been president of the American Printing House for the Blind, located at the asylum, and of the Cooke Benevolent Institution for the care of indigent women. In 1846 he was appointed judge of the fifth judicial circuit, and, after the new State constitution was adopted, he was elected to that office by the people. In 1849 he was chosen professor of the law of real property and the practice of law, including pleading and evidence, and filled the post for twenty-one years. He is still living, and in full practice.

THE NOTORIOUS MRS. TROLLOPE.

One of the most remarkable visitors who has ever set foot in Louisville was here for a short



time in the early spring of this year, in the fleshy, rotund, but keen-eyed person of Mrs. Elizabeth Trollope, an English authority of some note in her day, and mother of the distinguished literati Anthony and Thomas Trollope. One of her sons was with her, also two daughters; but the husband was still in England. They went on to Cincinnati, where the Madame took a house at "Mohawk,"—a village near the city, but now far within it, her old residence forming a part of the works of the Hamilton road pottery—and presently began the erection of the famous Bazar building on Third street, east of Broadway, ostensibly to set her son up in a European sort of business. This, however, proved ill adapted to the conditions of society and business in the New World, and was a financial failure. Mrs. Trollope's venture was sold out by the sheriff, and she departed in disgust early in 1830. Her disappointment there doubtless had much to do with the gall and bitterness that filled her subsequent book on *The Domestic Manners of the Americans*, which made her name a synonym for scold and vilifier throughout this country. The Bazar remained, however, one of the curiosities of Cincinnati, until March, 1881, when it was torn down.

Mrs. Trollope says in her book:

Louisville is a considerable town, prettily situated on the Kentucky or south side of the Ohio. We spent some hours in seeing all it had to show; and had I not been told that a bad fever often rages there during the warm season, I should have liked to pass some months there, for the purpose of exploring the beautiful country in its vicinity. Frankfort and Lexington are both towns worth visiting, though, from their being out-of-the-way places, I never got to either. The first is the seat of the State government of Kentucky, and the last is, I was told, the residence of several independent families, who, with more leisure than is usually enjoyed in America, have its natural accompaniment, more refinement.

The Falls of the Ohio are about a mile below Louisville, and produce a rapid too sudden for the boats to pass, except in the rainy season. The passengers are obliged to get out below them, and travel by land to Louisville, where they find other vessels ready to receive them for the remainder of the voyage. We were spared this inconvenience by the water being too high for the rapid to be much felt, and it will soon be altogether removed by the Louisville canal coming into operation, which will permit the steamboats to continue their progress from below the Falls to the town.

The scene on the Kentucky side is much finer than on that of Indiana or Ohio. The State of Kentucky was the darling spot of many tribes of Indians, and was reserved among them as a common hunting-ground; it is said that they cannot yet name it without emotion, and that they have a sad and wild lament that they still chant to its memory. But their exclusion thence is of no recent date; Kentucky

has been longer settled than the Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio, and it appears not only more highly cultivated, but more fertile and more picturesque than either. I have rarely seen richer pastures than those of Kentucky. The forest trees, when not too crowded, are of magnificent growth, and the crops are gloriously abundant where the thriftless husbandry has not worn out the soil by an unvarying succession of exhausting crops. We were shown ground which had borne abundant crops of wheat for twenty successive years; but a much shorter period suffices to exhaust the ground, if it were made to produce tobacco without the intermission of some other crop.

"NOW, MUSE, WE'LL SING OF RATS."

February 15th of this year, the Town Council passed the following unique ordinance:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Trustees of the Town of Louisville that very great losses are sustained by the citizens of the town from the increase of the number of rats; and whereas, it is thought that a bounty for the destruction of them would in a great measure tend to remove the evil;

It is therefore resolved by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Louisville, that a reward of one cent shall be allowed for the killing of each and every Rat in the Town of Louisville; and it is hereby made the duty of the Town Sergeant to receive, count, and destroy all scalps which shall be presented to him, and to grant certificates to the persons producing such scalps, which certificate shall entitle the holder to receive the above reward out of the Treasury of the Town. The scalps referred to in this resolution must be taken so as to include both ears; and it is further resolved that this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

1829—NEW COMPANIES.

The fourth of the series of resolutions adopted at the meeting of citizens to consider the incorporation of the city, declared in favor of a bridge across the Ohio, and asked the State Legislature to incorporate a company for its construction. This was done January 29, 1829, the same day that a charter was also granted for a company to build another bridge across this river, but from Covington or Newport to Cincinnati. Both projects, however, had long to wait before they were embodied in wood and iron, in the magnificent structures that now span the stream at Cincinnati and Louisville.

December 15th of this year, at the next session of the Legislature, a Louisville company was chartered for the manufacture of china and queensware—an important industry now first introduced here.

FREE SCHOOL AND SCHOOL BUILDING.

Early this year Mayor Bucklin called the attention of the Council to the free school provi-

sion of the city charter, and urged the establishment of a free school. This issued, as will be recited more in detail hereafter, in the organization of a public school on the Lancasterian or monitorial plan, free to all children between six and fourteen years of age.

The same year the erection of the first free public school-house in the city was begun, the familiar old building at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets. It will be fully noticed in a future chapter on Education in Louisville.

THE "METHODIST REFORMED" CHURCH

was organized this year, and by and by put up a building at the northwest corner of Fourth and Green streets, occupying part of the site of the present Masonic Temple.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

A prodigious sensation was created on the 18th of September, by the successful robbery of the Commonwealth Bank of a large sum on the evening before. The entrance was effected before 9 o'clock, while people were frequently passing and repassing on the street. A false key was used to open a door admitting the robbers to an entry, whence access was easy to the rooms of the Bank. The simple iron chest or safe of that day was then opened without much difficulty, and \$25,000 in signed Commonwealth Bank notes seized and carried off. The front door was then opened from within, and the bold, skillful robbers departed at leisure. Neither they nor the money was ever heard of afterwards, though a reward of \$1,000 was offered for the arrest of the one, and \$1,500 for the recovery of the other.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT

on the ship canal was squeezed through December 21st, although the work was yet far from ready for business. It was the *Uncas*—a good name for an adventurous vessel.

DR. BUCHANAN.

In September Dr. Joseph Buchanan, editor of the *Focus and Journal*, predecessor of the present *Courier-Journal*, died. He was a native of Washington county, Virginia, born in 1785; educated at Transylvania University; author, when but twenty-seven years old, of a remarkable work entitled *The Philosophy of Human Nature*; an editorial writer on the *Palladium* and the *Reporter*, at Lexington, and the *Western Spy*, at

Cincinnati; compiler of a *History of the War of 1812* and a *Life of General George Rogers Clark*; lecturer to a law-school in Lexington; inventor of a caloric engine and an improved steam-engine by which he drove a wagon through the streets of Louisville before locomotives were known; and otherwise showed the extraordinary versatility, activity, and energy of his busy brain. He had scarcely reached the prime of his powers when an attack of typhoid fever ended his usefulness.

A CAPITAL NOTICE.

Mr. Caleb Atwater, the well-known antiquary of Circleville, Ohio, and the first to write a history of that State, took Louisville this year in his tour to *Prairie du Chien*, on a mission for the Government, and filled several pages in his subsequent book of "Remarks" with a good account of Louisville and its surroundings. We extract only the following:

The principal streets are well paved with secondary limestone. The paving-stones, I should suppose from appearance (for I did not measure them), are about three or four inches thick and a foot or more in width, so laid on the earth as to present the edges of them uppermost. This forms the best pavement in the world, and as durable as time. . . . Main street, for the distance of about one mile, presents a proud display of wealth and grandeur. Houses of two and three lofty stories in height, standing upon solid stone foundations, exceed anything of the kind in the Western States. The stores, filled with the commodities and manufactures of every clime and every art, dazzle the eye; the ringing of bells and the roaring of the guns belonging to the numerous steamboats in the harbor, the cracking of the coachman's whip and the sound of the stage-driver's horn, salute the ear. The motley crowd of citizens, all well dressed, hurrying to and fro, the numerous strangers from all parts of the world almost, visiting the place to sell or buy goods, the deeply loaded dray cart, and the numerous pleasure carriages rolling to and fro, arrest and rivet the attention of a mere traveler like myself.

There are at this time about one thousand two hundred dwelling houses in the town, mostly built of brick. Many of them are equal to any in the Atlantic cities. The bed of the river opposite the town supplies the stone used in building, and the crowbar is all the instrument needed to obtain them. Kentucky river and its vicinity furnish beautiful marble, and the brickyards in the suburbs of the town supply the best of brick. Boards, shingles, and scantling, manufactured from white pine, are brought down the Ohio river in rafts from the sources of the Alleghany river; black locust posts are brought from the State of Ohio in the same manner, and red cedar from the cliffs along Kentucky river. The vast quantities brought here render these articles very cheap in this market. Stone and lime being in the immediate vicinity, bricks being made on the spot, and every article used in building always in abundance on hand, renders building cheap. It is said, though, that lots are dear—the more to be regretted, as it will prevent the immediate growth of the town, at the rate it otherwise would.

Mr. Atwater characterizes the court-house as "a very handsome structure." He found "a public library of more than five hundred volumes" in the south wing. Twenty-eight persons were confined in the jail for various crimes, from murder down to petit larceny. The prison at Jeffersonville, and the situation of Louisville at the head of an obstruction in the river, sufficiently accounted, he thought, for the prevalence of crime here. There were six churches—Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, and African—the Kentucky Marine Hospital, Mr. Butler's Academy "in a handsome brick building," and twelve common schools, besides private instructors in many families. The theater, "a handsome one of brick," three printing-offices, "on a large scale," six hotels, "three of them on an extensive scale," and many munufactories, receive due notice from this intelligent observer. Ten thousand hogsheads of tobacco were now annually exported, and \$80,000 worth was made up at home in various forms. The facilities of Louisville for manufacturing are eulogized as "unrivalled in some respects," and are otherwise noticed at some length. The soap and candle factory, so far as he knew, was the largest of the kind in the Western States, having a productive capacity of twelve thousand pounds of soap weekly and one thousand of candles daily. Of the market, Mr. Atwater said:

The market-house is a neat building and well supplied twice a week with beef, pork, ducks, chickens, eggs, venison, wild fowls, fish from the river, turkeys, wild and tame ones—indeed, with all the necessaries and not a few of the luxuries of good living, in abundance and very cheap. For apples, peaches, and strawberries in their season, this market is unrivalled. European grapes, melons, and cherries are not wanting in their seasons. The town is well supplied with milk, and in summer ice is always at hand to give it a proper temperature. Like those of every other Western town, the tables at the inns are loaded with a vast abundance of well-prepared food. Abundance may be sometimes found in the East, but her permanent HOME is in the Western States, where the very poorest man has always enough and to spare.

This writer closes his notice of Louisville with some genial and friendly remarks about her people:

Including Shippingport, Portland, and the other villages around the Falls, the population now amounts to about fourteen thousand. The people themselves, it will be remembered, who originally settled here, emigrated from Virginia. The present inhabitants are the most hospitable in the Western States. A worthy man will never want friends here, and it is the last place in the world for one of an opposite character to visit. The constant influx of strangers has rendered the people here shrewd observers of men. If a bad man, an

active police instantly detects and punishes him for the very first offense. If the stranger be a good man, he is instantly taken by the hand, all his wishes are consulted and his interests advanced. The professional gentlemen are highly gifted, and their talents are duly appreciated and rewarded. At present I should suppose, however, no addition to their number is needed.

In this town I can say with great truth, that order and good family government everywhere prevail, that the youth are trained up by their parents to virtuous habits, and the soundest moral principles are instilled into the youthful minds of both sexes. Better parental government never existed on earth than I found in this town.

There are, probably, more ease and affluence in this place than in any Western town. Their houses are splendid, substantial, and richly furnished, and I saw more large mirrors in their best rooms than I ever saw anywhere else. Paintings and mirrors adorn the walls, and all the furniture is splendid and costly. More attention is bestowed on dress among the young gentlemen and ladies of Louisville, than with those of Cincinnati.

There is one trait of character about the Louisville people, common, indeed, throughout the Western country, which must strike the Eastern man with surprise; and that is the ease with which any decent stranger becomes acquainted with them. Instantly, almost, he may be said to become acquainted with the people, without any sort of formality. The wealthy man assumes nothing to himself on account of his wealth, and the poor man feels no debasement on account of his poverty, and every man stands on his own individual merits. The picture is true to the life.

The hospitality of this people consists not solely in furnishing the guest with the best of everything the house affords, but all his inclinations are consulted (I mean virtuous ones), and every art, though exhausted to do so, carefully concealed from him. He may set his day and hour to leave them, but before they arrive some new inducement is held out to him to tarry longer, and finally he will find it almost impossible to leave them. Their perceptions are instantaneous, their manners are highly fascinating, and he must be a bad man, or a very dull one, who is not highly pleased with them.

To the man of fortune, to the scholar and man of science, to the manufacturer and industrious mechanic, Louisville may be recommended as a place where as much happiness is to be attained as will fall to his lot anywhere in the world. Industry and enterprise here find a certain reward. This is Louisville.

MR. SEYMOUR.

George Seymour in 1829 married Charlotte Jones and settled at Louisville. Their parents with their respective families had removed from England in 1820 to Indiana—the Seymours coming from the Isle of Wight, the Joneses from Portsmouth. Mr. Seymour became a river man, being engaged in flat-boating for a while; in 1827 he commenced steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and continued in that business until his death in 1851, at the age of fifty-one years. He was an earnest member of the Methodist church. His widow and several of his children still reside at Louisville. He bore a high reputa-

tion as a pilot, and was well known as a man of piety and integrity. Two sisters of Mr. Seymour, viz. Mrs. John Alford and Mrs. John Elstone, settled in Louisville as early as 1822, and several of their children still reside there, B. F. Alford, the druggist, being one of them.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SIXTH DECADE.

1830—The Fifth Census—The Situation and Prospects—Separate Representation for Louisville—The Lexington & Ohio Railroad—Second Presbyterian Church—Educational Matters—The Louisville Journal Established—Tinkering the City Charter—A Destructive Tornado. 1831—More Tinkering with the Charter—United States Branch Bank Building—The Louisville Lyceum—River Items—Methodist Episcopal Conference—Mr. Vigne's Remarks. 1832—The Cholera Year—The Great Flood—Business Progress—Status of the City Otherwise—Unitarian Church—The Proposed Bridge—Business on the Canal—First City Directory—First Odd Fellows' Lodge—The Medical Institute Founded—St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum—Manufacture of Lard Oil Begun—Flint's, Hamilton's, and Reed's Notices of Louisville—Colonel Albert G. Hodges—Dr. Theodore S. Bell—Horatio Dalton Newcomb, and Others. 1833—The Cholera Again—Charter Amendments—The Bank of Louisville—New Banks—A Medical College—The Louisville Museum—The Canal Finished—Steamers Burnt at Louisville—Black Hawk's Party Here—A Cargo of Manumitted Slaves—An Editorial Combat—An Editorial Prophecy. 1834—Disaster and Gloom—Waterworks—Turnpike Companies—A Burlesque Procession—New Hotels—Honors to the Dead Lafayette—The Notary Newspaper Started—"Amelia" Comes to Louisville—Her "Rainbow" Poem—Rev. Benjamin O. Peers—Charles Fenno Hoffman here—Another Amendment. 1835—More Amendments to the Charter—The First Railroad—A City Census—The Tax List of the Year—Exports—Mechanics' Institute Chartered—The Galt House Built—Walker's Exchange—The Episcopal Orphan Asylum—Rev. E. P. Humphrey—The Cholera once more—Dr. Henry Miller—Remarks of the Hon. Mr. Murray. 1836—Progress—Corner-stone of the Bridge Laid—Another Railroad Company—The Old Court-house Razed—The City Gazette—The Western Messenger—City Police Court—Rev. Benjamin T. Crouch—Edward Wilson, the Florist—Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Cold Winter. 1837—The Financial Crisis—Progress of the City—Education—Government Hospital Located—The Public Schools—Louisville Manufacturing Company—Western Journal of Education—Barbecue in Honor to Webster—Rev. Richard Tydings—Remarkable Balloon Excursion—Captain Marryatt Here—Likewise Professor Frederick Hall. 1838—A Wild Estimate of Population—Statistics of Liquor-shops—Louisville's First Railroad Built—Editorial Paragraphs—The Graves and Cilley Duel—The Kentucky Historical Society Founded—The Public Schools—Bank

Robbery Attempted. 1839—Sundry Organizations and Charters—St. Paul's Church—Dr. Daniel Drake—"America" in Louisville—Rev. Charles B. Parsons, D. D.—Various Matters—Patrick Joyce's Recollections.

1830—THE FIFTH CENSUS.

The enumeration taken by the Federal Government this year showed the young city to have a population of 10,341. It had increased by 6,329 inhabitants, or very nearly 260 per cent. The population of the county had grown 7,369, or from 13,999 to 20,768, an increase of 55 per cent. The State had experienced a growth of nearly 22 per cent., or 123,000, and had now within her borders 687,917 people. The slaves had increased 30.3 per cent., and numbered 165,213; the free blacks 4,917, and the whites 517,787.

The property valuation in Louisville this year was more than two and one-fourth times as great as in 1820. It was \$4,316,432, against \$1,655,226 ten years before—an increase of \$2,361,206, or \$236,120.60 a year added to the wealth and resources of the place.

Mr. Casseday says of the situation and prospects:

The opening of the next year—1830—found the young city in a highly prosperous and thriving position. The security and permanence given to enterprise by the charter had its effect on all departments of business. Arrangements were made at the beginning of the season for the erection of not less than five hundred substantial brick houses, and, according to the report of a prominent resident of a sister city, there was not another place in the United States which was improving and increasing in population more rapidly than this. The number of inhabitants, as ascertained by census, had reached ten thousand three hundred and thirty-six, and was still rapidly increasing. The friends of Louisville had every reason to congratulate themselves upon her position. The pecuniary troubles which soon after involved the place were not foreseen, and, with buoyant hopes and high expectations, the citizens looked forward to a continuance of their unexampled prosperity. How these hopes were wrecked and these expectations reduced, the history of the next decade will show.

SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

The city had now sufficient size and importance to demand a Representative of its own in the lower house of the State Legislature, and it was accordingly erected into a Representative District. Hon. James Guthrie, long afterwards Secretary of the United States Treasury, was the first Representative of the city under this apportionment.

A RAILROAD.

The era of railways had now come in, and



Louisville was the very first city in the West, and almost the first in any part of the country, to see the great advantages of the new means of transportation, and to act intelligently and efficiently upon her knowledge. The Lexington & Ohio Railroad, now being surveyed and soon to be built from Lexington to Louisville, is reported to be the second steam road constructed in the United States. A fuller account of its history is given elsewhere in this volume.

A NEW CHURCH.

April 17th of this year, the Second Presbyterian Church was organized, by colonization from the First Church of this denomination. It had then but twelve members, but received five hundred and fifty during the next fourteen years, and had two hundred and forty-eight in its communion by 1844. Its church building was put up on Third, between Green and Walnut streets, and the new society enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. Its first Pastor was the Rev. Mr. Sawtell, who resigned in 1836. The Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey subsequently enjoyed a long and successful pastorate with this church, as also the late Dr. Stuart Robinson.

EDUCATION.

The first public school in the new school-house was opened on the first Monday of September, with Mann Butler, the historian, at the head of the Grammar department, Rev. Daniel C. Banks of the Female Department, and Mr. Alexander Ewell of the Primary Department.

On the 30th of the same month, an act of Legislature was passed, authorizing and directing the Trustees of Jefferson Seminary to convey half its property to the city. This conveyance was not effected, however, until April 7, 1844.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

was among the new things of the year. Its establishment will be fully considered in a future chapter.

TINKERING THE CHARTER.

Several costly projects of public improvement were now under active discussion—as the bridge across the Ohio and the railroad to Lexington—and there were fears that the city council might be induced by the pressure being brought to bear in certain quarters for appropriations, to vote away an undue proportion of the public money.

A partial safeguard was accordingly provided, in the procurement of an amendment to the city charter, which prohibited the borrowing or appropriation of any money from the treasury of the city, without the consenting vote of an absolute majority of the entire membership of the council. This would hardly be thought sufficient in later days, as regards the appropriation to public enterprises, without the confirmatory vote of the people; but it seems to have been thought quite sufficient at that period.

A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO

visited the vicinity of Louisville during or near this year, in the month of June. It struck and crossed the river about six miles above the city, and thence moved nearly eastward. Mr. Collins says:

Near the river it struck the table-lands between North and South Goose creek, a level plateau about three miles long. Here, passing over several farms by a path some two hundred feet wide, it twisted off or uprooted every forest or orchard tree in its way, and prostrated every fence, until it reached a lane at the northern edge of the plateau; about three miles distant from the point it struck the south margin of the plateau. At this point its destructive force ceased.

Another disaster this year was much lamented—the explosion of the powder-mill which had been erected six years before on Corn Island. The destruction was complete, and several of the employees were killed.

CORN ISLAND AGAIN.

Mr. Hugh Hays, of Louisville, from whose communication to the *Courier-Journal* in February, 1882, we derive several interesting facts, says of the renowned island at this period:

In 1830 a new set of actors appeared on Corn Island. It soon became celebrated for its barbecues, picnics, brandances, camp-meetings, fish parties, etc. By this time the Western country commenced to move in the way of steamboats and "broad-horns" (or in plain English flatboats). The canal just opened, with Major Frank McHarry in charge, was now life and bustle. Steamboats going or coming through the canal, or ascending and descending the Falls, made it look as if civilization had just opened its eyes to progress. The disciples of Izaak Walton were frequently visitors to the island. During the summer months could often be found Chancellor George M. Bibb, Fred. A. Kaye, Phillip Meyers, Thomas Glass, William Reed, Dr. Pendergrast, and Wm. Wallace.

PROMINENT IMMIGRANTS.

In 1830 a strong, alert, enterprising young man arrived at the Falls of the Ohio, and determined to settle in Louisville. Robert Ayars was a native of Salem county, New Jersey, born May 22, 1804. He came here in the interest of

an iron-worker on the Juniata, named Schonberger, but soon formed other connections, and by and by a partnership in the dry-goods business under the name of Raugh & Ayars. He married a daughter of George Hicks, of Two Mile Precinct in this county, and resided upon the farm which she brought for more than forty years. He was a very active Whig and prominent supporter of Henry Clay, then an ardent Republican, and at least for thirty years a magistrate in his precinct. He was one of the four persons in the precinct who voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860. He died at his farm, on the Bardstown road, about five miles from Louisville, February 11, 1882, leaving Mrs. Ayars still surviving.

During this year Mr. Thomas Clayland, a native of Talbot county, Maryland, came from Pittsburg to settle in Louisville. He deserves a permanent place in history, if for nothing else, as being the first to establish here a manufactory of white lead. He died in Louisville March 19, 1847.

Also came Mr. Edward Crow, a native of Cumberland, Maryland. He soon took a prominent place as a merchant, and was much respected as a citizen, but died some time before 1844. Mrs. Crow, a native of Baltimore and a very estimable woman, died March 27, 1855.

1831—MORE TINKERING.

With the year 1831, says Mr. Casseday, came another amendment to the charter, which provides that real estate in Louisville and the personal estate of all persons dying therein shall be subject to escheat to the Commonwealth, and vested in the mayor and council, for the use of public schools. Also that all fines inflicted in Jefferson county shall be vested in the same manner, the fund arising therefrom to be expended in the purchase of a lot and erecting buildings thereon for said schools. It also provides that jailor's fees for commitments for offenses in Louisville shall be paid out of the city fund. These amendments to the charter are so numerous and of such frequent recurrence that we shall hereafter be content with a mere allusion to them.

A mechanics'-lien law also passed the Legisla-

ture this year, December 22d, specially to relieve ills complained of by house-builders in Louisville.

A BANK BUILDING

was put up this year, expressly for the uses of the Branch Bank of the United States, though subsequently and for a long series of years used by the Bank of Kentucky. It was erected at No. 45 East Main street, and was ornamented with a small portico of the Ionic order of architecture.

The erection of the United States and Louisville hotels went on about the same time, or not long after.

THE LOUISVILLE LYCEUM,

which was established this year, under the encouragement and with the more direct aid of some of the most intelligent and prominent citizens of the place, on the 16th of September had the enterprise to send the sum of \$100 to Governor Metcalf, at Frankfort, to be offered as a premium for a rather singular but very sensible object, described in the offer as "the best theory of education, to be illustrated by the examination of two or more pupils who have been instructed in accordance with its principles." The Lyceum started off well, and for a time did excellent work; but it was evidently ahead of its time, and did not last more than a few years.

ON THE RIVER.

The canal around the Falls was now in full operation and doing a prosperous business. During this year 406 steamers and 421 flat- and keel-boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 76,323, passed through it, paying tolls to the amount of \$12,750.

The first line of steamers between Louisville and St. Louis was put on this year, by Messrs. Josephus F. Griffin, Captain French, and others. Their enterprise was a very worthy one, and seemed hopeful; but it was not a success, and the company finally became bankrupt.

Steam ferryboats were now in use between Louisville and the Indiana shore. On the 8th of November, a terrible explosion occurred upon one of them, resulting in the death of four persons.

THE CONFERENCE AGAIN.

The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church returned to Louisville this year, meeting October 13th. Bishop Roberts,

who had presided during part of the last preceding conference here, was present, as also Bishop Hedding.

The third annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky was held in Christ church on the 13th of June. It was the first of the kind in Louisville. Bishop Meade, of Virginia, was present, presided part of the time, ordained three deacons to the priesthood, and confirmed twenty-one persons.

MR. VIGNE'S REMARKS.

Among the travelers of this year in the Ohio Valley was an intelligent London barrister, Godfrey T. Vigne, Esq., who lingered a little at Louisville, after his visit to the Mammoth Cave, and gave the city the following notice in his subsequent book, entitled *Six Months in America* :

Louisville is about ninety miles from the cave. For the last twenty, the road runs along the banks of the Ohio, passing through the most magnificent forest of the beech trees I had ever beheld. There is nothing remarkable in the appearance of Louisville. It is a large and regularly built town, containing eleven thousand inhabitants. From this place the larger steamboats start for New Orleans. Those that come from Pittsburg are of smaller dimensions, on account of the shallowness of the water. The course of the Ohio from Pittsburg to Louisville is about six hundred miles, and thence, to its confluence with the Mississippi, is nearly three hundred more. The length of the Mississippi, from its junction with the Ohio, is twelve hundred. The Falls, or rapids of the Ohio, are immediately below Louisville, and part of them may be seen from the town.

1832—THE CHOLERA YEAR.

This was a year of gloom and grief and business stagnation at Cincinnati and many other points in the Ohio valley, as well as elsewhere in the country; but at Louisville the scourge was scarcely felt, except in the fears evoked by its ravages elsewhere. The sanitary conditions and precautions were much more favorable than ten years before, when the pestilence of fever desolated the town. Elsewhere in Kentucky, also, the first year of the cholera left little sad memory of its passage.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

It was also the year of the tremendous inundation through the whole length and breadth of the valley, when the river rose at Cincinnati to the almost incredible height of sixty-two and a-half feet above low-water mark. Incalculable mischief was wrought by it, but not so much

here as in many other places. Still, the youthful city felt the visitation of flood more than ever before or since. Mr. Casseday gives the following account of it :

In 1832 a new calamity came upon the city. This was an unparalleled flood in the Ohio. It commenced on the 10th of February and continued until the 21st of that month, having risen to the extraordinary height of fifty-one feet above low-water mark. The destruction of property by this flood was immense. Nearly all the frame buildings near the river were either floated off or turned over and destroyed. An almost total cessation in business was the necessary consequence; even farmers from the neighborhood were unable to get to the markets, the flood having so affected the smaller streams as to render them impassable. The description of the sufferings by this flood is appalling. This calamity, however, great as it was, could have but a temporary effect on the progress of the city, as will be seen hereafter.

Mr. Collin's figures of the rise at Louisville do not quite agree with those of Mr. Casseday. He says: "Above the crest of the Falls at Louisville, the flood-mark of 1832 is forty and eight-tenths feet above the low-water mark—that is, between the lowest and highest marks on record. Below the Falls, the total rise in 1832 is estimated at sixty-three feet—the same as at Covington."

The true statement is probably that made from official observation of the marks made by the Government engineers for the purpose at the head of the canal and foot of the Falls. They showed in February, 1832, a maximum height at the head of 46 feet above low water, and 69 below the Falls.

BUSINESS.

A large volume of business, nevertheless, was transacted here in 1832. From December 1, 1831, to August 4th, of this year, the following importations were made: Flour, 48,470 barrels; molasses, 6,309 barrels; loaf sugar, 4,318 barrels; New Orleans sugar, 7,717 hogsheds; mackerel, 12,037 barrels; salt, 16,729 barrels and 18,146 bags; coffee, 18,289 bags; tea, 63,500 pounds; china, etc., 1,170 packages; cotton, 4,913 bales; bagging, 33,411 pieces; bale rope, 26,830 coils; hides, 19,121; iron, 631 tons; lead, 231 tons; tin plate, 3,118 boxes; nails, 10,395 kegs. The whisky inspected during the same period was 14,627 barrels.

The City Directory, the first issue of which appeared this year, gave manufacturing statistics as follow :

One steam woolen factory; 30 hands; consumes 25,000 pounds of wool per annum.

One cotton factory; 1,056 spindles; 80 hands; uses 500 bales annually.

Two foundries; 155 hands; consume 1,200 tons of iron a year.

One steam planing mill; two machines and 2 circular saws; planes, grooves, tongues, etc., about 4,000 feet of boards per day.

Two white-lead factories; use 600 tons of lead per annum.

Four rope-walks; 600 tons of hemp.

One steam grist-mill.

Sixteen brickyards.

Three breweries.

Two potteries.

STATUS OF THE CITY OTHERWISE.

According to the pioneer Directory, the court-house was on Sixth street, upon the present court-house lot; the post-office was on the north side of Market, between Third and Fourth; the poor-house on Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth; the Marine Hospital on "Lot No. 3," Chestnut street; Washington Hall on the south side of Main, near Second; Union Hall at the corner of Main and Fifth, and Masonic Hall at the corner of Green and Fifth. The "Turnpike Toll Gate" is duly entered as at the "end of Portland avenue," of course far within the present city limits. No religious denomination except the Presbyterian had more than one society here, though the Roman Catholics had two church buildings—the old one at the corner of Main and Tenth, the other upon the present site of the Cathedral, east side of Fifth, between Green and Walnut. The First Presbyterian was on the West side of Fourth, between Market and Jefferson; the Second on the east side of Third, between Green and Walnut (the late Theatre Comique); the Third (distinguished from the others as "a meeting-house") on Hancock, between Main and Market; and the Fourth on Market, between Ninth and Tenth. The Episcopal church stood on the east side of Second, between Green and Walnut, where it (Christ church) now stands; the Unitarian on the corner of Walnut and Fifth; the Baptist at the corner of Green and Fifth; Methodist Episcopal east side Fourth, between Jefferson and Walnut; Methodist Reformed, west side Fourth, corner Green; and the African on Centre, near Green. The Franklin seminary was on the south side of Main, between First and Brook. The Journal and Focus held forth on the west side of Wall, between Water and Main; Mr. J. W. Palmer's printing office was at or near the same place, and

his bookstore on the north side of Main, between Third and Fourth. The leading industries can be counted almost with one round of the fingers. The Jefferson cotton factory and store stood on the north side of Main, corner Preston, and the Jefferson Foundry at Ninth and Walnut. The Fulton Foundry was on the south side of Main, between Ninth and Tenth; the Louisville Woolen Factory, on Main and Brook; the Louisville Oil Mill, north side of Main, between Hancock and Clay; Barclay & Co.'s White Sheet Lead factory at Jefferson and Brook, and another on the south side of Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson; the Hope Distillery on Main, below Twelfth; and Todd's tobacco warehouse on the south side of Main, between Seventh and Eighth. There were breweries on Sixth and Seventh, between Water and Main, and on the south side of Market, between Sixth and Seventh; Gray's brickyard at Ninth and Water, and fifteen others; potteries on Jackson and Main (Lewis's), and north side of Main, between Hancock and Jackson (Dover's); Ferguson & Co.'s steam grist-mill on Washington, between Floyd and Brook; Keats & Co.'s steam planing, grooving and tonguing mill on Brook, and four rope-walks and bagging factories.

The "Theatre" was on the west side of Jefferson, between Third and Fourth, and "Flying Horses Exhibition" on the west of Main, between Market and Jefferson. Woodland Garden occupied the old site at the end of Main; Vauxhall Garden at the east side of Fifth, between Main and Walnut; and Clement Paolet's "Public Garden" on the north of Jefferson, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Saloons were then "coffee-houses," and a notable feature of the town. The American was on the east of Third, between Water and Main, and the American Exchange at Main and Seventh. The Commercial Coffee-house and Ball-room were on Fifth, between Main and Market; Hyman's Altar Coffee-house (the proprietor was Hyman with an *a*) was on the south side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth; the Shakespear at Market and Third; the William Tell on the east side of Fourth, near Main; the Washington on Market, between Fifth and Sixth; the Uncle Sam east side of Wall, near Water; the Napoleon on the north of Main, between Fifth and Sixth; the Union south of Market, between Fourth and Fifth, and the

Steamboat east of Wall, between Water and Main. The Eagle Tavern was on the east side of Fifth, between Jefferson and Market; and the Columbian Inn on the north side of Main, between Preston and Floyd. None of the streets were yet numbered, which accounts for the elaboration of the descriptions.

The map accompanying the Directory, "compiled and published by E. D. Hobbs, city surveyor," is a large and carefully detailed chart of Louisville and its environs in 1831, admirably drawn and printed. Corn island, with its extensive shoal "visible only at a low stage of water," is a conspicuous feature. Abreast of it, in the canal, is a curious picture of the steamboat *Uncas*, as it appeared when passing through December 21, 1830. The Beargrass creek comes down to its old point of debouchure into the Ohio, a little below Third street, with the bridge at the foot of Second, across which the Cincinnati steamers were reached. Along the entire front of the city, at varying distances from the water, but quite near, opposite the entrance to the canal, the only line of bluff is indicated, with other slopes at and near the river's brink and along the Beargrass. The east line of the city was a little beyond Woodland Garden, running from a point opposite Crane's shipyard, on the Indiana side, nearly on a line with the present Ohio street, and crossing the South Fork of Beargrass at Geiger's mill. The west boundary was a projection of the east line of Shippingport across the canal and some way into the interior. Most of the city proper, however, was comprised between Floyd and Eighth streets, Green and the river. Within this space were all the public buildings, except the Marine hospital, then upon the present City Hospital tract, the Episcopal, Second Presbyterian, Catholic, and Baptist churches, the poor- and work-houses, and the powder magazines, most of which stood upon large blocks, not yet subdivided into lots. No street to the southward is delineated beyond "Prather," the present Broadway, part of which ran through "the forest primeval." A portion of the ancient "Common," partly subdivided, is shown in three lots, No. 1 extending from Floyd to East street, No. 2 from East to Fourth, and No. 3 from Seventh to Tenth. Green street had not yet been cut through to Floyd, but reappeared beyond that street. Excellently en-

graved views of the Marine hospital, the public school-house, then upon the site of the present Methodist church at the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut, and of the canal bridge, appear at the corners of the map, and between the two former is inserted a small chart of the rivers about the Falls, with the islands in the river,—among which, it should be noted, "Willow bar" does not appear, as it was not then in existence.

THE NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH.

was among the improvements of the year. It was erected on the corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, and was dedicated May 27th. The Rev. George Chapman, from Massachusetts, was its first Pastor.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE

made further progress this year, at least in the plans for its construction, by the visit to Indianapolis of a committee from Louisville, consisting of Messrs. James Guthrie, Samuel Gwathmey, and Daniel McAllister, to secure the incorporation of a company by the Indiana Legislature to aid in the building of the bridge. Such charter seemed necessary, in order to supplement the similar charter already granted by the Kentucky Assembly.

THE CANAL

did a large business, more than doubling its receipts for tolls, which were \$25,756 tolls. The number of vessels passed were six hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and fifty-three steamers and one hundred and seventy-nine flat- and keel-boats, with a tonnage of 70,109 tons. It will be observed how much the number of inferior vessels had fallen off, there being this year only one hundred and seventy-nine flat- and keel-boats, against four hundred and twenty-one the year before. The era of the broadhorn was passing away.

THE FIRST CITY DIRECTORY.

The publication of this in 1832 is an event well worth notice. It was prepared and published by Mr. R. W. Otis, and contains much interesting and valuable matter, including a sketch of the history of Louisville, prepared by Professor Mann Butler, author of a history of Kentucky. The directories were not published with regularity every year for some time, as they were unsafe pecuniary ventures; but a very respectable line of publications of this kind is presented by the volumes of the last fifty years.

THE FIRST ODD FELLOWS' LODGE

in Louisville or anywhere in the State of Kentucky was organized here December 10, of this year, and called Boone Lodge No. 1, probably in honor of Daniel Boone, the pioneer. A sketch of the local growth of Odd Fellowship will be given hereafter.

THE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

was also among the foundations of the year. It too will receive full notice in another chapter.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

was founded this year by the Roman Catholics, with the Sisters of Charity in charge. There were forty orphans in this institution in 1844, and one hundred and fifteen in 1852.

MAKING LARD OIL

Patrick Maxcy began the manufacture of lard oil here this year, by pressing the fat through leather bags; but presently gave up the attempt, as being too slow and costly. It was not until ten years afterwards that the cheaper and readier manufacture on chemical principles was begun by Mr. Charles C. P. Curby.

NOTICES OF LOUISVILLE.

The city, notwithstanding its growth in wealth, population, and manufactures, was still comparatively small in compass. On the north its buildings scarcely reached beyond the upper edge of Market street; on the east it was bounded by Preston street. Opposite the corner of Preston and Market was still the extensive and beautiful park occupied as the residence of Mr. James Overstreet, full of fine forest trees, which remained there four or five years longer, when the Germans began to fill up the East End.

The Rev. Timothy Flint's History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley, published at Cincinnati this year, while it still names Lexington as "the commercial capital of the State," rather inconsistently mentions Louisville as, "in a commercial point of view, by far the most important town in the State," and gives it a much more elaborate notice than the other receives. He says:

The main street is nearly a mile in length, and is as noble, as compact, and has as much the air of a maritime town, as any street in the Western country. . . . This important town has intrinsic resources, which will not fail to make it a great place. More steamboats are up in New Orleans for it than any other; and except during the season of ice or of extremely low water, there seldom elapses a week

without an arrival from New Orleans. The gun of the arriving or departing steamboats is heard at every hour of the day and the night, and no person has an adequate idea of the business and bustle of Louisville until he has arrived at the town. The country of which this town is the county seat is one of the most fertile and best settled in the State.

Colonel Thomas Hamilton—brother of the very eminent Edinburgh philosopher, Sir William Hamilton—whose book on Men and Manners in America, published simply as "by the author of Cyril Thornton, etc.," has been highly lauded by the critics, was here in the early spring of this year, on his way to New Orleans, and made a few notes on the place. He remarks:

At Louisville the vessel terminated her voyage. It is a place of greater trade, I believe, than Cincinnati, though with scarcely half the population. Being tired of steambot living, we breakfasted at the inn. We were at first ushered into the bar, already crowded with about a hundred people, all assembled with the same object as ourselves. At length the bell sounded, and the crowd rushed up stairs to the breakfast room as if famine-stricken. The meat was coarse and bad. The bread was made with grease, and a sight of the dressed dishes was enough. Immediately opposite was a cold fowl, to which I requested a gentleman to help me. He deliberately cut out the whole body for himself, and then handed across the dish with the drumsticks.

The canal was then just about to be opened, the first boat passing through this year. Colonel Hamilton makes the following remarks upon it:

The work was one of some difficulty, and has been executed in the most expensive manner. Owing to the quantities of sediment which the river carries into it when in flood, I was sorry to learn that this fine work is considered likely to prove a failure. As the canal is only to be used, however, when the river is low and consequently free from impurity, I cannot but think that, by the addition of floodgates, the evil might be easily remedied.

This year a number of the principal cities of the country, in both East and West, were visited by Rev. Drs. Andrew Reed and James Matheson, as a deputation from the Congregational Union of England and Wales to the American churches. In 1835 their Narrative of the Visit was published in two large volumes, in London. The first of these contains a notice of Louisville affairs, by Dr. Reed, from which we extract the following:

I instantly found on landing that we had indeed entered a slave State. A man of colour had offered himself to take my luggage and guide me to the inn. He was running his light barrow before me on a rough pathway. "Remember, Jacob, there are twenty-one stripes for you—twenty-one stripes, Jacob." I asked an explanation. He said he was liable to punishment for wheeling on the path. The person who threatened him was a colonel, and I believe a magistrate; and poor Jacob was evidently concerned at being detected by him, for, he said, he owed him a grudge. I do not an-

swer for the correctness of Jacob's statement. I merely report what occurred.

The accommodations given to the slaves now came under my notice. Where the family is of any consideration, they have usually a distinct though attached dwelling. At our hotel they had, at the end of the courtyard, a large house, for they were numerous. The house, however, had but few rooms, and there were several beds in each room, so as to show that they were crowded, and that their habits of life were not very favorable to its decencies. I was struck, too, perhaps the more because I had just traveled through Ohio, with the attentions these people offer you. They are trained to do more for you than others, and they mostly do it with a readiness which shows kindness of heart. This certainly affords you personal gratification, and it is only checked when it is remembered that it is the price of liberty, or when it approaches to the tameness of subserviency.

No remarks of more importance than these were made here by the reverend visitor. He seems wholly to have ignored the religious interests of the city, to which he gave full attention elsewhere.

The second volume of Latrobe's Rambler in America—the same book from which the account of the first steamer voyage on the Western waters is extracted—contains the following observations on the city, which was visited by Mr. Latrobe :

Our next halting place was Louisville, another large and thriving city, situated on the Kentucky shore, just above the Falls of the Ohio. Its position on one of the great bends of the river, with rapids below, forms one of the most striking among all the beautiful scenes with which the Ohio abounds. Here we immediately took our passage for St. Louis, on the Mississippi, seven hundred miles distant, on board another steamboat, but were ultimately detained two or three days by some disarrangement in the machinery.

The time of our detention was as pleasantly spent as circumstances admitted of, but we were anxious to proceed, having much in prospect in another region before the close of the year. The shallowness of the water in the rapids not admitting the descent of even the small steamboats, we were constrained to pass through the newly constructed canal, which, by the aid of three noble locks at the lower end, secures the uninterrupted navigation of the entire river, for vessels of moderate burden, without the delay of unloading, portage, and reloading, which was formerly necessary. All obstacles overcome, we found ourselves once more fairly afloat on the bosom of the river again, and straightway proceeded on our voyage. At the lower extremity of the canal, and before the small towns in the immediate vicinity, we left thirty or forty of the most splendid steamers of the first-class, waiting for a rise in the water.

VALUABLE IMMIGRANTS.

In 1832 came to the city for the second time Colonel Albert Gallatin Hodges, for many years State Printer of Kentucky, and a very well-known personage here. He was a native of Madison county, Virginia, born October 18, 1802; was

brought to Kentucky, east of Lexington, when but eight years old; early began to learn the printing business in the Kentucky Reporter office, in that place; was often assisted in carrying that paper by young Theodore Bell, who is the subject of the next notice; at the age of only eighteen started the Kentuckian at Lancaster, Garrard county, but issued it only three months; walked penniless to Lexington, thirty-three miles distant, swimming the Kentucky river for lack of money even to pay ferriages; served for several years as foreman in the Reporter office; then, with D. C. Pinkham, in 1824, bought of Bullen & Hill the Louisville Morning Post, a semi-weekly, and published it something more than a year; retired and labored a short time as a journeyman on the Public Advertiser; returned to Lexington and started the Kentucky Whig, which was published less than a year; removed to Frankfort and took an interest in the Com. mentator and the State printing, which he kept till 1832, when he returned to Louisville and published for a number of years the Lights and Shadows, an anti-Masonic weekly. He was also for a time official reporter to the State Court of Appeals. He was elected State printer early the next year, and soon started the Commonwealth newspaper at Frankfort, which he published as a Whig, then successively Know-Nothing, American, and Union organ until April 5, 1872, when it was suspended. He came back finally to Louisville the same year, now seventy years old, and devoted himself mainly to Masonic affairs, having become converted to Free Masonry. He was long secretary and treasurer of the Masonic Temple Company, and treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, of which, in November, 1873, he was the only surviving officer of the official corps of 1845, and had continuously been treasurer since that date. He died but a year or two ago.

Dr. Theodore S. Bell, the early friend of Colonel Hodges, removed to the city this year. He had acquired a general and medical education in the face of poverty and neglect, but had finally obtained the position of librarian to Transylvania University, and by its advantages had obtained a high grade of scholarship and mental ability. He soon became one of the foremost physicians of Louisville, and also a writer of much force, elegance, and fullness of information, for

the press. Many of the leading editorial articles in the Journal in its early days were from his pen, and he enjoyed the entire confidence of its editor, the late George D. Prentice. A series of articles written by the young doctor on the Value of Railroads to Louisville, attracted much attention and aided greatly in the promotion of railway enterprises here. In 1838, Dr. Bell, with two others, conducted the Louisville Medical Journal, more lately the Western Medical Journal, which he edited alone for many years. Upon the outbreak of the late war he was made president of the Kentucky branch of the United States sanitary commission, and rendered very eminent service in that capacity to the soldiers of both armies. He wrote a valuable account of Cave Hill Cemetery, its history, geology, decoration, etc., which has been published in a neat pamphlet. To his skill in botany and taste in horticulture, it is said, Louisville owes much of her floral beauty and ornamentation with shrubbery and shade trees. Dr. Bell is still living, in a hale and healthful old age.

In the spring of this year there came to Louisville a poor young fellow from near Springfield, Massachusetts, without means or personal influence, named Horatio Dalton Newcomb. Beginning with the humble position of clerk in a small store, he advanced successively to a good trade in furs, a profitable warehouse and storage business, compounding spirits, and grocery-keeping, the house in the line last-named, H. D. Newcomb & Brother, eventually becoming the largest of its kind in the Western country. Warren Newcomb retired from it a millionaire in 1863, and Mr. H. D. Newcomb in May, 1871, also with an immense fortune, and devoted his business energies exclusively to the interests of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. He had been elected in the spring of 1869 to succeed the late Hon. James Guthrie as president of that important thoroughfare, and now greatly enlarged its operations and influence, and carried it triumphantly through a series of financial trials that threatened total bankruptcy. In this he greatly overworked his strong and energetic brain, and in May, 1873, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and steadily declined until August 18, 1874, when he took his leave of earth. "Died of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad" was the general verdict of the community.

Another immigrant of 1832 was Mr. W. H. Granger, at present proprietor of the Phoenix Foundry, on Tenth street, near Main. He is a native of England, but came to America when a mere lad, served seven years' apprenticeship to the foundry business in Belleville, New Jersey, and was twenty-three years old when he reached Louisville. In 1833 he opened a small shop on Water street, between Fifth and Sixth, and in a few years had accumulated a large property. Disaster overtook him, however; and he testifies that it was the reading of Dr. Warren's remarkable novel, "Ten Thousand a Year," then new (about 1843), which inspired him to recuperate his fortune. He named one of his daughters Kate Aubrey, from the heroine of the story. She is now wife of Dr. John A. Ochterlony, one of the most prominent physicians and medical professors in the city. He also wrote an appreciative letter to Dr. Warren, in London, which the gifted author declared gave him more pleasure than any other of the kind he ever received.

Also came Mr. Benjamin Outram Davis, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and grand-nephew of Sir Benjamin Outram, M. D., of the British army. Mr. Davis's sons are understood to be the nearest surviving male relatives of the distinguished hero of East Indian warfare, General Sir James Outram, M. D., of the British Army. Mr. Davis became an active business man in Louisville and leading officer in Christ church, and died here March 15, 1861.

Among the notable deaths of 1832 was that of James Hughes, a Pennsylvanian born, a prominent merchant here, and for a time President of the Branch Bank of the United States.

1833—THE CHOLERA AGAIN.

The dreaded scourge returned this year to Kentucky, and raged from about May 30th to August 1st, only two months, but with great virulence and deadly effect. Beginning at Maysville, it soon spread through the State, slaying large numbers in town and country. Within nine days after its appearance at Lexington, fifteen hundred persons were prostrated by it, and fifty deaths occurred on some single days. May places altogether spared in 1832 were desolated this year. Yet Louisville, alone of all prominent places in the

State, almost escaped the pestilence: the people, says Mr. Casseday, "hardly knew of its presence." At last the Falls City had earned a reputation for healthfulness and good sanitary conditions quite in contrast with its old and most unfortunate fame in this particular.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

By an amendment to the city charter, passed February 1st, the boundaries of Louisville were reviewed and established as follows: Commencing in the centre of the stone bridge across Beargrass, on the Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike, and running thence, on a straight line, to Geiger's ferry landing on the Ohio river, opposite Jeffersonville, and thence down the Ohio river, so as to include Corn island and the stone-quarry around the same, to the upper line of Shippingport, and thence with that line to its southern termination, and thence on a straight line to the intersection of the Salt River road with the Louisville and Portland turnpike, below the brick house on the south side of said road built by Robert Tod, R. S., and thence with the Salt River road to a point on said road which will be intersected by the southern line of Louisville, when extended to said road, and thence with that extended line continued eastwardly to Beargrass creek, and thence down the middle of Beargrass creek to the centre of the stone bridge aforesaid.

Another amendment to the city charter provided that no street or alley could be laid out without consent of Council—that a jury should assess what damages should be awarded and what paid by persons injured or benefited by opening streets or alleys—that it should not be necessary for the Council to have alphabetical lists of the voters made out, except for the tax collectors and judges of the election—that those only should be eligible to office who are housekeepers or free-holders, and have paid taxes the preceding year in the city of Louisville—that the removal of a councilman from the ward in which he was elected should cause his office to be vacant, and that any vacancy occurring either in this way or by resignation should be supplied by the Council out of the said ward.

THE BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

On the 2d of February this institution was granted a charter by the State Legislature. Books were opened for stock subscriptions in

March, and within four days the large amount of \$1,150,000 had been subscribed, about two-thirds of it by Eastern capitalists. The limit of capital was fixed at \$2,000,000, but the Commissioners for taking subscriptions were allowed to cease at any time after half a million was taken. It was required that every Director should take an oath not to allow any violation of the charter.

About the same time, in view of the certain fact that the Bank of the United States would not be re-chartered, by reason of the election of General Jackson to the Presidency in 1832, the State Legislature started two other banks with immense capital—the Bank of Kentucky with \$5,000,000, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky with \$3,000,000. The like was done in many other States, and Mr. McClung, in his Outline History of Kentucky, is moved to say:

The result of this simultaneous and enormous multiplication of State banks throughout the United States, consequent upon the fall of the National bank, was vastly to increase the quantity of paper money afloat, and to stimulate the wildest spirit of speculation. The nominal prices of all commodities rose with portentous rapidity, and States, cities, and individuals embarked heedlessly and with feverish ardor in schemes of internal improvement and private speculation, upon the most gigantic scale. During the years of 1835 and 1836, the history of one State is the history of all. All rushed into the market to borrow money, and eagerly projected plans of railroads, canals, slack-water navigation, and turnpike roads, far beyond the demands of commerce, and in general without making any solid provision for the payment of the accruing interest or reimbursement of the principal. This fabric was too baseless and unreal to endure.

The way was thus prepared for the general suspension of specie payments by the banks of Kentucky and the United States in 1837, and the terrible financial disasters and suffering that followed for several years.

A savings bank was also established in Louisville during the year, with Mr. E. Crow as president, and E. D. Hobbs treasurer.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

was established here about this time, under the charter which had been granted to the Centre College, at Danville.

THE LOUISVILLE MUSEUM

was founded by a number of gentlemen organized as a stock company, of which Mr. J. R. Lambdin had had the general direction. Mr. Casseday says: "The collection of objects of natural history, of curiosity, and of vertu was extremely good." Some notices of the museum

were made by travelers visiting Louisville, and will be found in the extracts we give. The collection long since disappeared

THE CANAL

was finished this year. Its tolls were greatly increased for 1833, amounting to \$60,737. The vessels passing through were 875 steamboats and 710 flat- and keel-boats, with a tonnage of 169,885. According to Collins:

The completion of the canal produced a great change in the business of the city. The "forwarding and commission" business, the operations in which formed so great a part of the mercantile transactions of Louisville, and had given employment to so many persons, was, in a great measure, destroyed. Much of the capital and industry of the city was obliged to seek new channels, and the transition state was one of great embarrassment. But a more healthy condition of things succeeded.

STEAMERS BURNED.

A great fire occurred June 21, at the Louisville wharf, in which the steamboats Sentinel, Rambler, and Delphine were totally destroyed.

BLACK HAWK AND PARTY.

A short stay was made at the Falls April 13, by a party of Western Indians, including the famous Black Hawk, the principal instigator of the Indian war in the Northwest the year before, his son, Neopope "the Prophet," another Sauk chief, and a young chief of the Foxes. They were on the steamer Lady Byron, in charge of Government officers, on their way up the river and to Fortress Monroe, to be detained there a short time as hostages for the continued peace and good faith of their tribes, which had been defeated in the war. Black Hawk was now sixty-seven years old, and did not much longer survive.

MANUMITTED SLAVES SHIPPED.

Another remarkable event on the river this year was the shipment, at Louisville, of one hundred and two freed slaves from Bourbon, Fayette, Logan, Adair, Mercer, and other countries. They were sent down the river to New Orleans, under the auspices of the Kentucky Colonization Society, by which \$2,300 were paid for their passage thence to Liberia in the brig Ajax, which sailed April 20th.

AN EDITORIAL COMBAT.

On the 23d of August occurred one of the several personal conflicts into which the late George D. Prentice, then editor of the Louisville

Journal and Focus, was drawn by the bitterness of political controversy. Meeting upon the street Mr. George James Trotter, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, at Lexington, with whom he had exchanged many sharp words in print, the parties opened fire upon each other with pistols, but they were separated before serious wounds were received on either side.

AN EDITORIAL PROPHECY.

The traveler-authors seem to have left Louisville out of their routes this year, and we have no extracts from their books to present. A Frankfort editor, however, who was here about this time, ventured the following prediction:

Whoever visits this city leaves it with the conviction that all elements are at work which must advance it to a great commercial town, and urge it on till it has passed all the towns of the Ohio in the race for supremacy.

SANDY STEWART.

Some time this year died the noted "island ferryman," Sandy Stewart, a Scotchman born, who came first to the Falls in 1775, and for many years ran a skiff ferry from the mainland at Louisville to Corn Island.

1834—DISASTER AND GLOOM.

Louisville needed all the encouragement that could be afforded at this time. It was a period of darkness and fear in the business community. In February the Federal Government had felt obliged to withdraw the deposits made in the Branch Bank of Louisville to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, and used by the bank to great advantage as capital in its business. This Branch Bank had also been ordered by the Government to call in its loans, which amounted to \$226,000—\$76,000 more than the Branch at Cincinnati had out. The withdrawal of these large sums was very seriously felt, and indeed caused great financial stringency and distress. It threatened so much inconvenience and disaster that at last a meeting of citizens was called at the Court-house, to deliberate upon the situation. Mr. T. Gwathmey was Chairman of the meeting; Messrs. D. Smith and E. Crow, vice-presidents, and Messrs. C. M. Thrnston and Fred A. Kaye, secretaries. It was resolved to memorialize the Government for a return of the deposits; and the paper drawn up contained, among others, the following expressions:

All is gloom and despondence, all uncertainty and suspense, all apprehension and foreboding. Prices here have fallen beyond any former example. Flour has sunk from \$4 to \$3, or even \$2.50 per barrel. Hemp, pork, and every other commodity has decreased in an equal degree. Real property has fallen in many instances 50 per cent. It is believed that there will not be employment during the ensuing season for one-fourth of the mechanics and workmen of Louisville. Few contracts for building have been or are likely to be made. In the opinion of the memorialists, the first remedy for this state of things is the restoration of the deposits. They therefore pray that the deposits be restored, and such measures taken in relation to a National Bank as shall be most likely to afford relief to the country.

Money had now to be borrowed, in many cases, at the ruinous rate of two and one-half per cent. a month. The rate of taxation was increased from six and one-fourth to ten cents per \$100 valuation of taxable property, and forty cents per share was assessed upon the stock of the Louisville Bank of Kentucky. Shortly after, however, February 22d, a charter was granted to the Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, with six branches and a capital of \$5,000,000, to which the State was to subscribe \$1,000,000 in five per cent. thirty-five-year bonds (redeemable at discretion after thirty years), and \$1,000,000 more, payable in bank dividends as declared, unless a different mode of payment was preferred by the State. The annual State tax on the shares was limited to not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty cents per share. On the whole, as Mr. Casseday says, "this crisis does not seem to have produced very disastrous results here, but was probably more severe in anticipation than in reality." It is even possible, as political excitement ran very high, and as this removal of the deposits was very obnoxious to one of the political parties, that the evil was a foreboding induced by their own fears, and of such a character as actually to produce a temporary depression in business. And this opinion is supported by the fact that no material change seems to have taken place in the onward progress of the city. The policy and propriety of establishing

WATER WORKS

had been for some time under discussion, and in this year the city went so far as to purchase a site for a reservoir on Main, above Clay street. This project was very soon abandoned, but whether from the pressure of the times or from the opposition of many of the citizens does not appear in any record of the period. The incorporation and survey of

TWO TURNPIKE COMPANIES,

the Bardstown and Louisville, and Elizabethtown and Louisville, during the same year, would, however, seem to incline us to believe that it was not given up for the want of means. "The State affairs, even if as bad as represented in the memorial, does not seem to have thrown a very deep or settled gloom over the community. On the contrary, an incident of the period would seem to show a light-heartedness and freedom from care not common in times of distress."

AN ANCIENT BURLESQUE.

Mr. Casseday continues:

This incident was the sudden appearance in the streets of the city of a very singular procession, since known as the Carnival Guards. They were introduced as a burlesque of the militia drills, then of biennial occurrence here. The procession was headed by an enormous man, rivaling Daniel Lambert in his superabundance of flesh, mounted on an equally overgrown ox, on whose hide was painted the following descriptive motto, "*The Bull-works of our Country.*" This heroic captain also wore a sword of mighty proportions, on whose trenchant blade was written in letters of scarlet the savage inscription, "*Blood or Guts!*" This leader was followed by a band of equally singular character; long men on short horses, little boys on enormous bony Kosinantes, picked up from off the commons; men encased in hogs-heads, with only head, feet, and arms visible; men encased even to helmet and visor in wicker-work armour, and a thousand other knights of fanciful costume, and all marching with heroic step to the martial clangor of tin pans, the braying of milkhorns, the shrill sound of whistles, the piping of cat-calls, and the ceaseless din of penny-trumpets and cornstalk fiddles. This procession halted in its progress through the streets in front of the residences of the officers of the militia, and after saluting them with a flourish of music, made them a speech, and cheered them with a chorus of groans. After marching bravely through the principal streets, this procession suddenly disappeared from public view, never again to greet the sunlight.

NEW HOTELS.

The Louisville Hotel was now finished and in operation. It stood upon the site of the present hostelry of that name, and was built upon the general plan of the Tremont House at Boston, having a handsome portico, with Doric columns.

The erection of the old Galt House, upon the northeast corner of Second and Main streets, was begun soon after, and carried to completion the next year, when Louisville was equipped, for the accommodation of the traveling community, with at least two fine hotels.

HONORS TO LAFAYETTE'S MEMORY.

The news of the death of Lafayette, which occurred in France May 20, 1834, was received in

Louisville something more than a month afterwards, and evoked the liveliest expressions of sympathy and regret. A meeting was held July 1st, at which resolutions were passed recommending the closing of stores and other places of business on a certain day, which was to be devoted to suitable obsequies in honor to the memory of the deceased patriot. The largest procession ever formed in the city, with every trade and profession here practiced represented in it, was formed and moved through the principal streets of the city, halting finally in the large lot owned by Mr. Jacob. Here a eulogy upon the hero of at least two revolutions was pronounced by M. R. Wigginton, Esq. The participants in these ceremonies afterwards wore crape on the left arm for thirty days. "The whole proceedings of the day," says Mr. Casseday, "were highly creditable to the city, and highly worthy of the occasion."

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER.

The Louisville Notary was a new journalistic venture, started this year by Messrs. D. C. Banks and A. E. Napier. It was short-lived, and never attained to much influence in the city or anywhere that it circulated.

A FAMOUS AUTHORESS.

In this year came to the city a future sweet singer in verse, a young Maryland girl, who maiden name was Amelia B. Coppuck. She was born February 3, 1819, near Chesapeake Bay, and was brought to Louisville by her parents when fifteen years of age. Here she soon began to develop poetic genius; but published nothing until she was eighteen, when in 1837 a poem with the modest signature "Amelia," which soon became renowned far and wide, appeared in the Daily Journal. Mr. Prentiss, who well knew how to gauge her merit, gave it a most complimentary and encouraging preface, which aided her to a speedy and extensive popularity. Her poems were published in a volume in Boston eight years afterwards, and in ten years passed through ten editions. She was married in June, 1838, to George Welby, a merchant of Louisville, and died here May 3, 1852, aged only thirty-three. She was the most famous poetess Louisville has yet produced. Mr. Casseday, writing of her in connection with the financial panic of 1837 and the appearance of her first published poem this year, says:

It was in the midst of this gloom and despondence which pervaded one part of the community, that the ears of another part were astonished and gladdened with a strain of melody, such as had not before stolen through the glades and groves of this Western land. A young girl, modest and unpretending, unknown to all but her little circle, inspired by some unseen power, tremblingly warbled forth a few verses of melody, but of such enchanting power, beauty, and harmony, that all the literary world were confounded, and all eagerly inquired who it was that under the simple signature of "Amelia," and away off in the distant West, had struck her lyre "with an angel's art, and with the power of the fabled Orpheus," and whose "strains had been caught up by melody-lovers throughout the Union, and sung in every peopled valley, and echoed from every sunny hillside of our vast domain."* Such genius could not long remain unknown; and soon the name of its possessor was proclaimed through the columns of the Louisville Journal, but the name gave no clue to the source whence this mighty power had been derived. For the many the ten-days wonder had passed away. The genius of the writer was acknowledged and forgotten by them. But the true lovers of her art followed her for many years with looks of admiration, regard, and affection; and still, though her harp has long lain untouched, await with anxiety and hope for new strains from the lyre they have loved so well.

The readers of this work will be pleased to have in convenient and permanent shape one of the best-known and most popular poems of Mrs. Welby, which we accordingly present below:

THE RAINBOW.

BY AMELIA B. WELBY.

I sometimes have thought, in my lonely hours,
That lie on my heart like the dew on the flowers,
Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon,
When my heart was as light as a blossom in June;
The green earth was moist with the late fallen showers,
The breeze fluttered down and blew open the flowers,
While a single white cloud to its haven of rest
On the white wing of peace floated off in the west.

As I threw back my tresses to catch the cool breeze,
That scattered the rain-drops and dimpled the seas,
Far up the blue sky a fair rainbow unrolled
Its soft tinted pinions of purple and gold.
'Twas born in a moment, yet, quick as its birth,
It had stretched to the uttermost ends of the earth,
And, fair as an angel, it floated as free,
With a wing on the earth and a wing on the sea.

How calm was the ocean! how gentle its swell!
Like a woman's soft bosom it rose and it fell;
While its light sparkling waves, stealing laughingly o'er,
When they saw the fair rainbow, knelt down on the shore.
No sweet hymn ascended, no murmur of prayer,
Yet I felt that the spirit of worship was there,
And bent my young head in devotion and love,
'Neath the form of the angel that floated above.

How wide was the sweep of its beautiful wings!
How boundless its circle! how radiant its rings!
If I looked on the sky, 'twas suspended in air;
If I looked on the ocean, the rainbow was there;

* Gallagher's Review of "Amelia" in the Hesperian for 1839.



Thus forming a girdle, as brilliant and whole
As the thoughts of the rainbow that circled my soul.
Like the wing of the Deity, calmly unfurled,
It bent from the cloud and encircled the world.

There are moments, I think, when the spirit receives
Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten leaves,
When the folds of the heart in a moment unclose,
Like the innermost leaves from the heart of a rose.
And thus, when the rainbow had passed from the sky,
The thoughts it awoke were too deep to pass by;
It left my full soul, like the wing of a dove,
All fluttering with pleasure and fluttering with love.

I know that each moment of rapture or pain
But shortens the links in life's mystical chain;
I know that my form, like that bow from the wave,
Must pass from the earth, and lie cold in the grave;
Yet O! when death's shadows my bosom encloud,
When I shrink at the thought of the coffin and shroud,
May Hope, like the rainbow, my spirit enfold
In her beautiful pinions of purple and gold.

The Rev. Benjamin Orr Peers, of the Episcopal church, was another notable arrival of the year, coming hither from Lexington. He was a son of Major Valentine J. Peers, an officer of the Revolution, who settled in Maysville in 1803. He became a successful teacher, was President of Transylvania University two years, opened a select school for boys in Louisville, and was the first rector of St. Paul's church upon its formation in the spring of 1835. Three years afterwards he went to New York city, to take charge of the educational interests of the church, but returned to Louisville and died here August 20, 1842.

Lawrence P. Maury* probably came from Bath county, Kentucky, where he was born, this year. He was Deputy Postmaster for a number of years, and his devoted labors in this responsible post are believed to have shortened his life. He died in September, 1852, aged thirty-nine.

MR. HOFFMAN HERE.

In March Louisville entertained for an hour a distinguished visitor, in the person of the gifted poet, Charles Fenno Hoffman, author of the drinking song parodied by the temperance societies—

Sparkling and bright, in its liquid light,
Is the wine our goblets gleam in;
With hue as red as the rosy bed
The bee delights to dream in—

but now alas, and for nearly fifty years, an inmate of an insane asylum in Pennsylvania. In his beautifully written book, entitled *A Winter in the West*, he gives the following paragraph to this region:

The Falls of the Ohio, once so dangerous to the river-craft, are no longer among the objects which meet the eye of the passing traveler on the route. They are now wholly avoided by the steamboat canal, which, commencing two miles below Louisville, terminates at the wharves of that flourishing city. The work is a very complete one, and the solid finish of the masonry in the locks exacts a tribute of admiration from every one that avails himself of this great improvement in the navigation of the river.

Our steamboat stopped for an hour at Louisville, and I seized the opportunity to ramble through the town. It is handsomely laid out, with broad and well-paved streets, compactly built with brick and stone. Some of the private dwellings have a good deal of style about them, and among the numerous hotels there is one much superior in external appearance and interior arrangements to any establishment of the kind we have in New York. The shops, which are large and airy, offer a very showy display of goods, and the spacious and substantial warehouses, with the numerous drays continually passing to and fro, the concourse of well-dressed people in the streets, and the quantity of river-crafts in front of the town, give Louisville the appearance of being the greatest place of business upon the Western waters. There were several steamboats that arrived and departed even in the brief time that our boat lay-to; and when we again got on our way, it was in company with several others.

Mr. Hoffman adds the principal statistics of the place and a statement of its leading material facts in a foot-note, which presents nothing of special interest.

AN AMENDMENT

to the city charter was made this year, one section of which permitted the raising of money on the city's credit for the erecting of water-works, and the other required the inspector of liquors, an officer now on duty here, to mark upon the head of each barrel inspected the degree of proof of the liquor it contained.

1835—MORE AMENDMENTS,

made this year, prescribed the annual valuation of property for taxation by January 10, authorized the city marshal to collect bills for duties performed in summoning juries, and granted power to the city to vote a stock subscription in aid of the Frankfort & Ohio Railroad Co.

The first train on this railroad reached Frankfort January 25 of this year, from Lexington, in two hours and twenty-nine minutes, and was welcomed with great enthusiasm.

GAS WORKS.

The city was also authorized, February 28, to levy and collect a tax of \$25,000 a year for four years, or \$100,000 in all, for the construction of gas works.

THE FIRST RAILROAD

in the city of Louisville was set in operation this year. It was a part of the old Lexington & Ohio arrangement, but at this end now ran only from the corner of Main and Sixth streets to Portland, a distance of about three miles. At the other end cars were running from Frankfort to Lexington; but they did not reach Louisville from that direction until 1851, when the depot here was established at Jefferson, above Brook street. Mr. Casseday says:

This road was intended to connect with the Lexington and Ohio railroad. It was kept in employ but a very short time. The citizens on Main street, below the depot at Sixth, were violently opposed to the road, and used every effort to impair its usefulness. After the establishment of the Blind Asylum here, the profits of this road were transferred to that institution; but it did not long enjoy the advantages so offered, for the road was discontinued by an application to court from some of the citizens, as offensive to some and unprofitable to all.

Fuller particulars of the earlier railways have already been given, in a chapter in our General Introduction to this work.

A CENSUS.

The population of the city, as ascertained by a special census taken this year, was 19,967. It had increased 9,631,—that is to say, had nearly doubled,—in five years. As, however, the census taken by the Federal Government five years afterwards showed but 21,210 inhabitants, it is altogether probable that, as in the case of other enumerations taken under similar circumstances, there was a decided tendency to inflation in the special census. But there can be no doubt of a good, healthy, steady growth during all these years. Filling the ponds, draining the city, and other sanitary measures, together with comparative exemption from cholera, had contributed greatly to attract immigration hither, notwithstanding the hard times were beginning to set in.

THE TAX LIST

of the year shows a considerable increase in the value of city property. The leading items are as follow:

Real estate and improvements, valued at.....	\$70,425,416
Personal property.....	644,250
Tythes, white and black, 4,960 at \$150.....	7,440
34 first-rate stores at \$80.....	2,720
42 second-rate stores at \$60.....	2,520
57 third-rate stores at \$40.....	2,880
62 fourth-rate stores at \$20.....	1,240
68 hacks, 132 drays, 53 waggons, \$4; 124 carts, \$2	1,260
50 coffee-houses at \$50.....	2,500

10 taverns at \$50.....	500
60 groceries and spirits at \$50.....	3,000
96 spirits alone at \$40.....	3,840
20 groceries alone, and 20 confectioners at \$15...	720

THE EXPORTS

from Louisville for the six months from January 1st to June 30th were given in these figures: Tobacco, 1,337 hogsheads; tobacco, 114 boxes; bacon, 2,813,560 pounds; tallow, 149 barrels; whiskey, 14,643 barrels; flour, 19,999 barrels; lard, 60,713 kegs; hemp, 38 tons; bagging, 65,348 pieces; bale rope, 42,030 coils; pork, 14,419 barrels; linseed oil, 72 barrels.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

of Louisville was incorporated by the Legislature this year, and a beginning made of intellectual and professional improvement among the artisans of the place. Unfortunately, the society did not become permanent, while the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, started at Cincinnati a few years before, has grown to be one of the most successful and important institutions of the Ohio Valley.

THE ORIGINAL GALT HOUSE

was built in 1835, at the corner of Main and Second, upon ground occupied for many years by the residence of Dr. Galt, and which was purchased by him. The new hotel was a small affair, compared with the present Galt House, containing only sixty rooms. It was opened by Major Aris Throckmorton, long proprietor of the leading hotel here, the "Washington Hall," on Main, between Second and Third streets, and by Isaac Everett. They conducted it for several years, and the house became famous under their administration. It was burned in 1865, when the erection of the present Galt House was begun.

WALKER'S FAMOUS EXCHANGE

was established this year, by William H. Walker, on the subsequent site of the National Hotel, Fourth street, near Main. He was encouraged to open this by the leading Whigs, who had abandoned for some reason a neighboring public house, which they had long frequented. They transferred their patronage to this place, which became very notable and successful, and reaped for its owner a large fortune. About twenty years afterwards, in 1855, the Exchange was removed to Third street, between Main and Market.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

founded by the Episcopalians of the city, opened October 1, 1835, with six orphans, on the north side of Market, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

A NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. E. P. Humphrey, afterwards Doctor of Divinity, began his labors in November of this year, as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, on Third street. He remained in this relation until 1853, when he retired and went to the Theological Seminary at Danville as Professor of Church History. He returned to Louisville in 1866, organized the College Street Presbyterian church, and remained engaged in useful and honored public labors here, which have not ceased even to this day.

THE CHOLERA,

making its annual return, as it did in one part of the country or another for several years about this time, caused a few deaths in Louisville in July. Elsewhere in the State, in both July and August, it was very destructive, in one place (Russellville) nearly decimating the population, taking one hundred and twelve, or one in twelve of the whole number of inhabitants. In Versailles, about the middle of August, one in every fifteen of the people was taken off within ten days. The continued and extraordinary exemption of Louisville from severe visitation was the subject of general remark, and is a peculiarly bright spot in her history.

DR. MILLER COMES.

This year came to Louisville Dr. Henry Miller, an eminently successful practitioner at Harrodsburg, who had been induced to remove hither by the hope of founding a medical school in the young city. The attempt did not then succeed, but upon the reorganization of the Medical Institute two years afterwards, he took in it the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and remained in the professorship for the long term of twenty years, when he resigned, May 14, 1858. Nine years thereafter, he was recalled to the University, with which the Institute had long before been incorporated, by the creation for him of a special chair on the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women. In 1849 he published an important Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Human Parturition, the re-

vised edition of which appeared ten years afterwards under the title Principles and Practice of Obstetrics. He wrote much also for the medical and public journals. He died February 8, 1874, having been a successful practitioner for more than fifty years, especially in the diseases of women, who came from far and near to receive his treatment. He was the first physician in Louisville to use anesthetics in obstetrical practice.

THE HON. MR. MURRAY HAS HIS WORD.

The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, a scion of British aristocracy, included Louisville in his tour of this year in America. His remarks, in part, are thus given in the first volume of his book of Travels in North America :

Louisville is a very active, busy town, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. In the spring and early part of the summer it is crowded with fugitives from the neighborhood of New Orleans, on their way to their various places of refuge from heat and disease. The hotel is a spacious building, and might be called handsome, had it not been finished in so slovenly a manner that, although I saw it only a year after it was opened, the plaster was soiled, and in some places broken up, and the house itself looked as if it had been built more years than it had seen months. In front there is a large portico, supported by ten columns, behind which are the lounging-rooms for the guests; and in summer the shade of the portico renders it both a tempting and agreeable resort. The proprietors were very attentive, and one of them, a good-looking, gentlemanly man, about thirty years old, was so much more smartly and gaily dressed than any of the company (myself included) that I thought he must be a Frenchman from New Orleans, and thus inquired his name and occupation.

I went out to the race-course, as the spring race-meeting was going on, and saw one or two heats in very good time. There was but a small attendance, either of beauty or fashion, and I did not stay long enough to avail myself of the opportunity which such a scene offers, for making observations on the more rough and unpolished portion of society. Indeed, the swearing of some of the lower orders in the West, especially among the horse-traders and gamblers, would shock ears accustomed to the language of Billingsgate or a London gin-shop, so full is it of blasphemy, and uttered in a deliberate and determined tone, such as to induce the belief that the speaker really wishes the fulfilment of the curses which he imprecates. I have heard the vulgar oaths of many countries, as the French, the English, the Irish, and Scotch (which last three have different safety-valves of wrath), the Dutch, the German, the Italian, and the Portuguese. Of course they are all vulgar, all more or less blasphemous and disgusting to the ear; but I never heard them so offensive, or so slowly and deliberately uttered, as in the mouths of the Western and Southwestern Americans. It is but justice to the United States to say that this is a vice not generally prevalent, and is held in the same estimation there as it is in Britain.

Louisville is an active and thriving town; but like all the others in the West, wretchedly lighted and paved at present.

It is necessary to mark these two words, as in this most wonderful portion of this wonderful continent observations of a condemnatory nature are not likely to be true for more than twelve months.

1836—PROGRESS.

During the summer of this year one hundred and ten stores and one hundred and fourteen dwelling-houses, all of a respectable and some of a superior class, were put up in the city. The cost of store-rents was steadily going up; and, says a contemporary writer, "as for dwellings, it would be impossible to rent one, finished or unfinished. And these improvements resulted from the natural advantages of the place, and not from the completion of any of the works to which the city had always looked as the precursors of greatness."

A new school building was erected on Jefferson street, between Floyd and Preston, and another on the corner of Grayson and Fifth. Both were occupied in the fall of this year.

The aggregate of sales by the forty-seven largest wholesale dry-goods and grocery houses during the year was officially stated at \$12,128,666.16—from which may be inferred the immense total of all the business of the year.

The taxable property of this city this year, in round numbers, was officially valued at \$14,000,000. Upon this a tax of fifty cents on the \$100, or one-half of one per cent., was to be collected. The municipal expenditure of the year was estimated at \$135,000.

THE BRIDGE, TOO,

made apparent progress. After long discussion, it had been decided to use the charter bestowed by the Legislature some years before, and contracts for the construction of the bridge were made. The corner-stone of the great work was laid with due solemnity and ceremony September 7th, at the foot of Twelfth street, near the site of the old fort upon the shore, and only two squares above the present Kentucky terminus of the bridge to Jeffersonville. Wilkins Tannahill, Esq., was the orator of this occasion. The stock was reputed to be fully subscribed, and high hopes of the enterprise were entertained, but they were completely dashed by the failure of the contractor to go forward. Increasing financial difficulties checked the making of new

contracts; no further work was done, and the project waited forty years for its full embodiment.

A RAILROAD COMPANY

was also chartered, to construct a railroad from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina, with a capital of \$6,000,000 and a branch, among others, from Cincinnati to Louisville. This scheme, although never consummated, was really the germ which has flowered and fruited in the present Cincinnati Southern railroad.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE

was razed to the ground this year, in preparation for the immense and costly building whose construction was commenced, in the very face of the financial disasters, the next year.

NEW JOURNALS

were started in 1836, to the number of two. One was the City Gazette, a daily newspaper, whose publication was begun by Messrs. John J. and James B. Marshall. The other was a literary and religious monthly, which had been published for some time in Cincinnati, but was brought to Louisville this year and conducted by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, then the young Pastor of the Unitarian church here, and now one of the most distinguished divines and authors in Boston. This publication, the Western Messenger, was, we believe, the first monthly magazine in the city.

A CITY POLICE COURT.

By the ninth amendment to the city charter, passed February 28th of this year, the Mayor's Court, which had theretofore been the tribunal for the punishment of offenders against the city ordinances, was abolished, and a Police Court constituted instead. It was a court of record, with a judge appointed by the same authority as selected judges of other higher courts, and to receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum. The City Prosecutor was to be appointed by the Mayor and Council. The court might summon grand juries, was always to be open as a police court, and also hold a monthly term, beginning on the first Monday in each month, for the trial of pleas of the Commonwealth.

The same act of the Legislature provided amendments fixing the salary of the Mayor at \$2,000 a year, extending the eastern and northern boundary of the city three hundred feet

above Geiger's Ferry landing, and obliging all offices of insurance in the city to file with the Mayor a copy of the charter of any company represented by them.

ARRIVALS.

The Rev. Benjamin T. Crouch, one of the most remarkable men then in the Methodist ministry in Kentucky, came to the Fourth Street and Eighth Street Methodist Episcopal churches this year. Full notice of him, with characteristic anecdotes, will be comprised in the chapter on Religion in Louisville.

The noted English florist, Edward Wilson, came to Louisville in 1836, bought the small business of Jacob Berkenmyer, and opened a large florist's establishment on the north side of Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson streets. His business finally became a great success, and one of the notable industries of Louisville. He sold his stock in 1860, and his green-houses, residence, and grounds in 1865, the whole for \$25,000. It is said that the sash he bought from Berkenmyer, more than fifty years old, and the first under which flowers were grown in the city, is still in use as the covering of one of George Walker's green-houses.

I. O. O. F.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows, for the State of Kentucky, was organized in Louisville September 13th of this year.

THE COLD WINTER

of 1835-36 registered during at least one short period the low degree, for this latitude, of eighteen below zero. It had gone to 15° below the previous winter.

1837—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The great event of 1837 in Louisville, as in every other city, town, village, hamlet, and country neighborhood of the United States, was the monetary panic. We have already exhibited some of the causes of it. Mr. Casseday says further:

The next year brought with it by far the most terrible calamity that had ever affected the city. The last few years had been years of such unexampled prosperity, confidence had become so thoroughly established, credit was so plenty, and luxury so courted, that, when the unexpected reverse came, the blow was indeed terrible. On the 19th of April, the Banks of Louisville and of Kentucky suspended specie payment, by a resolution of the citizens so authorizing them.

Previous to this, the banks all over the country had stopped; another awful commercial crisis had arrived, and one which Louisville felt far more severely than she had felt the former. Instead of passing lightly over her, as before, the full force of the blow was felt throughout the whole community. House after house, which had easily rode out the former storm, now sunk beneath the waves of adversity, until it seemed as if none would be left to tell the sad story. A settled gloom hung over the whole mercantile community.

Main street was like an avenue in some deserted city. Whole rows of houses were tenanted, and expectation was upon the tiptoe every day to see who would be the next to close. Each feared the other; all confidence was gone; mercantile transactions were at an end, and everything, before so radiant with the springtime of hope and of promise, was changed to the sad autumn hues of a fruitless year.

The day previous to the suspension of the Kentucky banks—which Mr. Collins fixes upon May (not April) 19—there had been a run upon the Louisville banks, and \$45,000 in specie were drawn out. When the banks shut their doors, they had in their vaults \$1,900,000 in specie, and but \$3,300,000 in their bills in circulation; so that it was quite practicable for them to have continued the transaction of business, had it been deemed expedient. The next month a great public meeting was held in the city, and resolutions were passed calling upon the Governor to convene the Legislature in extra session, in the hope of relief by statutory provisions of some kind from the daily tightening pressure. The Governor was urged upon all sides to call the Assembly together, but declined to do so. When that body met in regular session, it legalized the suspension of the banks in the State, and refused either to compel them to resume specie payments or to forfeit their charters. The Rev. Mr. McClung, in his Outline History, thus continues the narrative:

A general effort was made by banks, government, and individuals, to relax the pressure of the crisis as much as possible, and great forbearance and moderation was exercised by all parties. The effect was to mitigate the present pressure, to delay the day of reckoning, but not to remove the evil. Specie disappeared from circulation entirely, and the smaller coin was replaced by paper tickets issued by cities, towns, and individuals, having a local currency, but worthless beyond the range of their immediate neighborhood. The banks in the meantime were conducted with prudence and ability. They forebore to press their debtors severely, but cautiously and gradually lessened their circulation and increased their specie, until after a suspension of rather more than one year, they ventured to resume specie payment. This resumption was general throughout the United States, and business and speculation again became buoyant. The latter part of 1838 and nearly the whole of 1839 witnessed an activity in business, and a fleeting prosperity, which somewhat resembled the feverish ardor of 1835 and 1836. But the fatal disease still lurked in the system, and it was the hectic flush of an

uncured malady, not the ruddy glow of health, which deluded the eye of the observer.

THE PROGRESS OF LOUISVILLE

did not altogether stop, however. The village of Portland, which had become a legalized town only three years before, was this year annexed to the city, by common consent of its people and those of Louisville.

The fine building for the Bank of Louisville, which was already in course of construction on Main between Third and Fourth streets went on to completion. It had elegant Ionic columns, "but the facade is too much compressed to show its proportions and beauties." The City Directory of 1838-39, passing this criticism, proceeds also to say: "Such a person as a professional architect was unknown in this place until lately, and architecture had neither professors, pupils, nor subjects."

The new First Presbyterian and St. Paul's Episcopal churches were also among the improvements of the year.

The following estimate of articles handled at Louisville this year was made by the compilers of the Directory for 1838-39: 14,000 cubic feet of stone used by the stone-cutters. "It is estimated by those acquainted with the business that 100,000 cubic feet could be used. 3,200 tons of iron of all descriptions; 16,000,000 of brick; 39,000,000 feet of lumber made use of and sold for lower markets; 700,000 bushels of coal; 2,500 hogsheads of tobacco; 200,000 bushels of domestic salt; 10,000 cords of wood by river; 20,000,000 shingles.

EDUCATION.

The Louisville Medical Institute was re-organized and reopened this year. The celebrated Dr. John Esten Cooke came from Lexington, to unite in the management and instruction of the institute.

The Collegiate Institute of Louisville was established November 27, by ordinance of council, in the buildings of the old Jefferson Seminary.

Much more will be said of these, and of the status of education in the city at this time, in a future chapter.

OTHER NEW THINGS

In this year of general disaster were the incorporation of the Louisville Manufacturing Company

and the establishment of a periodical called The Western Journal of Education, edited by the Rev. B. O. Peers, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and issued from the office of the Daily Journal. Like most ventures of this kind, it was destined to an early grave.

BARBECUE TO WEBSTER.

Kentucky was visited this year by the celebrated Daniel Webster, who was then in the prime of his magnificent powers. The Great Exponenter was received, of course, in the State of the Great Commoner, with boundless enthusiasm. He accepted public dinners at Maysville, Lexington, Versailles, and Louisville, the last of these occurring May 30th. A large deputation of citizens rode to a point twelve miles from Louisville, where Mr. Webster, his family, and other traveling companions, were met and escorted to the city. Here the Mayor delivered an address of welcome, and invited the distinguished guest to attend a barbecue in the vicinity the next day. Nearly four thousand persons assembled to see and hear the city's guest, and the occasion was one of exuberant joy and festivity. Casseday records that "Mr. Webster addressed the citizens in his usual felicitous manner."

GOOD TYDINGS.

This year and the next the Methodist people of Louisville were favored with the ministrations of the Rev. Richard Tydings, for the long period of sixty years a useful and finally eminent traveling preacher in the Methodist Episcopal connection. During the later years of his life he held a superannuated relation to the Louisville Conference, doing such clerical work as his waning strength would allow. He died on the banks of Salt River October 3, 1865, but his remains, with those of his wife, rest in the Eastern Cemetery of this city.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

The first particularly notable balloon ascension, from any point on Kentucky soil, was made at Louisville July 31, by Richard Clayton, an aeronaut from Cincinnati. He had ascended from Lexington in 1835, but only made a trip of fifteen miles; this time he accomplished a voyage of at least one hundred miles. His ropes were let go at ten minutes before 7 P. M., and he came down three-fourths of an hour afterwards four miles south of Louisville, where he spent

the night. Ascending again in the morning, he journeyed over Louisville, down the Ohio to the mouth of Salt river, in the interior to Shepherdsville, and landed for dinner seven miles from Bardstown. Taking to the air again, he sailed for several hours in sight of that place and of Shepherdsville, Taylorsville, Fairfield, and Bloomfield, making his final descent at 7 P. M., on Cox's creek, in Nelson county, five miles from Bardstown. His three ascents and descents in this tour were accomplished without accident.

INTELLIGENT TRAVELERS.

Captain Maryatt, the celebrated writer of sea-tales, made this city a point in his journey up the Ohio, and gave it the following paragraph in his *Diary in America* :

Louisville is the largest city in Kentucky. The country about is very rich, and everything vegetable springs up with a luxuriance which is surprising. It is situated at the Falls of the Ohio, which are only navigable during the freshets. There is no river in America which has such a rise and fall as the Ohio, sometimes rising to sixty feet in the spring; but this is very rare, the general average being about forty feet. The French named it *La Belle Riviere*; it is a very grand stream, running through hills covered with fine timber and underwood; but a very small portion is yet cleared by the settlers. At the time that I was at Louisville the water was lower than it had been remembered for years, and you could walk for miles over the bed of the river, a calcareous deposit full of interesting fossils; but the mineralogist and geologist have as much to perform in America as the agriculturist.

In June of this year Professor Frederick Hall, M. D., of Washington city, a garrulous but rather interesting writer, was here, and subsequently published some notes of his visit in his *Letters from the East and from the West*. We extract as follows :

Louisville is spread over a large area, and is inferior to no town on the river in the amount of its commercial transactions. There is much regularity in the plan of the city. Streets parallel with the river are crossed by others at right angles, commencing on the water's edge and gradually ascending, on an inclined plain, to a horizontal one, on which some of them extend back to the distance of a mile or more. The buildings are handsome, and many of them elegant, particularly the court-house, theater, and a number of the churches. The streets are straight, broad, and airy, and in some parts ornamented with shade-trees. The market is spacious and well supplied with good-looking eatables. This being market-day, the place was crowded with buyers and sellers. I elbowed myself through the throng, and, being by birth a Yankee, thought myself privileged to ask questions. Peas are sold shelled. The price was twelve and a half cents a quart. A common-sized pig, for roasting, sold for a dollar; beefsteak from six to eight cents a pound. The prices of articles here, so far as I could learn, are quite as low as they are in Baltimore markets.

Much of Professor Hall's time was passed at a

country-seat called "the Crow's Nest," the residence of a Mr. and Mrs. S., of whom and of which he has some pleasant things to say. Sunday morning, June 18th, he writes .

In the evening I am to go to the city, in company with Mrs. S., to hear a discourse from the Reverend Mr. Humphrey, son of the Reverend President of Amherst College, in Massachusetts. This young preacher you have seen at our house. He is now one of the Presbyterian clergymen in Louisville, and is said to be effecting much good in his congregation.

1838—POPULATION.

Mr. Casseday writes: "A glance at the population of the city for this year will show that in spite of the commercial difficulties of the time, the city grew with astonishing rapidity. It had now reached a population of twenty-seven thousand, showing a gain of seven thousand and thirty-three in three years." It is sad to take the exaggeration out of this statement, but the official figures of the census taken two years afterward leave us no option. The actual number of inhabitants was probably about twenty thousand.

LIQUOR SHOPS.

Statistics more reliable, but hardly more satisfactory, in a moral point of view, are those which give the liquor-dealing establishments in Louisville this year as follow: Coffee-houses, one hundred and twenty-seven; groceries retailing liquor, one hundred and three; groceries and coffee-houses combined, forty-nine; total, two hundred and seventy-nine. There was at this period one liquor-shop in Louisville for about every seventy men, women, and children in the place. The river-trade naturally accounted for a large share of them.

EDITORIAL MATTERS.

A hopeful sheet of the highest order, starting under the name of *The Literary News-letter*, was published this year in December, and thenceforth for about thirty months, from the *Journal* office, by Mr. Edward Flagg. Mr. Casseday thinks "it was eminently deserving of a much greater success than attended its issue."

Mr. Prentice, of the *Journal*, fought another pistol-battle August 14th—this time with Major Thomas P. Moore, at the Harrodsburg Springs, both parties coming out of the conflict without physical injury.

THE GRAVES AND CILLEY DUEL.

A great sensation was produced in Louisville this year, and indeed throughout the whole country, by the killing, February 24th, upon the duelling-ground at Bladensburg, near Washington City, at the third fire, of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, member of Congress from Maine, by the Hon. William J. Graves, member from the Louisville District. The duel originated in a mere requirement of the "code of honor," under which Mr. Graves took the field as the friend of James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, with whom Mr. Cilley had quarreled, but whom he refused to fight. General Henry A. Wise, afterwards Governor of Virginia, was the second of Graves; and Cilley was seconded by General George W. Jones, of Iowa.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This year, February 1st, was incorporated the Kentucky Historical Society, which was to have its headquarters, and keep its library and cabinet, in Louisville. The Revs. James Freeman Clarke and Benjamin O. Peers, George D. Prentice, John Rowan, George M. Bibb, Henry Pirtle, Simeon S. Goodwin, George Keats, John H. Harney, James Brown, Leonard Bliss, Jr., Humphrey Marshall, Sr., Wilkins Tannehill, and Edward Jarvis, M.D., most of them citizens of Louisville, are designated in the act as the incorporators of the society. A constitution and by-laws were adopted March 29, 1838, and the society went hopefully into operation. Hon. John Rowan was President; Hons. George M. Bibb and Henry Bibb, vice-presidents; D. C. Banks, recording secretary; Edward Jarvis, corresponding secretary and librarian. It was in existence for a number of years, but long since became extinct, and its collections were dispersed. The library, according to Mr. Casseday, was merged in the old "Louisville Library."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Collins gives the following account of the public schools of Louisville, as they existed this year:

The school system of Louisville, in 1838, was composed of the Collegiate Institute and seven free schools. The former was established "on the lot and buildings formerly the property of the Jefferson Seminary, which were donated to the city for the purpose," by city ordinance of November 27, 1837, with an annual appropriation of \$2,000, besides the tuition fees, and then had seventy pupils. Faculty—Rev.

B. F. Farnsworth, President, and Professors John H. Harney, James Brown, Leonard Bliss, two vacancies, and tutor H. F. Farnsworth. Of the seven free schools, number one was a "grammar school" for boys, at corner Fifth and Walnut; number two, at same place, free school for boys; number three and number seven, for boys, on Jefferson, between Preston and Floyd; number four, for boys, on Tenth, between Grayson and Walnut; number five, for girls, in second story of school-house at Fifth and Walnut; and number six, for girls, on Tenth, between Green and Walnut. Total children in schools, over one thousand. Although called free, a tuition fee of \$1.50 per quarter was charged in all but number one, where the tuition was \$2. Salaries of principal teachers, \$750 or \$900; an assistant teacher in each school paid by the fees—as also was Samuel Dickinson, the "general school agent."

BANK ROBBERY.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Louisville Savings Bank one afternoon this year. Mr. Casseday thus tells the story:

The only other event worthy of remembrance was the robbery of the Savings Bank. This was effected in the daytime, by a man named Clarendon E. Dix, who entered the bank about three o'clock in the afternoon. Soon after this time, Mr. Julien, the cashier of the bank, entered the establishment and found Dix, who had still in his hand the large bank hammer, with which he had killed the clerk whom he found there. Finding that he should be vanquished in the struggle with Mr. Julien, Dix drew a pistol and shot himself. He was believed to be insane.

THE LOUISVILLE GAS COMPANY

was incorporated this year, February 15th, with a capital of \$600,000, its charter to run thirty years from January 1, 1839. The company did not organize, however, until 1839, when \$232,300 were raised on individual subscription, and the city took stock to the amount of \$200,000. Of this sum half was raised by issuing thirty-year bonds, at six per cent; the other \$100,000 was made out of the dividends, after deducting semi-annual interest on the bonds. The payments on her stock were thus completed January 3, 1859.

The first division of the works was built in 1839—the first gas works in the Western country, and the fifth in the United States. On Christmas Day, the same year, gas was first supplied to the mains and service-pipes. The second division was built in 1848. At the close of that year, the city had sixteen miles of main and four hundred and sixty-one street lamps. The fourth gas-holder (two having been constructed with the first division) was put up in 1855; and the works were further enlarged two years afterward. In 1859 the works had 66 retorts, with capacity to produce 280,000 cubic feet per day. Thirty-five miles and 2,157 feet of

street mains had been laid, and there were 2,879 private service pipes and 925 street-lamps. The annual product had risen from 6,545,810 cubic feet in 1840 to 47,512,100 in 1858. The city had derived, within two years, a revenue of \$44,256.32 from its stock in the company. The capital invested in the works was \$440,349.78.

THE GALT HOUSE TRAGEDY.

December 15th of this year occurred the famous "Galt House tragedy," which was in hot discussion in the *Courier-Journal* thirty-five years afterwards. Mr. Collins gives the following statement of it:

Two brothers from Mississippi, Judge and Dr. Wilkerson, and their companion from Richmond, Virginia, John Murdaugh, were attacked in the office of that hotel, in Louisville, where they were guests, by John W. Redding, — Rothwell, — Meek, William Holmes, Henry Oldham, William Johnson, and five or seven others; and in self-defense killed Rothwell and Meek, and wounded two others, and were themselves wounded and mobbed. Their trial, by change of venue granted by the Legislature, took place at Harrodsburg in March, 1839; and the jury acquitted them, after being out but a few minutes. They were prosecuted by the Commonwealth's attorney and Hon. Benjamin Hardin; and defended by Hon. John Rowan, Colonel William Robertson, Colonel Samuel Daveiss, John B. Thompson, Charles M. Cunningham, James Taylor, and C. M. Wickliffe, and by the brilliant Mississippi orator Hon. Sergeant S. Prentiss. It was one of the most remarkable of the criminal trials of America.

1839—ORGANIZATIONS AND CHARTERS.

The famous Louisville Legion, whose members have given it renown in two wars, had its origin this year, January 21st, in an act of the Legislature authorizing it, and providing that it should be composed of the three principal arms of military service, infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered January 15th. Thomas J. Welby was the first Master of this Lodge. The late George D. Prentice was one of its members.

The Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated this year.

The Ladies' Provident Society, for the relief of the poor, was also a creation of 1839. Mr. Casseday says of it:

This society was organized in the best possible manner, and was of very great value to the city. A depot for the reception of donations of food, clothing, etc., was established, where also work was provided for such indigent females as failed to find employment elsewhere. The city was divided

into wards, to each of which two female and one male visitor was apportioned, and the poor in each district were carefully and judiciously attended to. No better scheme for ameliorating the distress which is ever to be found in cities, could have been invented, and it is greatly to be regretted that this noble monument of charity no longer exists. . . . The Scotch Benevolent Society, which is an association of Scotchmen for the purpose of relieving any necessitous persons of their own countrymen who may be in Louisville, was also instituted at this time, and is still [1852] in active operation.

The Right Worthy Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized here November 21. The following named officers were installed: Henry Wolford, M. W. G. P.; Peleg Kidd, M. E. G. H. P.; Levi White, R. W. G. S. W.; Jesse Vansickles, R. W. G. J. W.; S. S. Barnes, R. W. G. Scribe; John Thomas, R. W. G. Treasurer. But two Subordinate Encampments had been formed in Kentucky, both chartered by the Grand Lodge of the United States: Mt. Horeb, No. 1, at Louisville, August 18, 1834, and Olive Branch No. 2, at Covington, May 15, 1837.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

October 6th of this year the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church since July, 1837, and the greater part of the congregation, removed their membership to the new St. Paul's Church, of which Mr. Jackson became Rector. Mr. Collins, abridging from Dr. Craik's History of Christ Church, says:

Mr. Jackson was a preacher of great eloquence, much of which was owing to his habit of frequent extempore preaching. After some years of service in St. Paul's, he was struck down while in the act of writing his sermon for the following Sunday: "By eternity then, by an eternity of happiness, we demand your attention to your own salvation. It is Solomon's last great argument, and it shall be ours. With this we shall take our leave of this precious portion of God's word." These were his last words, written or spoken—to be sounded as a voice from the dead, in the ears of successive generations of the people of Louisville.

DR. DANIEL DRAKE.

This distinguished Cincinnati physician and medical professor came hither this year, to take a place on the staff of the Louisville Medical Institute. He remained here about ten years.

"AMERICA" IN LOUISVILLE.

During 1839 a very attractive young woman appeared in this country, declaring herself to be America, a lineal descendant of Amerigo Vespucci, the Florentine navigator whose discoveries in the New World, by the accident of a narrator, gave the general name to the Western hemis-

phere. An exile from her native land, and in some financial strait, she had come to the United States in the hope of receiving aid from the Government, on account of her reputed ancestor's services nearly three and a half centuries before. Much sympathy was expressed for her here, and Mr. Prentice opened a subscription for her at the business office of the Journal; but she declined to receive private aid, saying: "A national boon will ever honor the memory and the descendant of Amerigo Vespucci; but America, even as an exile in the United States, cannot accept an individual favor, however courteous and delicate may be the manner in which it is proffered."

AN ACTOR-PREACHER.

The Rev. Charles Booth Parsons (afterwards D. D.), who had been an actor, was this year licensed as a Methodist minister at Louisville. He subsequently became Presiding Elder of the Louisville District, and in 1858 was Pastor in charge of the Shelby street Methodist Episcopal church. He was a powerful revivalist, an elegant yet forceful writer, and otherwise a strong man. Mr. Parsons died at Portland December 8, 1871.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The first iron steamer on a Western river or lake, the Valley Forge, Pittsburg-built, passed the Falls in December of this year, bound for New Orleans.

October 16 the Kentucky banks, including those at Louisville, again suspended specie payments, on account of the steady drain of specie from them to aid in meeting the demand for exportation to Europe. They had on hand at the time \$1,158,351. During the year their total resources in specie had decreased \$505,336, and \$1,477,987 of their circulation had been called in.

In March Judge Wilkerson and William Murchough, of Mississippi, were tried at Harrodsburg, under a charge of venue, for their share in the murderous affray at the Galt House the previous year. They were defended with great ability and eloquence by that wonderful Southern orator, Sargeant S. Prentiss, and acquitted.

A great four-mile race occurs at Louisville September 30th, for a purse of \$14,000, in which Wagner, the winner in the last heat, came in only ten inches ahead of Grey Eagle, winning the race in 7 minutes and 44 seconds.

SOME PLEASANT RECOLLECTIONS

of life in Louisville in the earlier and middle thirties are comprised in a communication of Patrick Joyes, Esq., of the famous old family, to the Courier-Journal of January 5, 1868, which we have by his courtesy, and from which we make the following extracts:

The old Bell tavern stood on the south side of Jefferson street, blocking up Sixth street. The court-house was then standing on the jail lot and fronting Sixth street, and the poverty row of that day was scattered along Sixth and along Jefferson streets.

Have you forgotten poor old Jake Martin and his dingy little bakery and grocery in the frame shanty on the south side of Main, between Fifth and Sixth, and Schafer's candy shop, with his candy marble jars, arranged in mosaics? There we candied and sodaed near enough to Shade's drug store to prevent damage from excess. We shod hard by at Mullikin's or at Beyroth's, and bought our spelling-books at Rice's book-store, adjoining. People in those days, who wanted a choice steak, had to be by daylight at the market-house, between Fourth and Fifth, with the mayor's office over it.

What an event it was when the old Harrison House on the corner of Main and Sixth streets and the house below were torn down to give way to those monstrous structures—the Franklin House, the Light House, and the Louisville Hotel of those days. How grand those new edifices looked to us as story was piled on story until we were lost in bewilderment at their immensity. We would not believe that Paris or London could boast of such colossal buildings. Nothing had equaled them since the days of the Temple or the Tower of Babel. I remember of telling a boy cousin that "Louisville had two houses bigger than his whole town."

What a wonderful place to us was the old theater on Jefferson, between Third and Fourth streets.

Stuckney's circus, before the circus had any of its new classic names, used to hold forth back of Scott Gore's present stand, and with the other boys you and I used to follow Lon Lipman and Frank Wilmot around the streets as though they were walking demigods, deeming it an honor if they would call us by name in the crowd. The elephant was the only lion, greater than a real acting circus boy. Excuse the bull. Ricards, you remember, was the clown. How racy and original were his jokes, the same that our grandfathers heard, the same that our grandchildren will laugh at.

Snethen's gymnasium [a school], a little later was on Second street, south of Walnut, and his boys wore uniforms—swallow-tailed coats with bullet brass buttons. He would not allow them to come with bare feet to school—a new-fangled idea then—but rumor used to say that notwithstanding this glittering outside they suffered in the flesh. . . . Old man Goddard, as the young world called him, had his school under the Unitarian church, and these two schools were rivals. Goddard's boys got the start of the others, and perpetrated the following elegant refrain, with which they used to make the streets hideous in a small way:

Snethen's pigs are in a pen,
 Cant *git* out till now and then;
 When they *git* out they sneak about,
 Afraid of Goddard's gentlemen.

Emphasis and accent very heavy on the last syllable of the last line; I can almost hear them now.

All below Twelfth street was a "waste," if not a howling wilderness. We had to drive up our cows from that "ilk," and you recollect what our boyish ideas were of the dangers of that part of the world if we were caught out alone by the dusk. . . . The great foot-ball ground for many years after was between Fourth and Fifth, on Chestnut. Our swimming place, when we did not go to the river, was the deep-hole in Beargrass, near Chestnut or Broadway, to reach which we had a long walk through commons and woods, beset with Paddies terrible to the straggling and lone down-towner.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SEVENTH DECADE.

1840—Population and other Statistics—Gas-works in Operation—Louisville College—Franklin Museum—Lodge of Antiquity, No. 113, Free and Accepted Masons—Tenth Amendment to City Charter—The Great Fire—Visits of President-elect Harrison and General Van Rensselaer—Revolutionary Soldiers—What Mr. Buckingham Saw here—Mrs. Steele also—And George Combe—Patrick H. Pope. 1841—Growth of Manufactures—Taxable Valuation of the City—A Quick Trip—Duel between Clay and Wickliffe—Military Encampment—Bishop Flaget—Monroe Edwards, the Forger. 1842—Valuation—Water-works—The Blind Institution—Mercantile Library Association—Canal Charter Amended—Editorial Affray—Death of Rev. Benjamin O. Peers—Charles Dickens at Louisville, and What He Said about It. 1843—The State Capital—Steamer-building—More Earthquakes—General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—The Louisville Democrat Started—Death of Hon. John Rowan. 1844—The Courier Started—Business Growth—Steamer Explosion—Death of Revs. D. C. Banks and William Jackson—General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church. 1845—Population—Business Statistics—Valuation—The Canal—Methodist Episcopal Church South—Test of Kentucky and Russian Hemp—River Frozen Over. 1846—The Mexican War—Louisville & Frankfort Railroad—University of Louisville—The New Theatre—Curious Post-office Statistics—Breach of Promise Case—Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons—Hon. John James Marshall—Mr. Mackay's Remarks. 1847—Assessments—Business—Clerical and Ecclesiastical Notes—Newspapers of 1847—Law School—Tremendous Flood. 1848—Population, Etc.—Cave Hill Cemetery Opened—Mr. Peyton's Visit and Observations—Hon. William J. Graves. 1849—Cholera in Louisville—First German Daily, the Anzeiger—Corner-stone of the Cathedral Laid—Emancipation Meeting—Notable Deaths—The Quickest Trip yet—Visit of President-elect Taylor to His Old Home—Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley here—Valuation.

1840—POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Notwithstanding the exaggerated estimates or careless enumerations of population which had been made from time to time during the last

decade, the census-takers of the Federal Government were able to find but 21,210 inhabitants in Louisville this year. This, however, was an increase, from 10,341 in 1830, of 10,869—1009 immigrants, very nearly, every year, or more than 105 per cent in all. Portland, however, which had 398 inhabitants in 1830, and Shippingport, whose 606 of population were also then separately enumerated, were now included in the total census of the city, reducing somewhat the actual increase from the above calculation. Jefferson county had added but little more to its inhabitants than the growth of the city, showing an increase of 12,367, or a rise from 23,979 to 36,346—a trifle more than 53 per cent. The State at large had grown in 10 years by 91,911, or but 13½ per cent., now numbering 779,828—590,253 whites, 180,258 slaves (increase of 10½ per cent.), and 9,317 free blacks.

The following are details of the Louisville census: White males, 9,282; females, 7,889; total, 17,171. Slaves, 3,420; free colored persons, 609; total blacks, 4,029. Mr. Casseday remarks: "This census is not considered authentic, as many transparent errors were found in various parts of it. Other computations, made from reliable data at the same period, give the city 23,000 to 24,000 inhabitants. As the former number, however, has received official sanction, it would be idle to dispute its correctness."

He also furnishes the following statistics of business in Louisville, as ascertained by the census: 1 commercial and 11 commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$191,800; 270 retail stores, with a capital of \$2,128,400; 3 lumber yards, with a capital of \$52,000; 2 flouring-mills, 2 tanneries; 2 breweries; 1 glass-cutting works; 1 pottery; 2 ropewalks; 7 printing offices; 2 binderies; 5 daily, 7 weekly, and 3 semi-weekly newspapers; and 1 periodical. Total capital employed in manufactures, \$713,675. One college, 80 students; 10 academies, 269 students; 14 schools, 388 scholars.

The value of taxable property in the city now was: In the Eastern District, \$8,558,321; Western District, \$9,565,185; total, \$18,123,506. Mr. Casseday gives the assessment of the year (perhaps of real property alone) as \$13,340,194—more than triple that of 1830—and adds in a foot-note:

Speculation in city lots ran very high at this time, and

property bore an enormous fictitious value. As will be remembered, this feeling was not confined to Louisville, but was prevalent all over the Western country. This was the era of speculations in Western town-lots, an era which will not be recalled with pleasure by most Western men.

THE GAS-WORKS,

for which Legislative provision had been made by the charter of a company in 1839, with power to create a capital of \$1,200,000, erect gas- and water-works, and do all banking business except to issue bills, were finished and set in operation this year. The new light was adopted at once in all the stores and shops, and in most of the dwellings of the wealthier residents, as well as upon the principal streets. It was the first city in Kentucky lighted with gas. Mr. Casseday, writing twelve years afterwards, had not yet recovered from the exuberant feeling consequent upon its introduction. He says :

The city is better supplied with gas, and better lighted than any in the United States, if not in the world; most of the wealthier citizens use it in their dwellings, and all the shops are lighted with gas. The perspective view of the miles of brilliant lamps stretching away in the distance is very beautiful, and very attractive to strangers. Before the introduction of this sort of light, the city had been for two or three years greatly infested by robbers, who, favored by the darkness, made nightly attacks upon passengers through the streets, striking and disabling them with "colts," and in no few instances murdering them outright. Residents were seldom attacked by these banditti, but the streets were considered unsafe for strangers. Finding it impossible to pursue their avocations where the streets were brilliantly illuminated, these gentry changed their place of operations immediately on the lighting of the town, much to the relief of the citizens as well as the re-establishment of the fair fame of the city.

THE LOUISVILLE COLLEGE

was chartered this year, on the 17th of January, as lineal successor of the old Jefferson Seminary. There were fourteen public schools in the city this year besides. A new free-school system, abolishing the monitorial system and all tuition fees was introduced.

The Franklin Museum was also an incorporation of the year.

The Lodge of Antiquity, No. 113, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in September. Mr. John R. Hall was the first Master.

THE TENTH AMENDMENT

to the city charter, passed February 17th of this year, changed the city limits so as to begin at the northwest corner of the former town of Portland and run thence with its line to the southwest corner of said town, thence to the south-

west corner of the city on the Shippingport & Salt river road, thence with the city line to low-water mark on the south fork of Beargrass, thence to the northwest corner of James Southard's land, common to him and Pettit, on the Bardstown turnpike road, thence with Southard and Pettit's line to the middle fork of Beargrass to low-water mark, thence to a point, formerly Jacob Geiger's upper corner, on the Ohio river, thence north across the river to low-water mark, thence with the river at low-water mark to a point due north from the beginning, and thence across the river to the beginning.

THE GREAT FIRE.

This is one of the leading historic events of the city's century of life. It was the first extensive conflagration from which the place had suffered, and the greatest in any period of its annals, in proportion to the size of the city. It is still traditionally known as the great fire. Beginning at midnight, in John Hawkins' chair factory, between Main and Market streets, on Third street, it extended almost to the post-office, then on the corner of Third and Market streets, and north as far as Main. Thence moving down Main street, every building was burned to within two doors of the Bank of Louisville. Here farther advance was stopped, only to proceed across the street, where ten large buildings were consumed before the devastation could be stopped. In all thirty buildings were burned and the loss counted up beyond \$300,000. In the main the houses were importing and commercial stores, out of which many of the goods were saved. The burnt region was quickly covered, however, with buildings of a more durable character than before, so that, in the end, the disastrous event may be reckoned as a gain to the city rather than a loss.

SOME DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

This was the great year of the Harrison campaign, forever memorable in the history of American politics. The hero of Tippecanoe—"and Tyler, too"—received a majority in Kentucky of 25,873, the largest given by any State in the Union, and which came within 6,743 of equalling the total vote of their opponents. A few days after the election, and when the fact of his choice for the Presidency was placed beyond question, the General visited Louisville on

private business, and then journeyed to Frankfort, Lexington, and Shelbyville. He was everywhere received, as here, with unbounded enthusiasm, but declined all public demonstrations of honor. In Frankfort he received his friends in the same room in which nearly a generation before (June, 1812), he had received from Governor Scott his commission as major-general of the Kentucky volunteers, which he resigned at the close of the War 1812-15.

In July General Solomon Van Rensselaer, an old soldier of the Revolution, who had also been a captain at Fort Washington, Cincinnati, in 1794, was revisiting the Valley of the Ohio, and was very handsomely entertained in the Queen City. Desiring also to see him in Louisville, a committee of citizens was appointed July 10th, consisting of Messrs. George M. Bibb, William Cochran, J. E. Pendergrast, Francis Johnson, John O. Cochran, George W. Anderson, and William H. Field, to visit or write to the distinguished veteran, and "in the name and on behalf of the citizens of Louisville, tender him a public dinner at the Galt House." He declined this honor, but came and spent a day in Louisville, during which a large number of citizens called upon him, and many flattering attentions were shown the old warrior.

An enumeration of Revolutionary soldiers still surviving and residing in Jefferson county was made this year, exhibiting five of the veterans, of ages from seventy-six to ninety-five. Their names will be found in out Military chapter.

WHAT MR. BUCKINGHAM SAW.

Another distinguished visitor of this year was Mr. J. S. Buckingham, an English traveler of some note, who published no less than eight elaborate volumes of narratives of his travels in North America. In the third volume of his book on The Eastern and Western States of America, he says:

We reached Louisville [from Frankfort] soon after 6 o'clock, having been ten hours performing a distance of fifty-two miles, and the fare being \$4 each. We alighted at the Galt House, where apartments had been kindly given up to us by the family with whom we had traveled through the greater part of one day, and who, not requiring their rooms immediately—as they lived usually at the Galt House—allowed us to occupy them in their absence during our stay, so that we were most comfortably lodged and accommodated.

During the week that we remained at Louisville, there were various causes of excitement all in action at the same time.

Horse-racing, in which the Kentuckians take great delight, had drawn together a great number of sportsmen, as they are called here. A large bazaar, or fancy fair, was holding in the city, to raise funds for an orphan asylum. Bargain-making and galkantry, philanthropy and coquetry, were here strangely mingled; and all the arts of the most worldly tradespeople were put in requisition to entrap inexperienced buyers, while pious frauds were justified in the eyes of the sellers by the gains realized for charitable purposes. The theatre and the circus were at the same time crowded every night, at the benefits of favorite actors and actresses; and concerts, given at the public ball-room, were also well attended. After these, or rather contemporaneously with them, several religious meetings were held, connected with a great Baptist convention, which met here during this week, to hold its anniversary. To crown all, the city was said to be full of gamblers, this being the season at which they periodically ascend the river from New Orleans, and usually stop here for a month or two, before they scatter themselves among the fashionable watering-places, to allure their game. Many of the haunts of these gamblers were pointed out to me, and no pains were taken to conceal them. Their persons also are readily recognizable, by the greater style of fashion and expensiveness in which they dress, and the air of dissipation by which they are marked from other men. Pistols and bowie-knives are carried by them all; while their numbers, their concentrated action, and their known ferocity and determination, make them so formidable that neither the community nor the public authorities seem willing to take any bold or decisive step against them; and while lottery offices abound in all the principal streets, under the sanction or sufferance of the public, it would be difficult to justify an interference with any other kind of gambling without suppressing this at the same time.

The town is well laid out, as to symmetry of design, but it is greatly inferior to Cincinnati in size and beauty. It has no background of hills to relieve its monotony, no gradual rise from the river to show its buildings to advantage; and its reddish-brown aspect, from the great mass of the houses being built of brick, gives it a gloomy air, compared with the brightness of Cincinnati, in its buildings of stone.

The streets have brick pavements at the side ways, and are the only ones I remember yet to have seen without posts or awnings to shelter the passengers from the sun, though the latitude 38° 18' north is nearly two degrees farther south than New York, in which, as in almost every one of the Northern cities, this convenience is provided. The central parts of the streets are paved with narrow slabs of limestone, standing on their edges; and the roughness of a ride over these in one of the hackney coaches of the town, is equal to the punishment of a cotdouray road, and makes riding more fatiguing than walking, its only advantage being the shelter afforded from the sun. The principal streets are lighted with gas; but by far the larger portion of the town is without lights or lamps.

Of the public buildings, there are not yet many of great beauty; though one is now in the act of being erected—a new court-house—which will be a splendid edifice, and cost upwards of \$300,000. It is at present nearly roofed in, is built of fine hewn-stone, is in excellent taste and proportions, and will be, when completed, the greatest ornament of the city. The old Court-house, the Marine hospital for boatmen, the academy, and the city school-house are the only other public buildings of the place; and there is nothing in the architecture of either to command admiration.

There are eleven churches in the city—two Episcopalian,

two Presbyterian, two Baptist, two Methodist, one Catholic, and two African for the use of the negroes only. Of all these there are but two that can be called handsome structures, and these are the new Presbyterian, with a square Gothic spire, intended to be surmounted with an octagonal turret, after the manner of St. Dunstan's in the West, near Temple Bar in London, of which it appeared to me a copy; and the other the new Episcopalian, with a pointed Gothic spire, after the manner of some of the churches in Oxford, to which it bears a general resemblance.

The stores and private dwellings have nothing remarkable in their character, being in all respects inferior to those at Cincinnati, and about equal to those at Pittsburg. In a commercial point of view, however, Louisville is superior to both the places named; and when slavery shall be abolished in Kentucky, and the vast resources of the State shall be fully developed by free labor and energetic industry, Louisville will overtake, if she does not surpass, them both. At present the trade of New Orleans and St. Louis, with the Northern States, may be said to center here, and large establishments are employed merely as commission agencies for the purchase, transfer, and transport of goods between these places and Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Besides this, direct importations of sugar from the West Indies, coffee from the Brazils, and wines from Europe, are made by houses here, through the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi; while cotton from Arkansas and Tennessee, hemp and tobacco of their own growth, lead from Galena and Missouri iron ore from several neighboring States, and grain of all kinds from the surrounding country, find here a central mart of deposit and sale.

Some manufactories of hemp and cotton have been established here, as well as iron foundries, steam saw-mills, steam engine manufactory, sugar refineries, tobacco and snuff mills, which convert about \$120,000 worth of this noxious weed every year into chewing or smoking tobacco or snuff, besides the 15,000 or 20,000 hogsheads of tobacco exported in the raw state to other quarters, and whiskey distilleries naturally follow in the train. There is one large soap and candle manufactory here, which is said to be the largest west of the Alleghenies, and several smaller ones, the united products of which amount to nearly 2,000,000 of pounds of soap and upwards of 1,000,000 of pounds of candles in a year.

There are four newspapers published daily in Louisville; the *Journal*, edited by Mr. Prentice, who has a reputation all over the Union for his wit, and who is the real author of the most racy and piquant political paragraphs, and the reputed author of a great many more that are put forth under his name to attract attention for them; the *Advertiser*, as ably conducted on the other side of politics, the *Journal* being Whig and the *Advertiser* Democratic, and each having a very extensive circulation beyond its own State. Besides these there is a small evening paper, the *Messenger*, conducted in a fair and gentlemanly spirit, and of high moral tone and character; and a small morning paper, the *Gazette*, conducted in as opposite a spirit and with as different a tone and character as if the object were to show how great could be the contrast. There is a radical journal of some reputation also published here. But taken altogether, Louisville is much less literary than Pittsburg, Zanesville, Columbus, Chillicothe, or Cincinnati; though it is so much older and so much larger, as well as so much wealthier, than several of these. But the pursuit of gain is perhaps a more exclusive object here than in either of the other places named, and hence there is less time and less taste for literary pleasures.

The men of Kentucky generally are remarkable for being

taller and stouter than those of the Atlantic States; and at Louisville we saw a greater number of large men in its population of 30,000 than in New York with its 300,000. Porter, the Kentucky giant, whom I had seen at New York and Baltimore, exhibiting as a show, is a native of Louisville, and having become tired of the restraint and confinement of such a life, he has relinquished it and returned to Louisville, where he now resides, and where I saw him several times in the streets; he is proprietor of several hackney coaches, which he lets out on hire, and sometimes drives himself; though his height—seven feet four inches, and, being under twenty, he is still growing—makes him top-heavy for a coach-box, though it gives him a fine command of his horses.

The women of Louisville are many of them tall also, and of good figure; but there are not so many handsome faces to be seen among them as in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Female beauty, indeed, seemed to us much more rare on the west of the Alleghenies, than we had found it on the east; and we had not seen so many pretty women for the last two months, including Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, as we have seen in a single day's walk up the Broadway, through Chestnut street, or along Baltimore street, in the three cities named. Among the ladies of Louisville, there is, however, a greater prevalence of fashion and style than anywhere else in the West; not merely in the expensiveness of their dresses and ornaments, but in the taste with which they are made and worn, and in the gait and tournure of the wearers; Louisville, in this, as in many other features, more resembling New Orleans than any other place with which it might be compared.

MRS. STEELE HERE.

During the same year a visitor in Louisville, in the course of her journeyings, was Mrs. Steele, author of *Heroines of Sacred History*, and also of *A Summer Journey in the West*. In the latter book she says:

When we had left the canal, we beheld before us the sloping bank covered with houses, manufactories, churches, etc. This was Louisville, the capital of Kentucky, seated upon a gradually rising bank, commanding a fine view of the river and the Indiana shore opposite. We landed, and as we had but two hours to remain there, we immediately entered a coach, and directed the man to drive us through all the principal streets, past every remarkable building, and in fact show us all the lions. My head was out of the window a dozen times, calling, "Driver, what building is that?" The streets are wide and straight, containing many handsome buildings. Main street is the principal business street, and is lined with rows of shops upon each side for, it seemed to me, a mile, and in the suburbs, iron and cotton factories, steam mills, etc. The private houses are handsome, and some of the new ones, built of the native limestone, threaten to rival any in the State. The hotels seem calculated to accommodate a large number of travelers. The court-house which is now building is very large, and when finished will be quite an ornament to the city. It is built of an oolite limestone found in Indiana. We passed a high-school, seminary, twelve churches, a theatre, three markets, and a large building with wings, having a portico in front, supported with marble columns, which is, we are told, the Marine Hospital. This city carries on a brisk trade. There are twenty-five steamboats, over a hundred tons burthen, which ply between this port and Cincinnati and New Orleans. Louisville is

five hundred and thirty-four miles from St. Louis, and we have one hundred and thirty-two more to go to Cincinnati. If we are to believe one of their papers, the cause of education flourishes, as there has been published, this year, by one firm, thirteen thousand volumes of school books; they have in these and other works expended \$16,000 worth of paper. Our driver stopped at the gate of a public garden, which he said was a fashionable resort. We peeped in, but were more anxious to behold works of art than nature, and soon reentered the carriage, and finding our time expired, retired to the vessel. Here we were obliged to wait some time, and in the meantime amused ourselves in examining the shore—Corn Island, with the rapids glittering in the morning sun, was upon one side, and upon the other the town of Jeffersonville is situated upon an elevated bank on the Indiana shore. The buildings are very strong, being of red brick, and some of them pretty. Steam ferryboats are continually passing between this place and Louisville. Corn Island is said by the Indians to have been the last stand of the last of the Mound Builders, who, they say, were driven away from the country by their ancestors. I forgot to mention New Albany, which we passed a few miles beyond Louisville. It is a considerable place, doing much business, and having several churches, lyceum, schools, and other public institutions.

COMBE, THE PHRENOLOGIST.

About the middle of April the celebrated phrenologist, Dr. George Combe, of Edinburgh, came to this place. The character and purpose of his visit are shown in the following brief paragraph:

April 15, Thermometer 55°, KENTUCKY.—We sailed down the Ohio to Louisville, in Kentucky, distance one hundred and thirty-five miles, and found it a large, thriving town, and apparently destined to become a formidable rival to Cincinnati. My chief object was to pay a visit to Dr. Charles Caldwell, with whom I had corresponded for upwards of twenty years, but whom I had never met. He is one of the most powerful and eloquent medical writers in the United States, and has scarcely a rival west of the Alleghany Mountains. He has been the early, persevering, intrepid, and successful advocate of phrenology, and in his character of medical professor, first at Lexington and latterly in Louisville, had exerted a great influence in its favor. . . . He is now advanced in life, but so full of fire and vigor that I look forward to his still laboring in the cause of science for many years.

We traveled by an excellent road to Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, thence by a railroad to Lexington.

DEATH OF HON. P. H. POPE.

The Hon. Patrick H. Pope died May 4th, of this year. He was a native of Louisville, born March 17, 1806, son of Worden and Elizabeth Pope. He was graduated at the St. Joseph's College, in Bardstown, and began practice at the Jefferson county bar in 1827, where he soon took a commanding position. He was early offered by Governor Breathitt the place of Secretary of State to the Commonwealth; but declined it. He presently accepted, however, at the hands of

the Jackson Democracy, a nomination for Representative in the State Legislature, and was triumphantly elected from a district in which his ticket was largely in the minority. When but twenty-eight years of age, in 1834, he was chosen to the lower branch of Congress, in which he was the youngest member; and at the expiration of his term he again served in the State Legislature with much ability. His brilliant career was cut short by death, as above noted, in his thirty-fifth year.

1841—GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES.

About this time foresighted business men in Louisville were stimulating as much as possible the increase of the manufacturing interest in the city. "At this time," says a writer upon the subject in one of the daily papers, "there were sold brown cottons to the value of \$276,095; prints amounting to \$249,824; cotton yarns to \$224,819; bleached cottons, \$89,589; and checks and tickings \$68,180; making a total of \$908,772 taken from the city, which could have been easily and profitably furnished on the spot." Other considerations were urged, but not to much purpose in bringing about actual results in the addition of manufacturing establishments to the city. A foundry or two, and some bagging and rope-factories, with the lard-oil factory of C. C. P. Crosby in 1841, were about the sole accessions to the industries of the place. Mr. Casseday, writing of these ten years afterwards, says:

It was then said, and may be now repeated, that too little attention is paid to the vast advantages to be derived from the establishment of manufactures, especially at this point, where the necessary power could and can be so easily and so cheaply obtained. It is somewhat remarkable that this population has depended and still depends so entirely upon commerce as a means of gain. No other city, perhaps, in the world has so large a commercial business in proportion to its population. This is probably accounted for in the fact that the increase of commerce has been so rapid, and the difficulty of over-doing the business so apparently impossible, that every temptation has been offered to the capitalist to prefer this mode of investment. The time, however, can not be far distant when the advantages offered to the manufacturer will be acknowledged and embraced. Indeed, the commencement of what must before long become a very large branch of prosperity here was already established, but it has not grown with a rapidity commensurate with the increase of other departments of trade.

This grievance has been bravely remedied

since the gentleman's History of Louisville was published. The manufacturing interest has come to be one of the heaviest here, and in its magnitude, as measured with the population and wealth of the place, will compare favorably with that of any other city in the country.

THE TAXABLE VALUATION

in the city this year was \$6,536,021 in the Eastern district, and \$8,236,023 in the Western, making a total of \$14,772,044, nearly three and a half millions less than that of the year before.

ANOTHER QUICK TRIP

of a steamer from New Orleans to Louisville was made in May of this year, the Edward Shippen arriving on the 14th in five days and fourteen hours, making twenty-two stoppages on the way.

A DUEL

was fought on the previous day near the city, with pistols, at forty paces distance, by Cassius M. Clay and Robert Wickliffe, Jr., of Fayette county. Neither party was harmed.

A GRAND ENCAMPMENT

of military was had July 1 to 4, at Oakland, near Louisville, in which twenty companies participated, from the city and from Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Ohio, and several places in Kentucky.

BISHOP FLAGET

this year removed the Roman Catholic Episcopal See of Kentucky from Bardstown to Louisville. We reserve fuller notice of this and several related matters for another chapter.

MONROE EDWARDS,

the forger, a part of whose career had been in Louisville, was arrested October 12, in Philadelphia, and \$44,000 gained by his remarkable forgeries and other rascalities, found in his trunk. He was taken to New York, where he was tried and convicted.

1842.

The Eastern District of the city had this year a valuation of \$6,275,226, and the Western, \$6,306,448. Total, \$12,581,674—\$2,190,370 less than that of 1841, and nearly one-third below that of 1840.

The city was authorized by the Legislature,

January 31st, to construct water-works, and to issue its bonds in aid thereof, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent.

February 5th, the State Institution for the Education of the Blind was established by the Legislature, at Louisville, and \$10,000 were appropriated for it out of the common school fund.

The Mercantile Library Association was incorporated the same day.

The charter of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was so amended by the Legislature January 21st, as to provide for the selling to the State or General Government of stock held by private persons, or the use of the net income in the purchase of stock—all for the purpose of making the canal eventually free from tolls.

The old Louisville Democrat was started about this time.

Another street fight in which an editor was concerned as a principal, occurred in Louisville September 26th. Mr. Godfrey Pope, of the Louisville Sun, shot and fatally wounded Mr. Leonard Bliss, Jr.

The Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, first rector of St. Paul's, and the subject of a previous notice, died here August 20, 1842.

Also died this year, July 13th, the Hon. John Rowan, who will receive full notice in our chapter on the Bench and Bar.

THE IMMORTAL DICKENS.

Charles Dickens, the novel writer, then best known as "Boz," and still a very young man, was in Louisville a short time in the early spring of this year, on his way from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and again for a night on his return. Some amusing stories of his appearance and manners during this visit are related; but we will let him tell his own tale, as found in his American Notes:

There was nothing very interesting in the scenery of this day's journey, which brought us at midnight to Louisville. We slept at the Galt House, a splendid hotel, and were as handsomely lodged as though we had been in Paris, rather than hundreds of miles beyond the Alleghanies.

The city presenting no objects of sufficient interest to detain us on our way, we resolved to proceed next day by another steamboat, the Fulton, and to join it about noon at a suburb called Portland, where it would be delayed some time in passing through a canal.

The interval after breakfast was devoted to riding through the town, which is regular and cheerful, the streets being laid out at right angles and planted with young trees. The buildings are smoky and blackened from the use of bitumi-

nous coal; but an Englishman is well used to that appearance, and indisposed to quarrel with it. There did not appear to be much business stirring, and some unfinished buildings and improvements seem to intimate that the city had been overbuilt in the ardor of "going ahead," and was suffering in consequence upon such forcing of its powers.

On our way to Portland we passed a "Magistrate's office" which amused me, as looking far more like a dame-school than any police establishment; for this awful institution was nothing but a little, lazy, good-for-nothing front parlor, open to the street, wherein two or three figures (I presume the magistrate and his myrmidons) were basking in the sunshine, the very effigies of languor and repose. It was a perfect picture of justice retired from business for want of customers, her sword and scales sold off, napping comfortably with her legs upon the table.

Here, as elsewhere in these parts, the road was perfectly alive with pigs of all ages, lying about in every direction fast asleep, or grunting along in quest of hidden dainties. I had always a sneaking kindness for these odd animals, and found a constant source of amusement, when all others failed, in watching their proceedings. As we were riding along this morning, I observed a little incident between two youthful pigs, which was so very human as to be inexpressibly comical and grotesque at the time, though I dare say, in telling, it is tame enough.

One young gentleman (a very delicate porker with several straws sticking about his nose, betokening recent investigations in a dung-hill) was walking deliberately on, profoundly thinking, when suddenly his brother, who was lying in a miry hole unseen by him, rose up immediately before his startled eyes, ghostly with damp mud. Never was pig's whole mass of blood so turned. He started back at least three feet, gazed for a moment, and then shot off as hard as he could go, his excessive little tail vibrating with speed and terror like a distracted pendulum. But before he had gone very far, he began to reason with himself as to the nature of this frightful appearance, and as he reasoned, he relaxed his speed by gradual degrees, until at last he stopped and faced about. There was his brother, with the mud upon him glazing in the sun, yet staring out of the same hole, perfectly amazed at his proceedings! He was no sooner assured of this—and he assured himself so carefully that one may almost say he shaded his eyes with his hand to see the better—than he came back at a round trot, pounced upon him, and summarily took off a piece of his tail, as a caution to him to be careful what he was about for the future, and never to play tricks with his family any more.

We found the steamboat in the canal, waiting for the slow process of getting through the lock, and went on board, where we shortly afterwards had a new kind of visitor in the person of a certain Kentucky Giant, whose name is Porter, and who is of the moderate height of seven feet eight inches in his stockings.

There never was a race of people who so completely gave the lie to history as these giants, or whom all the chroniclers have so cruelly libeled. Instead of roaring and ravaging about the world, constantly catering for their cannibal larders, and perpetually going to market in an unlawful manner, they are the meekest people in any man's acquaintance, rather inclining to milk and vegetable diet, and bearing anything for a quiet life. So decidedly are amiability and mildness their characteristics, that I confess I look upon that youth who distinguished himself by the slaughter of those inoffensive persons as a false-hearted brigand, who, pretending to philanthropic motives, was secretly influenced only by the

wealth stored up within their castles and the hope of plunder. And I lean the more to this opinion from finding that even the historian of those exploits, with all his partiality for his hero, is fain to admit that the slaughtered monsters in question were of a very innocent and simple turn, extremely guileless and ready of belief, lending a credulous ear to the most improbable tales, suffering themselves to be easily entrapped into pits, and even (as in the case of the Welsh giant) with an excess of the hospitable politeness of a landlord, ripping themselves open, rather than hint at the possibility of their giants being versed in the vagabond arts of sleight-of-hand and hocus-pocus.

The Kentucky Giant was but another illustration of the truth of this position. He had a weakness in the region of the knees and a truthfulness in his long face, which appealed even to five-foot-nine for encouragement and support. He was only twenty-five years old, he said, and had grown recently, for it had been found necessary to make an addition to the legs of his inexpressibles. At fifteen he was a short boy, and in those days his English father and his Irish mother had rather snubbed him, as being too small of stature to sustain the credit of the family. He added that his health had not been good, though it was better now; but short people are not wanting who whispered that he drinks too hard.

I understand he drives a hackney-coach, though how he does it, unless he stands on the foot-board behind and lies along the roof upon his chest, with his chin in the box, it would be difficult to comprehend. He brought his gun with him, as a curiosity. Christened "the Little Rifle," and displayed outside a shop-window, it would make the fortune of any retail business in Holborn. When he had shown himself and talked a little while, he withdrew with his pocket instrument, and went bobbing down the cabin, among men of six feet high and upwards, like a light-house walking among lamp-posts.

Within a few minutes afterwards we were out of the canal and in the Ohio river.

1843—THE STATE CAPITAL.

A bill was introduced into the legislative session of this year to remove the capital of the State from Frankfort to Louisville. It had a strong following, and was ably advocated; but failed in the Senate, on the final vote, by 14 to 23, and in the House by 30 to 60. Geographical considerations seem to have prevailed over all else, in the minds of the country members.

STEAMBOAT BUILDING.

was actively pursued about the Falls this year, thirty-five vessels of this kind, with a total tonnage of 7,406 and a cost of \$700,000, being built at Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville. Seventy-three steamers were now owned or registered here, and were regularly engaged in the Louisville trade.

EARTHQUAKES.

Another notable shock of earthquake occurred

this year, which was felt here and throughout the State, though no great amount of injury was done. The shock took place at five minutes past nine in the evening of January 4th, and lasted full half a minute. Several other convulsions of Mother Earth had been felt in parts of the State, especially in Northern Kentucky since the famous and prolonged series of 1811-12; as that of December 12, 1817, and those of July 5, 1827, March 3, 1828, November 20, 1834, and September 5, 1839.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the Presbyterian church of the United States was held in Louisville this year; one hundred and twelve ministers and eighty-four ruling elders were present.

1844—BUSINESS GROWTH.

There were in Louisville this year one hundred and sixty-two wholesale and retail stores, forty-one commission stores, and six book-stores, ten printing-offices, eighteen drug-stores, fifteen hotels and taverns, one hundred and thirty-eight grocery stores, three hundred and fourteen mechanics' shops of all kinds, eighty lawyers, seventy-three physicians, forty-six steam factories and mills, fifty-three other factories, six banks, twenty-six churches, and fifty-nine schools and colleges. A comparative view of the extent of these branches of business in the place, in the three years 1819, 1844, and 1871, will be published when these annals reach the latter year.

The Rev. Dr. Craik remarks, in Historical Sketches of Christ Church, that, "on my arrival here in 1844, Louisville had the cheapest and most abundant market I have ever seen. House rent was low, and the expense of living much less than I had known elsewhere. In the spring of 1845 the change began; it was slow, but gradual and constant, until in 1860 house-rent and the price of most articles of food had increased three- and fourfold from the prices in 1844."

The assessment of this year again showed a slight decrease. It was in the Eastern District \$6,790,787; Western, \$4,865,521;—total, \$11,656,308.

The long-renowned Louisville Courier was started this year, by Mr. Walter N. Haldeman, now the veteran business manager of the Courier-Journal.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The steamboat Lucy Walker exploded three boilers October 25th of this year, in the middle of the river, only about four miles below New Albany, with most disastrous effects. Everything immediately above the boilers was blown to pieces, the ladies' cabin also took fire, and in a short time the vessel sank in twelve feet of water. Fifty to eighty persons were killed or drowned by this awful calamity, and about twenty were more or less injured. Among the former were General Pegram, of Virginia, and others of more or less note.

DEATH OF LOUISVILLE MINISTERS.

Among the dead of the year were the Rev. D. C. Banks, the first pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and the Rev. William Jackson, the first Rector of St. Paul's church after its new building was erected.

ANOTHER GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

this time of the Old School branch of the Presbyterian church of the United States, met in Louisville this year, its sessions beginning May 16th.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY

had by this time four thousand volumes upon its shelves, besides many valuable pamphlets and other documents.

1845—POPULATION.

An informal census taken in September of this year, for Mr. Jagli's edition of the City Directory, exhibited an aggregate population of 37,218—whites, 32,602; slaves, 4,056: free blacks, 560. As the official enumeration five years afterwards gives the city a population of 43,194 in 1850, it is possible, of course, that the unofficial count of 1845 was correct, although a growth of 16,000 in the first half of the decade (from 21,210 in 1840), and of only 4,976 in the remaining half, seems rather disproportionate, and is hardly probable. We doubt whether the population really exceeded 30,000 at this time.

The progress in other respects must also be noted. Beginning with two hundred and seventy, the houses engaged in trade, wholesale and retail, had gone up to five hundred. There were also twelve large foundries for the manufacture

of steam machinery; one large rolling and slitting mill; two steam bagging factories capable of turning out annually 2,000,000 yards; six cordage and rope factories, by some of which were made 900,000 pounds of bale rope each year, several smaller rope walks for the production of sash cord, twine, etc.; one cotton and one woolen factory; four flouring-mills, from which certainly four hundred barrels were made daily; four lard oil factories; one white lead factory; three potteries; six tobacco stemmeries, and several tobacco manufactories; two glass cutting establishments; one oil-cloth factory; two places for the making of surgical instruments; two lithographic presses; one paper mill; one star candle factory; four pork houses that can slaughter and pack 70,000 hogs annually; three piano-forte manufactories; three breweries; eight brick-yards; one factory for ivory black; six tanneries; two tallow rendering houses, from which were produced 1,000,000 pounds annually; eight soap and candle factories; three planing machines; two scale factories; two glue factories; three large ship-yards; besides several factories of minor importance.

The official valuation of property in the city, having reached its lowest point in this decade, was now beginning to recover itself, gaining \$2,445,837 within the year. The full figures are, for the Eastern district, \$7,530,623; Western, \$6,571,422; total, \$14,102,145.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

One of the most memorable events in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America occurred here in May of this year, in the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. More concerning it will appear hereafter.

THE CANAL.

February 10, 1845, the Legislature gave formal assent to the proposal that the ownership and control of the Louisville & Portland Canal should pass to the United States Government, which should be permitted to purchase any additional ground necessary for its enlargement.

One thousand five hundred and eighty-five steamboats and 394 flat and keel boats, 318,741 tons, passed through the canal this year, paying \$138,391 tolls. From the opening of the canal, January 1, 1831, to the close of 1845, fifteen

years, 16,817 steamboats (an average of 1,121 per year) and 5,263 flat and keel boats, with a total tonnage of 3,048,692, passed through it, paying in tolls \$1,506,306.

TEST OF HEMPS.

The United States Hemp Agent at Louisville, Mr. Lewis Sanders, made an interesting series of tests June 9, of the comparative strength of Russian and Kentucky water-rolled hemp. The result, as might be expected, was in favor of the American product, a rope of Kentucky hemp 1.7 inches in circumference sustaining a fall of 2,940 pounds before breaking, while a larger Russian rope (1.8 inches) parted under a strain of 2,218 pounds.

THE RIVER FROZEN.

Winter set in with unusual severity this year. On the 6th of December the Ohio was covered with ice, for the first time in a dozen years so early as this. It remained closed but four days, however, breaking up again on the 10th.

1846—THE MEXICAN WAR.

The struggle with Mexico had now been initiated, and Kentucky had been called upon for her quota of volunteers—two regiments of infantry or riflemen and one regiment of cavalry. It was speedily filled. The Louisville Legion was prompt to tender its services, and, as filled by ready enlistments, it constituted bodily the First regiment of Kentucky infantry. Within four days after the Governor's proclamation calling for troops (May 22), the Legion had embarked for the seat of war. Some of the Louisville officers and men were also in the Second regiment, among whom was the gallant young Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clay, Jr. The cavalry regiment was led by Colonel Humphrey Marshall, of Louisville, and two Jefferson county companies were in the regiment—the first and second; commanded, respectively, by Captains W. J. Heady and A. Pennington.

In the autumn came stirring news from the Legion. At the battle of Monterey, September 24th, it was posted to support a mortar battery, and was for twenty-four hours under fire of the Mexican cannon without having the opportunity to reply. They held thoroughly in check the enemy's cavalry, and by their steadiness under

fire won much praise for "obedience, patience, discipline, and calm courage." The Legion reportedly distinguished itself in the service, and on the 23d of February of the next year was the subject of complimentary resolutions by the Legislature, which also voted thanks and a sword each to General Zachary Taylor, formerly of Louisville, and General William O. Butler, of Carroll county, who had been appointed Major-General of volunteers. At the battle of Buena Vista, proceeding on the same day, in which General Taylor won a signal victory, Colonel Clay, of Louisville, son of the great statesman Henry Clay, was killed on the field. His remains were brought back to Kentucky with those of sixteen other officers and private soldiers, and buried with imposing ceremonies July 20, 1847, in the State cemetery at Frankfort. A funeral discourse was delivered on this occasion by the Rev. Dr. John H. Brown, and an oration pronounced by Major John C. Breckenridge, afterwards Vice-President of the United States and a Major-General in the Confederate army.

A RAILROAD AT LAST.

On the 1st of March the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad company was duly incorporated. This was to take the place of the defunct Lexington & Ohio railroad, of which only the section from Lexington to Frankfort had been constructed, and finally gave Louisville a railroad. Mr. Casseday thus explains the delay:

The subject of this road had for a long time agitated the city; many surveys had been made, and indeed the work had at one time progressed to the actual digging and embankment of several miles of the track. The opening of the road was finally effected by the subscription of \$1,000,000 by the city herself, which was paid by a tax of one per cent. for four years on all real estate within her limits, and this tax was repaid to the owners in shares of stock. Although sanctioned by the vote of a very large majority of the citizens, this measure was for a while a very unpopular one; but the malcontents have lately found that the present loss was to them in the end a gain, and they are ready once more to submit to similar taxation, if by so doing other roads can be constructed. Indeed, the subject of railroads was now eagerly taken up, and a just and most effective feeling in their favor was taking the place of the former apathy and indifference. The Louisville & Lexington railroad had opened so many new sources of wealth and developed such advantages before unthought of, that the policy of stretching out iron arms to embrace in their circle all possible resources was no longer doubted. Acting upon this feeling, the people of Louisville united with those of Jeffersonville in building a road from that point to Columbus, and with those of New Albany in uniting that growing city with Salem. The purpose had in view in the construction of these roads is the ultimate and

not very distant connection of Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany with Lake Erie, St. Louis, and Lake Michigan,

THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

This institution was incorporated by the General Assembly of the State February 7, 1846. The charter then granted gave it power to acquire and hold so much real and personal property as would yield an income not to exceed \$40,000. The President and a Board of ten Trustees, elected by the General Council, two each alternate year, for terms of ten years, control the University. The President is elected by the Board, and holds his office during their pleasure, or until it is vacated by his death, resignation, or removal from the county. The Board have in charge the fine property known as University Square, bounded by Chestnut and Magazine, Eighth and Ninth streets.

THE NEW THEATRE

was opened early this year by the veteran manager, Mr. Bates, of Cincinnati, in the building begun by Mr. Coleman about 1843, on the southeast corner of Green and Fourth streets, where the Courier-Journal office now stands. It had been left unfinished by Mr. Coleman, but was purchased and completed by Bates, and was occupied for theatrical and operatic performances during about thirty years.

THE POST-OFFICE

presented some curious statistics this year, according to Mr. Collins's Annals, to which we are indebted for many of the notes of these and subsequent years. He reports, under date of November 2d:

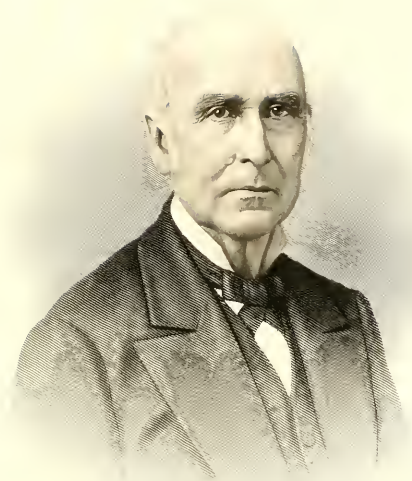
The number of inquiries, this day, at the general delivery of the Louisville post-office for letters was 1,664—of which 538 for or by ladies, and 1,326 for or by gentlemen. The name of Smith was inquired for 33 times, of Johnson 28 times, of Clark 23, Jones 21, Wilson 20, Brown 19, Williams 17, and Evans 13 times. This was believed to be an average of the daily applications at the general delivery.

A NOTABLE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE

was heard and determined the same month in a Louisville court—that of Miss Nano Hays against John Hays, in which she recovered \$6,000 damages.

ANOTHER MASONIC LODGE.

Mount Zion Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered by the Grand Lodge in September. Philip Tomppert was its first Master.



HON. JOHN J. MARSHALL.

In June died in Louisville the Hon. John James Marshall, one of the most famous of the famous Marshall family. He was son of the elder Humphrey Marshall, Senator of the United States from Kentucky; took the first honors as a graduate of Princeton college; married in, 1809 the sister of James G. Birney, the great Abolitionist; became an eminent lawyer; represented Franklin county in the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1815-16 and in 1833, and in the State Senate 1820-24, was an Elector on the unsuccessful Clay ticket in the Presidential campaign of 1833; was a judge of the courts for many years, and author of seven volumes of Reports of the Kentucky Court of Appeals; and father of General Humphrey Marshall, of the Mexican and Secession wars, James Birney Marshall, a journalist in Louisville and elsewhere, and a poet of some note in his day; and of Charles E. Marshall, a former Representative from Henry county in the Legislature.

MR. MACKAY'S VISIT.

Alexander Mackay, Esq., an English barrister of the Middle Temple, London, was here the latter part of this year, and made some entertaining notes in his book, *The Western World*, from which we quote :

We had nearly completed the third day after our departure from St. Louis, when, at early morning, we arrived at Louisville, the largest and handsomest town in Kentucky. It is built at the point at which occurs the chief obstacle to the navigation of the river, that which is known as the rapids of the Ohio. These rapids are trifling as compared with those which occur in the course of the St. Lawrence, extending over only two miles, and not falling much above ten feet per mile. . . . The town is well-built, spacious, and pleasant, and has a thriving, bustling, and progressive look about it. The population is now about 35,000, to which it has increased from 500, which was all that it could muster at the commencement of the century.

The world has rung with the fame of Kentucky riflemen. Extraordinary feats have been attributed to them, some practicable, others of a very fabulous character. For instance, one may doubt, without being justly chargeable with too great a share of incredulity, the exploit attributed to one of their "crack shots," who, it is said, could throw up two potatoes in the air, and waiting until he got them in a line, send a rifle-ball through both of them. But, waiving the question as to these extraordinary gifts, there is no doubt but that the Kentucky riflemen are first-rate shots. As I was anxious to witness some proofs of their excellence, my friend D— inquired of the landlord of there were then any matches going on in town. He directed us to a spot in the outskirts where we were likely to find something of the kind, and thither we hied without loss of time. There had been several matches that morning, but they were over before we arrived on the

ground. There was one, however, still going on, of rather a singular character, and which had already been nearly of a week's standing. At a distance of from seventy-five to one hundred yards from where the parties stood, were two black cocks, pacing about in an enclosure which left them exposed on the side towards the competitors. At these two men were firing as fast as they could load, and, as it appeared to me, at random, as the cocks got off without impunity. On my observing to Mr. D— that, although I was no crack-shot, I thought I could kill one of them at the first fire, he smiled and directed my attention to their tails. One, indeed, had scarcely any tail left, unless two solitary feathers deserved the appellation. On closer inspection I found a white line drawn in paint or chalk on either side of the tail of each, close to the body of the bird, and each party taking a bird, the bet was to be won by him who first shot the tail off his, up to the line in question, and without inflicting the slightest wound upon its possessor. They were to fire as often as they pleased during a certain hour each day, until the bet was decided. One of the competitors had been very successful, and had accomplished his object on the third day's trial, with the exception of the two feathers already alluded to, which, having had a wide gap created between them, seemed to baffle all his efforts to dislodge them. What the issue was I cannot say, for at the close of that day's trial it remained undecided.

1847—ASSESSMENTS.

The assessment valuations of 1846 and 1847 ran very close together, and both exhibited a handsome increase (the latter nearly two and a half millions) upon that of 1845. They were, respectively, in the Eastern district, \$7,100,305 and \$7,069,963, and in the Western, \$8,927,109 and \$7,450,132. Totals, \$16,027,414 and \$16,520,095. The drift of valuation, it will be observed, was toward the Western district, which had now overtaken and passed the other. Henceforth, steadily, the valuation of the Western will be found greater than that of the Eastern district.

BUSINESS.

The following statistics of merchandise received and sold at Louisville this year, are derived from Judge Hall's book on *The West*, published the next year in Cincinnati: Sugar, 9,320 hogsheads; molasses, 10,220 barrels; coffee, 37,125 bags; cotton, 5,620 bales; tobacco, 6,650 hogsheads; bagging (in eight months), 44,700 pieces; bale rope (for same time), 27,400 pieces.

The Bank of Louisville declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent July 1.

MORE TROOPS,

were raised in Kentucky for the war this year—

four companies for the Sixteenth regiment of regulars, and two more volunteer regiments of infantry. In the Fourth was one Jefferson county regiment, summoned by Captain T. Keating. The Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment was William Preston, of Louisville. William T. Ward, of Greensburg, afterwards a Brigadier-General in the War of the Rebellion and a resident of Louisville, was Major in the regiment. Three companies from the city were among the twelve shut out by the filling of the regiments before they were reported.

A TREMENDOUS FLOOD

occurred in the Ohio in February. At Louisville, says Collins's History, it reached a point within nine inches of the line reached in 1852, and within six inches at Maysville. The statistics published after the great inundation of 1882, however, and vouched for as "correct," gave the extreme height at the head of the Falls as $45\frac{3}{4}$ feet above low water, at the foot as $68\frac{3}{4}$ —in each case within $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of the flood of 1832. Passengers were landed from steamers in the third-story of a building in Strader's Row, at the foot of Third street. Many homes were entirely undermined and became useless for further occupancy, and a large number were washed away. Not a few people were drowned, and the destruction of all kinds of property was very great.

The chief reason for this almost unprecedented freshet is doubtless the great rain-fall—the heaviest ever known in Kentucky, in so short a time. On the nights of the 9th and 10th of December, 1847, the smaller streams rose with such rapidity as to drive people into the second stories of their homes for the preservation of their lives.

HISTORIC NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Kentucky was held here in the second week of May.

William Wallace died here this year, aged seventy-six. He had been a soldier of much local renown, participating in three famous battles, viz: Tippecanoe, the River Raisin, and New Orleans, and made ten barge trips in the early day to the Crescent City, walking back home each trip through the wilderness. He was

the grandfather of William Rubel, present jailer of Louisville.

The steamer Harry Hill exploded its boiler at the Louisville wharf February 12th, severely scalding the first engineer.

The Law Department of the University of Louisville was organized this year.

1848—POPULATION, ETC.

Again we have a local census taken by Mr. Jegli, which shows a white population of 20,501 males, and 20,533 females, 4,136 slaves, and 612 free colored persons; total, 45,782, an increase of 8,564 upon his census of 1845. But the Federal census of two years after this, that of 1850, could find but 43,194 people in the city. There are more than 8,000 names in the Directory of this year.

The valuation of the Eastern District (real estate, probably,) was \$6,208,607; Western, \$6,838,907; total, \$13,047,514. The entire valuation was: Eastern District, \$8,284,565; Western, \$10,555,461; total, \$18,839,996. In the Eastern District were levied 2,774 white tithes, 1,048 black (85 free), total 3,832; in the Western 3,215 white, 1,226 black (81 free), total 4,441; grand total for the city, 8,273.

The compiler of the Directory for this year, after setting forth the real and personal property assessments, remarks as follows:

It will be seen, from the above table, that the advancement in the value of property in the city is steady—the improvements in the last two years have been very great. This continued prosperity may be attributed not so much to the superabundance of money or the visionary schemes of speculators, as to the influx of capital, population, and the indomitable enterprise and industry of our citizens. The amount of money invested in improvements, some of which are great ornaments to our city, in the last two years, will not fall short of \$1,500,000. Giving to each house an area of twenty feet front, the buildings erected in the time above stated would cover rising three miles of ground.

The inspection of tobacco at Todd's warehouse had begun November 1, 1847, and by July 6, 1848, had reached 2,588 hogsheads. To the same time, from August 24th of the previous year, the inspection at the Planters' warehouse amounted to 1,319 hogsheads.

CAVE HILL DEDICATED.

On the 25th of July, the beautiful rural cemetery at Cave Hill was dedicated to its sacred pur-

poses, in the presence of a large assemblage. The establishment of a suitable "God's Acre" for the city upon the property known as the Cave Hill Farm had been in view for some time, and in February, 1848, the General Assembly passed an act incorporating Messrs. S. L. Shreve, G. W. Bayless, Jedediah Cobb, James C. Johnston, W. B. Belknap, and James Rudd, and their successors, as the Cave Hill Cemetery Company. June 1st of the same year, Mr. William R. Vance, Mayor of the city, in whose hands the Cave Hill tract already was, conveyed it for a nominal consideration to these gentlemen. Some difficulty arose from the reservations that were made by the city for quarries, and for access to the pest-house, work-house, and other buildings that might be erected upon parts of the tract not conveyed; but they were in a measure overcome, and the cemetery, as before stated, was dedicated in July, with a beautiful and eloquent address of the Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey.

The original grant from the city was of forty and six-tenths acres only. About twelve acres were added December 12, 1849, by purchase from Mr. William F. Pettit. Another grant, of thirty-two acres, from the Cave Hill tract, was made by the city March 24, 1859, making the total amount now appropriated to cemetery uses ninety-one acres. Forty-nine acres were next bought, July 25, 1863, from Mr. George L. Douglass. A final donation was made by the city April 11, 1855, of a small strip of land on the north side of the ravine, comprising 1.45 acres, which, with the tracts previously acquired, make up a total of one hundred and forty and one-half acres. A new receiving vault was built in 1856, at a cost of \$15,000. Mr. David Ross was Superintendent of the Cemetery until his death in 1856, when he was succeeded by Robert Ross, who is still the Superintendent. The cemetery is now, it is needless to say, the most famous in or in the vicinity of Louisville, and one of the most noted in the country.

A VIRGINIAN'S VISIT.

In 1848 Mr. John Lewis Peyton, a Virginian, made a brief visit to Louisville, which gave him the opportunity for some pleasant paragraphs in his book of travel "Over the Alleghanies and Across the Prairies," published twenty-one years afterwards. He says:

At Louisville I took lodgings, Wednesday, August 9th, in

the Galt House, the most comfortable hotel I met in the West. The establishment was then under the superintendence of a native of Virginia, Mr. Throgmorton, who was quite a character, distinguished in the annals of Louisville for his unbounded hospitality and desperate courage, which he displayed on all occasions of election disturbances and riots. He was a decayed gentleman—I mean decayed in his fortunes—and had thus been driven to take the management of one of those vast and complicated concerns known as the "American hotel."

Louisville is the commercial capital of Kentucky, and besides a large trade which she carries on by the river, is becoming an important manufacturing centre. I was greatly struck with the natural beauty of the country around it, and indeed with the country all the way to Lexington.

The heat of Louisville was very oppressive at this period, the temperature such as one might expect to find near equatorial Africa. Mosquitoes and all kinds of insects and bugs were abroad in countless thousands, and flayed me alive. The beds at the Galt House were provided with mosquito bars, made of a thin gauze, which furnished a slight protection; but by some means or other a single mosquito was sure to make his way through this and all other obstacles, and buzz around my head during the night, stinging me to madness and phlebotomizing me from head to foot, and thus making refreshing sleep an impossibility. I was not sorry, therefore, to leave Louisville. At the period of my visit there was a short railway between Louisville and Lexington, the only road of the kind in the State, and by this I traveled over one of the loveliest countries in the world to Frankfort and Lexington.

HON. WILLIAM J. GRAVES,

member of Congress from the Louisville District 1835-41, and slayer of Mr. Cilley in the duel at Bladensburg in 1838, died September 27th of this year, the same in which he was a candidate for the Whig nomination for Governor in the convention which selected John J. Crittenden.

1849—CHOLERA.

The Asiatic cholera revisits Louisville this year, in common with the rest of the State and country, and this time with seriously fatal effect in the city which had theretofore been almost exempt. In May none died, while other places were much afflicted, fourteen dying in the lunatic asylum at Lexington; but in June sixty persons in Louisville perished of the scourge, and in July one hundred and forty-one. Yet the percentage of population attacked or slain by the disease was much smaller than in many other cities and towns.

Mr. Deering says, in his pamphlet of 1859, that the cholera visitations of 1832-33-49 began each in identically the same square, and within a few yards of the same spot. In the latter the

sanitary conditions of this locality were improved, and the cholera did not return to it.

THE FIRST GERMAN DAILY NEWSPAPER

in the city was started this year, the initial number of the Louisville Anzeiger appearing March 1st. It was conducted by Otto Schaeffer and George P. Doern, the latter a young German who came to the city in 1842, a lad of thirteen, beginning his business career as a newsboy, then becoming a compositor, and finally embarking successfully in German journalism. Their daily started with two hundred and eighty subscribers, at ten cents per week, and had a hard struggle for existence; but pluck and energy carried it through, and it remains to this day one of the most influential organs of the German nationality in the country.

THE CORNER-STONE

of the new Catholic cathedral was laid with due ceremony August 15. There were now three Roman Catholic congregations in the city.

EMANCIPATION MEETING.

At this time the subject of the gradual emancipation of the slaves was much under discussion, in public, in private, and in the newspapers, throughout the State. It was the commencement of a very active campaign, during which delegates to the convention called to reconstruct the State constitution were to be nominated and chosen. Meetings in favor of such emancipation were held in various places, and among them one in Louisville February 12 of this year. We have no report of its proceedings, however.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Rev. John B. Gallagher, rector of St. Paul's church, died February 9. A notice of him will be included in our chapter on the churches.

Mrs. Harriet Barney, widow of Commodore Barney, famous for his naval exploits in the Revolution and the War of 1812, died here October 13. Her husband had left Baltimore in 1818, to settle with his family near Elizabethtown, in this State; but died at Pittsburg en route. Mrs. Barney removed to Louisville about 1820, and remained here till her death. She was mother of Adele, a beautiful young lady, afterwards wife of Isaac Everett, of the Galt House.

ON THE RIVER.

Steamers continued from time to time to claim

quick trips from New Orleans to the Falls. The time last reported in these chapters—that of the Edward Shippen, in 1841—was beaten by nearly fifteen hours this year by the steamer Belle Key, which arrived from New Orleans in four days, twenty-three hours, and seven minutes—not much more than half the time taken by the Lexington in 1827, which was the third quickest trip made to that time.

VISIT OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

February 11, 1849, General Taylor, hero of the Mexican war, now President-elect of the American Union, on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, revisits his early home at and near Louisville, where he had lived for forty years. He was received with great distinction by his old friends and the populace. He was also entertained at Frankfort and at Maysville, near which place—at Washington, Mason county—his first duties, as a young lieutenant of the army on recruiting service, were performed in 1809. The vote of the State had been given to Taylor and Fillmore by a majority of seven-teen thousand two hundred and fifty-four.

THE LADY EMMELINE STUART WORTLEY,

the well-known English traveler and authoress, was also among the visitors of the year. She made the following note upon the place in her book of Travels in the United States:

We have had a very interesting expedition to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. But first a word of Louisville itself.

It is a fine city, and the best lighted, I think, that I have seen in the United States. I imagine the Louisvillians are proud of this, as they have their diligences start at 4 o'clock in the winter's morning! It is the chief commercial city of Kentucky, and lies on the south bank of the Ohio. The canal from Portland enables large steamers to come to the wharves. An extensive trade is carried on here, and there are manufactories of various descriptions, the facilities offered by the enormous water-power of the region assisting greatly in the development of this department of industry. There are numerous factories, foundries, woolen- and cotton-mills, flour-mills, etc. The population is about 47,000; in 1800 it was only 600. Kentucky is a very prosperous State.

THE VALUATION OF THE CITY

this year was \$19,648,849—\$8,875,259 in the Eastern District; Western, \$10,773,590.

CHAPTER X.

THE EIGHTH DECADE.

1850—Statistics from the Census—Table of Manufactures—The Assessment—A New City Charter—The Cholera—The Earthquake—Death of Bishop Flaget and George Gwathmey—Medical Department of the Masonic University of Kentucky—The Louisville Library—Extraordinary Case in Obstetrics—Jenny Lind in Louisville—Dr. Drake's Account of Sanitary Conditions Here. 1851—New City Charter—Cholera and Fire—Railroad Affairs—Supreme Court Decision—A Cold Spring—The Pork Business—Louisville Female Seminary—The Government Building—The Public Schools—Masonic Lodges. 1852—Statistics of Population, etc.—History of Louisville Published—Its Account of the City—Churches and Other Buildings—The Schools, Public, Professional, and Private—The Blind Institution—Health—Comparative Bills of Mortality—Market Houses—Newspapers and Periodicals—Trades and Professions—Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics—Quick Steaming—Cold Winter—Printing-house for the Blind—Kossuth Visits Louisville—Local Feeling Upon the Death of Clay and Webster—More Masonic Lodges—Foundation of the Scottish Rite. 1853—The Mechanics' Institute of Kentucky—Professor Butler Killed by Matt F. Ward—Ward's Trial—Indignation and Riot Over the Result—Municipal Affairs—More Rapid Steaming—Hot Weather. 1854—Cholera Again—Premiums Taken in Louisville—Valuation—Pork-packing—New Bank Proposed—Bank Panic—Activity in Politics—River Matters—Filibustering—Ex-President Fillmore's Visit—The Waterworks. 1855—Bank Dividends—River Frozen Over—Gigantic Horse—State Conventions—Contest for the Mayoralty—Purchase of a Wharf—Assessment—Election Riot. 1856—Ohio River Closed Fifty-three Days—Death of "Old Ben Duke"—Bridge Company—Falls Channel Deepened—Candles from Cannel Coal—Medical School Burned—Assessment—Grants to Railroads—High Schools Opened. 1857—Cold Weather—Large Fire—Public Dinner to James Guthrie—Edward Everett's Lecture—Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society—Another Bank Flurry—Musical Fund Society—Population and Other Statistics—Citizen Guards—Another Riot—Editorial Street Fight—Editorial Duel. 1858—Bank Affairs—Troops for Utah—Revival of Religion—Tobacco Show—Fire Department—Woodlawn Race-course—The Great Artesian Well—Charles Mackay's Visit. 1859—Mr. Deering's Book on Louisville: Her Commercial, Manufacturing, and Social Advantages—His Report of the City in Many Particulars—Fortunate Sale of Railroad Bonds—The Kentucky Giant Dies—Bank Shares Sold—"Prenticeana" Published.

1850—STATISTICS FROM THE CENSUS.

Another year of the Federal census had come. It made a good showing for the population of Louisville, though not so great as the informal and irregular censuses taken during the previous decade would lead one to expect. The city had now, by this enumeration, 43,194 inhabitants. Her people had again a little more than doubled within ten years. There were 21,210 in 1840; 21,984 measured the increase during the decade.

It was the last time that the population of the Falls City would similarly double. The rate of increase for each decade or the next twenty years would near fifty per cent. about as closely as that of the last three decades had neared one hundred. And then in the memorable panic decade the rate would drop suddenly to less than twenty-five.

Most of the following statistics are also from the seventh census. Mr. Casseday, who reproduces them in his History, made some useful additions to them. He says:

It is believed that the figures in this table are under the actual amounts; it is certain, at any rate, that they do not in any instance exceed the truth:

TABLE OF MANUFACTURES.

	No. of factories.	No. of hands.	Annual product.
Animal Charcoal.....	2	12	\$15,000
Awnings and Tents.....	2	12	7,500
Artificial Flowers.....	1	3	6,000
Bagging Factories.....	3	120	184,000
Bakers.....	96	332	469,200
Bandboxes.....	3	9	3,800
Baskets.....	3	7	5,400
Bellows.....	2	7	15,000
Blacking.....	3	12	7,500
Blacksmiths.....	49	254	163,400
Blinds, Venetian.....	3	12	14,200
Blocks and Spars.....	2	12	7,500
Bootmakers.....	63	302	375,100
Brewers.....	6	30	108,600
Brushes.....	2	9	5,813
Bricks.....	36	339	224,000
Bristle Dressers.....	1	3	2,500
Burr Stones.....	1	8	12,000
Boiler Makers.....	4	30	64,200
Candy.....	9	56	184,800
Camphine, etc.....	1	3	31,500
Carpenters.....	144	916	1,027,600
Cars, etc.....	1	100	
Carpet Weavers.....	2	14	6,000
Coach Makers.....	9	98	123,300
Cotton and Wool.....	3	135	173,300
Clothing.....	45	1,157	941,500
Composition Roofing.....	1		
Combs.....	6	18	9,800
Coopers.....	20	60	56,800
Cement.....	1	4	10,000
Edge Tools.....	2	9	16,000
Feed- and Flour-mills.....	9	47	283,800
Flooring- and Saw-mills.....	14	190	420,200
Fringes, Tassels, etc.....	1	6	8,700
Furniture.....	25	446	638,000
Foundries.....	15	930	1,392,200
Glass Cutters.....	1	3	2,500
Glue.....	2	6	5,000
Gunsmiths.....	4	8	14,000
Glass.....	1	50	50,000
Hats.....	6	68	201,700
Last Makers.....	1	2	2,500
Lath Makers.....	1	4	5,000

	No. of factories.	No. of hands.	Annual product.
Lock Makers.....	6	38	37,400
Leather Splitter.....	1	1	1,000
Lithographers.....	2	9	20,000
Looking Glass, etc.....	2	11	12,000
Machinists*.....	2	5	6,200
Marble Workers.....	4	41	35,000
Mathematical Instrument Makers.....	1	3	6,500
Mustard.....	2	13	21,000
Musical Instrument Makers.....	3	60	
Millinery.....	35	344	340,000
Oil Cloth.....	2	12	11,500
Oil Stones.....	1	6	22,500
Oil, Lard and Linseed.....	3	16	140,000
Nails.....	1	2	3,000
Paper Mill.....	1	36	113,000
Plane.....	3	8	13,000
Platform Scale.....	1	11	12,000
Patent medicines.....	24	127	467,400
Printing Offices.....	12	201	214,000
Flows.....	4	32	35,000
Perfumery.....	2	10	8,000
Pottery.....	2	14	11,500
Pork House.....	4	475	1,370,000
Pumps.....	3	16	15,100
Rope.....	11	166	460,000
Saddlery.....	17	114	236,000
Saddle Trees.....	1	7	7,500
Soap and Candles.....	6	59	409,000
Starch.....	1	8	20,000
Steamboat Carpenters†.....	4	75	235,000
Stocking Weavers.....	1	10	5,000
Silversmiths.....	4	18	34,500
Stucco.....	1	5	7,000
Tobacco and Segars.....	82	1,050	1,347,500
Tin, Copper, etc.....	17	87	122,300
Tanners.....	9	64	176,000
Trunks.....	3	27	29,500
Turners‡.....	4	8	11,600
Upholsterers.....	5	21	56,000
White Lead.....	1	8	12,600
Wigs.....	1	4	8,000
Whips.....	1	2	1,500
Wire Workers.....	2	12	12,500
Wagons.....	20	144	184,800

The following memoranda of steamboats for 1850 are added by Mr. Casseday: In 1850 there were employed on 53 steamboats, owned in Louisville, 1,903 hands. The amount of capital invested in these boats was \$1,293,300, and the annual product for freight and passage reached \$2,549,200.

THE ASSESSMENT

of the year was \$11,780,726 for the Western District, \$8,671,426 for the Eastern; total for the city, \$20,452,152.

* Most of the machinists are connected with the foundries.

† This does not include all steamboat builders.

‡ Most of the turners are connected with various factories.

A NEW CITY CHARTER.

The movements which led to the grant of a new charter for the city of Louisville began with this year. The instrument, when obtained (it went into effect March 24, 1851), made all the city officers elective by the people, instead of appointive in part, as heretofore. The municipal government was lodged in the hands of the Mayor and a bicameral or two-chambered city Legislature, after the plan of State Legislatures, the two houses of which were called, respectively, the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen. This feature of the city government remains to this day, and has been adopted by Cincinnati and some other municipalities. Mr. Casseday, witing two or three years afterwards, said of the new departure:

Many of the provisions of this charter are found healthful and wise in their operation, while many others are incomprehensible or impracticable. The first Mayor under this new charter felt himself obliged to resign his office, on the plea of incompetence to perform the duties assigned to him by the instrument. The Council, however, unwilling to dispense with so efficient an officer as he had proved himself, continued him in place as "Mayor pro tem." until the end of his term. Experience and the necessities of the city government will doubtless, as time progresses, so modify this instrument as to make its provisions work well and harmoniously.

This charter also created the Sinking Fund, for the purpose of discharging the existing indebtedness of the city, which was then little more than \$300,000. September 6, 1852, the indebtedness of Portland was added, amounting to about \$70,000. By 1859 all the indebtedness then existing had been cleared by the Fund, except \$27,000 which the creditors would not allow to be redeemed.

THE CHOLERA

came again this year, and with a more destructive visitation than ever before to this place. The chief force of the scourge, indeed, seemed this time to be expended upon Louisville, as if in compensation for comparative exemption hitherto. From July 23d to 31st, eight days only, the deaths in the city from this cause were one hundred and thirteen, while in Frankfort there were twenty-three, and a few sporadic cases in other parts of the State.

THE EARTHQUAKE

was also an unwelcome visitant of 1850. It came with a single sharp shock at five minutes past

8 o'clock in the evening of April 4, and was experienced throughout the State, though no damage worse than fright was done. In Louisville, however, the people were so much alarmed by it that many rushed terror-stricken into the streets.

THE BISHOP DIES.

The Right Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, Catholic Bishop of Louisville, who has been the subject of previous notices in this work, and who was now a feeble and venerable prelate of nearly eighty-seven years, died February 11th, at the Episcopal residence in this city. He was a native of Auvergne, in France, and had been Bishop in Kentucky very nearly forty years. His successor was the Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, later the seventh Archbishop of Baltimore.

George Gwathmey, Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, and of the well-known pioneer family, nephew of General George Rogers Clark and son of Owen Gwathmey, died here this year.

A NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL,

bearing the sounding title of the Medical Department of the Masonic University of Kentucky, was opened here this year. It did not hold its ground, however, and long since was numbered with the dead.

A LITERARY MATTER.

On the 1st of July all the books, charts, pamphlets, and other property of the Louisville Library were transferred to the city, upon condition that the authorities should provide a suitable building for the collection and appoint four of the seven directors, the stockholders of the library appointing the other three. Four years afterwards, by a tacit understanding rather than formal agreement, the Mechanics' Institute took possession of the collection, and managed the library.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE IN OBSTETRICS

has been handed down from this year—the reputed birth, June 29th, by a colored mother, of seven children—four girls and three boys. They were fully and well-formed, but were still-born.

THE CITY ALMSHOUSE.

This institution, then located on Duncan street, was opened this year.

JENNY LIND HERE.

In early April of this year the memorable Jenny Lind concerts were given in Louisville.

The following account of the visit is by Charles D. Rosenberg, one of the party, in his book on *Jenny Lind in America*:

It was early on the Sunday morning, somewhere about 3 o'clock, that we arrived at Louisville, and very sincerely can I say that I was never more glad to quit any public conveyance than I was to leave the E. W. Stephens. . . . For the remainder of the night, or rather of the morning, I went to the Galt House, where I remained in bed till close upon dinner-time. The next day I stowed myself away in the Exchange Hotel, where the greater portion of the orchestra and others of the party were accommodated with rooms. As for Jenny and her companions, they arrived toward the evening, and became the tenants of a house* which had been placed at their disposal by the proprietors of the Louisville Hotel, in the upper part of Sixth street. They were all well and in raptures with that portion of the Mammoth Cave which they had been able to see, the river which crosses the cavern having been too swollen to give them an opportunity of passing it.

Having little to do in the evening, I took the opportunity of wandering through the town, and was much struck by the absence of the awnings over the streets, which would seem to be a prescriptive feature of all American cities. Certainly at present they were not much needed. Bright and clear as the sky was, the temperature was cold and even bleak, convincing us that we had moved northerly, while a slight touch of frost awoke us in the morning to the feeling that spring had not yet wholly emerged from its chilly youth.

The first concert which was given in the city was crowded.† Not a seat in the Mozart hall, which had been selected, but was filled and, as in St. Louis, the crowd who stood about the walls might almost exceed belief. Unlike the mob of St. Louis, however, they were not, however, of the most peaceable description, and occasional rows diversified the external entertainments of the evening. In one of them I had the proud satisfaction of seeing a drunken white knock down two "gentlemen of color." Shortly after, feeling inclined for better game, he struck at a white man, who was standing near him. This individual polished him off in a short time, and then consigned him to the care of a policeman. I mention this fact simply to show that the inhabitants of Louisville partake very decidedly of the bellicose disposition, which so strongly characterizes the dwellers in Nashville. Fortunately, they depend rather upon thew and muscle than on small shot and bowie-knives. We were gradually emerging from that quarter of the world in which these agreeable referees are appealed to for the purpose of settling every little difference.

I should, prior to my allusion to it at present, have mentioned the fact that Mr. Barnum had entered into an engagement with Signor Salvi, while at the Havana, for the purpose of strengthening their concerts. It would have been impossible for him to find a more admirable tenor in the whole of America. He is a refined and accomplished artist, and although, like Belletti, better suited for the stage than the concert room, which affords few means for the display of any-

*This house was the private residence of T. L. Shreeve, Esq.

†The first ticket of this concert was sold to Mr. Louis Trippe, at a premium of \$100. More than one thousand tickets were sold at premiums ranging from \$1 to \$9. The gross receipts of the concert, as I understood, were about \$12,000.

thing like histrionic talent, could not fail of becoming a very great addition to the company.

It had been understood that he was to arrive in Louisville in time for the second concert which was to be given there, and consequently his name had been inserted in the advertisement. By some mischance he was prevented from coming, and the program was necessarily changed on the Wednesday morning, substituting instrumental music for the pieces which he had been announced to sing. In consequence of this Salvi would not have appeared here, had Mr. Barnum persisted in his intention of giving only two concerts. The inhabitants of Louisville were, however, crazy to have another, and a Mr. Raine offered to purchase a third concert from him for \$5,000. It had been settled that we were to start on the Friday morning, and indeed our passage had been already taken in the Ben Franklin, which left only one day at Mr. Barnum's disposal, after the close of the Thursday's concert. But for this he himself would certainly have given it. He was therefore induced to accept the offer made him by Mr. Raine, and after Jenny's sanction had been obtained to this proposal, the concert was announced in the Louisville papers which appeared on the following day.

Salvi had been telegraphed for from Cincinnati five minutes after the arrangements had been concluded. He arrived in Louisville at 10 o'clock in the morning of the Thursday, rehearsed at 11 o'clock, and sang in the evening. Never, possibly, have I heard him in better voice than he was on this occasion.—N. B. a vocalist is always in excellent voice on the first night of his engagement—and very certainly never have I heard him sing better. Indeed, such was the popularity of Mademoiselle Lind and of Belletti, and the additional attraction given to the concert by the presence of Signor Salvi, that considerably more than \$6,500 were realized by it in the course of the day, putting into Mr. Raine's pocket the very handsome sum of \$1,500 on his one night's speculation.

In this concert Salvi sang, when he first appeared, the well-known duet from Donizetti's *L'Elisir d'Amore*—"Voglio dire," with Belletti. Both singers delivered this exquisite duet charmingly, and the applause which was awarded them at once convinced us how much the concerts would gain by the presence in them of such an artist. After this he gave a cavatina of Verdi's and the favorite romance of "Spirito onde l'Alina," from the *Favorita* of Donizetti. Nothing could well have been more beautifully rendered than was this last. I have heard Mario sing it, and, save that his voice is somewhat fresher, cannot prefer him to Salvi, and indeed, he is the only tenor with whom this singer could be compared, at present, upon the Italian stage. Suffice it that it was rewarded with as warm an encore as I have ever heard given to a male singer in a concert-room. In fact, nothing could have been more triumphant than was his debut, and this must have amply satisfied Mr. Barnum of the good sense which suggested the engagement to him and the wisdom which induced him to conclude it.

On the following morning we started on the river-road to Cincinnati in the Ben Franklin, the finest steamer, next to the Magnolia, which we had yet seen on the waters of Western America.

DR. DRAKE'S SCIENTIFIC ACCOUNT.

The following notice is comprised in Dr. Drake's large work on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, published in Cincinnati this year:

The city of Louisville is in north latitude 38° 3', and west longitude 85° 30'. Its position in reference to the river, the Falls, the estuary of Beargrass, and the pondy terrace to the south, may be seen in Plate XI. In former times a large portion of its dwelling houses were built with basements above the ground, to avoid the dampness of the surface. The change in that fashion which is going on, indicates the progressive drying of the soil. The houses are chiefly of brick. Several of the streets are unusually wide. No parts of the city are very compactly built. Its spread has been up and down the river, much more than from it, as the swales and ponds in its rear have limited its extension in that direction. The descent of the streets near the river is such as to admit of successful drainage, but at the distance of a few squares from the bank the levelness is so great as to interfere materially with the discharge of the contents of the gutters into the sewer which has been dug behind the town, the outlet of which is into the Ohio some distance below the Falls. The fuel of the city, formerly wood alone, is now chiefly coal. It has no hydrant system, and well water is in universal use. Its manufacturing establishments are not sufficiently numerous and extensive to merit the attention of the etiologist, with the single exception of hemp-carding and spinning. Louisville was originally settled by emigrants from Virginia, but at the present time its population includes people from most of the States, and also from various kingdoms of Europe, of whom the Germans are the most numerous.

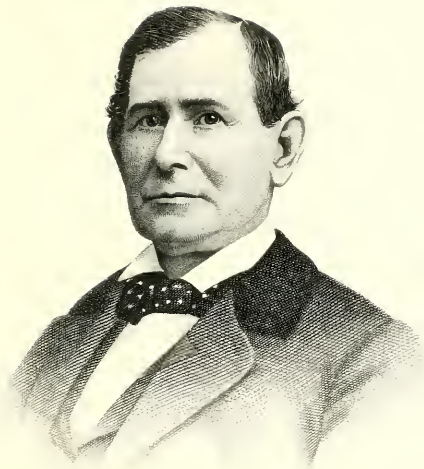
Dr. Drake adds an interesting paragraph concerning the autumnal fevers, which had not then wholly disappeared:

From the earliest period of its settlement, the whole plateau, from the Falls to Salt river, has been infested with autumnal fevers, intermittent and remittent, simple and malignant. They still prevail; but wherever clearing, cultivation, and draining have extended, they have signally diminished. Some portions, however, have repelled those who, settling upon, might have transformed them, and still remain unclaimed. Louisville itself offers a beautiful example of the influence of civic improvements, in destroying the topographical conditions on which these fevers depend. For a long time, when its population was small and scattered, its streets unpaved, and its outlots overspread with small swamps and shallow ponds, the annual invasions of autumnal fevers were severe; and in 1822, a sickly year over the West generally, it was scourged almost to desolation. With increasing density of population, however, and the consequent draining, cultivation, and drying, a great amelioration has taken place, and fever, especially the intermittent form, is now a rare occurrence in the heart of the city; but as we advance into the suburbs, the disease increases. Thus a difference of a few squares gives a striking difference in autumnal health.

To the east, the people on both sides of Beargrass are peculiarly subject to fever, and to the west those of Shippingport, situated, as we have seen, in a low river-bottom, are equally liable.

1851—A NEW CITY CHARTER.

The second charter granted by the Legislature to the city of Louisville dates from March 24 of this year. It was accounted a great improvement upon the original instrument.



CALAMITIES.

The cholera was again pretty bad at Louisville, thirty-one of her citizens being taken off by it during the three days August 13 to 16.

The destruction by fire, September 29, of the buildings occupied by the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, near the city, was also justly regarded as a public calamity, though no lives were lost. It was two years and a half, February 11, 1854, before the State Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for the rebuilding of the structures. March 3, 1856, \$20,000 more were appropriated to finish them.

RAILROADS.

Propositions were before the Assembly this year, among others, one for State aid, by way of stock subscription, to the amount of \$900,000 for a railway from Louisville to some point on the Mississippi river, \$500,000 to the Louisville & Nashville road, and \$100,000 for a branch from the Louisville & Frankfort railroad to Danville, in case a like amount should be otherwise raised and expended on the road by the company. All the appropriations, however, with others of the kind, failed of passage in the Senate by a vote of eighteen to twelve.

The iron road from Louisville to Frankfort was completed this year, and that from Louisville to Nashville was under contract and in course of construction. The city issues bonds this year in aid of its railroads.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Mr. Collins includes the following note in his Annals:

1851, January 4.—United States Supreme Court dismisses the writ of error in the case of Strader & Gorman vs. Christopher C. Graham, brought up from the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The latter court had affirmed the decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, giving Dr. Graham \$3,000 damages against the owners of the mail-steamboat Pike, for transporting, without Dr. Graham's consent, his three negro men (musicians at the Harrodsburg Springs) from Louisville to Cincinnati, whence they made their escape to Canada.

A COLD SPRING.

The same authority also furnishes the following:

May 1.—Continuation of the coldest spring ever known in Northern Kentucky; heavy black frost, the most severe since April 26, 1834, destroying whole orchards of fruit, the grapes, and many tender trees; fires and overcoats indispensable to personal comfort; thermometer twenty degrees to twenty-eight degrees above zero.

THE PORK BUSINESS

this year, as was ascertained at the end of the season, amounted to the packing of 195,414 hogs. It was expected that even this large number would be exceeded by ten per cent. the next year.

THE LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

This time-honored institution—"an honor to the city in which it is established," says another—was founded this year by Mrs. William B. Nold, who has since conducted it most successfully, assisted for many years by her daughter, Miss Annie F. Nold. During its thirty years of existence it has had a total of several thousand pupils in attendance, of whom more than two hundred have graduated.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

took a new departure in 1851, under the new city charter. The old Jefferson Seminary, now the Academical Department of the University of Louisville, was at last made a free school, as also the Female High School, and indeed all the public schools of the city. Government improvements were now introduced in the system of public education, which will be stated at length in a future part of this volume.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING,

still occupied by the Post-office, the Custom-house, and other Federal offices, was erected this year, at a cost of \$246,640. It was then considered a very imposing and ornamental public edifice.

NEW MASONIC LODGES.

Compass Lodge, No. 223, Free and Accepted Mason, was chartered by the Grand Lodge August 27th. Mr. E. S. Craig was its first Master.

Willis Stewart Lodge, No. 224, was chartered the same month. First Master, Sylvester Thomas.

1852—SOME STATISTICS.

The valuation tax-assessment in 1851 had been, in the Western District, \$13,146,979, in the Eastern \$10,249,512, and in the whole city \$23,393,591. The corresponding figures for this year were \$14,363,023, \$11,383,761, and \$25,746,784—an increase of \$2,353,193.

Mr. Casseday puts the population in 1852 at

51,726. This is specific, and seems to be the result of an actual enumeration, and not of an estimate. It shows an increase of 8,532 upon the census of 1850, or 4,266 a year, against an average growth of but 2,480 per year, or 16,307 in all, during the remaining eight years of the decade, when the official figures, at 68,033, are reached. Still, we are inclined to think the statement of 1852 approximately correct.

MR. CASSEDAY'S BOOK.

The most notable event this year is the publication of the valuable and interesting volume to which the Louisville public for the last thirty years and the preparation of this work of ours are so largely indebted—the History of Louisville (the first publication in the town which really rises to the dignity of a history), by the well-known journalist, Mr. Ben Casseday. The volume has long been out of print, and copies of it are held at a high rate by the collectors of Americana. It is a neat 16mo. of 255 pages, with an advertising appendix of 38 pages, published by Hull & Brother, of Louisville, and wholly a home production. Mr. Casseday did faithful, well-directed, and laborious work upon this, and his dates and narratives are in most cases verified by the other authorities. We are enabled, by his aid, to present a full and graphic pen-picture of the city as it stood in this year of grace 1852. After a tabular statement and some description of the churches in the city, which we shall present in another chapter, he says:

Beside the churches above mentioned, Louisville has also many beautiful public and private buildings. The city is perhaps more thoroughly classified and better arranged, both for business and for comfortable residence, than any other Western place. The wholesale business of the city is entirely confined to Main street, which is more than four miles long, is perfectly straight, and is built up on either side with good, substantial brick buildings for more than half its entire length. The stores, taken as a whole, are the largest and finest warehouses anywhere to be seen, having fronts of from twenty to thirty feet and running back from one hundred and ten to two hundred feet, and three to five stories in height. The houses thus referred to occupy the most central part of the business street and extend from First to Sixth cross streets, a distance of 5,040 feet in a direct line. On the north side of Main street, throughout this whole extent, there are but two retail stores of any kind, and even these only sell their goods at retail because they are enabled to do so without interference with their wholesale trade. On the south side of the same street are about twenty of the fashionable shops side by side with many of the largest wholesale houses. Market street is exclusively devoted to the retail business. It is on this street that the principal small transactions in country produce are made. With the exception of the squares

bounded by Third and Fifth streets, where most of the retail dry-goods business is done, the entire extent of this street is given up to the retail grocers, provision dealers, and clothiers. Jefferson is recently beginning to be used as a fashionable street for the retailers, but yet contains many handsome residences. The streets south of Jefferson are all entirely occupied with dwelling-houses. No business is done on any of them except an occasional family grocery or drug-store. The fashionable shops are fitted up in a style of unexampled magnificence and contain the most beautiful products of human ingenuity. No city in the Union is better supplied with or finds more ready sale for the finest class of articles of every description than Louisville.

The city south of Jefferson street is very beautiful. The streets are lined on either side with large and elegant shade-trees, the houses are all provided with little green yards in front, and are cleanly kept, presenting a graceful and home-like appearance. An impression of elegant ease everywhere characterizes this part of the city. The houses seem to be more the places for retirement, comfort, and enjoyment than, as is customary in most cities, either the ostentatious discomforts of display, or the hot, confined residences of those whose life of ease is sacrificed to the pursuit of gain. There is little appearance of poverty and little display of wealth; every house seems the abode of modest competence that knows how to enjoy a little with content, careless of producing a display of wealth to feast the eyes of a passing idler. Even the more ambitious residences on Chestnut and Broadway streets are constructed rather for the comfort of the inmates than to produce an impression on the stranger. This latter is the most beautiful street in the city. It is one hundred and twenty feet in width from front to front and is perfectly straight. The sidewalks are twenty-five feet wide. The view up and down this street is extended and beautiful. It is destined to become the fashionable street for residence. Already many beautiful buildings are being erected upon it, and the former less elegant houses are being removed to more remote situations.

Much of this description, it will be observed, is still applicable to the city, although its population has nearly tripled since then.

THE SCHOOLS.

The subject of public education comes now to claim its share of consideration. The free-school system is the same in its outline here as in other cities. The city schools are under the direction of a Board of Trustees, who are elected by the people, and are open to all those persons who are not able to pay for the tuition of their wards. Children of all ages and of both sexes are placed under the care of competent instructors, and educated in all the ordinary branches of learning without any charge to the pupil. The sexes are kept separate, and male and female teachers are employed. The standard of study is as high as in other unclassical schools, and every pupil has equal advantages of improvement. A high school is about to be established, where all the branches of study usually employed in colleges will be taught to those pupils who have successfully passed through the lower schools, also without any charge. By this magnificent educational scheme, the children even of the poorest and humblest member of society are afforded all the advantages which the wealthiest person could purchase.

The attendance at the public schools of Louisville has not been so large as it should have been; firstly, because there are comparatively few parents who are not able to pay for

he tuition of their children; and secondly, because of a foolish pride which prevents parents from accepting this education as a gratuity. The number of children taught in private schools, as compared with those who embrace the free school privileges, show that these reasons have immense weight with the people. It is probable, however, that the opening of the new high school will bring about a change in this regard. There are twenty-four free schools in the city, having thirty-one female and twenty-five male teachers, whose salaries range from \$250 to \$700. The number of pupils entered for the year reaches about three thousand six hundred and fifty, while the number in attendance does not exceed one thousand eight hundred and fifty. This affords an average of only thirty-three pupils to each teacher; so that all the pupils are able to receive every requisite attention.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

The city also has control of a Medical and of a Law school, which are recognized as departments of the Louisville University. The first of these is one of the most distinguished schools of its class in the United States. Something has been said of its history in a previous part of this volume. Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one young men have been attendants on this school since its commencement. The names of its Professors are well known in the medical world and afford a sure guarantee for its position.

The Law Department of the University has been in active operation only since the winter of 1847. It has, however, obtained a wide-spread and deservedly great reputation as a school. The number of pupils educated in this department since its commencement is one hundred and ninety-six.

The prospects of this school for the ensuing year are more flattering than they have ever been. The distinguished gentlemen who are at the head of this institution have reason to congratulate themselves as well on their past success as on their brilliant prospects for the future.

A notice follows of the Medical Department of the Masonic University of Kentucky, whose beginnings we have recently recorded.

ST. ALOYSIUS COLLEGE,

under the care of the Jesuits, is an academical institution of some celebrity. It has six professors and several tutors.

THE BLIND INSTITUTION.

The Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind is also located here. This noble monument of philanthropy has been the means of much good to the class for whom it was intended. It has an average attendance of about twenty pupils. The course of instruction is ample, and the results have been in the highest degree creditable to the teachers. The proficiency of many of the pupils is truly wonderful; and their aptitude in learning many of the branches taught them, more especially that great solace of the blind, music, is everywhere noted. They are also instructed in various kinds of handicraft, by which they are enabled to earn an honorable support after leaving the school. The price of board and tuition for those who are able to pay is only one hundred dollars per annum; while indigent children, resident in the State, are educated gratuitously. The spacious building erected for the use of this school was recently destroyed by fire, but will be speedily rebuilt on a more favorable site and in a better manner than before.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Beside the schools above-mentioned there are a great number of private schools of various grades of excellence. Among these the Young Ladies' schools of Bishop Smith and of Professor Noble Butler are perhaps the most widely known. They offer advantages for the education of young ladies which are not surpassed in any city. Indeed, the educational opportunities afforded by the many excellent public and private schools of Louisville are in the highest degree creditable to the city, and have attracted and still continue to attract to it many families from distant parts of the country. To those who know how properly to estimate the value of educational privileges, the training of their children is an all-important consideration; and, as nothing can supply the want of parental care, it is not uncommon for families to seek as a residence those places which at once possess great facilities for instruction and are free from the dangers of ill-health. Louisville has both these advantages, and hence this city owes to these facts much of her best population.

THE HEALTHINESS OF LOUISVILLE

is everywhere a subject of remark. Its past reputation for insalubrity is long since forgotten, and its singular exemption from those epidemic diseases whose ravages have been so terrible in other places, have gained for it a very enviable distinction among cities. The following recent report of the committee on public health of the Louisville Medical society will tend still further to confirm what has just been said:

"Since the years 1822 and 1823," says this document, "the endemic fevers of the summer and autumn have become gradually less frequent, until within the last five or six years they have almost ceased to prevail, and those months are now as free from disease as those of any part of the year. Typhoid fever is a rare affection here, and the majority of cases seen occur in persons recently from the country. Some physicians residing in the interior of this State see more of the disease than comes under the joint observation of all the practitioners of the city, if we exclude those treated in the hospital.

"Tubercular disease, particularly pulmonary consumption, is not so much seen as in the interior of Kentucky. Our exemption from pulmonary consumption is remarkable, and it would be a matter of much interest if a registration could be made of all the deaths from it, so that we could compare them with those of other places.

"For the truth of the remarks as to the extent and frequency of the diseases enumerated we rely solely upon what we have observed ourselves, and upon what we have verbally gathered from our professional friends.

"This exemption of Louisville from disease can be accounted for in no other way than from its natural situation and from what has been done in grading, in building, and in laying off the streets.

"Louisville is situated on an open plain, where the wind has access from every direction; upon a sandy soil which readily absorbs the water that falls upon it; susceptible of adequate drainings; supplied bountifully with pure limestone water, which is filtered through a depth of thirty or forty feet of sand; its streets are wide and laid off at right angles—north and south, east and west—giving the freest ventilation; and the buildings compact, comfortable, and generally so constructed as to be dry and to admit freely the fresh air. It is situated upon the border of the beautiful Ohio, and environed by one of the richest agricultural districts in the world, supplying it with abundance of food and all the comforts and luxuries of life. It must, under the guidance of

science and wise legislation, become, if it is not already, one of the healthiest cities in the world. Its proximity to the rapids of the Ohio may add to its salubrity, and it is certain that the evening breezes wafted over them produce an exhilarating effect, beyond what is derived from the perpetual music of the roar of the Falls."

COMPARATIVE BILLS OF MORTALITY.

It may be proper to add the following table of the comparative statistics of annual mortality of the resident population, as ascertained from official sources:

In Louisville the deaths are one to 50; Philadelphia, one to 36; New York, one to 37; Boston, one to 38; Cincinnati, one to 35; Naples, one to 28; Paris, one to 33; London, one to 39; Glasgow, one to 44.

THE MARKET-HOUSES

of Louisville, five in number and all located upon Market street, are profusely supplied with every production of this latitude. Markets are held every day, and prices are much lower than in Eastern cities. The Kentucky beef and pork, which is everywhere so celebrated, is here found in its true perfection. The vegetables and fruits peculiar to this climate are also offered in excellent order and in great abundance. Irish and sweet potatoes, green peas, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, asparagus, celery, salsafie, pie-plant, melons, peaches, apples, cherries, strawberries, and many other vegetables and fruits are plentifully supplied. The Irish potato is sold at from twenty-five to forty cents per bushel, green peas command about twenty cents per peck, strawberries fifty cents per gallon. The choice pieces of beef can be had at from six to eight cents per pound, less desirable pieces bring three and four cents. Pork is bought at about five cents per pound. Turkeys bring fifty to seventy-five cents each. Spring chickens, from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents per dozen. Ducks, fifteen to twenty-five cents each. Eggs are sold at four to eight cents per dozen. Butter, fifteen to twenty cents per pound. The lamb and mutton sold in this market cannot be surpassed in point of quality in the United States. The extreme fertility of the country around Louisville, and its perfect adaptation to the wants of the gardener and the stock-raiser must always give to the city the advantage of an excellent and cheap provision market.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The following is a list of all the publications issued from this city:

Journal, daily and weekly, Whig; Courier, daily and weekly, Whig; Times, daily and weekly, Democrat; Democrat, daily and weekly, Democrat; Beobachter am Ohio, daily and weekly, Democrat; Louisville Anzeiger, daily and weekly, Democrat; Union, daily, neutral; Bulletin, daily, neutral; Sunday Varieties, weekly, neutral; Presbyterian Herald, weekly, Presbyterian; Western Recorder, weekly, Baptist; Watchman and Evangelist, weekly, Cumberland Presbyterian; Christian Advocate, weekly, Methodist; Kentucky New Era, semi-monthly, Temperance; Christian Repository, monthly, Baptist; Indian Advocate, monthly, Baptist; Bible Advocate, monthly, neutral; Theological Medium, monthly, Cumberland Presbyterian; Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery, monthly; Transylvania Medical Journal, monthly.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

This review of the social statistics of Louisville will be concluded with a notice of the number of

persons engaged in the various avocations of life, as shown in the following:

Agents 58, agricultural implement makers 5, apothecaries 113, architects 6, artificial flower-makers 2, artists 10, auctioneers 26, barbers 198, bakers 362, bar-keepers 231, basket-makers 15, bellows-makers 5, blind-makers 5, blacking-makers 4, blacksmiths 251, bird-stuffers 2, brush-makers 15, brokers 28, bricklayers 205, brick-makers 45, brewers 37, bristle-cleaners 4, booksellers 18, boot and shoe dealers 58, book-binders 102, butchers 201, candle and soap-makers 38, caulkers 18, carpet-weavers 8, carvers 13, carmen 452, carpenters 874, camphine-makers 4, cabinet-makers 275, cement-maker 1, clerks 1,130, clothing dealers 57, cigar-makers 159, composition roofers 2, cotton-packers 22, cotton caulk-makers 3, collectors 22, confectioneries 96, coach-makers 78, coopers 116, comb-makers 3, dancing teachers 10, daguerreotypists 23, dentists 13, distiller 1, doctors 162, druggists 75, dry goods dealers 275, dyers 11, editors 18, edge tool-makers 11, egg-packers 4, engravers 15, engineers 139, farmers 17, feed dealers 15, fishermen 10, file cutters 3, foundrymen 369, fringe-makers 4, gardeners 31, gentlemen 36, gilders 8, glass-setters 3, glass-cutters 2, glass-stainer 1, glass-blowers 21, glue-makers 2, grocers 504, guagers 3, gunsmiths 17, hatters 117, hackmen 95, hardware dealers 34, hucksters 45, hose-makers 2, ice dealers 6, ink-makers 6, insurance agencies 27, iron safe-maker 1, lamp-makers 2, laborers 1,920, last-makers 3, leather-finders 16, lawyers 125, liquor dealers 45, locksmiths 47, livery-keepers 43, lightning rod-maker 1, lathe-makers 2, watch-makers 12, machinists 33, marble-cutters 21, merchants 85, millers 37, milliners 186, milkmen 8, millwrights 17, midwives 23, music-dealers 9, music-teachers 30, music publishers 3, oil cloth-makers 15, oyster brokers 5, organ-builders 4, oil-stone-makers 10, opticians 2, oil-makers 27, paper-makers 22, paper box-makers 8, painters 267, pedlars 47, plasterers 94, plane-makers 26, planing-mill and lumbermen 33, piano-makers 36, printers 201, paper-hangers 48, potters 17, professors 26, pump-makers 16, pickle dealer 1, plumbers 9, pork-packers 25, preachers 57, presidents' company 45, policemen 32, queensware dealers 26, railroad car-makers 6, refrigerator-makers 6, river-men 330, rope-makers 65, saddlers 195, sempstresses 311, scale-makers 7, silver-platers 5, silversmiths 63, shoemakers 356, ship-carpenters 113, soda-makers 8, speculators 43, starch-makers 10, stereotypers 3, stone-cutters 219, stocking-weavers 2, surveyors 13, students 638, saw-millers 8, stucco-workers 4, stove-makers 4, sail-makers 2, surgical instrument-makers 4, tailors 375, tanners 42, tavern-keepers 275, teachers 67, telescopic instrument-maker 1, tinniers 115, turners 22, tobacconists 61, trunk-makers 35, upholsterers 29, umbrella-makers 5, variety-dealers 46, vinegar-makers 8, wig-makers 3, wire-workers 12, wagon-makers 144, whip-makers 3, wood and coal dealers 30, white lead-makers 2, wall paper-makers 1.

COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

The statistics which are here offered to the reader are derived from the best authority and are believed to be correct, but are necessarily far less complete than could have been wished. This outline will, however, serve to give some idea of the general business character of the city.

All departments of business in Louisville are transacted upon a very large scale. It is perhaps the greatest fault in the commercial character of the city that everything is conducted upon too large a scale. There is, to use a painter's phrase, too much of outline and too little in detail. The wealth and importance of cities de-

pends less upon the great than upon the small dealers and manufacturers; these latter are content with doing each a small and careful business, which may gradually rise to be, of vast extent, and which will thus really improve and profit the city more than the mighty efforts of the larger dealer. In Louisville, however, none are content to do a little business. The feeling seems to exist that mercantile or manufacturing pursuits are respectable just in proportion to the capital employed in them, and the desire of every one seems to be to attain a high point of respectability. Louisville greatly lacks that class of inhabitants, so useful to a city, who are content to attain wealth by careful and laborious means, who can commence with a basket of apples and gradually work up to the proud proprietorship of extensive warehouses or factories. There is everywhere prevalent among those who should seek to rise gradually, a desire to place themselves at once in a rank with the largest dealers. It is the small dealer and the small manufacturer, who is content to rise by his own efforts, unaided by factitious means of any sort, who is needed here. There is abundant room and abundant work for such, their advent is courted; and, if they will avoid the characteristic desire for extensive business relations and be content to seek their fortunes by painstaking progress, their success is infallibly certain.

It has already been remarked that the aggregate amount of sales in any one department of business, divided by a number of houses engaged in that business, would show a very large result. In this statement reference is had only to those exclusively wholesale houses whose sales are made to dealers. No exclusive retail houses of any sort are placed in the enumeration, though the sales of many of the retail stores would fully equal, if indeed they did not exceed, some of the wholesale houses. The difficulty of reaching any proper account of the retail business will, however, prevent any notice being taken of it in this volume.

Louisville contains twenty-five exclusively wholesale dry-goods houses, whose sales are made only to dealers and whose market reaches from Northern Louisiana to Northern Kentucky, and embraces a large part of the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The aggregate amount of annual sales by these houses is \$5,853,000, or an average of \$234,000 to each house. The sales of three of the largest of these houses amount in the aggregate to \$1,789,000. Neither this statement nor those which follow include any auction houses.

In boots and shoes, the sales of the eight houses of the above description reach \$1,184,000, \$148,000 to each house. The sales of the three largest houses in this business reach \$630,000.

The aggregate amount of annual sales by eight houses in drugs, etc., is \$1,123,000, or \$140,375 to each house; and the sales of the three largest houses amount to \$753,000.

The sales of hardware by nine houses amount annually to \$590,000, being an average of \$65,555 to each house.

The sales of saddlery reach \$980,000, of which nearly one-half are of domestic manufacture.

The sales of hats and caps, necessarily including sales at retail, amount to \$683,000.

The sales of queensware, less reliably taken, reach \$265,000.

There are thirty-nine wholesale grocery houses, whose aggregate sales reach \$10,623,400, which gives an average of \$272,400 to each house. A brief statement of some of the principal annual imports in the grocery line will perhaps give a better idea of this business. The figures refer to the year 1850. Louisiana sugar, 15,615 hogsheds; Refined sugar,

10,100 packages; molasses, 17,500 barrels; coffee, 42,500 bags; rice, 1,275 tierces; cotton yarns, 17,925 bags; cheese, 25,250 boxes; flour, 80,650 barrels; bagging, 70,160 pieces; rope, 65,350 coils; salt, Kanawha, 110,250 barrels; salt, Turk's Island, 50,525 bags.

It will be seen that these statistics do not include many of the largest departments of business. Beside the houses already mentioned are many commission houses, whose sales in cotton, tobacco, rope, bagging, hemp, provisions, etc., would very greatly increase the amounts above stated. The impossibility of procuring accurate and reliable statistics of the amount of sales by these houses will prevent any attempt to fix the exact ratio of their business. The Western reader who is at all connected with commerce does not, however, need to be told that the trade in these articles in Louisville is of immense extent. The great superiority of this city as a market for hemp and its products, bagging, and rope, is so obvious, so well known, and so widely acknowledged, that any dissertation upon these merits is unnecessary here.

As a tobacco market, Louisville possesses advantages which are not afforded by any other Western or Southern city. The rapid and healthful increase in the receipts and sales of this article during the last few years is of itself sufficient evidence of this fact. Even as early as the year 1800 the prospects of the city in this regard, though in the distant future, were looked upon as highly flattering. . . . The entire crop did not then exceed five hundred hogsheds. There are at present in the city three large tobacco warehouses, all receiving and selling daily immense quantities of this article. Speculators are attracted to this market from great distances and the receipts are continually upon the increase. The following table of receipts since 1837 will show how steadily and securely this increase has been effected:

Years.	Hogsheds.
1837.....	2,133
1838.....	2,783
1839*.....	1,295
1840.....	3,113
1841.....	4,031
1842.....	5,131
1843.....	5,424
1844.....	
1845.....	8,454
1846.....	9,700
1847.....	7,070
1848.....	4,937
1849.....	8,906
1850.....	7,155
1851.....	11,300
1852.....	16,176

These figures are of themselves a strong argument in favor of this city as a market for tobacco. The reasons for the steady and rapid increase in the receipts of this article, as well as for the opinion that this is the best market for tobacco in the United States, are very simple, very convincing, and very easily stated. In the first place, it is a fact well known to all tobacco dealers, that in the three divisions of Kentucky—to-wit: the Northern, Southern, and Middle—a variety of leaf, suitable to all the purposes of the manufacturer, is grown. In no other State is so great and so com-

* "In this year a line of 46 hhd's brought \$3,390.84, averaging \$73.73 per hhd. The crop was short, and speculation ran high. Dealers in the article were heavy losers."—*Directory for 1845.*

plete a variety of leaf produced. The cigar-maker, the lump manufacturer, and the stemmer all find in this State the article just suited to their various purposes. These tobaccos all naturally find their way to Louisville as a market, and, of a necessary consequence, attract buyers to this place.

Besides this advantage, another important point is gained in the presence of the numerous manufacturers of tobacco in Louisville. These persons, having to compete with the established markets of older States, offer large prices to the planter, and so attract here great quantities of the article. It is well known that really fine tobacco, for manufacturing purposes, has brought and will always command here as high rates as can be had for it at any other point in the United States. The number of manufacturers is rapidly increasing, the character of the article which they produce is steadily growing into favor, and the market for its sale is enlarging every day, so that planters cannot be so blinded to their interests as to seek foreign markets for an article which will pay them so handsomely at their own doors. Again, the facilities for the shipment of the article from this point to the various Eastern markets are recently so increased that an entirely new demand has sprung up for Louisville tobacco. Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Northern Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan, all of which were formerly obliged to look to New York City for their supplies of this article, have recently turned their faces westwardly, for the simple reason that they can now get the same article at less rates of freight and without the former numerous and onerous commissions. Nor is this the only benefit procured to these purchasers in choosing this market. It is well known that, unless tobacco is in unusually excellent order, it is always seriously injured by being confined on shipboard in its passage through the warm climate of the Gulf of Mexico and along the coast of the Southern States. And as Louisville is the only other prominent shipping point for the article, it has, of course, this great advantage over rival markets. The facts above enumerated indicate only the prominent and leading reasons for believing Louisville to be the best tobacco market in the Union. Many other advantages might be enumerated, but these, which are all acknowledged and have been demonstrated over and over again, are considered sufficient to establish the proposition.

The assertion that Louisville is destined very soon to become distinguished also as a cotton market may excite some surprise among those who have not had their attention called to this matter. But that this is a fact can readily be shown to the most skeptical.

Louisville also deserves consideration as a market for pork. This market, though perhaps less in extent here than in some other Western cities, is steadily increasing in the amount of its operations and rapidly growing into favor with dealers. . . . The meat put up here is surpassed in quality by none in the world, and when the facilities of transportation referred to in the above remarks upon cotton are established, the growth of this city as a pork market will be yet more rapid than it has before been. There are at present eight large pork-houses in the city. The importance of Louisville as a pork market is well enough known to need no further elaboration of its merits in these pages.

The manufacturing interests of Louisville come now to claim their share of attention. And it is somewhat singular that, with the resources and capacity of this city as a place for manufactures, there should be so little to boast of in this regard. Of her commercial statistics, as has already been shown, Louisville has abundant cause to be proud, but she has at the same time reason to regret the little use which has

heretofore been made of her immense advantages as a manufacturing point. It is not to be denied that there are many excellent manufacturing establishments in and around the city, but the number is greatly below what is needed and greatly disproportioned to the advantages offered here. There are many reasons why this city should hold prominent rank as a place for manufactures. The facilities in the way of water-power, the immense surface of level and highly productive country by which it is surrounded, the cheapness of rents and of building lots, and the advantages for placing the manufactured article in market, are among the most prominent of these reasons.

May 18th of this year, the largest business in tobacco ever transacted in any one day to that date was done. The sales amounted to two hundred and forty-four hogsheds, at \$1.80 to \$7.05 per hundred weight, the latter price being paid for the superior Mason county product.

The same month the steamer Eclipse eclipsed all other runs from New Orleans to Louisville by reaching the Falls in four days and eighteen hours running time. Soon afterwards the Reindeer arrived, having made the same trip in four days, twenty hours, and forty-five minutes. May 27th a trial-trip was made by the Allegheny, of the Pittsburg and Cincinnati packet-line, from Louisville to Cincinnati, in ten hours and five minutes. The run to Madison was made in three hours and twenty minutes.

THE WINTER

of 1851-52 was severely cold. On the night of January 19th snow fell so heavily as to create a blockade on the Louisville & Lexington railroad. The Ohio closed that night for the second time during the season—the first instance of the kind within civilized memory. The thermometer was below zero all day, and at midnight was reported 30° below. Colonel Durret's historical essay on the cold seasons of the past century, however, does not allow more than 11° below for the severe cold of this winter.

PRINTING-HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

A beginning was made this year of the American Printing-house for the Blind, located at the Blind Institution. It has since become an important establishment, supplying books for European as well as domestic sales. In 1878 the General Government made it an appropriation of \$250,000 in United States securities, the interest alone to be applied to its support and gradual increase in usefulness.

AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The German Protestant Orphan Asylum was

founded this year, in a building upon the south side of Jefferson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.

KOSSUTH'S VISIT.

During most of this year the Hungarian patriot and would-be liberator, Louis Kossuth, was in this country. He spent two weeks of February in and about Cincinnati, during which time several attempts were made to prevail upon the Louisville authorities to tender him a public reception here. On the 26th of that month the Board of Aldermen refused for the fifth time to extend him an invitation to visit the city. He came, nevertheless, and the following is an account of the visit, from the book, *Sketches of American Society in the United States*, afterwards published by his traveling companions, Francis and Theresa Pulzsky:

From Madison we went down the Ohio to Louisville, the flourishing commercial metropolis of Kentucky, and arrived amongst the sons of those mighty hunters who snuffed a candle with a ball of their rifle at fifty yards distance, and when shooting a squirrel, on the oak trees, shivered the bark immediately underneath the animal, so as to kill it by the concussion without injuring the skin. The Kentuckians are known as a hearty, bold, and disinterested people, fond of sport, and in love with their State. The New Englanders and New Yorkers say that they never met a Kentuckian who did not think his State a terrestrial paradise; his wife is always the prettiest, his horse the best, his house the most comfortable in the Union. They certainly are the most amiable companions, and their healthy and athletic appearance leaves no doubt that on the turf and the battle-field they are ahead of either the Westerners or Southerners. The estates are here larger than in the neighboring Western States, and the "almighty dollar" seems to have fewer worshippers than in the East, but of course the dollar is also scarce.

Kossuth was not invited to Louisville by the civic authorities. The common council had drawn up an invitation for him, but the aldermen and the mayor did not share its opinions; they were "Silver Greys," and, though frequently appealed to by the common council, they withheld their assent to a step which might imply that they approved of revolutions. The "peculiar institution" makes people strongly conservative. But Kentuckian cordiality could not bear that Kossuth should pass through the United States without visiting the "dark and bloody ground." A popular meeting was held; Colonel Preston, a wealthy planter, took the lead, and the people of Louisville at large invited us to the "Falls City." Though the civic authorities took no part in the proceedings, the militia turned out, cannons were fired, and the firemen's bells pealed when we arrived. We saw that the people is accustomed here to act for itself.

In the hotel we were waited upon by slaves of all colors. One of them was nearly black, yet his hair was glossy like that of an Indian, and I saw that he was proud of his distinction; he had braided it like a lady. Another was almost white, but his fiery red hair was woolly. To give him pleasure I asked him if he was an Irishman, but he replied proudly, "I am an American." The mistress of the house told me

that they had seven slaves and four little ones, for her husband never separated families. I immediately perceived that she was English, for she refused to sit down in our presence. This is striking here in America, where the hotel-keepers are nearly all colonels and generally behave as if they bestowed hospitality on their guests, not as if they were paid for their trouble.

On the 5th [March] we heard a very creditable concert in the Mozart's Hall, and when we returned to our lodgings, we had again a serenade of the Germans. But lo! bells are ringing, the alarm is given, the firemen rush through the streets, confusion ensues. The serenaders, however, are not disturbed; they merrily sound their trumpets and horns—people are accustomed to seeing their houses burnt; they are insured!

On the 6th we took a ride with Colonel and Mrs. Preston, and Mr. and Mrs. Holt, who, during our stay, were hospitably kind to us. We were astonished at the expanse of Louisville, which, we were told, twenty-four years ago was but an insignificant town. The streets are broad, the brick houses substantial, with neat front and back gardens, carriages are numerous, negro footmen wear liveries; everything looks more aristocratical than economical.

We proceeded to the churchyard. It is the promenade of Louisville, very prettily laid out. The American cities rarely contain square or public gardens, but the churchyard is generally like a park, and used as such. The Romans also buried their dead along the roads, but not before having previously burnt the corpses. The people of Louisville, however, seem now to become aware that a promenade on the burial-ground is not conducive to health. Close to the churchyard, on a slight elevation, there is a lovely little wood, with a very fine view of the city, the Ohio, and the hilly country around. The spot is the property of Colonel Preston, who told us that the city authorities are likely to buy it for a public resort.

The house of Mr. Holt, where an elegant breakfast awaited us, is a snug home in the English style, with European pictures, French china, and New York furniture, much more comfortable than any of the abodes we had visited since we left Baltimore. Great many people live here in their houses, not in their offices.

CLAY AND WEBSTER DIE.

A profound sensation was created in Louisville on two occasions this year, by the death of the great Whig leaders, Clay and Webster—the former at Washington City June 29th, and the latter at his Marshfield home October 25th. The obsequies of both were suitably observed in Louisville. On the 29th of September the Hon. John J. Crittenden delivered a thrilling eulogy on Mr. Clay in the Frankfort railroad depot here to an immense audience, of whom it is computed three thousand were ladies. On the 26th of October, the day after Mr. Webster's death, a large meeting of citizens was held, at which suitable resolutions were passed, and an invitation was extended to Rufus Choate, the eloquent Boston orator and intimate friend of the Great Expounder, to visit Louisville and pronounce a eulogy upon his life and character.

MORE MASONIC LODGES.

In August, 1852, Tyler Lodge, No. 241, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered. Mr. S. W. Vanculin was the first Master. In August of the next year Excelsior Lodge, No. 258, and Robinson Lodge, No. 266, were chartered. James C. Robinson was first Master of the latter, and J. A. Hutcheson of the former.

August 20, 1852, is the date of the foundation of the Ancient and Accepted or Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, which occurred in Louisville at that date. Its originators, who composed the first corps of officers, were: Henry Weedon Gray, grand commander in chief; Henry Hudson, first lieutenant commander; John H. Howe, second lieutenant commander; Isaac Cromie, grand treasurer; Fred Webber, grand secretary; Lewis Van White, grand chancellor; C. Boerwanger, grand guard.

Mr. Collins adds, in the sketch of Free Masonry in his History:

These composed the Grand Consistory of 32°, or Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret—which body supervises and controls the subordinate bodies of the Rite, viz: Lodges of Perfection, 14°, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, 16°, Chapters of Rose Croix, 18°, Councils of Knights Kadosh, 30°; and is itself subordinate only to the Supreme Council of 33°. degree.

The membership in Kentucky is small—not quite two hundred in 1873—and its progress has been slow, but sure.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Mechanics' Institute of Kentucky was organized in Louisville this year, March 25, with its office and library on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. It was regularly chartered March 8, 1854. Mr. William Kaye was President, George W. Morris Vice President, J. B. Davis Recording Secretary, J. O'Leary Corresponding Secretary, and George Ainslie Treasurer. In 1857 it had accumulated a library of about 5,000 volumes, which had 1,200 readers. The Institute supported a course of lectures and a school, gave annual exhibitions, and was in its time a useful adjunct to culture and literary entertainment in the city.

PROFESSOR BUTLER KILLED.

One of the saddest and most startling tragedies that ever occurred upon any part of the Dark and Bloody Ground was enacted in Louis-

ville this year at a private school-building upon Chestnut street. Professor William H. G. Butler, Principal of the school, had disciplined a young brother of Matthew F. Ward, a high-spirited youth belonging to one of the most prominent families in the city. The two brothers went together to the school the next day, November 2, 1853, to discuss the matter with Butler, and in the altercation which ensued Ward shot the schoolmaster with a pistol in the left breast, causing his death the ensuing day. A prodigious excitement was produced in the city by the affair, and such was the current of feeling that the attorneys of Ward thought a change of venue advisable, and the case was accordingly tried in the Circuit Court of Hardin county, at the spring term of 1854. A large and notable array of counsel was present upon both sides. For the Commonwealth appeared the Public Prosecutor, Alfred Allen of Breckenridge county, T. W. Gibson of Louisville, Sylvester Harris of Elizabethtown, and Robert B. Carpenter of Covington. For the defendant appeared John L. Helm, James W. and R. B. Hays of Elizabethtown, George Alfred Caldwell, Nathaniel Wolfe, and Thomas W. Reiley, of Louisville, and Thomas F. Marshall, of Versailles. The defense derived chief strength, however, and very likely success, from the volunteered services of the eminent Whig lawyer and statesman, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, who gave his great powers freely and devotedly to the procurement of a verdict of acquittal. The Commonwealth's attorney, Mr. Allen, in his closing address to the jury, remarked that he thought no one man in a whole lifetime could make two such speeches as that just before heard from Mr. Crittenden's lips. The result, after a trial of more than a week, beginning April 18th, and closing on the 27th, attended by overwhelming crowds from the beginning, was a verdict of "not guilty." The second day after this finding an immense indignation meeting was held in Louisville. We give its proceedings in the words of Mr. Collins:

April 29th, over eight thousand people, in a public meeting at Louisville, in resolutions read by Bland Ballard, chairman of the committee on resolutions (John H. Harney, Dr. Theodore S. Bell, William D. Gallagher, William T. Haggin, Edgar Needham, and A. G. Munn) denounce "the verdict of the jury in the Hardin Circuit Court, by which Matt. F. Ward was declared innocent of any crime in the killing of William H. G. Butler, as in opposition to all the evidence in the case, contrary to our ideas of public justice,





Haiden T. Curd.

and subversive of the fundamental principles of personal security, guaranteed by the Constitution of the State." After the committee had left the room, other resolutions were carried, requesting Matt. F. Ward and his brother (indicted with him, as accessory) to leave the city, and two of their counsel (Nat. Wolfe, Esq., and Hon. John J. Crittenden) to resign their seats in the Senate of Kentucky and the United States Senate, respectively. In the streets, a mob burned the effigies of John J. Crittenden and Nat. Wolfe, of George D. Prentice, editor of the Journal (who had testified in court as to the character and manners of Ward), of Matt. F. Ward himself, and of the Hardin county jury which had acquitted him. It then surged to the elegant mansion of Robert J. Ward (father of Matt. F. Ward), which was stoned, the windows destroyed, the beautiful glass conservatory, full of the rarest plants and flowers, demolished, and the house set on fire in front; the firemen soon arrested the flames, despite the resistance of part of the mob. It then surged to the Journal office and to the residence of Nat. Wolfe; but the determined efforts of a few leading citizens succeeded in checking its fury before much damage was done. The Mayor had announced to the crowd in the Court-house that the persons against whom popular feeling was directed, had left the city with their families, and their houses and property were under the protection of the city authorities. Noble Butler, brother of the deceased, had issued a card to the people of Louisville, appealing to them in strong terms to stay the thought and hand of violence, and to act calmly and prudently.

The case was widely discussed in the newspapers of the country, and for a time even the venerable Mr. Crittenden was treated with marked disrespect wherever he appeared away from home. He was nevertheless re-elected to the United States Senate the next January. Mr. Ward found a temporary refuge at New Orleans, whence he issued a card May 15th, "to the editors of the United States," asking them not to prejudge his case, but to wait until the testimony and the arguments of counsel, officially reported, should be laid before the country. They were printed shortly after, in a thick pamphlet, by the Appleton publishing-house, of New York. July 11th, during another session of the court at Elizabethtown, four of the jurymen in the Ward case were indicted for perjury by the grand jury; but were never convicted of the crime.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On the 12th of May the City Council passed an order submitting to a vote of the people a proposition to endorse in the name of the city the bonds of the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad Company to the amount of \$500,000, for the construction of a branch line from Frankfort to Harrodsburg. The Council voted to subscribe \$300,000 to aid the extension of the line beyond Harrodsburg towards Knoxville, Tennessee.

In December the Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, now Secretary of the United States Treasury, says in his Annual Report that the ten thousand shares constituting the capital stock of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company have been so far bought up that only three thousand seven hundred and twelve remain, of which two thousand nine hundred and two belong to the United States and eight hundred and ten to private parties. He thought that in one year more these would be absorbed, and the United States become the sole stockholder. Only enough tolls were now to be collected to pay expenses and repairs of the canal.

April 4th of this year, school bonds of the city, to the amount of \$75,000, were bought by August Belmont, of New York, American agent of the Rothschilds, at ninety-eight and one-half cents on the dollar.

The valuation of the year was \$17,936,301 for the Western District, \$13,847,048 for the Eastern, and \$31,783,349 for the whole city, an increase, against the assessment of the year before, of \$6,036,565, or nearly twenty-four per cent.

The semi-annual dividend of the bank of Louisville, declared January 3, was four and one-half per cent. and two and one-half extra. The Bank of Kentucky declared five per cent. The stock of this bank sold in Philadelphia the next week at \$1.09 on the dollar, and in February at \$1.10½, the Northern Bank of Kentucky stock at the same time bringing \$1.11½ and \$1.14.

MORE QUICK STEAMING.

May 18th, the steamer Eclipse, which made the quick run from New Orleans to Louisville the preceding May, surpassed her former time by reaching the Falls in four days, nine hours, and thirty minutes, running, too, against a rise in the Mississippi river. Four days afterwards the A. L. Shotwell reaches Louisville in four days, nine hours, and twenty-nine minutes, only one minute less than the time of the Eclipse.

Mr. Collins, in his Annals, presents the following tabular view of voyages from New Orleans to Louisville, reputed quick, between 1817 and 1868:

YEAR.	D.	H.	M.
1817—Enterprise	25	2	40
1817—Washington	25
1819—Shelby	20	4	20
1828—Paragon	18	10	..

YEAR.	D.	H.	M.
1834—Tecumseh	8	4	..
1837—Tuscarora	7	16	..
1837—Sultana	6	15	..
1837—Express	6	17	..
1840—General Brown	6	22	..
1842—Ed. Shippen	5	14	..
1843—Belle of the West	5	14	..
1844—Duke of Orleans	5	23	..
1849—Sultana	5	12	..
1851—Bostona	5	8	..
1852—Belle Key	4	20	..
1853—Reindeer	4	19	45
1853—Eclipse	4	9	40
1853—A. L. Shotwell	4	9	29
1853—Eclipse	4	9	30
1868—Dexter	4	22	40

HOT WEATHER.

The people of Louisville suffered much from warm weather this year. On the 29th of June the thermometer ranged from ninety-eight to one hundred and three degrees in the shade.

1854.

There was a slight revisitiation of the cholera in October, eight persons dying of it in Louisville on the 28th and 29th of that month.

Among the premiums awarded to Kentucky exhibitors at the Crystal Palace Exhibition of the previous year in New York, was one to Messrs. Hayes, Craig & Company, of Louisville, for their display of hats and caps; one to Robert Usher, of the same city, for his exhibit of beef, hams, and spiced meats; and one to Miss Ellen Anderson, also of Louisville, for a remarkable patchwork quilt. These were first premiums in all cases, no second ones being awarded.

The valuation of the year, for the tax levy, was: In the Western District, \$18,156,123; Eastern District, \$14,125,231; total, \$32,281,354.

The pork-packing of the season, 1853-54 was very large, amounting in the aggregate to 407,775 hogs and 124,879 barrels, or 15,847,284 pounds. That of 1854-55 amounted to 283,788 hogs, or 65,102 barrels, equal to 8,915,546 pounds.

A bill was passed by the Legislature in February, granting a charter to the Planters' and Manufacturers' Bank at Louisville, with a capital of \$2,600,000, and privilege of increasing it to \$3,600,000, also to establish branches at Eddyville, Hawesville, Glasgow, Elizabethtown, Shelbyville, Cynthiana, Winchester, Barboursville, and Cat-

lettsburg. It was vetoed by the Governor, and its friends were not strong enough to secure its passage over the veto, though the vote was close.

The latter part of October there was a great bank panic in the West, accompanied by many failures. On the 27th the banking house of Messrs. G. H. Monsarrat & Co., of Louisville, suspended payment, as it alleged, "in consequence of the perfidy of a confidential agent." Within four months the Kentucky banks withdrew more than half their notes in circulation. A single broker in Louisville drew from the Bowling Green, Russellville, Princeton, and Hopkinsville branches of the Bank of Kentucky, the total amount of \$140,000 in specie. It was a genuine financial flurry, during which, however, most of the Kentucky banks stood firm, and their notes became the standard bank funds throughout the West.

It was an active year in politics. At the August election for county officers the Know-Nothing ticket was successful in Louisville, as well as in some other Kentucky cities and towns. A State convention of the same organization is understood to have been held secretly in the city in early November. The State Temperance convention met at Louisville December 14, and nominated George W. Williams for Governor and James G. Hardy for Lieutenant-Governor.

The steamboat Jacob Strader made a notable run from Louisville to Madison May 6, getting over the distance in three hours and nineteen minutes, the quickest ever made between the two points. A few days before, this steamer and the Alvin Adams, eager rivals in the Cincinnati trade, left Louisville together at 3 P. M., and reached Madison in three hours and thirty-nine minutes, with their guards overlapping each other. The river was lower in September than at any time since October, 1838, when it was lower than was ever before known to the white man.

A filibustering expedition against Cuba was quietly organized in Louisville this year, numbering about fifteen hundred men; but on the 19th of October Colonel John Allen, in a published card, announced that it had been disbanded for want of means.

April 25, a proposition to subscribe \$250,000 to the stock of the Newport & Louisville railroad was voted down at the former place.

The Hon. Millard Fillmore, of Buffalo, ex-President of the United States, visited Louisville March 16th. He was escorted by a great procession from the depot to the Louisville Hotel, where the Mayor tendered him the freedom of the city, and where he subsequently partook of a public dinner.

October 25th, Mr. George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, receives a public dinner at Memphis, Tennessee.

Madam Sontag, the celebrated prima donna, gave her first concert in Louisville January 17th.

Preston Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons, named in honor of the Hon. William C. Preston, was chartered in August. Smith Gregory was its first Master.

In May, forty-four freed blacks are shipped from Louisville down the river, en route to Liberia.

THE WATER-WORKS.

On the 6th of March, 1854, the Louisville Water Company was incorporated by act of the General Assembly, "with power and authority to construct and establish water-works in the city of Louisville or elsewhere, for the purpose of supplying said city and its inhabitants with water." June 24th, a popular vote was taken, to determine the question of building water-works at the expense of the city, which was decided adversely by 1,251 against 1,751. However, on the 30th of June, 1856, an ordinance was passed directing the Mayor to subscribe for five thousand five hundred shares of stock in the company, and pay for them in bonds of the city. This ordinance, upon submission to the people in September, was approved by a vote of 1,415 against 370. The stock finally became almost wholly the property of the city. In 1873 it was divided into 12,751 shares, of which three only were held by private persons, two by the city proper, and the whole of the remainder by the Sinking Fund of the city, and therefore public property. A publication of this period says:

The value of the Works to January 1, 1874, estimated at cost, is nearly \$2,000,000, and there exists a bonded indebtedness of \$200,000, secured by mortgage on the Works. A sinking fund was created February 14, 1870, for the extinguishment of this debt, which falls due February, 1883. This fund, up to this date, has been invested in the purchase of forty-eight bonds of the company and eight bonds of the city of Louisville maturing at about the same time—i. e., fifty-six bonds, of \$1,000 each.

The receipts of the company are yearly increasing, and

now exceed \$150,000 per annum—\$10,000 of which are placed to the credit of the sinking fund of the company. The remainder, up to the present time, excluding the necessary expense of conducting the Works, has been used in the making of new pipe extensions, of which some eighty-two miles have been laid. The Works have a maximum capacity to supply fifteen million gallons of water per day.

It is provided by law that the water-rates of Louisville are not to exceed those charged in either Pittsburg, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

NOTABLE DEATH.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Waller, a prominent Baptist clergyman and editor, died here October 10, 1854.

1855.

January 1st the semi-annual dividends declared by Kentucky banks included one of four and one-half per cent., with an extra two and one-half, by the Bank of Louisville, and five per cent. by the Bank of Kentucky. Five per cent. was declared by the Louisville Gas Company.

February 3d the Ohio river was closed by ice, and for eleven days together.

February 6th a horse of twenty hands, or eight feet and four inches high, from Perrysville, in this State, was exhibited at Louisville. It was called the Magnus Apollo, is described as of "extraordinary grandeur and majesty of proportion and appearance," and was believed to be the largest horse in the world.

February 22d, Washington's birthday, the Know-Nothing State convention met in Louisville, and nominated Judge William V. Loving, of Bowling Green, a gentleman of Whig antecedents, for Governor, and James G. Hardy, a former Democrat, for Lieutenant-Governor. April 7th the ticket of this party was again successful in Louisville. There was this time no opposing candidate for Mayor, Mr. Speed, the incumbent, holding that his term did not expire this year. The Mayor-elect, Mr. John Barbee, was recognized by the several departments of the city government; but Judge Bullock, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, decided that Mr. Speed was still the legal Mayor.

An election was also held this spring to ratify or reject the contract or purchase by the city of the Strader & Thompson wharf, from the old town line near Third street to Brock street, with some small exceptions. An issue of bonds to

the amount of \$300,000 had been authorized by ordinance of August 18, 1853, but only \$175,000 were issued, of date March 15, 1854, and to run thirty years.

The assessment of 1854 was \$18,376,609 in the Western district, \$14,885,415 for the Eastern, and \$33,262,024 for the whole city, Pork-packing for the season of 1855-56, 332,354 hogs, 88,029 barrels, 11,869,760 pounds.

The winter of this year is noted for its severity, the thermometer going down to twenty-two degrees below zero.

ELECTION RIOT.

The sharp political agitations of this year culminated in Louisville in a dreadful series of disturbances August 6th, the date for the election of State officers and members of Congress. We copy a good account from Mr. Collins's History:

Terrible riot in Louisville, on election day; then designated, and still most painfully remembered, as "Bloody Monday." Fighting and disturbance between individuals or squads, in various parts of the city. The most fearful and deplorable scenes of violence, bloodshed, and house-burning, principally in the First and Eighth wards. Between 7 and 1 o'clock at night, twelve houses were set fire to and burned, on the north side of Main, east of Eleventh, two adjoining on Eleventh, and two on south side of Main opposite. Patrick Quinn, the owner of most of them, was shot, and his body partially consumed in the flames. Numerous shots were fired by foreigners from windows in some of those buildings, which killed or wounded Americans in the streets; this fact, with the exaggerated report that arms and powder were concealed there, excited to frenzy a mob of Americans (Know-Nothings) already crazed with similar excitement; shooting and bloodshed on both sides, at other points; several persons who were concealed in the buildings, or fled to them for refuge from the mob, were burned to death; several were shot as they attempted to escape from the flames; Ambruster's large brick brewery and his dwelling, at the head of Jefferson, were burned; also, two Irish cooper-shops on Main above Woodland garden; frame grocery, corner of Madison and Shelby; many houses were riddled or gutted. The mob which ranged through the streets and set fire to the houses was composed of Americans, part of them with a cannon at their head; the foreigners fought from their houses, and lost life and property together. About twenty-two were killed or died of wounds, about three-fourths of them foreigners, one-fourth Americans; many more were wounded but recovered. Mayor Barbee, Marshal Kidd, and a portion of the police, and the personal efforts of Hon. William P. Thomasson, Captain L. H. Rousseau, George D. Prentice, Colonel William Preston (the anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Congress), Joseph Burton, and others, at different times and places, stopped the effusion of blood, and saved the new Shelby street Catholic church and other valuable property from the rapacity and violence of the mob. Bad blood on both sides, aggravated and intensified for several days previous by distorted representations of preparation for serious work, culminated in a most terrible and disgraceful riot. For several days after, fears of a renewal of the desperate con-

flikt and work of destruction hung like a funeral pall over the city. A card from Rt. Rev. Bishop Martin J. Spalding, and the steady efforts of many good citizens, gradually restored a feeling of quiet and security.

1856.

February 25th, the closure of the Ohio by ice for the surprising period of fifty-three days ceased, and the river broke up.

March 10th, a remarkable old Louisville negro died, aged one hundred and ten years, eight months, and three days. He was known as "old Ben Duke," and was reputed to have seen the first tree felled in the valley of the Beargrass.

April 20th, the Louisville Bridge Company was re-organized, with Thomas W. Gibson as President and L. A. Whiteley Secretary.

In October, during a season of low water and comparative inactivity in navigation, the Falls pilots have the enterprise and energy, at their own expense, to secure the deepening and widening of the channel through the rapids.

The same month an ingenious firm, Messrs. Cornwall & Brothers, of the city, made an excellent lot of candles, of great illuminating power, from paraffine extracted from the cannal coal found near Cloverport, Kentucky.

December 31st, the Medical Department of the Louisville University was burned out, with a loss of \$100,000.

The new Male and Female High Schools were both opened to students April 7th of this year.

Assessments this year: Eastern District, \$14,427,988; Western, \$17,207,471; total, \$31,635,459. Pork-packing: Hogs, 245,830; barrels, 62,920; pounds, 7,867,991.

GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

It was a great year for the issue of bonds by the city in aid of railroads. Five hundred thousand dollars in thirty-year bonds, bearing date April 1, 1856, were issued in aid of the Louisville & Nashville road; October 1, 1856, to the same, \$250,000 in thirty-year bonds; May 2d, \$90,000, to run the same length of time, to the Lebanon Branch; and November 11th, to the same, \$135,000. Previous issues had been made: To the Louisville & Nashville, April 1st, 1853, \$500,000 in thirty year bonds; and April 20, 1852, \$200,000 in the same. April 1, 1857,

still another issue was made to this road, of \$250,000 in thirty-year securities.

1857.

January 19, severely cold weather was experienced in Louisville and throughout the State. At Louisville the thermometer was 10° below, but 27° at Frankfort, and 20° or more at many other places. Four days afterwards the river between New Albany and Portland was frozen over for the first time in forty years, and teams were crossing on the ice at various points on the Louisville front.

Another considerable flood occurred in the Ohio this year, sending the river up at the head of the canal to 35 feet above low water, and 60 below the Falls.

February 9, a block of four warehouses near the Galt House, with twenty other buildings on Main street, was burned with a loss of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

March 29, the citizens of the place, without reference to party affiliations, gave a complimentary public dinner at the Galt House to their fellow-citizen, the Hon. James Guthrie, in recognition of his eminent services, then recently closed, as Secretary of the United States Treasury.

May 12th, the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, pronounced in Louisville his famous lecture on the life and character of Washington, for the benefit of the fund being raised for the purchase of Mt. Vernon.

August 31st, opened the annual exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, the first of these displays held west of the Alleghanies. Lord Napier, British Minister at Washington, was present, with other visitors of distinction. The exhibit of blooded stock was particularly fine.

October 1st, there was another flurry in banking circles, and several banking houses in Louisville suspend specie payments. Mr. Collins says: "Kentucky banks refuse to lend their notes to parties who pay them out in Cincinnati, because the brokers there assort and send them home immediately for redemption in specie." Later, however, when banks and bankers everywhere in the country were suspending specie

payments, the Kentucky banks refuse to suspend, and maintain their credit unimpaired.

The Musical Fund society was organized this year, as an association of resident musicians, to cultivate their art and to perform in public the compositions of the great masters. Its orchestra numbered over forty performers, and its concerts were among the chief local attractions for some years. It gave five concerts every winter until 1862, when they were suspended on account of the war. The society then had about \$1,000 worth of property in music and musical instruments.

The Citizen Guards, another military company, was organized this year, in May, with J. W. Brannor, Captain; R. D. Anderson, First Lieutenant; Alexander Casseday, Second Lieutenant; J. H. M. Morris, Third Lieutenant; James H. Huber, Orderly Sergeant, and James A. Beattie, Secretary. The other companies of the city at this time were the Falls City Guards, A. Y. Johnson, Captain, and the Marion Rifles, W. E. Woodruff, Captain.

The population in 1857 was counted at 64,665—whites 57,478, slaves 5,432, free blacks 1,755. Valuation (of real estate, probably), \$25,061,063; total valuation, \$33,623,564—\$18,702,182 Western district, \$14,921,382 in the Eastern. There were in the city 238 wholesale houses, selling this year \$37,281,861. The imports (partly estimated), were valued at \$28,566,075. Foreign imports were received at the Louisville custom-house to the value of \$109,550, and of those entered in New York and New Orleans \$507,010. Duties were paid at Louisville to the amount of \$27,267. The tonnage of vessels here was 28,015. Manufactories numbered 214, with 4,531 hands, \$4,096,759 capital, and \$7,771,436 in products, by an incomplete estimate. There were seven flouring-mills, with twenty-one run of stone, turning out 208,630 barrels of flour. The pork-packing included 253,803 hogs, 82,310 barrels, or 8,759,939 pounds. The total of this industry for the last five years was 1,523,550 hogs, and 423,240 barrels, or 53,260,520 pounds.

ANOTHER RIOT

occurred in the city May 14. Mr. Collins thus tells the story:

Four slaves, charged with murdering the Joyce family, near the mouth of Salt river, some time since, tried at Louis-

ville, and acquitted. A mob, headed by a son of the Joyce family, attempted to force an entrance into the jail, but was kept off by the police and a force of twelve armed men stationed inside by Mayor Pilcher. After tea the mob again assaults the jail, but the force inside, by firing into the air to intimidate, holds the crowd back a little while. They retire, and soon return with a cannon loaded to the muzzle, and pointing it at the jail door, compel the jailors to capitulate. One negro cut his throat, but the other three were taken out and hung to trees. The Mayor was struck in the face with a brick, and it was feared the mob would vent their violence on Messrs. Rousseau, Wolfe, and Mix, the attorneys who defended the negroes. May 27th, two of the rioters indicted by the grand jury, arrested, and committed to jail.

July 20th, an affray with pistols, occurred in the street, between two prominent editors, in which seven shots were fired without harming either, though a citizen near by was accidentally wounded by a ball. The fight grew out of a newspaper quarrel.

Two other editors, from Frankfort, reached Louisville June 10th, on their way to Indiana to fight a duel, which is prevented and the difficulty amicably settled here, by the mediation of friends.

1858.

February 15th, the General Assembly extended for twenty years the charters of the Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, with requirements that branches should be established by them at Burksville, Columbus, and Glasgow, respectively, with \$150,000 capital each. June 15th, the Bank of Louisville opened books for the subscription of \$850,000 more to its stock, which is all taken in two hours, at \$102 to the share, nearly the whole by citizens of Kentucky and in small amounts. July 1st, this bank, the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank, declared each a five per cent. dividend. The first also declared an extra dividend of twelve per cent., and the other two five per cent. each. August 31st Northern Bank stock sold in Lexington at \$120 per share, and Bank of Louisville in Philadelphia the same day at \$112.

In April twenty-three companies, recruited in the State, were tendered to Governor Morehead for the regiment of volunteers called for to join the expeditionary force about to march upon Utah, under command of the late General Albert Sydney Johnston. Among them were three

companies from Louisville, commanded, respectively, by Captains Wales, Rogers, and Forsyth. Ten companies were selected by the Governor by lot.

In April there were great revivals of religion in Kentucky and generally throughout the country. In Louisville the five Methodist churches receive four hundred and twenty-eight new members, and the other denominations receive a large number.

May 19th an extensive display of leaf tobacco, grown in Kentucky, was made at the Pickett warehouse, in Louisville, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society. One hundred and twenty-nine entries were made. The tobaccos taking premiums were sold at auction after the exhibit, and brought prices varying from \$11 to \$53 per hundred weight.

The Fire Department of the city, which had heretofore been wholly volunteer, was reconstructed. The hand-engines were sold and the companies disbanded; and a system of steam-machines and paid firemen was introduced. By 1864 the Department had five steamers and one hook and ladder company, and was costing \$30,000, but was yet considered more economical for the city, and certainly far more efficient.

The Woodlawn Race course was established this year, by the Woodlawn Association, upon a beautiful site on the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad, five miles from the city.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

In August of this year, the famous artesian well of Messrs. C. I. and A. V. Dupont, at their paper-mills on Twelfth street, near the river, began to flow immense volumes of mineral water from the vast depth of 2,086 feet. This great work was begun in April of the year before, from the bottom of one of the wells of the mill, which had a depth of only twenty feet. At the depth of seventy-six feet the diameter of the bore was reduced from five to three inches, and so continued to the bottom. The boring was mostly through solid rock, more than one thousand two hundred feet of the upper Silurian formation alone being passed through. It was conducted most ably by Mr. Blake, and when finished at the end of sixteen months, a constant supply of about thirteen thousand gallons per hour was secured, rising from that mighty depth to one

hundred and seventy feet above the surface. The water is perfectly limpid, with a temperature, invariable the year round, of $76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, which is 7° below that at the bottom of the well. It has important medical uses.

CHARLES MACKAY'S VISIT.

In January passed through Louisville, in a specially ungracious and fretful humor, which found vent upon the pages of his book, entitled *Life and Liberty in America*, Charles Mackay, LL. D., F. S. A., an English writer of some note. He was then on his way from Cincinnati to St. Louis. The following are some of his remarks:

Next morning, at an early hour, glad to leave Jeffersonville and all that belonged to it, we crossed in the steamer to Louisville, and once more found ourselves in a land of plenty and comfort, in a flourishing city, in an excellent hotel—the Galt House, one of the best conducted establishments in America; in a State where the Maine liquor law was only known by name, and where it was not necessary to go to the apothecary's shop to obtain, by a sneaking, hypocritical, false pretense, the glass of wine, beer, or spirits that custom, taste, health, or absolute free will and pleasure demanded.

Louisville is the principal commercial city of the State of Kentucky, well situated on the Ohio, and having direct communication with the Mississippi, and with all the immense internal navigation of these great rivers. It contains a population of upwards of sixty thousand, and next to Cincinnati, which it aspires to rival, is the greatest emporium of the pork trade on the North American continent. The annual number of hogs slaughtered here is nearly three hundred thousand, and is yearly increasing.

On the second night after our arrival, I and my fellow-traveler were alarmed several hours after we had retired to rest by the loud cry of "Fire! fire!" several times repeated in the lobby adjoining our rooms. I rushed out of bed, opened the door, and saw a negro woman rush frantically past. She called "Fire! fire!" and passed out of sight. Another door was opened, and a woman's voice exclaimed, "It is not in the Galt House; there's no danger!" In the meantime, as quick as thought, an uproar of bells and the rattle of engines were heard; and knowing how frequent fires were in America and how much more frequent in hotels than in other places, we prepared ourselves to escape. But by the blaze that suddenly illumined our bedrooms, we saw that the conflagration was at the opposite "block" or row of buildings at a manufactory of naphtha and other distilled spirits. The fire raged till long after daylight, and all efforts to subdue it being utterly futile, the "boys" with their engines directed their energies to save the adjoining buildings, in which they happily succeeded. At breakfast in the morning we learned from the negro waiter who attended us that the fire had proved fatal to his good master. The landlord of the hotel had lain for three days previously at the point of death, and the noise and alarm created by the fire, and the dread lest it should extend to his premises, had acted so powerfully on his weakened frame, that he had expired in a paroxysm caused by the excitement.

There is nothing to detain a traveler in Louisville, unless it be private friendship and hospitality, of both of which we had our share. After three days we took our departure for

St. Louis, but found it as difficult to quit Louisville as it had been to arrive at it. We crossed to Jeffersonville to take the train for the Mississippi, and were in the cars within ten minutes of the appointed time. We had not proceeded five hundred yards from the "depot," or station, when our locomotive, which happily had not put on all its steam, ran off the rails and stuck hard and dry upon the embankment. Here we waited two hours in hope of assistance; but none being forthcoming, we made the best of the calamity, and returned to our old quarters at Louisville for another day. On the morrow we again started for the same place; but, this time being more successful, we arrived, traveling at the rate of not more than fourteen miles an hour, at the bank of the great river Mississippi.

1859—MR. DEERING'S BOOK.

Some time during this year Mr. Richard Deering, of the firm of Deering & Welburn, real estate and collecting agents, published a thin octavo volume, of one hundred pages, upon Louisville: *Her Commercial, Manufacturing, and Social Advantages*, from which we make some notes of the local situation.

Mr. Deering estimated the population of the city at seventy thousand. The total taxation was but 1.45 cents upon each \$100, much less than in St. Louis, Pittsburg, Chicago, Nashville, or New Albany. The city officers were paid total salaries of \$24,350, and the police, forty-one in number, \$34,980 in aggregate salaries.

There were sixty miles of paved streets and forty of unpaved alleys—one hundred in all. The largest paved street was five and one-half miles in length. Public pumps were still numerous, but an appropriation, after being several times refused, had been voted for waterworks. The grounds now occupied by the works had been selected, and the buildings and reservoir were in progress, with a prospect of supplying the city early in 1860.

A spacious wharf had been constructed at the public expense at Portland. Horse cars were running from Twelfth street to this wharf and the ferry landing there, connecting at Twelfth street with omnibuses on Main for Wenzel street, at the east end of the city. These were as yet the only regular lines of street conveyance in the city. Two of the streets running toward Portland had also been recently paved with boulders throughout. The omnibus and car company, which was one, carried freight as well as passengers upon its lines.

The upper wharf, above the Falls, was being greatly extended and improved. Beargrass creek had been turned into the Ohio by a new channel two miles above the old mouth, and a large sewer was constructing over its mouth at the south side of the old channel, the creek filled up and the wharf built over it, and extended further up the stream and made so high as to be above the annual floods.

The public buildings included the court-house, "now being finished at the expense of the city and county jointly," the present post-office and custom-house, the Masonic temple, the Blind institution, and many hospital, school, and church buildings. The public school buildings numbered ten. The market-houses were six, all still on Market street, built with iron columns on stone pedestals.

The medical schools were going, with the law department of the university, two commercial schools, St. Aloysius's college, the Cedar Grove (Catholic) and Presbyterian female academies, the Louisville female college, Mr. Butler's private school for girls and misses, McBurnie & Womack's for boys, and several others, besides Bishop Smith's and the Rev. Mr. Beckwith's girls' schools in the vicinity.

There were seven saw-mills, one with a lath-machine, five planing-mills, sixteen tan-yards, twenty-seven blacksmith and wagon-shops, two shops of steamboat smiths, one shop for forging steamboat-shafts, etc., fourteen breweries, three ship-yards, each building about fifteen steamers a year, one glass-works and one glass-cutting factory, several glass-staining establishments, twenty-six cooper-shops, many of them large, fifteen lumber-yards, one ivory-black factory, six soap- and candle-factories, two of them very large, three brush factories, three comb factories, one file factory, eight tobacco and two cotton factories, one bell foundry, one alcohol factory, three chair-factories, one mill and mill-stone factory, four potteries, two whip factories, one children's car and carriage factory, sixteen carriage shops, eight flour mills, two corn mills, five lard-oil factories, one mustard and spice mill, two spice mills, two steam rope and cordage-mills, one manufactory of wagon and carriage materials, eight or ten sarsaparilla and patent-medicine factories, six pump and block factories, one boot-tree and last factory, two carpet-weaving es-

tablishments, one corn-broom and wisp factory, three manufactories of gold and silverware and jewelry, one plane factory, four engraving shops, one venetian blind factory, numerous confectioneries, four stock- or cow-bell factories, one wire-cloth weaving establishment, two wig and ornamental hair shops, two bellows factories, six gas and steam-fitting and plumbing establishments, two woolen mills, five willow-ware factories, four turning shops, one webbing and stocking-weaving establishment, two lock and safe factories, two boiler-yards, two plow factories, many bakeries, seven upholsterers' shops, one white lead and linseed oil factory, several cement factories, five copper, tin and sheet-iron factories, one bedstead factory, twenty furniture factories, four horse-shoe and wrought-nail factories, four iron-railling, vault, safe, and door factories, two agricultural implement factories, eight gun-shops, four looking-glass and picture-frame factories, one silver and brass-plating establishment, twenty-one saddle, harness, and trunk factories, seven foundries and machine-shops, two brass foundries, two agricultural foundries, three stove and hollow-ware foundries, one rolling-mill, the largest manufacturing establishment in Louisville, "making the best, iron in the United States," one hydraulic foundry and machine-shop, three machine and finishing shops, one wheelbarrow factory, one piano-forte factory, three music-publishers, one rope and bagging factory, one terra cotta works, composition roofing carried on extensively, one cotton-hook factory, one paper-mill, two lithographing establishments, several gilders and platers, two surgical instrument and truss factories, one optical instrument and spectacle factory, one gold-pen factory, fifteen marble-works and stone-yards, several band- and fancy box factories, one scale factory, three oil-cloth and window-shade factories, one bone mill for manure, four organ, melodeon, and accordeon factories, two ornamental carving and sculpture establishments, two fret and scroll sawing establishments, one varnish factory, one saddle-tree factory, the Louisville Chemical Works, ten printing offices, six book-binderies, two glue-factories, one match factory. The local facilities for manufacturing, in the supply of raw material, power, and fuel were thought to be of the best. There were eight pork-houses, employing twelve hundred and sixty hands. The Beargrass Pork-



house was the most extensive then in the country. Besides the eight slaughtering and packing establishments, four were devoted to packing and curing. The "boss hutchers" numbered one hundred and seventeen, employing two hundred and eighteen, and \$202,040 capital. Three large warehouses were given up to the tobacco trade. With the single exception of New Orleans, it was the largest tobacco-mart in the West.

The wholesale mercantile houses in 1859 included seven dealing in leather, hides, and findings, five in seeds and agricultural implements, six in hats, caps, and furs, forty in groceries, selling annually about \$12,000,000 worth, thirty in dry goods, selling \$9,000,000 a year, seven in boots and shoes, nine in clothing, thirty in liquor, thirteen in hardware, ten in drugs and medicines, seven in china and queensware.

The chartered banks numbered seven, with an aggregate capital of \$5,310,000, and there were five private banks, with considerably over \$1,000,000 capital.

The positive indebtedness of the city was \$1,467,000, and the contingent indebtedness (bonds for railroads and the gas company) was \$1,825,000, making a total of \$3,292,000. The assets of the city, in real estate, railway stocks, and the mortgage on the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad, were \$4,030,703.56. Bonded indebtedness to the amount of \$393,726 had been paid from the Sinking Fund, and \$65,000 invested in six per cent. bonds for similar use. About \$200,000 more had been used in building five of the market-houses, repairing and making wharves, and repairing the old Court-house. Aid had been voted the Louisville railroads, the gas and water companies, to the total amount of \$4,095,000, and the issue of \$520,000 more in bonds was proposed.

The newspapers and other periodical publications were the Journal, Democrat, Courier, Anzeiger, and Evening Bulletin, all daily; the Journal, Democrat, Courier, Presbyterian Herald, Western Recorder, Christian Union, Kentucky Family Journal, The Guardian, Commercial Advertiser, and Turf Register, weekly; The Medical News, The Voice of Masonry, White's Reporter, semi-monthly; and The Christian Repository and White's Counterfeit Detector, monthly.

The Fire Department was "thoroughly organized, and as efficient as that of any city in the Union." It had five steam-engines, with all necessary appurtenances, sixty-five men, and twenty-three horses, and had cost the public \$21,702.86 for the year. Says Mr. Deering: "The number of fires has decreased more than three-fourths under the new organization, and the loss of property is less than one-eighth."

There were six orphan asylums, four Protestant and two Roman Catholic; two public hospitals, one sustained by the city, the other by the Federal Government, and several private hospitals and infirmaries; a pest-house; a city almshouse, with pauper school attached; and the Institution for the Blind.

Cave Hill Cemetery had by this time been very handsomely improved, and there were also the Eastern or Wesleyan and the Western Cemeteries.

The churches numbered 15 Methodist, 6 Baptist, 5 Presbyterian, 5 Lutheran, 1 Associate Reformed, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, 2 Jewish, and 5 Roman Catholic. They had 43 white Sabbath-schools, with 675 teachers and 4,000 pupils, besides 8 for colored children, with 96 teachers and 775 pupils. Total, 51 schools, 771 teachers, 4,775 pupils.

The Masonic order had in the city the Grand Consistory of Kentucky, the Louisville Encampment, the Louisville Council, the Louisville Royal Arch Chapter, King Solomon's Chapter, and the Abraham, Clark, Mt. Moriah, Antiquity, Compass, Mt. Zion, Willis Stewart, Saint George, Tyler, Lewis (at Portland), Excelsior, Robinson, and Preston Lodges. A Masonic semi-monthly organ, The Voice of Masonry and Tidings of the Craft, was started in Louisville this year by Brother Robert Morris.

The Odd Fellows had twelve Subordinate Lodges, four degree Lodges, and four Encampments, and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky met annually in the city. The sum of \$5,585.62 had been expended during the year for relief and other charities.

MINOR MATTERS.

From other sources we have the following paragraphs for 1859:

March 28, the Hon. James Guthrie effected sales, among Louisville and other Kentucky capitalists, of \$1,018,000 in bonds of the Louisville

& Nashville railroad, at par. This successful transaction caused the early completion of the road.

April 25 died at Shippingport James Porter, the young Kentucky giant, celebrated by Dickens in his American Notes, as related in our annals of the last decade.

June 10, shares of the Northern Bank of Kentucky were sold in Philadelphia at \$132 per share.

"Prenticeana," a collection of the witty sayings of Mr. George D. Prentice through his newspaper, was among the books of the year.

The flood of this year reached the height, February 20, of 34 feet above the Falls, and 57 feet below.

CHAPTER XI.

THE NINTH DECADE.

1860—Population—Assessments—Legislative Excursion in Louisville—House of Refuge—Mr. Guthrie at the Charleston Convention—Tornadoes—Earthquake—A Legal Decision. 1861—Fusion of the Bell-Everett and Douglas Parties in Kentucky—Mr. Guthrie's Union Speech—Bank Bills Vetoed—Union Meeting—Defense of the City—Bank Loans to the State—Kentucky Neutrality—Shipments to the South—Recruiting for the Federal Army—The Daily Courier—General Anderson in Command here—Distinguished Army Visitors—Judge Ballard Appointed—Louisville Appointments by the Confederates—Other War Notes—Board of Trade Chartered—Death of Judge Wood and Richard Barnes—Anthony Trollope's Visit. 1862—Bank Items—Navigation on the Ohio—Great Flood—General Boyle—Premium on Gold—Hospitals—General Morgan's Raid—Journals Suppressed—Arrests—Steamer Burned—Colonel Dent's Appointment—Louisville Dailies Instructed—Kentucky Legislature Meets in Louisville—The City Fortified—Buell's Army Arrives—General Nelson Killed—Battle of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills—John Wilkes Booth in Louisville—Courier Sold. 1863—A Revolutionary Veteran—Premiums on Gold—Votes for Emancipation—Cotton Sold—State Conventions—The Mayoralty—Tobacco Factories Close—General Buckner's Furniture Confiscated—Ex-Governor Wickliffe—Another Morgan Raid—Bank Stocks—The State Election—A Conviction for Treason—Railroad Gauge Altered—Confederate Officers Retaken—Slave Sale. 1864—The Cold New Year's—Bank Dividends—Saloons Closed—National Bank Notes—State Conventions—General Citizens Acquitted—State Tobacco Fair—Large Fire—Confederate Prisoners—General James P. Taylor Dead—Negro Regiments—Senator Mallory Killed—Many Arrests—Negroes Seized—Marketing—Confiscations—Confederates Executed—Political Prison-

ers Released—The Hog Orders—Tobacco Sold—More Arrests—Street Railway—The True Presbyterian Again Suppressed—Mr. Prentice Goes to Richmond. 1865—Galt House Burned—The New Galt House—Mr. Guthrie Elected United States Senator—Guerrilla Executed—Railroad Tariff—Jefferson County Circuit Court—Guerrilla Raid into Louisville—Bounty Fund—Fresnet—Guerrilla Hanged—Public Meeting—Chief Justice Bullitt Removed—Faro Banks Closed—Income Taxes—Slaves Escaping—Falls City Tobacco Bank. 1866—The Mayoralty—Murder of Rev. T. J. Fisher—The Grant Bank—Guerrilla Convicted—Removal of the State Capital—President Johnson's Policy Approved—Thomas Smith Dies—Dr. Robinson Returns—Mr. Henderson Arrested—Distilleries Closed—Democratic State Convention—Captain Thomas Joyes Dies—National Tobacco Fair—Judge Harbeson's Decision—Death of G. A. Caldwell and Ex-Mayor Kaye—Banquet to Prentice—Cholera Case in Court—Assessments—Fees. 1867—Railroad Subscription—Court of Common Pleas—The Flood—State Capital—New Apportionment—New Theater—State Convention—Deaths of Colonel O'Hara and Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, Jr.—Unveiling of the Clay Statue—Mr. Prentice's Poem—Corner-stone of the Bridge Laid—The Journal—Mr. Bunch Elected Speaker—Death of Major Throckmorton—Assessments. 1868—General Breckenridge—Deaths of John H. Harney and Judge Monroe—Resignation of Senator Guthrie—Hon. James Speed—Cotton Mill Charters—Income Taxes—Railroad Subscription—State Fenian Society—Federal Dead at Louisville—General Buckner—Deaths of Rev. B. J. Spalding, Leonard Jones, General H. E. Read, William Garvin, ex-Governor Morehead, and Catherine Carr—The Courier-Journal—Henry Watterson—Mechanics' Building Association. 1869—The Blind Institution—Negro Testimony—Gas Company Re-chartered—Death of General Rousseau and James Guthrie—The Short Line Railroad Finished—Decoration Day—Colored Educational Convention—State Teachers' Association—Porter Whately Dead—Railroad Consolidation—Mrs. Porter Appointed Postmistress—Commercial Convention—Relief of the Poor—Death of Judge Nicholas—State House of Reform—Suicide of Judge Bryant—The Daily Commercial—Baptists' Orphans' Home—Assessments.

1860—POPULATION.

The eighth census exhibited a population of 68,033 for Louisville, against 43,194 in 1850. This was an increase of 24,839, or nearly fifty per cent. The county had grown by nearly 30,000 (from 59,831 to 80,404), but only 4,734 outside of the city. The State rose in the decade from 982,405 to 1,155,684, or 17 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, the smallest rate of increase since its settlement, except in the ten years 1830-40, when the rate was 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Jefferson county had 77,093 white residents, 10,304 slaves, and 2,007 free colored persons. The slave population of the State increased but seven per cent during the decade.

THE ASSESSMENTS

of the year were of real estate, \$27,223,128; per-

sonal property, \$462,243; merchandise, \$5,165,250; residuary, \$4,480,300; total, \$37,330,921. The taxation per \$100 was—for the city, \$1.45; railroads, 25 cents; State, 20 cents.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

January 24, there was a grand fraternization in Louisville of the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee, on their way to visit the General Assembly of Ohio. They were very cordially received, and most hospitably entertained by the municipal authorities and citizens generally.

March 25 the city council set apart the tract of land south of the limits, known as Oakland cemetery, for the purposes of a house of refuge, and appropriated \$60,000 for buildings and equipment, with a board of trustees in charge, chosen from among the best citizens. The institution was opened in 1866, and is now one of the most notable features of public administration in or about the city.

May 1st, at the Democratic National convention which assembled in Charleston, South Carolina, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, the Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, received 65½ votes. He had subsequently a small vote at the adjourned convention, which met in Baltimore June 23d.

On the 21st of the same month the most destructive tornado ever known in the Valley of the Ohio swept through it for nearly a thousand miles. The loss of life and property was immense. Almost one hundred persons were killed or drowned, most of them from small vessels on the river, and the loss of property was estimated at \$1,000,000. Mr. Collins says in his *Annals*: "Along the river counties many barns, outhouses, and a few dwellings were blown down, other buildings unroofed or a wall forced in, nearly all the timber on many farms prostrated, cattle killed and people injured by the limbs of trees carried through the air, steamboats wrecked, coal and other boats sunk. The tornado passed from Louisville to Portsmouth, Ohio, two hundred and forty-five miles, desolating a space some forty miles wide in two hours. In some neighborhoods hail destroyed the growing crops. Old residents speak of a similar tornado, but less severe, in 1807."

Six days afterwards, on Sunday, another wind-storm swept through the Louisville region, doing

much damage to buildings, growing crops, etc., but killing or injuring nobody.

August 7th, at 7:30 A. M., a slight shock of earthquake, which was severe at Henderson, was felt in Louisville.

The secession fever was now (after the November election) in the air, and the city had its full share in the agitations of the time. December 24th Judge Muir, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, decided that the military law passed by the Legislature the previous winter, was not in conflict with the State constitution nor the law of Congress in regard to the State militia.

1861.

The storm was now rapidly thickening. January 8th, the State Constitutional Union (or Bell and Everett) Convention, and the Democratic Union (Douglas) Convention met in the city, had a series of resolutions prepared by a joint committee of conference, and unanimously adopted by both conventions, acting separately. They will be found in our chapter on the Military Record of Jefferson county. The parties represented were now united in this State.

March 16th, the Hon. James Guthrie, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, made a pronounced plea for the integrity of the Union, to an audience of his fellow-citizens of Louisville.

March 22d, Governor Beriah Magoffin gave his official veto to a bill for the relief of the Bank of Louisville and other monetary institutions, also to a bill for the amendment of the charters of the State banks. Neither bill was able to pass over the Governor's veto. The next month, however, a bill was approved authorizing the banks to issue notes of denominations under \$5, and to suspend specie payments in certain contingencies.

On the 18th of April, the fifth day after the fall of Fort Sumter, a great Union meeting was held in Louisville. It was addressed by Mr. Guthrie, the Hons. J. Young Brown, William F. Bullock, and Archibald Dixon. Their general sentiment, according to Mr. Collins's *Annals*, was "in favor of Kentucky occupying a mediatorial position in the present contest, opposing the call of the President for volunteers for the purpose of coercion or the raising of troops for

the Confederacy, asserting that secession was no remedy for the pending evils, and that Kentucky should take no part with either side—at the same time declaring her soil sacred against the hostile tread of either. Resolutions were adopted that the Confederate States having commenced the war, Kentucky assumed the right to choose her position, and that she would be loyal until the Government became the aggressor." This undoubtedly was the general sentiment in Louisville at this time, although there were influential exceptions on both sides—on that of the Union and that of disunion.

Five days thereafter a measure passed the City Council appropriating \$50,000 to procure arms for the defense of the city. This appropriation was subsequently increased to \$200,000, conditioned upon the approval of the people by their vote.

April 25th, the Bank of Louisville and the Commercial Bank were called upon by the Governor to make a temporary loan of \$10,000 each to the State, in order to aid in putting her upon a war footing. The latter acceded, and the former also, but upon the condition that none of the money should be used except to protect the State from invasion.

By May 1st every railway passenger train coming from the South was crowded with people fleeing to the Northern States.

During the special session of the Legislature in May, numerous petitions were signed in Louisville, as well as many other places, by the "mothers, wives, sisters, daughters of Kentucky," praying the Assembly to guard them "from the direful calamity of civil war, by allowing Kentucky to maintain inviolate her armed neutrality."

June 24th, the Surveyor of the Port of Louisville, under instructions from the Government, prohibited shipments over the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, except upon permits issued from his office. This and similar measures were sustained in the Jefferson Circuit Court July 10th, by a decision of Judge Muir that the Federal Government had the legal power to stop the shipment of goods Southward.

By July 15th the Louisville Legion, under Colonel Lovell H. Rousseau, and three other Kentucky regiments, are recruiting and organizing at Camp Joe Holt, on the Indiana shore,

within the limits of Jeffersonville. General Simon B. Buckner and many other citizens of Louisville had gone over to the Southern cause, and in September the General was commanding a brigade of Confederate troops at Camp Boone, Tennessee, near the Tennessee line, which he shortly moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky.

On the 18th of this month (September) the Post-office Department issued an order that, "as the Louisville Courier is an advocate of treason and hostility to the Government and authority of the United States, it should be excluded from the mails until further orders." The publication of the paper was temporarily stopped by the authorities the same day. On the 26th the editor, with ex-Governor Morehead and M. W. Barr, a telegraphic operator, was arrested and taken to Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor, charged with "affording aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government."

September 21st General Robert Anderson, a native of the neighborhood of the city, was put in command of the Department of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville, and issued a proclamation to the people of Kentucky. General William T. Sherman succeeded him October 14th, and was in command one month.

October 16th, Louisville was visited by the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General of the United States army, to consult with General Sherman and others as to the situation in the State. The next day they went on to Lexington, accompanied by Hon. James Guthrie.

October 20th the Hon. Bland Ballard, of Louisville, was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for Kentucky, *vice* Judge Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., who had joined himself to the Confederate cause.

November 18th, at a "sovereignty convention" held in Russellville, an "ordinance of secession" was adopted, with a "declaration of independence." Commissioners were sent to Richmond, and on the 9th of December Kentucky was admitted by the Congress of the seceded States to the Confederacy. Among the new State officers appointed by the Russellville Convention was Robert McKee, of Louisville, who was made "Secretary of State." Mr. Walter N. Haldeman, then of Oldham county, was chosen "State Printer." Judge H. W. Bruce, then a young Louisville lawyer, was made a member of the

Executive Council, and was subsequently, until the close of the war, a member of the Confederate Congress.

By December 10th the State Military Board had obtained war loans from the banks of the State to the amount of \$1,492,559, of which Louisville had furnished a full proportion.

In two days of this month, December 22d and 23d, the large amount of two tons of ammunition was received at Louisville for the use of the Federal troops.

The Louisville Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange was chartered and organized this year, despite the alarms of war.

On the 11th of February, of this year, died Judge Henry C. Wood, in the fortieth year of his age. Also, September 11, 1861, died Richard Barnes, a native of Maryland, for thirty years Senior Warden of Christ church and otherwise a prominent citizen.

ANOTHER TROLLOPE AT LOUISVILLE.

In the late fall or winter of this year, the city had a visit from the famous novelist, Anthony Trollope, son of the noted Englishwoman who was here more than thirty years before, and afterwards made her home for a time in Cincinnati. He includes the following remarks in his book on North America:

Louisville is the commercial city of the State, and stands on the Ohio. It is another great town, like all the others, built with high stores, and great houses and stone-faced blocks. I have no doubt that all the building speculations have been failures, and that the men engaged in them were all ruined[!]. But there, as a result of their labour, stands a fair, great city on the southern banks of the Ohio. Here General Buell held his headquarters, but his army lay at a distance. On my return from the West, I visited one of the camps of this army, and will speak of it as I speak of my backward journey. I had already at this time begun to conceive an opinion that the armies in Kentucky and in Missouri would do at any rate as much for the Northern cause as that of the Potomac, of which so much more had been heard in England.

While I was at Louisville the Ohio was flooded. It had begun to rise when I was at Cincinnati, and since then had gone on increasing hourly, rising inch by inch up into the towns upon its bank. I visited two suburbs of Louisville, both of which were submerged, as to the streets and ground-floors of the houses. At Shipping Port, one of these suburbs, I saw the women and children clustering in the up-stairs room, while the men were going about in punts and wherries, collecting driftwood from the river for their winter's firing. In some places bedding and furniture had been brought over to the high ground; and the women were sitting, guarding their little property. That village amidst the waters was a sad sight to see; but I heard no complaints. There was no tearing of hair and no gnashing of teeth; no bitter tears or moans of sorrow. The men who were not at work in the

boats stood loafing about in clusters, looking at the still-rising river; but each seemed to be personally indifferent to the matter. When the house of an American is carried down the river, he builds himself another; as he would get himself a new coat when his old coat became unserviceable. But he never laments or moans for such a loss. Surely there is no other people so passive under personal misfortune!"

The amount of \$24,883,332 was assessed on real estate this year; \$425,420 on personal property; \$4,629,600 on merchandise; \$3,468,650 residuary; \$33,407,002 in the aggregate. Taxes per \$100—city, \$1.50; railroads, 25c; State, 20c.

1862.

This great battle-year is likewise filled for Louisville almost exclusively with the record of war.

January 1st the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville are able to declare a semi-annual dividend of but two per cent. On the 3d of the same month the branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky was chartered.

January 5th an order is issued by General Buell placing the navigation of the Ohio below Louisville entirely under the supervision of the Government. Boats were to be allowed to land only at certain points specified; all passengers must hold papers from Federal authorities, and for all freight permits must be issued.

The great flood mentioned in the narrative of Mr. Trollope reached its culmination January 23d, when the Ohio was higher than it had been at any time for several years. Its height above the low-water at the head of the canal was thirty-three feet; below the canal, fifty-six.

June 1st, General Jerry T. Boyle was appointed Military Commandant of Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville, and inaugurated a system of military arrests and imprisonment in the military prisons at Louisville and elsewhere.

January 17th, gold was commanding seven to eight per cent. premium at the banks of Louisville. Forty days afterwards it has risen to a premium of nineteen to twenty per cent.

Extensive military hospitals had by this time been established in Louisville. A thousand Federal soldiers had died within them in little more than nine months after their opening September 18, 1861.

In July General John H. Morgan, of the Confederate army, made his first raid into Ken-

tucky with his partisan force. Great sensation and some fear were caused at Louisville by his movements, but he at no time approaches the city closely. The Frankfort banks removed their deposits to Louisville. On the 13th General Boyle promulgated an order from Louisville that "every able-bodied man take arms to aid in repelling the marauders; every man who does not join will remain in his house forty-eight hours, and be shot down if he leaves it." On the 20th he issued another requiring secessionists and suspected persons to give up such arms as were in their possession.

June 22 the two leading denominational papers published in the city—The True Presbyterian and The Baptist Recorder—were suppressed by the Federal commanders, and the Rev. Mr. Duncan, editor of the latter, was sent to the military prison. July 26 the Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt was similarly arrested in Cincinnati, and sent to the Newport Barracks. February 26, 1863, the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson was permitted to resume the publication of the Presbyterian. He was once arrested, but released, and, when again about to be arrested, went to Canada, and there remained till the struggle was over.

August 2 the steamer Commodore Perry burst a flue and was burned at Louisville. Three firemen were killed by the explosion, and two other hands severely scalded.

August 10, Colonel Henry Dent, of Louisville, was appointed county provost-marshals were in-State, and the provost-marshal general for the structed to report to him.

September 1, martial law was proclaimed in Louisville, by reason of the presence of General Kirby Smith's Confederate army in the State. On the 2d the Louisville dailies were instructed by General Boyle thereafter not to publish the names of those who were committed to the military prisons.

On the next day the Kentucky Legislature met in Louisville, having adjourned thither from Frankfort August 31, on account of the near approach of a Confederate force. The offices and records of the State Government were also removed to Louisville. The same day that body resolved "that the invasion of the State by the rebels, now in progress, must be resisted and repelled by all the power of the State, by all her men, by all her means, and to every extremity of

honorable war; and that he who now seeks to save himself by deserting or holding back from the service of the Commonwealth, is unworthy the name of a Kentuckian." And, further, "that the Governor be and he is hereby charged with no other restrictions on his powers than what are imposed by the constitution—to take care of the Commonwealth." An act was passed on the 5th to authorize the formation of companies of home guards, to be composed of free white male citizens of sixteen to sixty-five years, and the Legislature adjourned to the 8th of January following.

On the 17th of September the citizens of Louisville, expecting attack from the Confederates, who had fallen back from the vicinity of Covington and were advancing on Louisville, were busily engaged in fortifying the city. The remains of the works then and subsequently thrown up are still to be seen in many places. On the 22d General William Nelson, a native Kentuckian now in command here, directs that the women and children be sent out of the city, in view of the approach of the Confederates and the likelihood of a battle.

On the 25th General Buell, who had been marching his army rapidly from Tennessee northward, in a race with General Fragg's Confederate force for the banks of the Ohio, reaches Louisville and encamps his army around it.

September 29th, General Nelson was shot and almost instantly killed, in the office of the Galt House, by General Jefferson C. Davis, one of his subordinate commanders, in a difficulty growing out of an inquiry by the former as to the strength of the latter's force. No notice of the affair is taken by either the civil or military authorities, until October 27th, when General Davis was indicted in a Louisville court for manslaughter, but never tried.

By October 1st the Confederate pickets had approached to within six miles of the city, and occasional scouts were found even nearer. Skirmishing went on at times within hearing of the citizens of Louisville. The main body of the Confederate army, however, lay twenty-five to thirty miles away, and on this day General Buell marched his army out to pursue or attack them. The right wing, under command of General Crittenden, moved on the Bardstown turnpike, the left wing on the Taylorville road, and

the center column towards Shepherdsville. General Rousseau's division, seven thousand strong, was with the left wing, or First Army Corps. General Buckner was commanding one of the divisions composing Bragg's army. The Federals encountered the Confederates October 7th at Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, where was fought the next day one of the most hardly contested and bloody battles of the entire war, for the numbers engaged. It was the only battle that came near to Louisville. The close of the long day's fight left the issue undecided; but, General Crittenden reinforcing the Union army with his corps during the night, General Bragg deemed it prudent to withdraw, leaving his dead unburied on the field. General Buell followed at an easy pace, but did not think it expedient to force another battle. The Confederate army made its way composedly out of the State, suffering much, however, from unusually early and heavy snows in late October.

November 8th, appeared to crowded houses at the Louisville Theatre the actor John Wilkes Booth, two and a half years thereafter to achieve a terrible celebrity by the murder of President Lincoln and his own tragic death.

November 25th, the property of the Louisville Courier was sold at auction, while its owner was within the lines of the Confederacy. It was bought by the proprietors of the Democrat for \$6,150.

December 12th the newspapers of the city raised their subscription prices, on account of the increased cost of printing paper. The Journal added \$2 to the price of the daily and fifty cents for the weekly.

Assessments: Real, \$19,798,037; personal, \$329,537; merchandise, \$2,948,675; residuary, \$1,905,030; total, \$24,981,279—a marked falling off from last year. Taxes consequently higher—city, 1.53 per cent.; for railroads .25 per cent.; State, .30 per cent.

1863.

The bank of Louisville was rechartered for thirty years from January 1st.

In February it is remarked that a veteran of the Revolutionary war is still living, Richard Springer, one hundred and four years old. He

had fought at Brandywine and Germantown, and was wounded in the latter engagement.

February 18th gold commanded sixty-one per cent. premium in Louisville, and Kentucky bank notes ten per cent. They were at five per cent. premium over United States currency in Cincinnati, and brought a greater or less advance in many other places.

March 2d, the Hon. James Speed, State Senator from Louisville, alone voted in the Senate against a resolution in a series of twelve adopted by the Legislature relating to national affairs—this one refusing "to accept the President's proposition for emancipation, as contained in his proclamation of May 19, 1862." Hon. Perry S. Layton is the only member of the House of Representatives who declines to support this resolution.

March 6th, cotton brought eighty cents per pound in Louisville. It was only four bales, part of a small crop raised in Simpson county. Nine bales, grown in Warren county, were sold in Louisville December 24th, at sixty-nine cents a pound.

March 18th and 19th, the Union Democratic State Convention met in Louisville, with ninety-four, of one hundred and ten, counties represented, and nominated Hon. Joshua F. Bell for Governor, and Richard T. Jacob for Lieutenant-Governor. A very stormy time was had for an hour or more over the attempt of James A. Cravens, a former member of Congress from Indiana, to address the Convention. Mr. Bell afterwards declined, and Thomas E. Bramlette was put on the ticket in his stead.

At the municipal election this spring, two Union candidates ran for Mayor, William Kaye and Thomas H. Crawford. The former was supported by the Democrat, and was elected April 5th, by 710 majority; the latter was backed by the Journal.

April 17th the tobacco manufactories of the city closed their doors, throwing 3,000 employes out of work. May 27th, \$1,600, offered for premiums on tobacco, were awarded at the Kentucky State Exhibition of Tobacco in Louisville.

May 15th, two car-loads of General Buckner's furniture are discovered at Elizabethtown, and confiscated by the Federal authorities.

June 20th, a published call is made upon ex-Governor Charles A. Wickliffe by Judge William

F. Bullock, John H. Harney, Nathaniel Wolfe, William Kaye, William A. Dudley, Joshua F. Bullitt, and other prominent citizens, to become a candidate for Governor. He accepts the call.

In early July, General Morgan began his famous raid through Kentucky and Southern Indiana into Ohio, which is fully described in the second volume of this History. His approach to the Ohio created much alarm in Louisville, and the council ordered the enrollment of all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years in military companies for defense, under penalty of being sent North in case of refusal. About 5,000 citizens reported for duty, and were drilled and otherwise prepared as rapidly as possible for service. Morgan did not touch Louisville, however, but crossed the river at Brandenburg, many miles below. During the raid, July 18th, while still in Indiana, about one hundred of Morgan's men made an attempt to cross the river at Twelve-mile Island, above Louisville, on a wood-boat, but were prevented by the gunboat *Moose*, and many of them were taken by a Federal force under General Manson.

July 12th, Northern Bank shares brought par value, and Bank of Louisville and Bank of Kentucky stock ninety-six dollars per share, in sales at home.

August 3d, at the election for State officers, Mr. Bramlette received 67,586 votes, against 17,344 for ex-Governor Charles A. Wickliffe. Only about 85,000 out of 145,000 votes in the State were polled.

August 5th, Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, in session here, sentenced Thomas C. Shacklett, who had been convicted of treason, to be imprisoned in the jail at Louisville ten years, to pay a fine of \$10,000, and to suffer the emancipation of his slaves.

October 16th, the gauge of the Louisville & Lexington railroad was widened, by order of the Federal authorities, from four feet eight and one half inches to five feet, in order to unify it with the gauge of other Southern roads, and thus facilitate the movement of troops and supplies in case of need.

December 2d, four days after the escape of General Morgan and six of his officers from the Ohio penitentiary, two of them, Captains Taylor and Sheldon, were retaken six miles south of Louisville, and returned to Columbus. Morgan

and the rest make their escape good, and rejoin the Confederates.

December 30th, one of the last sales of slaves was held at Louisville. One man, aged twenty-eight, brought \$500; two women, aged, respectively, eighteen and nineteen, brought \$430 and \$380, and a boy of eleven sold for \$350.

The valuation of the year was \$22,725,126 on real estate; \$281,454 personalty; \$3,560,000 merchandise; and \$3,303,790 residuary. Taxes per \$100: City, \$1.50; railroads, thirty-five cents; State, thirty cents.

1864.

This eventful year was ushered in with "the cold New Year's," which is still bitterly remembered by the inhabitants of the Ohio Valley, as well as by the people of nearly the whole country. Mr. Collins says of it:

The 1st day of January, 1864, made its appearance under conditions identical with those of Cold Friday. The mercury, on the afternoon of the last day of December, 1863, stood at 45°. A drenching shower of rain fell at Louisville, lasting only a few minutes, followed about nightfall by an almost blinding snowstorm and deep snow; the storm gradually subsided as the cold wind increased, blowing a hurricane from the west, and, on the morning of the 1st of January, the volume of cold wafted in the winds had sent the mercury in the open air from 45° above zero to more than 20° below.

The Louisville banks, in general, declare a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax.

January 18th, a number of saloons were closed by the order of Colonel Bruce, provost marshal, for the offense of selling liquor to soldiers.

February 7th, the new notes issued under the act of Congress providing for National banks make their appearance in Louisville. They are at first received only at a discount of one to two per cent., and are not bankable at all.

Three notable conventions met in Louisville this year—the Border State Freedom convention, attended by about one hundred delegates, from Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri, presided over by Hon. William P. Thompson; May 25, the Union Democratic convention, which is addressed by Colonel Frank Wolford, Lieutenant Governor Richard T. Jacob, Richard H. Hanson, and John B. Huston, and instructs its delegates to the National Democratic convention at Chicago to vote for General Mc-

Clellan as a nominee for President, and Governor Bramlette for the Vice-Presidency; and the same day, an "Unconditional Union" State convention, addressed by Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, Judge Rufus K. Williams, Colonel B. H. Bristow, Curtis F. Burnam, and Lucien Anderson, and unanimously declaring for the renomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency.

February 25th, Major-general Thomas L. Crittenden, son of the late Hon. John J. Crittenden, whose conduct in the war has been the object of investigation by a court of inquiry, is honorably acquitted of all charges and specifications alleged against him.

June 2d, another State tobacco fair is held in Louisville. The sales of tobacco this day at Spratt's warehouse are \$82,474. One premium hogshead is sold for \$4,630, at the rate of \$4.90 per pound, and others at \$1.50 to \$2 a pound.

July 1st, a disastrous fire occurs on Main, between Eighth and Ninth streets, destroying \$80,000 worth of Government stores, and nearly as much other property.

During the preceding month 2,151 Confederate prisoners were transferred from the military prisons at Louisville to similar places of confinement in the Northern States.

In July, at Washington City, died another of the famous Louisville family of Taylors—Brigadier-General James P. Taylor, Commissary-General of Subsistence, and brother of the late President Taylor.

July 16th, after considerable trouble concerning the enlistment of colored men in Kentucky for the United States army, two regiments of negroes are organized in Louisville, and several more are organizing at Camp Nelson, in Jessamine county. It is estimated that by this time twelve thousand negroes have been induced to leave the State and enlist elsewhere.

On the 26th of July, the Hon. Gibson Malory, State Senator from this county, is killed by a Federal soldier late in the evening, five miles from Louisville. The slayer was arrested, but released without further punishment.

The latter part of July and early part of August, a large number of citizens of Kentucky are arrested by the Federal officers. Mr. Collins gives the following as of Louisville or other parts of the county: Joshua F. Bullitt, Chief Justice of the State, Dr. Henry F. Kalfus (ex-Major

Fifteenth Kentucky infantry), W. K. Thomas, Alfred Harris, G. W. G. Payne, Joseph R. Buchanan, Thomas Jeffries, M. J. Paul, John Hines, John Colgan, Henry Stickrod, Michael Carroll, William Fitzhenry, Erwin Bell, A. J. Brannon, Thomas Miller, A. J. Mitchell, John Rudd, Charles J. Clarke, B. C. Redford, John H. Talbot, W. G. Gray.

August 16th the police of the city seize all the male negroes attending a colored fair and carry them off to the military prison. Some of them, according to Mr. Collins, are afterwards compelled to enlist; others are put at work upon the fortifications, and still others are discharged.

August 25th, a telegraphic order from General Burbridge relieves the restrictions hitherto existing in regard to trade, so far as they affect ordinary marketing.

September 12th, the United States Marshal for this State seizes for confiscation the property and credits of J. C. Johnston, Robert Ford, and others, who are in the Confederate service.

December 11th, the same officer seizes for the same purpose the library and household effects of the Rev. Dr. John H. Rice, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Louisville in 1861, but now a chaplain in the Confederate army.

October 19th, a Federal soldier having been killed by Sue Munday's guerrillas near Jefferson-town, in this county, four Confederate prisoners, one of them a captain, are taken from Louisville to the spot, and there executed by shooting.

The next month many of the political prisoners are released at Louisville, upon taking the oath of allegiance, giving bonds, in sums from \$1,000 to \$10,000, that they will go North and remain during the rest of the war.

Late in the fall, much excitement and some inconvenience are caused by certain orders of the United States authorities in regard to Kentucky hogs. For a time Mr. Vene P. Armstrong was the only person in Jefferson and Bullitt counties authorized to buy hogs in large lots. November 7th it was announced that the only pork-packing of the season about the Falls, except a little in New Albany, would be on Government account; but so much trouble was made about Federal interference in the business, that just twenty days afterwards an order from General Burbridge revoked all previous orders limiting or affecting the hog trade in the State.

November 1st, it was ascertained that 63,323 hogsheads of tobacco had been sold within the previous year—an increase of 26,610 hogsheads above the sales of the year before.

Paul R. Shipman, one of the editors of the Journal, was arrested this month; also Colonel Richard T. Jacob, Lieutenant-Governor of the State. The latter was brought to Louisville under guard, and sent at once to the South. Mr. Shipman was also on his way to the Confederate lines, by military order, when a counter-order from the Secretary of War returned him to Louisville.

November 22d, Chief Justice Bullitt and other citizens arrested in August and started for the Confederate lines, but detained at Memphis, return to Louisville, by exchange for some citizens captured by the Confederate General Forrest.

November 24th, the extension on Main street, of the street railroad from Portland, is opened by the City Railway Company, of which General Boyle is President, from Twelfth to Wenzel streets.

November 28th, the True Presbyterian, still edited by Dr. Stuart Robinson, from his residence in Canada, is again suppressed by military order.

On the same day Mr. Prentice, of the Journal, left Washington City on his way to Richmond, provided with papers from Federal and Confederate authorities, to intervene in behalf of his son, Clarence J. Prentice, of the Confederate service, who was under arrest for killing another, though in self-defense. He returned January 2, having been successful in his mission.

Assessments of 1864: Real estate, \$30,540,737; personal property, \$368,575; merchandise, \$5,381,225; residuary, \$4,457,100; aggregating \$40,747,637. Tax—city, 1.45 per cent.; State, .3.

The Old Ladies' Home, at the southeast corner of Seventh and Kentucky streets, was founded this year. A legacy of \$1,000 was left it by Mr. John Stirewalt, and contributions were made it by the Dickens Club during 1872, to the amount of \$1,432. The next year, 1873, there were fifteen beneficiaries of the Home.

1865.

The Galt House was burned early on the

morning of January 11th, with great loss of property and some loss of life, two corpses being found among the ruins. Most of the guests lost their baggage, to the estimated amount of \$231,000. The loss on building and furniture was \$557,000, of which \$231,000 was insured. The building of the present Galt House, at the northeast corner of Main and First, one square east of the old location, was shortly begun; but it was not completed and opened to the public until April 5, 1869. The hotel, ground, and entire furnishing cost \$1,100,000.

Later in the month, January 27th, the military prison here was similarly destroyed, with the loss of one prisoner burned and thirty others escaped.

The Hon. James Guthrie, one of Louisville's favorite sons, was elected United States Senator January 11th, General Rousseau also receiving a very handsome vote.

A Confederate soldier from Carter county, condemned by a military commission as a guerrilla, was executed at Louisville January 20th.

February 7th the railroad from Louisville to Lexington was authorized to increase its tariff by ten per cent. Some additional regulations were prescribed for the sale of tobacco in the city.

The Jefferson county circuit court was established by law on the 24th of the same month. March 1 an act was passed giving justices of the peace in Jefferson county original common law jurisdiction to the amount of \$100 and equity jurisdiction to \$30.

On the day last given, a dash was made into a part of Louisville by a small party of guerrillas, who carried off two valuable horses owned by Captain Julius Fosses, assistant inspector-general of cavalry. It was the only time during the war that the enemy penetrated the corporate limits of the city.

March 6, Jefferson, with other counties, and the city of Louisville, were authorized by the Legislature to raise a fund for bounties in aid of enlistments and to procure substitutes.

A great freshet in the Ohio was at its height on the 8th, submerging the basements of all the stores along the river, from Third to Ninth street.

Marcus Jerome Clarke, otherwise Sue Monday, a young leader of a guerrilla band, was cap-

tured March 12, in Breckenridge county, brought to Louisville, tried and convicted as a guerrilla, and hanged here on the afternoon of the 15th.

A great public meeting was held in Louisville April 18th, four days after the murder of President Lincoln, to express the sense of the city upon his death. Governor Bramlette presided, and, with Senator Guthrie, addressed the assembly. Resolutions in honor to the memory of the President were passed; the next day was observed as one of sorrow, humiliation, and prayer; and a funeral procession of three miles' length was formed and moved sadly through the principal streets.

June 2d, liberal appropriations were made by the Legislature for the benefit of the American Printing House for the Blind, at Louisville.

June 3d, Governor Bramlette removed Chief Justice Joshua F. Bullitt from office, and declares his seat vacant, on account of his long absence from the State and residence in Canada.

The First Presbyterian church was taken June 15th for a military hospital.

General Palmer, now commanding at Louisville, ordered the arrest, on the night of July 8th, of all dealers of faro or keepers of faro-banks. Every bank of the kind in the city was closed, and its implements seized. They had been prolific of loss to the officers and soldiers stationed at or passing through the city.

The income-tax levied by the General Government was collected in July from 2,336 citizens of Louisville, of whom 1 paid over \$75,000, 2 over \$70,000, 2 over \$60,000, 2 over \$50,000, 10 over \$40,000, 21 over \$30,000, 29 over \$20,000, 33 over \$15,000, 76 over \$10,000, 82 over \$5,000, 248 over \$3,000, 505 over \$1,000, and \$1,236 under \$1,000; making an aggregate of \$7,296,390 of income in a single year.

In the autumn of this year many negroes still held as slaves were given passes by the military authorities to leave the State. For a short time the passes were not honored on the ferry-boats to Jeffersonville; but a guard was finally stationed to compel their recognition. On the 1st of November General Palmer was indicted by the grand jury of Louisville for violation of the law prohibiting the enticement of slaves from the State, and held to answer in the sum of \$500. The indictment was dismissed in the Jefferson Circuit Court December 8th, Judge Johnston

holding that, before the indictment, the requisite number of States had adopted the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, abolishing slavery; therefore all criminal and penal laws of Kentucky relating to slavery are of no effect.

Statistics of valuation: Realty, \$36,012,434; personalty, \$503,815; merchandise, \$9,183,875; residuary, \$6,007,100; total, \$51,707,224. Taxation on each \$100—city, \$1.45; State, 40c. The increase of valuation, over 1864, is nearly \$11,000,000.

The Falls City Tobacco Bank was incorporated this year.

1866.

January 2d, Mr. Philip Tomppert, who had been elected Mayor by the Democrats at the preceding April election, was removed from office by vote of the City Council, and James S. Lithgow unanimously promoted to his place.

A murder wrapped in mystery occurs January 9th, when the Rev. Thomas J. Fisher, a noted Baptist revivalist for thirty years or more, is deprived of life by an unknown assassin.

A measure was before the Legislature this month to charter a bank in Louisville, to be managed altogether by colored men and be called the Grant Bank. It passed the Senate by a majority of more than three to one, but failed in the lower House. The blacks suffer terribly during a visitation of small-pox the latter part of the month.

January 27th, Mr. John H. Harney, a well-known Louisville journalist, was elected by the Legislature Public Printer for the State.

In February a notorious guerrilla, bearing the sobriquet of "One-arm Berry," was tried by military commission in this city, and convicted of eleven murders. He was sentenced to be hanged March 3; but before that time arrived General Palmer commuted the penalty to imprisonment for ten years in the penitentiary at Albany.

February 13th the proposition to remove the seat of Government of the State from Frankfort again came up, and committees were appointed by both branches of the Legislature to receive proposals for the removal from Louisville and any other places that might enter into competition for the capital.

On Washington's birthday a large popular meeting was held, in which men of all parties shared, to discuss the policy of President Andrew Johnson, then much in debate throughout the country. Ex-Governor Bramlette served as chairman, and addressed the assemblage at some length. It was resolved that the measures of President Johnson for the pacification of the South should be approved.

A veteran editor and publisher died in Louisville March 25th—Mr. Thomas Smith, who was in charge of a newspaper in Lexington more than half a century before. His first journal was the old Kentucky Gazette, and he then was connected with the Reporter.

On the 5th of April Dr. Stuart Robinson returned from Canada and resumed his pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church.

On the 23d Mr. Isham Henderson, of the Louisville Journal, was arrested by the military and taken to Nashville for trial, where he is released under bonds to appear. Considerable conflict of authority between the civil and military tribunals grew out of the case.

On the 26th eleven distilleries were closed up in the Louisville district, for neglect to observe the Federal revenue laws.

The Democratic State Convention again met in Louisville May 1st. Judge Alvin Duvall was nominated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. On the 30th the Union State Convention was held here, and Mr. R. R. Bolling nominated for the same office. He declined to make the canvass, and General Edward H. Hobson was nominated, but defeated at the polls. There was much ill-feeling at this election, and not less than twenty men were killed at election fights in different parts of the State.

Captain Thomas Joyes, who was widely reputed to have been the first white male child born in Louisville, died here May 4, aged seventy-seven years. He was born in 1789.

May 31st, a National Tobacco Fair was held in Louisville, with very liberal premiums, a large attendance, and a fine exhibit. The premium hogsheads were sold at prices varying from \$5.50 to \$19 per hundred weight.

A somewhat notable decision was rendered July 9th by Judge James P. Harbeson, of the City Court. According to Mr. Collins, he decides the civil rights bill incompatible with

State laws in some of its provisions, and so far inoperative in Kentucky, and refuses to admit negro testimony in the case of Ryan, charged with a deadly assault upon a negro; his is a Kentucky court, and Kentucky statutes must rule. He regrets that the Kentucky Legislature did not pass an act giving free negroes the right to testify in such cases, and leave the credibility of their statements to the judges and jurors.

The Hon. George Alfred Caldwell, a very eminent lawyer, and member of Congress in 1843-45 and 1849-51, died suddenly at Louisville, of rheumatism of the heart, September 17.

October 5, in Breckenridge county, died Mr. Fred A. Kaye, Mayor of Louisville for sixteen years. He was a native of the place, born in the first brick house ever built here.

November 24, Mr. Prentice was the recipient of an elegant banquet at the hands of his associates and employes of the office, it being the thirty-sixth anniversary of his editorial connection with the Journal.

December 8, the city is sued by Mr. George Brumback, for \$25,000 damages on account of the loss of his wife and daughter by cholera during the preceding summer. He alleges that the careless grading of Tenth street caused the overflow of water into neighboring yards, and induced the disease.

Assessments of the year: Real estate, \$45,194,327; personalty, \$612,005; merchandise, \$9,998,225; residuary, \$7,129,097; total, \$62,933,654. Taxes, city, 1.59 per cent; State, 4.10 of one per cent.

There were in the city this year 116 fires in all. Total of losses, \$408,055; insured, \$290,230.

1867.

January 26th the city made a subscription, by the vote of her citizens 1,101 to 698, of \$1,000,000 to complete the extension of the Lebanon branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Jefferson County Court of Common Pleas was established by the Legislature February 8th.

The flood of 1867 did considerable mischief. February 22d it reached the height of thirty-three and one-half feet above low water above

the Falls and fifty-six and one-half below. The corresponding figures March 15th were thirty-seven and sixty, the same as those of the freshest ten years before.

On the 13th of this month votes were taken in the Legislature upon the various proposals to remove the State capital. Louisville, among other places, was moved and rejected, and the whole matter was finally laid upon the table. March 1, however, a bill for submitting to an election by the people the question of removing the capital to Louisville was passed in the House by 42 to 37 votes; but the next day the Speaker decided that the measure had failed for want of a constitutional majority. The next year the Legislature formally resolved that it was inexpedient to remove the capital; and yet a few weeks afterwards, passed another resolution inviting new proposals from cities and towns of the State for the removal.

Upon the new apportionment of the State by the Legislature March 2d, Louisville was given eight Representatives and two State Senators.

The new theatre was opened in Louisville March 15th. A poetical address, from the pen of George D. Prentice, was recited by Miss Dargon, one of the actresses.

April 11th, the Union Democratic ("Conservative Union") State Convention met in the city, and nominated Aaron Harding for Governor and Judge William B. Kinkead for Lieutenant-Governor.

Colonel Theodore O'Hara, the well-known journalist of Louisville and Frankfort, and author of the *Bivouac of the Dead*, died June 10th, in Alabama. July 12th, at Houston, Texas, died Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, Jr., who lived most of his years in Louisville, and was during the war Chief Medical Director of the Confederate Army of Virginia, serving on General Lee's staff.

On the 30th of May the Clay statue in the Court-house was unveiled. The poem by Mr. Prentice, written for this occasion, and sung by a choir of one hundred voices, is as follows:

Hail! true and glorious semblance, hail!
Of him, the noblest of our race.
We seem, at lifting of thy veil,
To see again his living face!—
To hear the stirring words once more,
That like the storm-gods' cadence pealed
With mightier power from shore to shore
Than thunders of the battle-field.

Lo! that calm, high, majestic look,
That binds our gaze as by a spell—
It is the same that erstwhile shook
The traitors on whose souls it fell!
Oh! that he were again in life!—
To wave, as once, his wand of power,
And scatter far the storms of strife
That o'er our country darkly lower!
Again, again, and yet again,
He rolled back Passion's roaring tide,
When the fierce souls of hostile men
Each other's wildest wrath defied.
Alas! alas! dark storms at length
Sweep o'er our half-wrecked ship of state,
And there seem none with will and strength
To save her from her awful fate!

But thou, majestic image, thou
Wilt in thy lofty place abide,
And many a manly heart will bow
While gazing on a nation's pride;
And, while his hallowed ashes lie
Afar beneath old Ashland's sod,
Our gaze at thee should sanctify
Our hearts to country and to God.

We look on thee, we look on thee,
Proud statue, glorious and sublime,
And years as if by magic flee,
And leave us in his grand old time!
Oh, he was born to bless our race
As ages after ages roll!
We see the image of his face—
Earth has no image of his soul!

Proud statue! if the nation's life,
For which he toiled through all his years,
Must vanish in our wicked strife,
And leave but groans and blood and tears—
If all to anarchy be given,
And ruin all our land assail,
He'll turn away his eyes in Heaven,
And o'er thee we will cast thy veil!

August 1st, one of the most notable events in the history of the city occurred in the laying of the corner-stone of the great railway bridge across the Falls. This time the work was destined to go steadily forward to completion.

The Daily Journal closed its thirty-seventh year November 28th. Says Mr. Collins: "The veteran editor, George D. Prentice, commemorates the anniversary in an article of singular beauty and power."

December 2d, the Hon. John J. Bunch, of Louisville, was elected Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, upon its organization for the session, by a nearly unanimous vote.

On Christmas Day, near Louisville, died Major Aris Throckmorton, a veteran of the War of 1812, landlord of the Lower Blue Lick Springs hotel many years before, and for twenty years in charge

of the Galt House. He is mentioned, it will be remembered, by at least one of the travelers of that period, in a published book. Mr. Collins remarks in his annals: "His social qualities were remarkable, and the greatest men of Kentucky and the West prized his company and friendship."

Assessment valuation for 1867: Real estate, \$47,927,068; personal, \$634,915; merchandise, \$9,258,749; residuary, \$5,539,100; total, \$63,369,832. Taxation, \$1.61 per \$100 for city purposes, thirty-five cents for railroads, and forty cents for the State.

1868.

On the 8th of January (battle of New Orleans day) the city council passed a resolution asking the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Kentucky to insist upon some assurance from the General Government that General John C. Breckinridge "will be free to return home at any time, unmolested by any agent of the Federal Government in resuming the pursuits of civil life," etc.

On the 26th of the same month, at his home near Louisville, Mr. John H. Harney departed this life. He had been editor of the Democrat for twenty-four years, and was aged sixty-five years—"a cultivated and genial gentleman, and a graceful, vigorous, and spirited writer" [Collins]. The next day Judge Andrew Monroe, of the city, strangely disappeared, and nothing more was heard of him until four months afterwards, when his body was found floating in the canal. He is believed to have been accidentally drowned.

February 10th, Hon. James Guthrie resigned his seat in the United States Senate, from continued illness and physical inability to perform his duties. Hon. Thomas C. McCreery was elected to the vacant seat.

July 27th, the Union State Convention, in session at Frankfort, declared in favor of the Hon. James Speed, of Louisville, as a candidate for the Republican nomination to the office of Vice-President of the country.

A charter was granted in March to the Kentucky Cotton-mill at Louisville; also, about the same time, others to the Falls City Cotton-mill Company and the Louisville Cotton-mill Company. None of these enterprises were pushed to final success.

Among the taxes on incomes collected in April by the Federal authorities, are those from eight leading citizens in Louisville, who report incomes over \$20,000 each. They are thus mentioned by Mr. Collins: Dr. John Bull, \$105,625; Benjamin F. Avery, \$62,324; Ebenezer Bustard, \$46,744; Thomas T. Shreve, \$36,121; Richard Burge, \$30,859; Michael Kean, \$28,616; William B. Belknap, \$26,127; Samuel S. Nicholas, \$20,162.

May 9th, the people of the city voted in favor of a subscription of \$1,000,000 to the capital stock of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad.

On the 18th the State Society of Fenians was in session in Louisville, with a large attendance and development of much interest.

About this time the statement is published that three thousand eight hundred and seventy-one Federal soldiers lie buried in the cemeteries at Louisville.

June 1st General Simon B. Buckner, late of the Confederate army, goes on duty as editor of the Courier. On the sixth, Alexander C. Bullitt, a journalist of some note in New Orleans and Washington City, died at Louisville, aged sixty years.

The Very Rev. Benjamin J. Spalding, Vicar-General of the Catholic diocese of Louisville for many years, died here August 4th, aged fifty-six, from injuries received by fire, which caught his mosquito-bar and then his bed-clothes, while he was sleeping. He had held a number of eminent and responsible positions in the church.

A singular but harmless monomaniac known as "Live-for-ever Jones" died in this city September 14th, at the age of seventy. Says Collins:

He was a native of Henderson county, and for fifty years wandered about, preaching the doctrine that by prayer and fasting a man would live always. He made frequent journeys to Washington City, being an aspirant for every high office, State and Federal.

A lamentable suicide occurred November 9th, by which General Henry E. Read lost his life. He was a prominent lawyer and political partisan; had been a soldier in the Mexican and civil wars, and a member of the Provisional Government of Kentucky and of the Confederate Congress; and closed his eventful career at the early age of forty-four.

On the night of December 4th, at Rail's Landing, above Madison, Indiana, a terrible collision occurred between the mail-steamers United

States and America, which resulted in the total loss of the former. Among the dead of this disaster was the oldest merchant of Louisville living to that time—Mr. William Garvin, an Irish citizen who came to the place in 1827, and for forty-one continuous years was a wholesale dry-goods merchant on Main street. He was first of the firm of Chambers & Garvin, then of Carson, Garvin & Gelty, of William Garvin & Company, and finally Garvin, Bell & Company. He was a man of great business ability, and his death was widely lamented.

On the 23d of December, upon his plantation near Greenville, Mississippi, suddenly deceased, of disease of the heart, ex-Governor Charles S. Morehead. He was a native of Nelson county, but removed to Louisville in 1859, to practice law, and was received with a public welcome. He left the city during the war, and after it closed resided upon his plantation. He had been a State legislator and Representative in Congress, Attorney-General and Governor of the State, and three times Speaker of the House in the State Legislature.

The catalogue of notable deaths in Louisville this year closed by the demise, December 8th, of "Aunt Katie Caro," a colored woman, at the great age of one hundred and eight.

On the 8th of November, the first number of the consolidated Courier, Democrat, and Journal newspapers is issued, under the title of The Louisville Courier-Journal. Walter N. Halde- man, of the late Courier, is made president of the new company, and becomes Business Manager. The venerable Prentice is retained on the editorial staff; but Mr. Henry Watterson, who has been an attache for a time, is made Managing Editor. This famous journalist was born in Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840, son of Hon. Harvey Watterson, of Tennessee, himself a journalist, and also a member of Congress from that State. He was liberally educated, saw some journalistic and military service inside the Confederate lines during the war, went to Europe in 1866, and upon his return the next year was invited to a place upon the staff of the Journal, of which he had charge after the spring of 1868. He is now regarded as the ablest and most influential of Southern editors.

Assessments in 1868: Realty, \$49,212,579;

personalty, \$622,772; merchandise, \$8,826,125; residuary, \$4,661,600; total, \$63,323,076. Taxes—city, 1.98 per cent.; State, 3.10 of 1 per cent.

The Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association of Louisville was organized this year. Its operations are said to have been attended with many beneficial and helpful results.

1869.

At the opening of this year, the Institution for the Blind had forty-eight pupils from Kentucky, two from Indiana, and one from Alabama.

January 30 a number of the most prominent citizens of Louisville, among them ex-Judges Samuel S. Nicholas, Henry J. Stites, Joshua F. Bullitt, William S. Bodley, and Thomas E. Bramlette, Judge P. B. Muir, and Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, memorialize the Legislature in favor of negro testimony and other liberal laws toward the colored people. The next month, however, a resolution introduced in the lower house in favor of such testimony in the courts goes to the table.

The Louisville Gas company was rechartered about this time, the old charter having expired on the 1st of January. A writer of 1873 says:

The new company was incorporated with a capital of \$1,500,000, divided into 30,000 shares of \$50 each. The city is the owner of 12,807 shares, amounting to \$640,350. The dividends arising from this stock are applied to paying for the public lights of the city, and the excess is invested by the directors of the gas company as trustees, with the concurrence and advice of the general council, and is to be held as a permanent trust during the continuance of the charter. This fund now amounts to about \$120,000, and is invested principally in the bonds of the city.

By the requirements of the charter the company is bound to extend its main pipes whenever the public and private lights immediately arising from said extension will pay seven per cent profit on the cost thereof; and for this, or other necessary purposes, new stock may be issued by the company, to the extent of the capital stock—the sales of which are to be made at public auction, after ten days' notice in the city papers.

The company is under the control of a board of directors, nine in number, four elected on the part of the city by the general council, and five by the private stockholders. They are required to own stock to the amount of twenty shares each, and are elected each year.

General Rousseau, Louisville's best known soldier in the late war, died on the 7th of January. We have the following sketch of his life from Mr. Collins's History:

General Lovell H. Rousseau, a lawyer, soldier, and politi-

cal leader, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, August, 1818, died in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 7, 1869. His limited education and the death of his father in 1833, leaving a large family in straightened circumstances, made manual labor a necessity, and while employed in breaking rock on the Lexington and Lancaster turnpike, he mastered the French language. When of age he moved to the vicinity of Louisville and began the study of law; he was entirely without instruction, and had no conversation on the subject previous to his examination for license. In 1840 he removed to Bloomfield, Indiana, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and soon attained considerable success; was a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1844-45.

In 1846, he raised a company for the Mexican war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Buena Vista, his company losing fourteen out of fifty-one men. He was elected to the Indiana Senate, four days after his return from Mexico; removed to Louisville in 1849, before the expiration of his term, but not being permitted by his constituents to resign, served them for one year while living out of the State. He immediately took a prominent position at the Louisville bar, his forte, like that of most lawyers who became prominent as successful commanders during the late war, being with the jury and in the management of difficult cases during the trial. He began recruiting for the United States army early in '61, but was obliged to establish his camp in Indiana; participated in most of the principal engagements in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia; was early made a brigadier-general; for gallant services at Perryville won a major-general's commission. He served with distinction in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, and Chickamauga, and was commandant of the district of Northern Alabama, and afterwards of Tennessee. In 1865 he was elected as a Union man to the United States House of Representatives, where he sided with the Democrats. In 1867, a brigadier-general in the regular army, he was sent to take possession, in the name of the United States, of Alaska, and upon his return was appointed to the command of the Gulf Department. General Rousseau was a man of commanding figure and extraordinary personal presence, and seems to have been a better soldier than administrative officer or legislator.

The Hon. James Guthrie died here March 13, 1869, aged seventy-six years. A full biographical sketch of him will appear hereafter.

The deaths of both these distinguished sons of Kentucky were fully noticed soon after in resolutions by the Legislature of the State.

On the 18th of April the Louisville Short Line railroad, which had been for some years in progress, was completed to Covington. Its total cost, including equipment, was \$3,933,401. The road was not fully opened for business, however, until June 28th.

May 20th was observed as a decoration day of Confederate soldiers' graves in Louisville and other cities of the State.

On the 14th of July a large convention of colored men, representing nearly every county in Kentucky, was held in Louisville, to take into consideration the educational interests of their

race. The State Teachers' Association met in the city August 10-12th.

Colonel L. A. Whitely, formerly associate editor of the Journal, and then connected with a number of Eastern papers, died in Washington City, July 20th.

The Louisville & Frankfort railroad was consolidated, September 11th, with the Frankfort & Lexington road, under the name of the Louisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington railroad.

Mrs. Lucy Porter, daughter of ex-Governor Morehead, and widow of Judge Bruce Porter, of Covington, was appointed Postmistress at Louisville, September 25th.

A great commercial convention was held in Louisville October 13th, presided over by ex-President Fillmore. Five hundred and twenty delegates, from twenty-nine States, were present.

November 16th, there being already much suffering among the poor from the inclemency of the weather, the City Council makes an appropriation sufficient to distribute among them twenty thousand bushels of coal.

November 27th, Judge Samuel S. Nicholas died at Louisville, aged seventy-three. We are again indebted to the indefatigable Collins for a brief notice:

Samuel Smith Nicholas, a son of Colonel George Nicholas, after whom Nicholas county was named, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1796, and died in Louisville in November, 1869, aged seventy-three years. He studied law in Frankfort with Chancellor George M. Bibb; removed to Louisville, where he rose rapidly to a high position in his profession, and, on December 23, 1831, was commissioned a judge of the Court of Appeals—the highest in the State. Afterwards he served one term in the Legislature, and was for years chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court. He was one of the commissioners to revise the statute laws of Kentucky, in 1850, and wrote a number of articles on constitutional law and State polity. He was one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day.

The State House of Reform was located at Anchorage, east of Louisville, December 7th.

December 16th, Judge Edwin Bryant, of Louisville, committed suicide, leaving a large property. He was a native of Massachusetts, but came to Kentucky while still young, founding the Lexington Intelligencer, was afterwards an editor of the Observer and Reporter, in that place, and was editor of the Louisville Daily Dime till 1847.

The Daily Commercial issued its first number December 20th, and has since been steadily published.

The Orphans' Home, under the patronage of the Baptists, was established here this year. A building was erected to accommodate eighty inmates, and handsomely furnished. By November, 1871, seventy-six orphans had been received, and forty-six were then in the asylum. It was generously supported by the denomination, one Baptist lady giving it a large lot and \$5,000; two other ladies \$2,500 each, and others \$10,000 more.

Statistics of assessment: Real estate, \$53,521,300; personal property, \$739,606; merchandise, \$9,023,195; total, \$63,284,101. Taxation—for municipal purposes, 1.89 per cent.; railroad subscriptions, .15; and State tax, .3.

CHAPTER XII.

THE TENTH DECADE.

1870—Population—Assessments—Imports—General Matters—Death of George D. Prentice and other Journalists—The Rest of the Year—Dr. Christopher C. Graham. 1871—The Public (Polytechnic) Library of Kentucky Founded—Fortunatus Cosby, Jr.—His Poem at the Dedication of Cave Hill Cemetery—Death of John D. Colnesmil—Of Chief Justice Thomas A. Marshall—General Jeremiah T. Boyle—General Robert Anderson—Other Events of the Year—Statistics—Comparative View of Business in 1819, 1844, and 1871—Bonded Debt of the City—Bills of Mortality. 1872—Statistics, Etc.—The Boone Bridge Company—Death of Generals Humphrey Marshall and John C. McFerran—Exposition Building Dedicated—An Interesting Incident—The Atwood Forgeries—Death of Virgil McKnight and the Rev. Henry Adams, and Rev. Amasa Converse, D. D.—Church of the Merciful Saviour Opened—Death of Thomas W. Riley, Esq. 1873—Buildings Built—Manufacturing—Assessments—Fire Department—The New City Hall—The Female High School Opened—Health of the City—Other Events of the Year—Death of Colonel Cary H. Fry, Hon. Edgar Needham, Judge Newman, Professor George W. Bayliss, and ex-Mayor Tompsett—Colored High School Dedicated—Macauley's Theatre Opened. 1874—Names on the Directory—The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home—Saints Mary and Elizabeth Hospital—The New Almshouse—Minor Events—Death of the Rev. Father Abell, Elisha Applegate, and D. S. Benedict. 1875—Summary of Events. 1876—Record of the Centennial Year. 1877—Its Story in Epitome. 1878—Its Local Doings. 1879—Haps and Mishaps.

1870—POPULATION, ETC.

Louisville now contained, by the Federal census, 100,753 inhabitants. It had grown to this from 68,033 in ten years—an increase of 3,272 per cent, or 32,720 in the decade, a growth of

more than 48 per cent. This growth had been somewhat at the expense of the county at large, which now had but 18,200 inhabitants outside of the city, while in 1860 it had 21,371. The county as a whole had grown 29,549 in the decade, or 2,955 per year (33 per cent.), and now had 118,953 people. The State had grown during the war-years, and the depressing years that followed, but 165,427, or 14½ per cent. It had now 1,321,011, of whom 142,720 were of immediate foreign descent. In this county 99,806 were whites, and 19,146 were free colored, the latter class, by the operation of war and the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, having increased nearly tenfold. The colored population of the State had decreased 13,957, or six per cent.

The assessment of 1870 was—on real estate, \$55,269,437; personal, \$619,060; merchandise, \$8,883,065; residuary, \$6,085,150; total, \$70,806,712, nearly double that of 1860, and about 6½ millions more than in 1867. The tax was—for the city, \$2.22 per \$100; for railroads, 23 cents; for the State, 45 cents.

The total imports at Louisville, by rail and river, for the year ending March, 1870, were \$250,176,000; total exports, \$174,320,730; coal received, bushels, 25,600,000; lumber received, feet, 13,275,876; value manufactured products, \$82,000,000; capital invested in manufactures, \$31,650,000. The increase in the next three years was 18 to 20 per cent.

GENERAL MATTERS.

On the 2d of January occurred the heaviest snowfall ever known in Louisville or elsewhere in Kentucky. It reached three to four feet deep in some parts of the State.

January 7th, the Legislature votes a resolution calling on Congress to order payment for bridges burnt on the Bardstown and Louisville turnpike, by order of General Nelson, when the Confederate army was moving toward Louisville in the fall of 1862.

Mr. George D. Prentice, editor of the Courier-Journal, died January 21st. His remains were buried with Masonic honors in the Cave Hill cemetery, at Louisville. His statue in marble, life-size, adorns the new Courier-Journal building at the corner of Green and Fourth streets. His biography, with a choice selection of his poems, has been published.

Another journalist of some note died suddenly February 17th—Mr. Charles D. Kirk, of the Daily Sun, who had a wide reputation as a brilliant correspondent under the signature "See De Kay."

Still another former Louisville editor departed this life this year—Mr. William E. Hughes, long a proprietor of the Democrat, who died September 23d, in Arkansas.

February 18th, the new city hospital was opened, and the first passenger train was taken over the new bridge across the Falls. The members of the Legislature and most of the State officers participated in the celebrations of the day, and were entertained in the evening by a dinner at the Galt House.

March 11th, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for improvements at the Blind Institution, and increased the annual grant for its support from \$6,000 to \$10,000. The next day, a new law was passed for the regulation of the inspection and selling of tobacco in Louisville.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities for the city was instituted April 18th.

On the 13th of October a great meeting of citizens was held in the Court-house, to express their sympathies in view of the recent death of General R. E. Lee. A beautiful book, "In Memoriam," was made of the proceedings, and published. At a similar meeting, held October 15th in Weisiger Hall, the Board of Trade suspended its session to attend the services in a body.

Public schools for colored children were opened on the 1st of the same month, in the Colored Methodist church on Green street, and the Colored Baptist church on Fifth street. A normal school was also instituted by the Board on Main street, between Jackson and Hancock. Fuller notice of these, and the reasons for them, will be made in our chapter on Education.

DR. C. C. GRAHAM.

Some time this year removed to Louisville one of the most remarkable old men in the State—now undoubtedly the oldest surviving native of Kentucky—Dr. Christopher Columbus Graham. He was born at Graham's Station, near Danville, October 10, 1784, of Irish and Virginia stock. This was nine years before the State was admitted into the Union. Young Graham had his full share in the privations and perils of the pioneer

period, was at least twice brought to the very gates of death, and became a hunter and marksman of such accuracy of aim that he was often named in print as the William Tell of Kentucky. While residing at Harrodsburg in later life, he was a member of the famous club of marksmen formed there and called the Boone Club of Kentucky, of which Governor Magoffin was also a member. He was a captain in the War of 1812-15, raising his company himself and drilling it most efficiently. He was in many actions, but escaped all safely except the battle of Mackinaw, in which he was wounded, though not very seriously. He was then twice a prisoner in the hands of the British and Indians. He bore some part in the war for the independence of Mexico, taught school for a while in New Orleans, returned to Kentucky, studied medicine at Lexington under Dr. Dudley and was graduated at Transylvania University, the first alumnus in the profession west of the Alleghanies. During the Black Hawk war in the Northwest Dr. Graham obtained a large mining interest in the Galena lead region, and during the winter of 1832-33 enjoyed there the companionship of a young lieutenant in the regular army named Jefferson Davis, of whom history had something to record thereafter. By 1852 the Doctor had acquired a very handsome property, including a beautiful estate at Harrodsburg, which he sold that year to the Federal Government for \$100,000, as the seat of a Western Military Asylum. He then made a prospecting and investment tour in Texas and Mexico, having numerous perilous adventures with the Indians of the wilder regions traversed. Returning to Kentucky, he founded the watering-place on Rockcastle river, known as Sublimity, or Rockcastle Springs, putting upon it the labor of ten years and a large sum of money. He was also proprietor of the Harrodsburg Springs for thirty-two years. Since his removal to Louisville he has devoted himself largely to historical matters and the interests of the Public Library, in which, in January, 1872, he deposited his very valuable cabinet of curiosities and specimens, estimated to have a cash value of at least \$25,000. He has written much in his long and busy lifetime, among his published works being *Man from his Cradle to his Grave*, *The True Science of Medicine*, and *The Philosophy of the Mind*. Now

in his ninety-eighth year, he still manifests remarkable vigor of mind and body, and reasonably expects to round out his century.

1871—THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The great event of this year was the initiation of the movements which culminated in the founding of the Public (now the Polytechnic) library. A full sketch of the history of this institution will be given in Chapter XVIII.

FORTUNATUS COSBY, JR.

This gentleman was the son of Fortunatus Cosby the pioneer, whose story is told in one of the earliest chapters of these annals. The younger Cosby, the poet-editor, was born during the residence of the family on Harrod's creek, May 2, 1801. His higher education was received at Yale college and the Transylvania university. He became a teacher and later superintendent of public schools in this city. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Journal, from whose editor, Mr. George D. Prentice, he had frequent and high praise, and in 1847 became himself editor of the Examiner, an organ of the gradual emancipation movement. He became afterwards an employe in one of the departments at Washington, and was appointed by President Lincoln Consul to Geneva. He died June 14, 1871. No collection of his numerous poems has ever been published. A fine specimen of his style and powers was given at the opening of Cave Hill cemetery in 1848. One of his sons, Robert Cosby, was also a poet, but died in 1853; another, George, became a general in the Confederate army.

At the opening of Cave Hill cemetery the following poem was read by its author, Mr. Cosby. As he was a native of this county, a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished settlers, and long a resident of Louisville, we append it in full:

Not in the crowded mart,
On sordid thoughts intent;
Not where the groveling heart
On low desire is bent;
Not where Ambition stalks
And spurns the patient earth,
Nor yet where Folly walks
Mid scenes of idle mirth;

Not where the busy hum
Of ceaseless toil is heard;
Nor where the thoughtless come
With jest and careless word;—
Not there, not there should rest,
Forgotten evermore,
The weary, the opprest,
Their tedious life-ache o'er.

Not there the hallowed form
That pillowed all our woes
On her pure bosom warm,
Not there should she repose;
Not there, not there should sleep
A parent's honored head;
Not there the living keep
Remembrance of the dead.

But where the forest weaves
Its ceaseless undersong,
Where voices 'mid the leaves
The sympathy prolong,
Where breeze and brook and bird
Their witching concert wake,
Where nature's hymn is heard,
Their resting-place we make.

Here where the crocus springs,
The earliest of the year,
And where the violet brings
Its first awakening cheer;
Where summer suns unfold
Their wealth of fragrant bloom,
And autumn's ruddy gold
Illumes the gathering gloom,

Here where the water's sheen
Reveals the world above,
And where the heavens serene
Look down with watchful love,—
The loved ones here to earth
We render dust to dust,
To him who gave them birth,
The Merciful, the Just.

GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON

also died this year, October 26th, at Nice, France, whither he had gone for his health. He was a son of Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, the first Surveyor General of the Virginia Military Lands, and was born near Louisville June 14th, 1805. The following sketch of his life was contributed to the Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, held in Detroit this year, and is published in the book of the Reunion:

His father, Richard Clough Anderson, had rendered good service to his country as a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army; his mother was a cousin of Chief Justice Marshall. He entered the army from West Point in July, 1825, as second lieutenant of the Third artillery. His first active service was in the campaign against the Sac Indians, known as the Black Hawk war; and here he distinguished himself for courage in the face of the enemy, and kindness to those

whom the fortune of war had thrown into his hands as prisoners. He received the grade of first lieutenant in June, 1833, and for "gallantry and successful conduct" in the Florida war he was given the brevet rank of captain. He afterward served as aid-de-camp to General Scott, while that officer was engaged in superintending the removal of the Cherokees. In 1840 he translated Instructions for Field Artillery, which was adopted for the service of the United States. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he had reached the grade of captain, still in the Third Artillery. He served at the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Molino del Rey. In the latter engagement he was directed to force his way, at the head of his company, acting as infantry, into the quadrangle of the Royal Mill; and this was accomplished, though at great cost, Captain Anderson receiving wounds from the effects of which he never recovered. This action was recognized by the brevet rank of major, and, after thirty-five years' service, he was rewarded with the grade of major in the First artillery.

In November, 1860, he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, in charge of the defenses of Charleston Harbor. His situation here was a most trying one; he knew that Fort Moultrie would be untenable in case of an attack from the mainland, and he feared that he might hasten a bloody civil war by removing his men into the stronger and better situated Fort Sumter. He received neither orders nor support from the Government, and finally his sense of duty called upon him to take the step, no matter what the result might be. During the night of December 26, 1860, he removed his command into Fort Sumter, destroying, as well as he was able, the battery of Fort Moultrie.

Months passed before Major Anderson received assurances that his action in this matter had received the approbation of the Government. The distress of mind consequent upon this state of affairs, and the appreciation of the heavy responsibility that rested upon him, produced the nervous disorder that resulted in his death. Fort Sumter was defended gallantly against a foe greatly superior in numbers, and was surrendered with honor.

In May, 1861, Major Anderson was promoted to the grade of brigadier-general, and placed in command of the Department of Kentucky. On the 15th day of August, of the same year, he was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, with Generals George H. Thomas and W. T. Sherman as his lieutenants, but on the 8th day of the following October was compelled by his failing health to relinquish this command. He was retired from active service on the 27th of October, 1863, with the rank and pay of brigadier-general, and, on the 2d day of February, 1865, was brevetted to the grade of major-general for his services in Charleston Harbor.

In 1869 he went to Europe, in the hope of benefiting his health by travel, but gradually failed, and died at Nice, France, on the 26th day of October, 1871.

From an early age General Anderson was a professed follower of Christ, and was distinguished throughout his life for his consistent piety. He was of modest demeanor, but firm in the course pointed out to him by his sense of duty. In no manner a politician, he was free from all hasty and sectional prejudices. He had a pure love for his country, and his highest ambition was to do that which was right.

GENERAL JEREMIAH T. BOYLE,

one of the noted men of Kentucky during the war, died in Louisville July 28th, of apoplexy, aged fifty-three. According to Mr. Collins, he

was "son of Chief Justice John Boyle, and born in what was then Mercer (now in Boyle) county, Kentucky; graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, and at the Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Kentucky; practiced law at Danville from 1841 to 1861; entered the Federal army, and in 1862 was made a Brigadier-General, and assigned to the command of the District of Kentucky. One of his orders, which will never be forgotten—assessing upon rebel sympathizers any damages done by rebel marauders—was taken advantage of by bad men, and used to oppress. He projected the street railway system of Louisville; was President of the Louisville City Railway; and also of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, which owes to his great energy and abilities its timely completion."

Chief Justice Thomas A. Marshall was also among the dead of this year. We reserve a notice of him to the Bench and Bar chapter.

OTHER EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Another heavy inundation visited Louisville this year, reaching its culmination January 24th, in a height of thirty-four feet at the head of the canal, and fifty-eight feet below the Falls.

A grand concert was given in Louisville January 25th, by the celebrated Swedish prima donna, Mlle. Christine Nilsson. It was the great musical event of the winter.

The first number of the Louisville Daily Ledger was issued February 15th.

An act was passed March 3d, amending the new charter of the city. One of its provisions is that in all city elections the polls shall be kept open the entire time from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The question of admitting the testimony of colored persons in the courts had been much agitated in this State for two or three years. On the 8th and the 11th of March, in this year, such testimony was admitted in two cases tried in Louisville, by mutual consent of parties.

April 26th, the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad agreed to a change of gauge from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches, the same as that of the Eastern roads into Cincinnati, so as to cause a break of gauge and compel transfers of freight at Louisville rather than Cincinnati. The change was effected

on the 6th and 7th of August, within twenty-four hours, by a force of eight hundred men, scattered in gangs over the entire distance of one hundred and seventy-four miles.

At the annual meeting of the Kentucky Press association this year, at Owensboro, the address and presentation were both by editors of the Louisville Daily Commercial—by Colonel Robert M. Kelly and Benjamin Casseday, Esq, respectively.

July 1st, returns were made of the practicing lawyers in the different counties of the State, showing two hundred and twenty-one in Jefferson county—all, or nearly all, of course, having their offices in Louisville.

On the 10th of July there was a great sale of real estate in the vicinity of Louisville, for purposes of suburban residence—the Parkland subdivision, which sold at rates of \$4 to \$12 per front foot. At least two thousand people attended the sale.

October 28th the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad obtained a controlling interest in the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad by the purchase of \$1,000,000 of its new stock, at fifty cents on the dollar, and as much of the old stock, \$1,600,000, as would be surrendered within sixty days, at sixty cents. The Chesapeake & Ohio Company at the same time put under contract the line of the new road surveyed from Lexington to Mount Sterling.

The same month the citizens of Louisville contributed more than \$110,000, and the Board of Trade \$50,000, in relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Liberal donations are made from many other parts of the State.

November 1st it was ascertained that the sales of tobacco at the seven warehouses in Louisville during the year ending that day, were forty-eight thousand six hundred and six hogsheads, for the sum of \$4,681,046. During the preceding year, from November 1, 1869, to 1870, were sold forty thousand and forty-seven hogsheads—eight thousand five hundred and fifty-nine less—but for higher figures, \$4,823,330.

On the 5th of that month, at a meeting in the colored Baptist church, a pillar underneath the floor suddenly gave way, causing a great panic and rush to the doors, in which eight or nine persons, principally women and children, were trampled to death.

November 20th, the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland canal was finished, and opened to the passage of steamers and other river-craft.

Two colored men, Nathaniel Harper and George A. Griffiths, Esqs., were admitted to practice in Louisville and Jefferson county courts.

The Rev. Charles Booth Parsons, formerly an actor, died in Louisville December 15th. He has been noticed at some length in a previous chapter.

There were 34,446 names in the Directory of this year—a little more than one-third the population, of course. The assessments of 1871 were: Real estate, \$61,042,130; personal, \$739,850; merchandise, \$8,898,475; residuary, \$5,724,500; total, \$74,364,955. Taxation—city, \$2.08 per \$100; for railroads, 17c; State, 45c. The city tax for the year amounted to \$774,089.

An interesting comparative view of the business of the city this year, in 1844, and in 1819, is presented in the following table, which we have from Collins's History:

	1819	1844	1871
Wholesale and retail stores.....	36	162	276
Commission stores.....	14	41	107
Book stores.....	3	6	31
Printing offices.....	3	10	25
Drug stores.....	3	18	77
Hotels and taverns.....	6	15	34
Groceries.....	28	138	681
Mechanics' shops, all kinds.....	64	314	672
Lawyers.....	12	80	205
Physicians.....	22	73	198
Steam factories or mills.....	3	46	129
Other factories.....	11	53	187
Banks.....	3	6	26
Churches.....	3	26	86
Schools and colleges.....	1	59	..

During 1871 an increase was made in the bonded debt of Louisville to the amount of \$1,243,000—from \$4,910,500 to \$6,153,500. Of this increase \$500,000 had been voted for stock in the St. Louis Air Line Railroad, \$300,000 for sewers and other local improvements, \$250,000 for the new City Hall, and \$107,000 for the change of gauge on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. The city now owned \$604,150 stock in the Louisville Gas Company.

The aggregate of deaths in Louisville during the year was 2,672, or 1 to every 40 inhabitants.

1872—STATISTICS, ETC.

There were 36,486 names on the lists of the Directory this year—an increase of 2,040.

The city now had twenty-eight incorporated and five private banks, with a total capital of \$10,630,529, and deposits to the amount of \$8,454,748. The capital employed in manufactures was about \$18,000,000, with an annual product of \$20,000,000.

The assessments on real estate were \$61,526,580; on personal property, \$680,035; merchandise, \$8,834,055; residuary, \$6,335,954; total, \$77,376,624. Taxes: city, 2.04 per cent.; railroad, 17 per cent.; State, 45 per cent.

The entries at the Louisville custom-house this year amounted to \$288,940, on which the tariff or duty paid was \$109,062. Embraced among these articles of importation were steel railroad bars, marble in blocks, manufactured marble, granite, pig iron, trace chains, manufactured iron and steel, hardware, books and stationery, machinery, candle moulds, fancy soaps, perfumery and extracts, earthenware, cigars, human hair, brandy, cordial, wine, and gin, caustic soda, coffee, and many others.

January 30th and 31st the Grand Duke Alexis, of the royal family of Russia, was a guest at Louisville, where he was most hospitably received and entertained with a ball and banquet. On the 1st of February he visited the Mammoth Cave.

February 13th the City Council took an excursion to the coal-fields of Ohio and Muhlenburg county, in this State, along the Elizabethtown & Paducah railroad.

March 13th, the Republican State Convention met in Louisville. It was notable, partly, as having a colored man for one of the officers—Mr. J. B. Stansberry for temporary secretary; also some umbrage being taken at certain action of the assembly, for the withdrawal of fourteen out of seventeen delegates from Kenton county. One of the seceders was a colored man. The Convention declared in favor of General Grant's renomination.

On the 14th, the publication of the Daily Sun was suspended.

On the 20th, a law was approved incorporating the Boone Bridge Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000 and exclusive right for ninety-nine years to build and operate a railroad and foot

passenger bridge across the Ohio River, "from some convenient point within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville to some convenient point on the Indiana side;" and the city of Louisville (on behalf of its Eastern District, which alone shall be taxed to pay the interest and principal) is authorized to subscribe, if the people so direct by vote, not less than \$500,000 nor more than \$1,000,000 of the capital stock.

On the 28th died General Humphrey Marshall, one of the most famous members of the Marshall family, of Kentucky, and a prominent soldier of the Mexican war and of the Confederacy in the late Rebellion. He was a graduate of the West Point Military academy, but after short service in the army became a lawyer and began practice in Louisville in November, 1834. In June, 1846, he led out, as colonel, the Kentucky cavalry regiment, for service in Mexico. Upon the close of the war he became a farmer in Henry county, but went to Congress as a member of the House in 1849, and again in 1851. He was recommended in 1852 for a seat on the supreme bench of the United States, and the same year was made Minister to China. In 1855 and 1857 he was again returned to Congress, and was a fifth time nominated, but declined the canvass. In September, 1851, he joined the Confederate service, and was shortly made a brigadier-general, with a command in Eastern Kentucky. He resigned in June, 1863, became a member of the Confederate Congress, and after the war settled again as a lawyer in Louisville. He was renominated to Congress in 1870, but declined to run. He was sixty years old at the time of his death. Mr. Collins says: "While General Marshall was by no means great as a military man, he was a statesman of considerable ability, and one of the strongest and most profound lawyers of Kentucky or the West."

April 1st, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Covington (or Short Line) railroad trains changed their eastern terminus from Covington to Newport, and began to run over the new railroad bridge into Cincinnati. It was held by some Louisville newspapers and people that the western terminus of the Pennsylvania railroad system had thus been virtually changed from Cincinnati to Louisville.

On the 24th, the Louisville, Cincinnati and

Lexington Railroad company bought the branch road from Anchorage to Shelbyville, eighteen miles, for \$23,000 a mile.

On the same day, at Louisville, General C. McFerran died, aged fifty-two. According to Mr. Collins, he was born in Glasgow, Barren county, son of Judge W. R. McFerran; graduated at West Point in 1843, and promoted to brevet second lieutenant, Third infantry; was at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in the Mexican war; assistant quartermaster in 1855; November, 1863, chief of staff to Brigadier-general Carleton; 1865, in the action of Peralta, New Mexico; March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion was made brevet lieutenant-colonel, brevet colonel, and brevet brigadier-general United States army; at the time of his death, was deputy quartermaster-general United States army, and chief quartermaster of the Department of the South. He was a noble and faithful officer, and an estimable gentleman.

The first coroner's jury in Kentucky made up altogether of negroes, was impaneled June 19th, to decide the cause of death of another negro, who had fallen by the hand of violence.

July 3d, \$1,000 damages were recovered in the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, against a druggist, for his clerk's mistake in using one drug instead of another, when compounding a prescription.

A very advantageous sale was made by the mayor in New York about this time, of one hundred and fifty thirty-year bonds, issued in aid of railroads, and two hundred twenty-year seven per cent. bonds, issued to build and equip city institutions. They brought, as net price, ninety and one-sixth per cent. and accrued interest—total amount \$326,885.45—the best sale, it is said, ever made of the city bonds.

July 20th, the Industrial Exposition building, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, was finished and dedicated, with addresses by Governor Bramlette, General William Preston, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, General Finnell, and others. A very large audience was present, and the occasion was deemed to mark an important era in the growth of the city. The structure is of brick, of attractive design, two stories high, three hundred and thirty feet on Fourth street, by two hundred and thirty on Chestnut.

At the opening of the building a noteworthy incident occurred in the presence of three of the most venerable citizens of Louisville, who had helped to make it the splendid metropolis it had become, with its flower and fruitage represented by this exposition. They were Elisha Applegate, aged ninety years and four months; William S. Vernon, eighty-nine years and eight months, and Colonel David S. Chambers, eighty-six years and three months old. These gentlemen were brought together in the carriage of Mr. John T. Moore, and occupied it near the speaker's stand, in the building, during the exercises. Their presence was thus fitly recognized in the opening remarks of the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, one of the orators of the occasion:

We are honored this afternoon by the presence of the three oldest citizens of Louisville. They are sitting in their carriage in the midst of this great company—the venerable Elisha Applegate [applause], William S. Vernon [applause], and the venerable David S. Chambers [applause]. One of them is more than ninety, and the others are upon the verge of it. One was born in this neighborhood more than ninety years ago, another in Rhode Island, and the other in Virginia. They are among us this evening to witness this glad festival and ceremonial. Old Louisville stands face to face with new Louisville—young, vigorous Louisville. It is a pleasure on this happy occasion to welcome among us these venerable old men—venerable in their years, venerable in their efforts. I propose a sentiment to you this evening: The three oldest citizens of Louisville—their sun shone bright in the eighteenth century; may it shine far down the nineteenth century.

Colonel Chambers, the youngest of this interesting trio, was the first to die, passing away March 13, 1873. Mr. Vernon followed soon after; and the oldest of all, Mr. Applegate, who was born at a fortified station on the Bardstown road, in this county, March 25, 1782, lingered until May 25, 1874, when he too departed this life. He became a resident of Louisville, as before noted, in 1808.

The first Exposition was held in this building September 3d to October 12th, and was a great success.

August 8th, the authorities of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary decided to remove it to Louisville, if the sum of \$300,000 should be raised in Kentucky for its buildings and endowment.

August 14, a great sensation was made in Louisville, by the development of frauds and forgeries perpetrated by Robert Atwood, head of an insurance firm in the city. They amounted

to near \$500,000, and involved many persons in heavy losses or utter ruin. Thirty-eight indictments were returned against Atwood by the grand jury, and his bail was fixed at \$57,000. The next year Atwood pleaded guilty to several of the indictments, the others were withdrawn, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of September, a national convention was held of the "Straight-out Democrats," or the bolters from the nomination of Greeley and Brown, at the late National Democratic convention in Cincinnati. Charles O'Connor was nominated for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, by the Louisville convention.

A remarkable meteor was seen in Louisville and at many other points, on the evening of September 5.

A "Peace Reunion" was held in the city September 11 and 12.

On the 20th Colonel Blanton Duncan's Daily True Democrat, organ of the "Straight-outs," is forced to suspend, after a life of about six weeks.

The next day Horace Greeley, nominee of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans for the Presidency, was received at Louisville with great enthusiasm.

On the 25th and 26th a National convention of the colored Liberal Republicans met in Louisville, with delegates from twenty-three States, and declared in favor of Mr. Greeley for President.

October 10th an immense excursion from Mobile, Montgomery, and other points on the line of the South and North Alabama Railroad—the southern extension of the Louisville & Nashville road, completed September 21st—visited Louisville, and had a most cordial reception.

The next day a terrible disaster occurred, in the fall of an unfinished brick store, four stories high, on Market street. Four persons were killed, and three others badly hurt. The walls of this building were only nine inches thick, and the architect, contractor, and chief bricklayer were arrested and held to bail, to answer a charge of manslaughter.

Much interest was awakened in the city this month, by the project of another railroad between Louisville and the South. A large meeting of citizens was held, and the Council called

upon to submit to the people a proposal for the issue of \$1,000,000 in city bonds, to aid the building of a road connecting with the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, and using it for access to the city. A special election for the purpose was afterwards ordered.

October 24th, the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association had a meeting in Louisville. The same day met here the twenty-fourth anniversary assembly of the General Missionary Convention of the Christian (Reformed) Church. Richard M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, afterwards Governor of Ohio, presided over the convention.

On the 25th some interesting relics of an extinct animal, supposed to have been about fifteen feet long, were exhumed by the workmen on the Broadway sewer, twenty-two feet below the surface.

November 1st, the statistics of tobacco sales for the preceding three years were made up, as follows: 1869-70, 40,067 hogsheads, \$4,823,330; 1870-1, 48,006 hogsheads, \$4,601,046; 1871-2, 38,342 hogsheads, \$4,616,459. Mr. Collins adds the following: "In 1872, 14 plug-tobacco factories, with \$462,000 capital, employed 1,180 hands, paying \$320,900 for labor, and with \$3,925,000 annual product; and 123 cigar factories, with 200 hands, paying \$120,000 for labor, produced 11,835,500 cigars, valued at \$355,065. Of 66,000 hogsheads, the Kentucky leaf tobacco crop of 1871, 48,071 were marketed in Louisville."

The same day the First and Second National Banks declared semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, and the Kentucky National six per cent.

November 3d, Mr. Virgil McKnight, President of the Bank of Kentucky for thirty-five years, an esteemed and very able business man and financier, died; also, the same day, the Rev. Henry Adams, preacher to the colored Baptist church in the city for just the same period.

Music and musicians in Louisville had a little glory on the 12th, by the performance, at a grand concert in Liverpool, England, of the new piece, "Victorious Land of Wales," written by George F. Fuller, and set to music by J. W. Parsons Price, both residents of this city.

Small-pox was greatly afflicting the people here about this time, at least one hundred cases being reported.

Nov. 18th, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton lectured in Louisville on "The Coming Girl"—a plea for woman suffrage. Dr. Stuart Robinson, a few days before, issued a protest against her employment by the Library Association.

An unusually exciting city election was held December 3d, resulting in the choice of Mr. Charles D. Jacob for Mayor.

On the 9th the Rev. Amasa Converse, D. D., died. He was a Presbyterian clergyman, for nearly forty-six years editor of The Christian Observer, or its predecessor, published here and elsewhere.

On the 12th a remarkably large and brilliant detonating meteor was seen at Louisville and throughout a wide extent of neighboring country. It was estimated in appearance to be about one-quarter as large as the moon.

The same day the new Protestant Episcopal Church of the Merciful Saviour, for the colored congregation of that faith, was opened. The church, chapel, school-room, and lot, accounted worth \$15,000, were entirely a gift of the Rev. John N. Norton.

Thomas W. Riley, formerly a prominent lawyer in Louisville, and one of the counsel in the Matt Ward case, died in Bullitt county, December 27th.

1873.

The City Directory issued this year contains 38,793 names—2,307 more than that of 1872. During this year nine hundred and thirty-three new buildings were erected in Louisville at a cost of \$1,793,965.

The total number of houses in the city February, 1873, was estimated at twenty-five thousand. There were seventy churches, with more than fifty thousand sittings—a very unusual number, as compared with the total population; likewise five distilleries, with a product of 6,830 gallons of whisky per day.

The Fire Department, according to another publication of this year consisted of ten steam fire engines, two hooks and ladders, and two coal carts, operated by one chief, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum; one chief telegraph operator, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum; two assistant operators, at a salary each of \$3 per day; one line repairer, at a salary of \$2.75 per day, and

one at \$2.50 per day; one hose and harness-maker, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, with two assistants, at a salary each of \$2.50 per day; ten engineers, at a salary each of \$100 per month; twelve captains, at a salary each of \$2.75 per day; forty-six firemen, at a salary each of \$2.50 per day—who are permanently employed, with thirty-four runners and laddersmen, at a salary each of \$1.35 per annum.

The pamphlet issued in May of this year, entitled, Kentucky and Louisville, the Material Interests of the State and City, designed to stimulate immigration, contains the following valuable statistics in the article on the city, by Mr. J. B. Maynard:

Material.	No. of Factories.	Amount invested.	Annual Product.
Metals.....	61	\$5,824,400	\$11,479,500
Wood.....	105	3,922,800	9,680,900
Mineralogical and chemical..	73	2,822,000	5,503,000
Textile fabrics.....	41	1,182,000	2,552,000
Leather.....	40	1,274,000	2,805,000
Paper.....	12	750,000	1,589,000
Articles of consumption.....	226	3,723,000	22,208,066
	557	\$19,498,200	\$55,919,465
Hands employed.....	15,957	Total wages.....	\$8,168,200

The assessments of 1873 were: Upon real estate, \$61,364,731; personal, \$685,465; merchandise, \$9,410,340; residuary, \$6,219,078; total, \$77,679,614—very nearly the same as the previous year. Taxes: City, \$2.40 per \$100; railroads, eleven cents; State, forty-five cents—a trifle more than in 1872.

The new City Hall was completed and occupied this year. A history and description of it will be included in a future chapter on the City Government.

The new High School for Girls was also completed. It will be fully noticed hereafter.

HEALTHINESS OF THE CITY.

The compiler of a little volume relating to city affairs, to which we are elsewhere indebted, has the following to say of the city this year:

Louisville was for a long time, during its early history, noted for its unhealthiness. Medical science and the energy of the inhabitants, though, at a period dating as far back as fifty years, succeeded in eradicating the causes which produced the diseases almost constantly prevalent, malarial fevers, and since then Louisville has become one of the most healthy localities in the country, attracting the attention of the medical fraternity of other cities, both near and distant, by its repeated escapes from epidemic visitations when neighboring and other localities were scourged. A notable instance of such escape was witnessed last year during the prevalence of cholera in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Nash-

vile and Memphis, and other cities and towns in these four States, were fearfully depopulated by this dread scourge. Cincinnati was also visited only less severely, while the mortality records of Louisville at that time showed no increase over the average mortality of former years. Medical writers both here and elsewhere have explained the causes why this city enjoys such immunity from epidemic disease, and have accorded to her the reputation of being the healthiest city in the Union.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The railroads, banks, and other stock institutions generally declared handsome dividends at the opening of this year. The Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad declared four and a half per cent, the Louisville & Nashville, three; the Bank of Louisville, three per cent; the Falls City Tobacco Bank, four; the Bank of Kentucky, and five others, with the gas company, five; the German Security Bank and the Franklin Insurance company, six; the German Insurance Bank and the Western Bank, seven; the Louisville Banking company, ten per cent, with an extra dividend of ten from its profit and loss account.

During the first week of January, more than half the deaths in the city (66 out of 124) were from small-pox.

January 21, Judge Thomas P. Cochran de. ceased. He had been for five years chancellor of the Louisville chancery court, and was a State Senator 1865-67. Judge Horatio W. Bruce was appointed his successor.

The State grand lodge of Knights of Pythias was in session here January 21 and 22.

The last day of January an act of the Legislature was approved, authorizing the school board to build three school-houses for colored children with certain revenues under their control.

The latter part of January the matter of the removal of the State capital came up again in the Legislature. Louisville had made an offer of \$500,000 and the temporary use of the court-house or city hall, for the removal thither of the seat of government. The confident belief of many citizens was also expressed that, if necessary to obtain the removal, the court-house and lot would be deeded in fee simple to the State, or else leased, rent free, for five years. Three out of a committee of seven reported favorably to the House on this proposition; but nothing decisive was done.

Mr. N. W. Clusky died during this month at Louisville. He had some repute as a writer, a journalist, and a soldier.

February 18th the city was authorized to subscribe the additional million desired for the extension of the Elizabethtown & Paducah railroad.

The bankrupt statistics made up about the middle of this month showed, according to Collins, that a number of bankrupt estates were small, from \$400 to \$1,000 in gross, and in these the expenses were disproportionately heavy. The dividends ranged from one and one-quarter to one hundred per cent.—the whole averaging thirty-one cents on the dollar. The average percentage of costs was ten and four-fifths.

On the 18th the Remington street-car, propelled by steam, had a successful trial here.

February 18th and 19th another State educational convention of colored men was in session at the court-house.

The small-pox continued to afflict the city. February 26th seventy-four cases of small-pox and varioloid were reported.

Ten students were graduated from the University Law School February 27th. The next day fifty-one were graduated from the Louisville Medical College.

The project for a new bridge over the Ohio at this point received a check February 28th, in the refusal of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, to sign a bill granting a charter to an Indiana company formed to aid its construction.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cary H. Fry, of this city, died in San Francisco March 5th, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Collins says:

He was a native of Danville, Kentucky; graduated at the United States Military Academy 1834; was brevet second lieutenant of Third infantry, resigning in 1836; major of Second Kentucky volunteers in Mexican war, 1847, and distinguished for services at Buena Vista, where his Colonel, William R. McKee, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clay, Jr., were killed; paymaster United States Army, 1853; deputy paymaster-general during and since the late civil war, and since October 15, 1867, brevet brigadier-general. The Kentucky Legislature ordered his remains to be brought to Frankfort for re-interment in the State Cemetery.

On the 9th, at Louisville, died the Hon. Edgar Needham, Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district, aged sixty. Mr. Collins furnishes the following notice of him:

He was born in England, March 19, 1813; emigrated when young to the United States, and in 1834 to Louisville; was one of the four in Kentucky who, in 1852, voted for John P. Hale for United States President; one of three hundred and fourteen who voted for Colonel John C. Fremont in 1856; and one of 1,364 who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

He started life a stone mason, became a builder of fine stone-fronts, and then of monuments; was self-made, a man of great energy and of marked intelligence, and a handsome and effective speaker; no man more highly appreciated the advantages of finished education and elegant culture. He was an earnest Christian and a remarkable man. It is said that he has been regarded by the law officers of the Government at Washington City and in Louisville as the ablest internal revenue lawyer in the whole United States—so thoroughly did he master every thing he undertook.

On the 10th the vault of the Falls City Tobacco bank was forcibly entered and robbed of \$2,000 in gold, \$5,000 in jewelry, and \$300,000 in government bonds and other securities, including about \$60,000 belonging to Centre college, at Danville.

The same day the tent of the Great Eastern circus, exhibiting in Louisville, was blown down upon an audience of seven thousand, killing one person, mortally wounding another, and injuring several others. The proceeds of the performance on the 12th were given to the families of the dead.

March 22d, the Kentucky Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with headquarters at Louisville, was incorporated.

A negro named Thomas Smith was hanged on the common between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, south of the shops of the Nashville railroad, for murder. About seven thousand people viewed the execution.

Judge John E. Newman died at Louisville, April 2, aged fifty-three. We are again indebted to the industry of Mr. Collins for a notice:

Born in Spencer county, November 19, 1819; practiced law at Smithland until 1850, and was Commonwealth's attorney and county judge; then at Bardstown; was elected circuit judge for six years, 1862-68, and during this time was tendered a seat on the court of appeals bench, to fill a vacancy, but declined; removed to Louisville in 1868, and continued the practice; was author of a valuable work on pleading and practice, published in 1871, and compiled a digest which is yet unpublished.

April 10th, the statistics of the season's pork-packing were made up. Three hundred and five thousand hogs were packed during the last winter season, over 400,000 pieces of green meat bought in other markets, for "fancy ham" curing; thirteen firms cured 998,814 hams, of which about 15,000 were dry cured, and the rest sweet pickle.

At the Exposition Hall, April 21st, the colored people celebrated the first anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. An immense audience of blacks and whites was ad-

ressed, afternoon and evening, by Frederick Douglass and others.

April 24th, the construction of the new almshouse was awarded to contractors, for the total sum of \$149,968.

May 6th, the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Louisville.

On the 19th, the first installment of the new Government postal cards (5,000) was received, and all sold within an hour.

On the 21st the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers was held here.

May 23d, Mr. J. B. Wilder, of Louisville, becomes President of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, *vice* General John Echols, of Virginia, resigned.

The graves of the Confederate dead at Louisville were decorated May 24th. The Federal graves were similarly decorated on the 30th. There were then over four thousand soldiers' graves in Cave Hill Cemetery.

A tornado, with terrific lightning, passed over the city on the 27th, doing much mischief.

A temporary organization of the Central University, the seat whereof had been fixed at Anchorage, in this county, was had here on the 29th. The order locating the University was soon after revoked.

The State Dental Society met in Louisville June 3d, 4th, and 5th.

July 2d, some premium tobacco, from Owen county, sold here for \$31.50 to \$33 per hundred-weight.

On the 12th a notable concert was given in the Exposition Building, by the band of the King of Saxony. An offer of \$35,000, to play during the next Exposition, was accepted conditionally by the Band; but the requisite consent of the King could not be secured.

On the night of the 12th occurred three fires, one of which, adjoining the Public Library Building, was serious, and came near destroying the latter. Total loss by the fires, \$84,000; insured, \$67,000. There were also two fire-alarms; and so great fear was excited by an apparently concerted effort to burn the city that the Mayor telegraphed to Cincinnati for more steam fire-engines, which were sent promptly by special train.

On the 26th the Trustees of the Public Li-

brary made a gift to the Printing House for the Blind of a sufficient sum to print Robinson Crusoe upon its presses in raised letters.

Several deaths from cholera occurred in the city this month. Twenty-one in all died between June 12th and August 16th, and several in the next four weeks.

The second Exposition was held September 2d to October 11th, and was even a greater success than the other.

September 15th, an outrageous swindle was perpetrated upon two of the Louisville banks by a pair of scamps, with forged letters of introduction. They succeeded in getting \$6,500 from one and \$4,500 from another. The fellow who perpetrated the latter swindle was captured, and the money recovered; but the other escaped with his plunder.

On the 22d a convention of the Kentucky veterans of the war with Mexico was held in the city.

An important meeting of five commissioners from each State bordering upon the Ohio was held in Louisville October 1st and 2d. The results were the adoption of a memorial to Congress for the improvement of the Tennessee River, also a resolution urging upon the United States Engineer Department the importance of widening to one hundred feet the cut-pass down the Falls of the Ohio, and other resolutions of a liberal and commercial character.

The Colored Central or High School was dedicated October 5th, at the corner of Kentucky and Sixth streets.

The same day the oldest hemp-bagging factory in the country—that of Richardson, Henry & Company—was burned. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$42,750.

On the 11th a ball was given by the Italian Brotherhood of Louisville, to celebrate the discovery of America by their countryman Christopher Columbus.

About the last of September most of the Louisville banks had suspended cash payments, in consequence of the panic caused by the fall of the great banking-house of Jay Cooke & Company, at Philadelphia; but they resumed payment by October 13th.

On that day the new Macauley's Theatre was opened to the public.

On the 15th two deaths from yellow fever oc-

curred in the city. The cases had come from Memphis.

On the 16th, at 7:15 P. M., a terrific explosion occurred at the northwest corner of the city hall, throwing up the flagstones, some of them of great size and height, for sixty feet on Sixth street and one hundred and fifty on Congress alley.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of the State met in the city October 21st.

October 25th \$30,000 had been collected in Kentucky, mostly in Louisville, for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis, and Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, a Louisville physician, now Governor of the State, went personally to render service to the afflicted city.

The committee of the United States Senate, appointed to inquire as to the canal around the Falls, was at Louisville October 28th. Their observations are reported in our chapter on the canal.

October 29th died Philip Tomppert, Sr., a native of Wurtemberg and Mayor of Louisville 1865-69. He was aged sixty-five years.

The aggregate inspection of tobacco here from November 1, 1872, to October 31, 1873, inclusive, was 53,607 hogsheads. Sales, \$5,775,983.

November 3d the city was visited by the young Augustin Iturbide, heir-apparent to the Mexican throne under Maximilian. His mother, Madame Iturbide, ex-Minister Thomas H. Nelson, and other persons of distinction were with him.

November 11th, the Minett Orphan Asylum, incorporated by the last Legislature, was organized under the will of Julius Cæsar Minett, deceased, its founder. It was expected to be mainly a colored asylum, though open to all orphaned children.

Colonel Clarence Prentice, only surviving son of George D. Prentice, aged thirty-three, was killed November 15th, by being hurled violently from his buggy a few miles south of Louisville.

The North American Beekeepers' Society met in convention in Louisville December 3d and 4th.

December 20th, the Legislature provided that a diploma from the Law Department of the University shall have full force and effect as a license to practice law in the State.

On the 30th the Ohio River Bridge Company declared a dividend of six per cent.

1874—PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

The Directory of this year contains 41,496 names—an increase of 2,703, as against 1873.

March 14th, a contract was awarded for completing the main building and south wing of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, at \$48,720. The north wing was already finished and occupied, and it was hoped to complete the whole the next year, at a total cost of \$105,000, when it would accommodate five hundred inmates. On the 25th of January, 1873, there were sixty-seven orphans in the building; one hundred and seventeen at the date above given. The Home was then reputed to be the only successful institution of the kind in the country.

The Saints Mary and Elizabeth Hospital was opened this year, June 1st, on Magnolia avenue, at the corner of Twelfth street. It was the gift of Mr. Shakespeare Caldwell, and is in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

The new Alms-house was opened in the fall, upon the site previously selected, about five miles south of the Court-house, on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad and the Seventh street Turnpike. It cost \$210,000. This building was burned in 1879, and subsequently rebuilt.

MINOR EVENTS.

January 10th the Western B'nai Berith lodges met in convention at the Liederkranz Hall.

February 9th, Dr. Henry Miller, President of the Louisville Medical College, died; 23d, the temperance crusade was opened in the city; 25th, the steamer Belfast became unmanageable while running the falls, struck a rock near the cement mill, and sank—loss, \$37,000.

March 8th, Calvary Episcopal church was consecrated; 19th, an Architects' Association was organized; 29th, the Vaudeville Theatre burned.

April 20th, a negro riot occurred.

May 1st, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church opened in Library Hall; 5th, Schuff, Wagner & Rick's tannery burned; 6th, the Kentucky Prison Reform Association was organized, with headquarters in Louisville; 22d, the steamer Allegheny Belle sank at Portland, from striking a loaded barge; 27th, the Kentucky Christian Church Convention and the Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky met.

June 19th, died the widow of John James Audubon, naturalist, and a former resident of Louisville.

July 30th, the Texas editors visit the city.

August 1st, occurred the most exciting election ever known here; 5th, General Conference of African Methodist Episcopal Church; 16th, Bishop Miles, colored, preaches in the Walnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the first case of a colored preacher in a white church known here; 29th, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange was organized.

September 1st, the Third Annual Exposition was opened; 8th, the American Pharmaceutical Association met; 9th, meeting of the pork-packers of the United States; 13th, the new Second Presbyterian church was dedicated.

October 13th, annual meeting of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Good Templars; 19th, of the Grand Lodge of Royal Arch Masons; 20th, convention of agitators for the removal of the National Capital.

November 4th, meeting of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry; 12th, election of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dudley Bishop of the State Episcopal Diocese; 13th, meeting of the Presbyterian Synod; 16th, the western outfall sewer was formally opened; 23d, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange was opened; 29th, the Reformed Episcopal church was dedicated.

THE EMINENT DEAD.

Elisha Applegate, the venerable citizen named in our record for 1872, died about May 25th of this year, aged ninety-two years and two months. A brief biographical sketch of him is elsewhere given. The growth of the trade to which he had devoted most of his life, is thus graphically set forth in the preamble to the resolutions adopted concerning his death by the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade, from which we extract the following:

He had the satisfaction of seeing Louisville expand to its present magnificent dimensions, and the tobacco trade to increase from a few hundreds of hogsheds a year to sixty thousand, and warehouse facilities from a small shed on Main street, in which he did all the business of the city, to eight large and capacious warehouses, required to accommodate this large and growing trade.

Mr. Applegate was designated in this preamble as "the oldest member of the tobacco trade in our city, if not in the State."

On the 15th of July died D. S. Benedict, a

resident of the city since 1819, and one of the most active and successful steamboatmen the city has ever had. His first services on the Western waters were in 1822-23, as clerk of the Plowboy, and afterwards of the Huntress. He was then made master of the Dove, but shortly after became clerk and then captain of the Diana No. 1. He had soon a share in the ownership of the Diana Nos. 2 and 3 and of the General Browne, and subsequently, while head of the mercantile house of Benedict, Carter & Co., which he founded in 1830, at the corner of Main and Bullitt streets, or at other times, became entire or part owner of the Talma, the Alice Grey, Alice Scott, Ringgold, General Lane, Falcon, Lexington, Fanny Smith, Georgetown, W. B. Clifton, Fanny Bullitt, Mary Hunt, Niagara, Empress, Eclipse, E. H. Fairchild, H. D. Newcomb, Magenta No. 1, Peytonia, Autocrat, and other well-known steamers. In 1853 he was made president of the branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, when it was established here. His later years were spent mainly in the duties of President of several of the local insurance companies.

The Rev. Father Abell, of the Roman Catholic church, died in Louisville this year. An adequate notice of him will be given in another chapter.

1875.

The number of names upon the city directory of this year was 40,965.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

January 3, death of the Hon. M. R. Hardin, ex-chief justice of the court of appeals; 8th, death of General George W. Chambers; 11th, meeting of the Bricklayers' National union; 12th, death of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette; 16th, of Rev. Charles L. Daubert; 20th, of Dr. T. L. Caldwell; 23d, of Colonel W. P. Boone.

February 7, the Sunday Globe is started; 9th, first celebration of Mardi Gras in the city; 10th, beginning of the Whittle and Bliss revival.

March 5, death of J. M. S. McCorkle, P. G. M. and G. S. of the grand lodge of Free Masons; 8th, death of Flora Dupee, aged one hundred and four; 21st, dedication of the College Street Presbyterian church.

April 3, Dr. W. E. Gilpin killed by an overdose of chloroform; 18th, heavy snow storm, cold so severe as to produce ice of an inch in thickness; 30th, visit of Vice-President Wilson.

May 4, meeting of the American Medical Association; 10th, State Republican convention and nomination of John M. Harlan for Governor; 17th, first races under direction of Louisville Jockey Club; 21st, death of Colonel W. F. Bullock, Jr.

June 2, heavy wind storm, blowing down part of Masonic Home and Baptist Orphans' Home, and doing much other damage; 13th, death of Dr. Lewis Rogers; 16th, City Auditor John M. O'Neil drowned at the Falls.

July 4, the steamer James D. Parker sinks on the Falls, but is soon raised; 12th, death of Colonel Philip Lee, prosecuting attorney; 15th, death of Mrs. Helen Stansberry, aged one hundred years and seven months; 16th, another great storm, unroofing several houses.

August 7, the river reached the highest point ever known in this month, inundating houses from Third to Seventh street (height at head of canal, 32½ feet; at foot of Falls 56); 17th, the Avery Institute was organized.

September 1, opening of the Fourth Industrial Exposition; 14th, boiler explosion at Nadal & Sons' kindling wood factory, killing the engineer and one other; 25th, death of M. Kean, proprietor of the Louisville Hotel.

October 1, burning of the Fourth street coffin works, one man killed and five injured by an explosion; 10th, death of Captain J. F. Huber; 12th, meeting of grand lodge Independent Order Good Templars; 19th, of grand lodge Free and Accepted Masons.

November 17, City Hall tower nearly consumed by fire, loss about \$10,000, and meeting of National Grange Patrons of Husbandry; 14th, organization of the Clearing House Association; 27th, Miss Mary Anderson, tragic actress, makes her debut at Macauley's as "Juliet."

December 2, partial burning of the Broadway Baptist church; 7th, total vote for Mayor, 20,834, the largest polled in the city to that date; 13th, Monks & Monks' tannery partially burned—loss \$12,000.

1876.

January 2d, the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated; 3d, the Clearing House commenced operations; 30th, very high water in the Ohio, and damage to property on river front; reaching thirty-five and a half feet above the canal, and fifty-nine and a half below it.

February 1st, great storm, and heavy loss of coal on the river; 6th, dedication of Wesley Methodist Episcopal Mission building; 8th, disastrous fire on Fourth street, Miss Schultz's store; 29th, Mardi Gras celebration.

March 1st, Messrs. Hall and Cree, evangelists, begin their work; 20th, the Louisville Abstract and Loan association is incorporated.

May 10th, Clark's tobacco factory, at Rowan and Thirteenth, burned; 11th, the Western Unitarian conference begins its session; 13th, Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, makes a short stay; 16th, the splendid new Courier-Journal building is formally opened; 17th, the Western Farmers' association meets; 18th, session of the Republican State convention, which recommends General B. H. Bristow for the Presidency; 22d, dedication of the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children; 23d, twenty-second annual convention of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars opens, and the corner-stone of the Broadway Tabernacle is laid; 24th, the State Baptist association meets; 25th, the Democratic State convention; 26th, second burning of the Vaudeville theater.

June 6th, sixth annual convention of the Kentucky Dentists' association; 27th, State Convention of Prohibitionists.

July 8th, death of the brilliant young lawyer and member of Congress, Edward Young Parsons, aged thirty-three; 17th, incorporation under general laws of the Louisville Eye and Ear Infirmary.

September 24th, slight shocks of earthquake.

October 10th, thirteenth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Good Templars; 17th, Grand Lodge of Masons, and great fire at the corner of Eighth and Main—loss above \$200,000; 24th, Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows; 25th, meeting of Southern and Northwestern general railway ticket agents.

November 2d, contract to build Crescent Hill reservoir; 7th, greatest excitement ever known

here over Presidential election; 12th, rededication of the Broadway Baptist church.

December 9th, organization of the Polytechnic society; 12th, meeting of the State Grange in Louisville.

The city Directory for 1876 bore forty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-two names, and for 1877 forty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-four.

1877.

Remarkably cold weather in January, the thermometer reaching fourteen degrees below zero. An enormous ice gorge formed in the river, which broke on the 14th. A flood came directly after, reaching on the 21st the height of thirty and a half feet above and fifty-four and a half feet below the Falls. On the 18th the Democratic State Convention re-assembled to discuss the Presidential situation; 24th, partial destruction by fire of the Louisville Mantel and Casket Works.

February 13th, burning of the Ninth street African Methodist Episcopal church; 25th, dedication of the Knights Templars' Hall, in the Courier-Journal building.

March 18th, dedication of the Campbell street Christian church.

April 3d, State Medical Convention; 10th, session of the State Grand Lodge Knights of Honor.

May 1st, the withdrawal of Federal troops, by the President's order, from Louisiana and South Carolina, was celebrated; 31st, death of Judge John Joyes.

June 6th, meeting of the International Young Men's Christian Association; 11th, \$12,000 subscribed toward the erection of a building for the local association.

July 10th, opening of the National Sængerfest at the Exposition Building. July 23d, beginning of labor troubles in the city; riots on the 24th and 25th.

August 14th, the National Education Society assembles.

September 4th, the fifth Industrial Exposition opens; 12th, the City Brewery burns; September 15th, Governor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, arrives to visit the Exposition, and is

welcomed; also President Hayes and Cabinet on the 27th.

October 9th, Grand Lodge Independent Order of Good Templars; 16th, Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, and Most Worthy High Court of the World of Foresters; 23d, Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

November 3d, Taylor & Herr's tobacco factory and McIlvain's whisky establishment consumed; 10th, death of the Rev. Dr. Lowry; 15th, visit of a delegation of civilized Chickasaw Indians; 8th, Cochran & Fulton's whisky house burned.

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary was removed to the city this year from Greenville, South Carolina. Two new public school-houses were erected, being that on Grayson street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, and that on Overhill, between Broadway and Underhill. The Second Ward house was doubled in capacity.

1878.

January 9th, telephone communication was had with Nashville; 13th, reorganization of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange; 22d, the first Handel and Haydn concert in Louisville.

February 5th, death of Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., aged seventy-three; 13th, commemoration services at the Cathedral, in honor of Pius IX.; 14th, meeting of the Western Wholesale Drug-gists' Association.

March 12th, death of the venerable Scotch poet, Hugh Ainslie; 17th, burning of the Chess, Carley & Co. oil factory; 24th, explosion of the same firm's great oil-tank.

April 1st, laying of the corner-stone of St. Vincent's (Catholic) Church; 10th, session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor; 28th, the Citizens' Reform Association organizes.

May 16th, burning of John Fleck's oil factory.

June 10th, the Tabernacle, at Fourth and Broadway, is dedicated.

July 18th, formation of the American Ladies' Industrial Guild; 19th, death of five persons in the city from excessive heat.

August 7th, completion of the J. M. White, considered the most elegant steamer on the

Western waters; 21st, visit of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia Press Association, and brilliant reception at the Galt House on the 22d.

September 4th, opening of the Exposition.

October 8th, opening of the Louisville College of Pharmacy; 9th, the Kentucky editors visit the Exposition; 22d, meeting of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; 24th, dedication of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home; 25th, opening of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

November 12th, death of George P. Doern, of the Anzeiger and Evening News; 15th, organization of the Louisville Association for the Suppression of Vice; 26th, death of R. M. Cunningham, Cashier of the First National Bank.

December 2d, introduction of the electric light into Kelly's ax factory; 5th, death in Cincinnati of Ben Casseday, an old resident of Louisville, and author of a history of the city; 8th, Davis's new theater completed (opened on the 19th); 10th, the new Workhouse accepted by the city; 16th, the new hall at Phoenix Hill Park opened; 17th, ovation to O'Meagher Condon by the Irish citizens.

There were 46,570 names on the City Directory.

1879.

January 16th, the ferryboat Wathen was carried by the current against the bridge, and the steamer Hobson was sunk.

February 1st, a fire broke out at the Alms-house, with fatal results; 3d, three sons of Mrs. Elizabeth Heinrich were drowned near the Water-works; 8th, the Louisville Confederate Historical Association was organized; 21st, death of Robert J. Ormsby.

May 16th, the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church began its annual convocation in the Second Presbyterian meeting-house, and remained in session until the 24th; 17th, the first annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was opened; 23d, a large fire occurred at Second and Breckinridge streets.

July 29th, death of Judge Bland Ballard, and another fire at Adams & Fulton; loss, \$24,000.

August 28th, the State Convention of Colored Teachers met in Louisville.

September 2d, Seventh Annual Exposition was opened; 9th, the American Mechanical, Agricultural, and Botanical Association opened its session.

October 15th, annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars; 16th, the Baptist State Sunday-school Convention.

November 5th, Kentucky High Court of Foresters meets.

December 10th, General Grant visits the city, and is publicly received; 14th, the new reservoir, of 10,000,000 gallons capacity, was completed, and water was let in for the first; 17th, the new Almshouse was finished and turned over to the city; 22d, the cotton compress and warehouse was opened.

The City Directory of this year bore 49,450 names.

Tenth ward.....	13,067	11,416	2,188
Eleventh ward.....	18,437	13,470	3,731
Twelfth ward.....	9,734	5,187	1,708
Total.....	123,762	100,753	23,156
Total increase.....	23,009		

Reasoning from these data, the editor of the Courier-Journal deduced the following:

The above tables from the city directory for 1880 show these facts: First, that the population of Louisville in 1870 was 100,753, in 1880 123,762; gain in ten years, 23,009. Second, that the dividing line of population, which was at First street, had in 1870 moved westwardly to Third street, and that in 1880 it had reached Fourth street. Third, that in 1870 the four west wards had a population of 37,903, which had increased in 1880 to 50,210; a gain of 12,307. The four center wards in the same time increased from 28,127 to 32,018; a net gain of 3,891, and the four east wards, during the same period, increased from 34,723 to 41,534, a gain of 6,811. This develops the fact that in the past decade the population of the four west wards has increased nearly 100 per cent. more than has the four east wards, and largely more than doubled the increase in the other eight wards, or the east and center combined. Also that in 1880 the four west wards had a population of 50,210, against 73,552 in the other eight wards.

In regard to the foreign population of Louisville we have no data save the tables of 1880. In that year it numbered 23,156, distributed as follows: Four east wards, 9,598; four center wards, 4,603; four west wards, 8,975, the four east wards having 603 more foreigners than the four west wards, and the dividing line of the foreign population being at Second street.

There were inspected at Louisville this year 215 steamers, with a tonnage of 82,764.37 tons, and licensed officers numbering 1,043. Upon all the Western waters were inspected 1,255 steamers, with 279,704 tonnage and 5,548 licensed officers.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

New Year's Day occurs the death of Captain H. M. Fogg, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Cave Hill; January 9th, that of Colonel Thomas Batman, aged eighty-seven years; 14th, the cashier of the Louisville Savings Bank proves a defaulter for \$150,000; 19th, General Eli H. Murray, of Louisville, was appointed Governor of Utah, and Colonel Kelly re appointed Pension Agent for this district; 23d, Chancellor Bruce renders a decision against the Louisville Bridge Company, awarding the city \$60,000 back taxes, with interest; 26th, Barnum's jewelry store on Fourth street is destroyed, with loss \$50,000.

February 5th, grand opening of the new Board of Trade rooms; 18th, public reception to Charles Parnell, member of Parliament and Irish

CHAPTER XIII.

THE INCOMPLETE DECADE.

1880—The Tenth Census—Population of Louisville—Steamer Inspection here—Events of the Year. 1881—Statistics—List of Surviving Old Residents—Events of the Year. 1882—Population, etc.—Events to April 10th—Close of the Record of One Hundred and Nine Years.

1880—THE TENTH CENSUS.

A revision of the Federal census of 1880, adopted by the Board of Trade in its annual reports, exhibits the population of the city in this year at 126,566. The official returns, however, as published in February, 1881, make a footing of but 123,762. They were thus tabulated in a comparative statement published in the City Directory and then in the Courier-Journal:

	Total Population.		Foreign.
	1880.	1870.	
East End.			1880.
First ward.....	10,307	7,439	2,282
Second ward.....	9,499	8,375	2,443
Third ward.....	11,486	9,522	2,747
Fourth ward.....	10,332	9,387	2,106
Center.			
Fifth ward.....	11,353	10,010	1,699
Sixth ward.....	7,103	6,042	869
Seventh ward.....	5,830	5,341	941
Eighth ward.....	7,732	6,734	1,094
West End.			
Ninth ward.....	8,972	7,830	1,348

agitator; 25th, the steamer El Dorado is wrecked on the Falls by striking against a bridge-pier.

March 7th, Judge William H. Hays, of the United States Court, dies suddenly at his residence on Chestnut street; 13th, unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Mayor Baxter by Samuel Redd, a discharged street boss; 28th, death of Judge Henry Pirtle.

April 3d, double execution in the jail-yard of Robert Anderson, white, for the murder of his wife, and Charles Webster, negro, for rape; 9th, John W. Barr, Esq., is appointed Judge of the United States District Court; 28th, the steamer Alice is wrecked on the Falls.

May 1st, Louisville celebrates her centennial anniversary, with an elaborate address by Colonel R. T. Durrett and other exercises.

June 6th, six prisoners escape from the jail by climbing through the roof, but are soon retaken; 9th, burning of Arthur Peter & Company's drug-store, loss \$150,000—the largest fire for two years; 27th, the steamer Virgie Lee sinks on the Falls.

July 25th, the H. T. Dexter, a new steamer, burns near the city wharf.

August 9th, meeting of the Turners' Association of the United States at Woodland Garden and Phoenix Hill; 25th, Cornwall's candle factory destroyed by fire, also meeting of the Colored Press Association.

September 6th, negro grand jurors impaneled for the first time in Louisville; 7th, opening of the Eighth Annual Exhibition; 10th, total destruction of the Finzer Brothers' tobacco factory, the largest in the world.

October 9th, Dr. C. C. Graham and eight other veterans, whose united ages were seven hundred and twelve years, or an average of nearly eighty, dine together at Rufe's; 12th, meeting of the State Board of Health; 21st, death of Thomas L. Butler, a veteran of 1812, aged ninety-one; 25th, the Falls City Pickling Works burned.

November 9th, meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society at the Masonic Temple; 11th, formal opening of the library of the Polytechnic Society (formerly Public Library of Kentucky).

December 3d, sudden death of John W. Armstrong, a leading Louisville grocer; 6th, deaths of R. R. Bolling and S. A. Atchison; 13th, explosion of boiler at a soap-factory in Butcher-

town, killing the engineer and carpenter, and injuring others; 28th, extreme cold weather, closing the river to navigation.

1881—STATISTICS.

The names upon the City Directory this year counted 54,901.

There were received at Louisville in 1881 40,500,000 bushels of Pittsburgh coal and 3,000,000 of the Kentucky product.

Colonel Durrett sent to the Courier-Journal in June of this year, the following list of the oldest men in Louisville, which has permanent interest and value. Most of them are still living [April, 1882].

CITIZENS OVER NINETY.

Dr. C. C. Graham 96, H. W. Wilkes 94, Asa Emerson 94, Stephen E. Davis (died the same month) 94, Thomas L. Butler 92, William Givens 92, John P. Young 91.

CITIZENS OVER EIGHTY.

Joseph Danforth 89, William Talbot 89, William Jarvis 89, Joseph Swagar 88, E. E. Williams 86, William W. Williams 86, Rev. Joseph A. Lloyd 84, Joseph A. Barnett 84, James Anderson 84, Joseph J. Sheridan 83, Hon. William P. Thomasson 83, Joseph Irwin 82, William Hurst 82, James C. Ford 82, Samuel Campbell 82, Hon. D. L. Beatty 82, James Anderson, Jr. 82, James Harrison 81, Samuel K. Richardson 80, Dr. M. L. Lewis 80, J. R. Green 80, Rev. William C. Atmore 80.

CITIZENS OVER SEVENTY.

B. F. Avery 79, Samuel Hillman 79, J. McIlvain 79, Edward Stokes 78, Abraham Myers 78, William Musselman 78, John Lamborne 78, A. G. Hodges 78, John Fielder 78, Herman Eustis 77, A. W. R. Harris 77, James Hamilton 77, Thomas Jefferson 77, J. M. Monohan 76, S. S. English 76, W. H. Evans 76, Dr. T. S. Bell 75, Hon. John D. Delph 75, Dr. R. W. Ferguson 75, T. J. Hackney 75, R. R. Jones 75, William Kriel 75, Christian Hatzel 75, R. P. Lightburn 75, Luther Wilson 75, R. K. White 74, Henry Wolford 74, David Marshall 74, C. C. Green 75, John Christopher 74, Rev. James Craik 74, John Adam 73, Hon. William F. Bullock 73, James Bridgeford 73, James M. Campbell 73, H. W. Hawes 73, S. G. Henry 73, John P. Morton 73, Zenos D. Parker 73, B. F. Rudy 73, Francis Reidhar 73, Christopher Steele 73, James Trabue 73, G. A. Zeuma 72, L. L. Warren 72, L. A. Tripp 72, George Shoemaker 72, R. F. Orr 72, Warren Mitchell 72, Fount Lochry 72, Dr. William H. Goddard 72, Thomas J. Gorin 72, George L. Douglass 72, M. Lewis Clark, Sr. 72, Charles N. Corri 72, Henry Christopher 72, W. J. Cornell 72, W. P. Benedict 72, R. M. Alexander 72, Archibald Chappell 71, Benjamin B. Hinkle 71, Rev. E. P. Humphrey 71, M. W. Sherrill 71, B. H. Thurman 71, Joseph Wolfe 70, Charles Wolford 70, G. T. Vernon 70, L. D. Pearson 70, T. C. Pomeroy 70, Daniel Lavielle 70, Henry Kneaster 70, Conrad F. Keiser 70, T. M. Erwin 70, Rev. Hiram A. Hunter 70, John L. Branham 70, Tarleton Arterburn 70, Prof. Noble Butler 70.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

January 2d, explosion of the boiler of Du Pont's paper-mill, fatally injuring Henry Taylor; 8th, twenty-six policemen dismissed; 9th, Holiday W. Cood, a director of the Bank of Kentucky, fell on the ice and was killed; 19th, death of Rev. John N. Norton, D. D., associate Rector of Christ church; 26th, twenty-one new policemen appointed.

February 4th, an ordinance passes the Council for renumbering all buildings in the city; 14th, sudden death of William Pennington, an old river pilot.

March 4th, Professor G. A. Chase, Principal of the Girls' High School, is stricken with paralysis; 9th, meeting of National Association of Wooden Coffin Manufacturers; 12th, death of Colonel Thomas Alexander, a Mexican war veteran; 16th, death of Colonel A. G. Hodges, formerly a prominent editor in the city and State; 20th, death of Mrs. Elizabeth Gwin, the first white girl born in Louisville, aged ninety-four.

April 12th, meeting of Kentucky Grand Lodge Knights of Honor; 16th, Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson tenders his resignation as Pastor of the Second Presbyterian church; 26th, the steamer Rainbow is left helpless on the Falls, by explosion of her boiler.

May 2d, the public opening of Phoenix Hill and Riverside Parks; 5th, death of John P. Young, an old resident; 9th, opening of the new Short Line passenger depot; extremely warm weather the middle of the month; 23d, death of Hon. M. H. Coler, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; 30th, dedication of the Tabernacle (Warren Memorial church), at the corner of Fourth street and Broadway.

June 13th, burning of Robert Dunlap & Company's tobacco factory; 22d to 24th, midsummer encampment of the Knights Templars of the State, in Central Park, with a grand street parade on the 23d, and prize military and Templars' drill on the last day; 30th, a number of residents prostrated by excessive heat.

July 11th, burning of David Sternberg's store; 12th, more deaths from heat; 14th, much damage to boats on the river from wind-storm; 26th, opening of shooting tournament of Louisville Gun Club; 30th, burning of Gathright & Look's wholesale saddlery and harness store.

August 9th, death of S. K. Richardson, one

of the old residents; 10th, destruction by fire of Trinity Episcopal Church and of thirteen cars in the Louisville & Nashville yard; 20th, meeting at Willard Hotel to organize a pioneer association.

September 7th, opening of the Annual Exposition; 18th, Mayor Baxter contracts for a new fire-alarm telegraph; 24th, Garfield memorial services in Twelfth-street Methodist Episcopal Church; 28th, burning of Stafford's cooper-shops, on Southall street.

October 6th, death of Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D.; 19th, session of Masonic Grand Lodge; 23d, closing of the Exposition; 26th, opening of the Woman's Suffrage Convention at the Opera-house; 29th, the superb Warren Memorial Church totally destroyed by fire.

November 17th, celebration by the Swiss of the 574th anniversary of their national independence; 26th, sudden death of two old citizens, Jacob Funk and William Denny.

December 10th, visit of Jefferson Davis to the city; 24th, starting of the 80,000-candle-power circuit by the Brush Electric Light Company.

1882—POPULATION, ETC.

An increase of 2,299 names, against 1881, appears in the City Directory of this year, the whole number being 57,200. Multiplying the increase by 3, a growth in population of 6,897 within a year is indicated. It was thought that Louisville and its immediate environs now comprised a population of not less than 170,000.

On the 2d of January was begun one of the most remarkable revival works of modern times in Kentucky, under the preaching of the Rev. George O. Barnes, the "healing" or "mountain evangelist," who had been successfully at work for several years in the rougher districts of the interior. He was assisted by his daughter Marie, in singing and Bible-reading; and the largest audience-rooms in the city ultimately became too strait for his congregations. Adopting the formula of healing in James v, 14, he anointed for bodily disease, during his seven weeks' work here, two thousand three hundred and fifty-five persons, and received the confession of Christian belief and conversion from two thousand four hundred and seventy-three. On the last evening

of his services, February 19th, he anointed one hundred and ninety invalids, and one hundred and seventy-six made their confession.

Mr. John H. Ryan, an immigrant to Louisville from Philadelphia in 1837, and a successful leather merchant here for many years, died January 25th.

On the next day Joseph Clements, Esq., was stricken with heart disease in the recess of the St. Nicholas Hotel, while waiting for a street car, and died in a few minutes. He came to the city about 1842, was one of the editors of the Louisville Daily Dime, then a lawyer and finally a justice of the peace for nearly thirty years, being at the time of his death the oldest magistrate in the city.

Professor Noble Butler, a teacher of high repute in Louisville since 1839, and author of several successful text-books, died at his "Home School" on Walnut street, February 12th.

A great flood came in February, working more mischief on the river front than any other that ever visited Louisville. It reached its highest on the 22d, when it was thirty-two and one-half feet above low water at the head of the canal, and fifty-six and one-half feet in the channel depth at the foot of the Falls. Though not the highest, it was accounted the most disastrous in undation that ever visited the Ohio Valley.

February 25th, died Dr. E. D. Foree, one of the most eminent physicians of Louisville. He is the subject of a biographical notice elsewhere.

February 28th, the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for Kentucky met at the Liederkrantz Hall.

March 5th, the steamer James D. Parker is wrecked upon the Falls, in the Indiana chute, just below the railway bridge. March 8th, death of Henry Clay Pindell, a prominent lawyer of the city. The same day a boat's crew from the Government life-saving station go over the dam, but without loss of life. March 12th, the corner stone of the new Colored Baptist church, on Centre street, between Chestnut and Broadway, was laid in the presence of an immense throng and several colored Masonic lodges. March 15, Philip Pfau, Esq., an old and well-known citizen and magistrate, died from the effects of injuries received February 26th, by falling through a cellar way. During this month an act passed the Legislature chartering the Louisville

Canal & Water-power Company, for the building of a canal from deep water above the city to deep water below, thus forming a water-route around Louisville of about six miles' length, and cutting off the Falls, if deemed best, and partially the old canal, as a means of transit for steamers, besides furnishing an immense amount of water-power, and draining the southern part of the city, where some of the old ponds still are. It is thought the canal will be made from a point near the water-works to the mouth of Paddy's Run.

April 3d, the bill for a new Government building in Louisville, to cost \$800,000, passed the Federal House of Representatives. April 5th, the State Medical Society met in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, with Dr. J. W. Holland, of Louisville, presiding. April 6th, the pupils of the Girls' High School had an interesting series of memorial exercises, in honor to the genius and virtues of the poet Longfellow, then recently deceased.

In the early days of April there was renewed agitation of the question of removal of the State capital from Frankfort to Louisville. A proposition to issue \$1,000,000 in the city's bonds, to meet the expenses of removal, was submitted to vote on the 8th and approved by 3,053 to 1,133. Only one precinct of the city, the first of the First Ward, cast a majority against it.

Our record closes on the 10th of April.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE ANCIENT SUBURBS.

Campbellton—Its Foundations—Becomes Shippingport—Survey and Platting by Berthoud—Sale to the Tarascons—Population in 1810 and 1830—Its Decadence—The "Kentucky Giant"—Notices by McMurtrie, Faux the Traveler, and Ogden. Portland—Its Beginnings, Rise, Progress, and Absorption into Louisville—Notices by Casseday and Dana—The Flood of 1882.

Before passing to the special chapters in which certain great interests of the city of Louisville are to receive separate attention, some notice of the two towns formerly independent, but now embraced within the city limits, seems to be demanded.

SHIPPINGPORT

was the first of these, in the order of time, as it

once was also in importance. The site of this lies upon the primitive two-thousand-acre tract of Colonel Campbell, from which fact is apparent the fitness of its original name of "Campbellton," taken when it was founded in 1785, only seven years after General George Rogers Clark landed his troops and colonists amid the canebrakes of Corn Island. It lies, as all residents of Louisville know, between the rapids and canal, and derived its second name of Shippingport, which was given it in or before 1806, from its situation favoring the transshipment of freight from that point around the Falls on the Kentucky shore, before the canal was made. The title has altogether lost its significance, since the construction of that great work. Much of the site is subject to overflow in time of high water, and many houses and the mills on the lower ground were thoroughly flooded during the recent inundation of 1882.

A few cabins were erected in Campbellton during 1785 and subsequently; but the place made small progress for ten years. It was regularly surveyed and platted by Woodrough in 1804, upon a plan drawn up by Valcom; and the lots were advertised for sale. The streets running with general parallelism to the river were Front (sixty feet wide), Second and Third (fifty feet each), Market (ninety, evidently with the Louisville view of placing markets in the middle of it), Tobacco (sixty), Bengal and Jackson (thirty each), and Hemp (sixty). The streets running at right angles to these were Mill and Tarascon and thirteen others, numbered from First to Thirteenth, all sixty feet wide. It was a town site comparing in size very favorably with that originally platted for Louisville, being forty-five acres in all.

In 1804 the unsold part of the tract was sold to the enterprising Frenchman, Mons. Berthond, for whom the survey and plat just mentioned were made. It did not yet get forward rapidly, however; and another conveyance was made in 1806, by which the greater part of the lots passed to other Frenchmen, the celebrated Tarascons. Their business energy and influence, and their own identification with its interests, gave it a decided impetus, and in 1810 it actually contained a population of ninety-eight. It probably reached its maximum of inhabitants in 1830, just before the opening of the canal, when it contained six hundred and six

people. One of its chief industries, that concerned with the postage of goods around the Falls, being thus destroyed, it naturally fell rapidly into decadence.

The town was regularly incorporated in 1829, but ultimately lost its separate existence, and was merged in the grasping growth of the neighboring city, with which its beginnings were almost contemporaneous.

One of the most famous men of Shippingport was Porter, the "Kentucky Giant," who was exhibited for years, and then became a saloon-keeper and hackman at the Falls. A notice was given him by Charles Dickens, in the American Notes, which will be found in our annals of Louisville's Seventh Decade.

NOTICES OF SHIPPINGPORT.

The earliest of these, which has come to our knowledge, is given by Dr. Murtrie, in his Sketches of Louisville, published in 1819. He says:

This *important* place is situated two miles below Louisville, immediately at the foot of the rapids, and is built upon the beautiful plain or bottom which commences at the [old] mouth of Beargrass creek, through which, under the brow of the second bank, the contemplated canal will in all probability be cut [a prediction verified to the letter]. The town originally consisted of forty-five acres, but it has since received considerable additions. The lots are 75 x 144 feet, the average price of which at present is from forty to fifty dollars per foot, according to the advantages of its situation. The streets are all laid out at right angles; those that run parallel to the river, or nearly so, are eight in number and vary from thirty to ninety feet in width. These are all intersected by twelve-foot alleys, running parallel to them, and by fifteen cross streets at right angles, each sixty feet wide.

The population of Shippingport may be estimated at six hundred souls, including strangers. Some taste is already perceptible in the construction of their houses, many of which are neatly built and ornamented with galleries, in which, of a Sunday, are displayed all the beauty of the place. It is a fact, the Bois de Boulogne of Louisville, it being the resort of all classes on high days and holidays. At these times it exhibits a spectacle at once novel and interesting. The number of steamboats in the port, each bearing one or two flags, the throng of horses, carriages, and gigs, and the contented appearance of a crowd of pedestrians, all arrayed in their "Sunday's best," produce an effect it would be impossible to describe.

Shippingport is the natural harbor and landing-place for all vessels trading on the Western waters with New Orleans, the Missouri, and upper Mississippi, the lower and upper Ohio, and, in fine, in conjunction with Louisville and Portland, which in some future day will be all one great city, is the center port of the Western country. Nature has placed it at the head of the navigation of the lower Ohio, as it has Louisville at the foot of the upper one, where all ascending boats must, during three-fourths of the year, of necessity be compelled to stop, which they can do with perfect safety, as immediately in front of it is a basin called Rock Harbor that

presents a good mooring-ground, capable of containing any number of vessels, of any burthen, and completely sheltered from every wind. Rock Island, which forms the northern boundary of this basin, is a safe landing-place, where boats frequently receive their cargoes, which are carried over the Kentucky chute. This is only, however, when the water is low. The channel by Sandy Island, which offers a pleasant and commodious situation for repairing vessels, was obstructed by a nest of snags, which probably had existed there for centuries, and had been the cause of considerable loss of property by sinking boats, which, from the swiftness of the current, it was hardly possible to steer clear of them. Last summer, however, Mr. I. A. Tarascon, at his own expense and with considerable difficulty, succeeded in raising and removing them. The whole front of the town will be improved this summer by the addition of wharves, which will facilitate the loading and unloading of steamboats that are constantly arriving from below.

Dr. McMurtrie gives the following view of the leading industries of the place in and before 1819:

There were formerly here, as at Louisville, a number of rope-walks, which are at present nearly all abandoned, there not being a sufficiency of hemp raised in the county to supply the manufacturers. This has arisen from the great losses sustained in the sales of cordage, which has discouraged the rope-maker, and consequently offered no inducement to the farmer to plant an article for which there was but little demand.

NAPOLÉON DISTILLERY.—This is conducted by a gentleman from Europe, whose long experience and perfect knowledge of the business enables him to fabricate the different kinds of distilled waters, cordials, liqueurs, etc., which have been pronounced by connoisseurs from Martinique and the Galleries de Bois to want nothing but age to render them equal to anything of the kind presented in either of those places.

MERCHANT MANUFACTURING MILL.—This valuable mill is remarkable, not only for its size and the quantity of flour it is calculated to manufacture when completed, but for the beauty of its machinery, which is said to be the most perfect specimen of the millwright's abilities to be found in this or any other country. The foundations were commenced in June, 1815, and were ready to receive the enormous superstructure only in the spring of 1817. The building is divided into six stories, considerably higher than is usual, there being one hundred and two feet from the first to the sixth. Wagons containing the wheat or other grain for the mill are driven under an arch, which commands the hopper of a scale, into which it is discharged and weighed at the rate of seventy-five bushels in ten minutes. From this it is conveyed by elevators to the sixth story, where, after passing through a screen, it is deposited in the garner; if manufacturing, from thence into a "rubber" of a new construction, whence it is conveyed into a large screen, and thence to the stones. When ground, it is re-conveyed by elevators to the hopper-boy, in the sixth story, whence, after being cooled, it descends to the bolting cloths, the bran being deposited in a gallery on the left and the shorts in another to the right. The flour being divided into fine, superfine, and middlings, is precipitated into the packing chests, whence it is delivered to the batrels, which are filled with great rapidity by a packing press.

This noble and useful establishment is not yet finished, and

has already cost its owner, Mr. Tarascon, \$150,000, and when completed it will manufacture five hundred barrels of flour per day. Immediately above is a line of mill-seats, extending two thousand six hundred and sixty-two feet, affording sites for works of that description which, if erected, would be able jointly to produce two thousand barrels in the twenty-four hours. Some experiments are now making by the owner, in order to determine the possibility of having a series of undershot wheels placed in the race above, to be propelled by the force of the current only. Should he succeed, he intends extending his works and to employ this power for cotton-spinning, fulling, weaving, etc.

Mr. Faux, the "English Farmer" before mentioned as here in 1819, says in his *Memorable Days in America*:

I rode in a hackney coach to Shippingport, a sort of hamlet of Louisville, standing on the margin of the river, opposite to a flourishing new town on the other side, called Albion [New Albany], in Indiana. Counted from twelve to sixteen elegant steamboats aground, waiting for water.

The passage down from hence to Orleans is \$75, a price which competition and the unnecessary number of boats built will greatly reduce. Entered a low (but the best) tavern in Shippingport, intending, if I liked it, to board and wait here for the troubling of the waters; but, owing to the meanness of the company and provisions, I soon left and returned to headquarters at Louisville. The traveler, who must necessarily often mix with the very dregs of society in this country, should be prepared with plain clothes or the dress of a mechanic, a gentlemanly appearance only exciting unfriendly or curious feelings, which defeat its object and make his superiority painful.

Mr. George W. Ogden, whose volume of *Letters from the West* has already been cited, gave the village this notice in the summer of 1821, when here:

A little below, on the Kentucky side, is a small place called Shippingport. Here boats bound down the river generally land for the purpose of leaving the pilot and of obtaining information relative to the markets below. It is but a few years since Shippingport was a wilderness, but since its commencement its increase has been unparalleled, and it bids fair to rival even Louisville in commerce and manufactures. Below this town, for fifty miles, the river is truly beautiful.

Near the rapids is situated Fort Steuben.

PORTLAND.

The site of this place was the property of General William Lytle when, in 1814, it was surveyed and platted under his direction by Alexander Ralston. An addition was laid out in 1817, for the same proprietor, by Joel Wight. A peculiar division prevailed in the town-plot, the two parts being known as "Portland proper," and "the enlargement of Portland." The lots in the "proper" plat were of half-acre size, and sold readily for \$200 each, increasing in price by 1819 to \$500

to \$1,000. The enlargement comprised lots fifty per cent. larger, or three-fourths of an acre in size, and the price at first corresponded, being \$300 apiece. They did not appreciate, however, in the same ratio as those of the older Portland, as they were selling at \$500 to \$600 in 1819. During this year McMurtrie's Sketches said of Portland:

But a small portion of this extensive place is as yet occupied by houses. Some very handsome ones, however, are now erecting in Portland proper, and among them a very extensive brick warehouse, belonging to Captain H. M. Shreve. The property in this place has lately attracted the attention of a number of wealthy men, who seem determined to improve to the utmost every advantage it possesses, and as it is not so subject to inundation as some of the adjoining places, its future destinies may be considered as those of a highly flourishing and important town.

In 1830 Portland had a population of 398, not quite three-fourths that of Shippingport. Thirty years later, however, it had forged far ahead of that ancient burg, and numbered 1,706 inhabitants. Long before this, however, in 1837, the encroachments of growing Louisville demanded the extinction of Portland as a separate municipality, and it has since shared the fortunes, for good or ill, of its larger and older sister. It had been incorporated only three years, or since 1834.

Mr. Casseday, writing his History of Louisville about 1851, said of this place:

It has fulfilled the office of a suburb to Louisville, but has never at any time held prominent importance among towns, and is chiefly worthy of notice now as a point of landing for the largest class of New Orleans boats at seasons when the stage of the river will not allow them to pass over the rapids. Although it was at one time predicted that "its future destinies might be regarded as those of a highly flourishing and important town," it has never equalled the least sanguine hopes of its friends. It has no history of its own worthy of relation.

Dana's Geographical Sketches of the Western Country, in 1819, had said of this village:

It is a flourishing place. A street ninety-nine feet wide, having a communication with Louisville, extends along the highest bank above the whole length of the town. It contains three warehouses, several stores, and one good tavern.

It may be added that the lower part of Portland, that lying along the river, suffered with unusual severity during the flood of February, 1882. Many buildings on the street next the river were severely injured and some totally wrecked, while the street itself was filled with floatage and debris and much damage was done in other ways. The great distilleries just below were

thoroughly flooded, and many cattle drowned, while more suffered untold agonies, while standing for many hours in water up to their heads.

CHAPTER XV.

RELIGION IN LOUISVILLE.

Introductory—Methodism Earliest to Organize here—The First Methodist Episcopal Church—Methodist Reformed Church—Trinity Chapel—First German Methodist Episcopal Church—Division of the Churches North and South—West Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church—St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church—Biographical Notices of Bascom, Holman, Crouch, Stevenson, Kavanaugh, Parsons, and Sehon. Roman Catholicism—The Diocese of Louisville—Its Bishop—Removal from Bardstown to Louisville—The Sisters of Charity—The Jesuits—First Catholic Church in Louisville—Local Development of Catholicism—Its Congregations, Convents, Schools, Etc.—Church and Convent of St. Louis Bertrand—St. Xavier's Institute—Notices of Bishops Spalding and McCloskey, and Father Abell. The Baptists—The First (Walnut-street) Church—East Church—Jefferson-street Church—Hope Church Broadway Church—Southern Baptist Theological Seminary—Notices of Manly, Warden, Arnold, J. L. and J. C. Waller, Burrows, and Pratt. Presbyterianism—The First Church—The Second—The Portland Avenue—Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church—The Mutual Assurance Fund—Notices of Smith, Breckenridge, Humphrey, Jones, and Lowry. The Christian Church—The First—The Second—Notice of Tyler. The Episcopalians—Christ Church—St. Paul's—St. Stephen's Mission—Biography of Rev. Dr. Norton, and Notices of Drs. Crouch, Peers, and Perkins. Unitarianism—The Church of the Messiah—Notice of the Rev. Dr. Heywood. Judaism—Notice of Rabbi Kleberg. Notes of 1847—Religion in Louisville in 1832—The Women's Christian Association.

The topic of this chapter must needs deal mainly with religion as organized in Louisville. But it is obviously impossible to treat adequately, within the limits of a single chapter, the history of each of the many religious societies now in the city; and we are necessarily confined to a few representative churches, and almost exclusively to those whose pastors or officers have shown a practical spirit of co-operation with the compilers of this work.

The annals of organized religion in Louisville began with

METHODISM.

The first society of the Methodist Episcopal church in Louisville is reputed to have been organized in 1805, and to have been embraced in

the Salt River and Shelby circuit. Earlier than that, the few Methodists in the village had their membership in the church at or near Utica, on the Indiana shore, where Methodism found a lodgment very early. The Louisville society worshipped at first in a small log school-house, near where the court-house now stands, while the prayer- and class-meetings were commonly held at Thomas Biscourt's dwelling. But by 1809 the denomination had so strengthened locally as to be able to purchase a small lot on the north side of Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, upon which a church of moderate size was built. It, with the town, is thus noticed in Bishop Asbury's Journal, under date of October 21, 1812:

I preached in Louisville at 11 o'clock, in our neat brick house 34x38 feet. I had a sickly, serious congregation. This is a growing town and a hand-some place, but the floods or ponds make it unhealthy. We lodge at Farquar's.

This church was sold in 1816, but the building remained for nearly three-quarters of a century an interesting relic of religious and material history in this place. A lot was then purchased on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, where the New York store now stands, and occupied by a church. In the same year the Ohio Conference, which then included most of the Kentucky churches, met in Louisville; and the Rev. Andrew Monroe, appointed by it to the Jefferson circuit, wrote: "The society in Louisville was small—good class-meetings and a good class of people." Two years afterwards the church here was made a station, and the eloquent Henry B. Bascom given his first pastorate in charge of it. He wrought a successful work in connection with it. At the close of his first year he reported a membership of eighty-seven whites and thirty colored persons, which at the close of his second and last year had increased to one hundred whites and forty-five blacks, comprising then (1820) about one twenty-eighth of the entire population of the place.

The Louisville church was first, as before noted, in the Salt River and Shelby Circuit. It was transferred to the Shelby Circuit in due time, and then to the Jefferson Circuit upon its formation in 1811, when Louisville was first made a regular meeting-place.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Louisville had by 1820 so largely increased in numbers as

to be nearly or quite ready to colonize another society. The secession occurred this year, and numbered about fifty members. For some reason, they did not choose to form another society of the same faith and order, but instead organized a "Methodist Reformed" Church. A modest building was erected for it at the north-west corner of Fourth and Green streets, which, when abandoned by the Reformers, was used for a time by the First Presbyterian people, and finally by a congregation of negroes. The site has been occupied for the last thirty years by the huge Masonic Building.

The Trinity Chapel, at the corner of Third and Guthrie streets, was originally built for the Methodists, and took the name of Sehon Chapel. The Episcopalians afterwards bought, and changed its name to Calvary Church. A number of the members of Trinity did not remove from their place of worship, but removed their membership to the incoming society. When the Calvary congregation went to their present location on Fourth Avenue, the chapel building was again sold to the Methodists, and took its present name of Trinity Chapel.

In the fall of 1840 the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church sent to this city the Rev. Peter Schmucker as a missionary among the Germans. He began his work under rather embarrassing circumstances, preaching and organizing Sabbath-schools in school-houses, private dwellings, and the market places, until in the spring of 1841 the Presbyterian church on Hancock street, between Main and Market, then a small frame building, was kindly tendered him in which to hold services. In January of this year the society had been formally organized, and by the 1st of October reached a membership of ninety-three. In the spring of the following year, 1842, a small one-story brick church was erected on Clay street, between Market and Jefferson. To this a parsonage was added in 1845; and in 1849, under the pastorate of Rev. P. B. Becker, both church and parsonage were made two-story. In 1871 the society organized a branch mission, procured a lot on the corner of Clay and Breckenridge streets, and erected thereon a frame chapel and parsonage at a cost of \$3,500. Notwithstanding the fact that the church on Clay street had been very materially enlarged by

the additional story and that a branch society had been formed, the constant growth of the parent society made it necessary to procure a place of worship more adequate to its numbers; accordingly, in the spring of 1879, under the pastorate of Rev. G. Trefz, a lot on the corner of Market and Hancock streets was secured and the erection of the present very excellent buildings—a magnificent two-story brick church and a two-and-a-half-story parsonage—at a cost of \$28,000, were begun, and by the fall of 1880 completed free of debt. The society at present, with a membership of three hundred, two churches, two parsonages, and two Sabbath-schools, with an attendance of three hundred and twenty-five, is in a prosperous condition. The Rev. H. G. Lick is pastor in charge, with the Rev. C. E. Ploch as assistant. The latter furnishes us the above sketch.

A notable ecclesiastical convention was held here in May, 1845, composed of delegates from the Methodist Episcopal churches of the South and Southwest. After a deliberation of nineteen days, lasting from the 1st to the 19th of the month, during which many animated discussions and much difference of sentiment were evoked, it was resolved that the annual conferences represented in the convention should be organized into a separate body, to be known as the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and that it would hold its first General Conference in Petersburg, Virginia, the next May. This division of the Methodist church of the country was caused, as is pretty generally known, by the increasing agitation of the slavery question, and has been thus far maintained, notwithstanding the downfall of the institution upon which it was based.

The West Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, South, in its present organized form, with something over one hundred members on its register, and located on Thirteenth and Broadway streets, is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school established by a faithful committee, which was appointed by the Walnut street Methodist church, A. D. 1867. This committee was composed of J. A. Hinkle, J. S. Byars, J. D. Brown, C. F. Harvey, Sr., John L. Wheat, and H. B. Bridenthal. The Sunday-school was first organized and taught in the residence of Mrs.

Mary Cochran on Delaware street, near Thirteenth. Faithful work in the Sunday-school and cottage prayer meetings which were held in that section of the city resulted in the conversion of some souls. In 1868 a church was organized by Rev. J. S. Wools, city missionary, and Rev. George W. Brush, presiding elder of the Louisville District, with about fifteen members as a nucleus. It was known as Thirteenth Street Mission, and met for worship in a cottage on Thirteenth street, between Delaware and Kentucky. In 1872 it moved to Twelfth street, between Lexington and Delaware, and was known as McKendree Church. In 1875 it moved to Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, in a cottage, and was known as West Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1878 a new church was built on Thirteenth near Broadway, on leased ground, and still known as West Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, South. This church is more thrifty at present than at any preceding time. It is proper to state that during its serious struggle for existence in its infancy, when many thought it could not be sustained, the fidelity and untiring energies of J. A. Hinkle kept it alive. For the past two years, under the judicious management of an official Board, chosen from its own members, and supplemented by J. S. Byars, of the Walnut street, Professor S. T. Scott, of the Chestnut street, and T. H. Lyon, of the Broadway churches, it has been progressing well, and now gives promise of becoming self-sustaining in a very few years. The Board has recently raised something over \$3,000 with which to purchase more desirable property. The present society, therefore, will soon be possessed of a neat and comfortable church.

This church has been served by the following named ministers, the term of their pastorate beginning with the date annexed: J. S. Wools, October, 1869; J. W. Mitchell, October, 1871; Silas Newton, October, 1872; J. S. McDaniel, October, 1873; John R. Strange, October, 1874; J. F. Redford, October, 1875; G. W. Crumbaugh, October, 1876; J. M. Crow, October, 1877; J. S. Scobee, October, 1878; S. L. Lee, October, 1879; E. R. Harrison, October, 1880; R. W. Browder, October, 1881. The presiding elders have been G. W. Brush, E. W. Sehon, N. H. Lee, and David Morton.*

* Contributed by the Rev. R. W. Browder.

The society known as St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church, now worshipping on Green street, near Ninth, is the result of a secession from Ashbury Chapel, Ninth street, near Walnut. The split occurred in September, 1878. Ashbury Chapel was destroyed by fire in 1877; part of the congregation wanted to build on the same site, and part somewhere else; so the latter withdrew, and took to themselves the name of St. James Church. The first pastor was Rev. John Coleman, of Ohio; second, Rev. A. A. Whitman, of Kentucky; third, Rev. D. S. Bentley, of Kentucky; present pastor, J. C. Fields, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1815 the Methodist church of Louisville received as its pastor the eloquent young preacher, now but twenty-two years old, but already five years a licensed preacher—Henry Bidleman Bascom. He remained here two years, the first pastor appointed exclusively to the Louisville church. His popularity was very great, and a large number of citizens not in the Methodist connection and unfamiliar with the rigid law of the discipline then prohibiting the return of a minister for three consecutive years, sent a petition to the next Conference, asking his return for a third year. Three years afterwards, through the influence of Henry Clay, he became Chaplain of the Federal House of Representatives, and then a noted revivalist in Eastern cities and at camp meetings, enjoying for some time a reputation as the first pulpit orator in the world. In 1827-28 he was President of Madison College, in Pennsylvania, and afterwards occupied other prominent positions in educational work. A volume of his sermons was printed in Louisville in 1850, and had a rapid and large sale. The same year he was elected Bishop, at the General Conference in St. Louis. He died September 8, 1850, aged only fifty-four years.

William Holman, popularly known as "Father Holman," was one of the most effective and memorable preachers that the M. E. Church ever had in Louisville. He was a native Kentuckian, born April 20, 1790, near Shelbyville. At the age of eighteen he held a commission as captain in a militia company raised for the defense of the border against the Indians. His marriage in his twentieth year to Miss Ruah Meck led to his

conversion to Methodism, and he joined the church in 1812. He felt called to the ministry at once, soon began to exercise his gifts as helper, in the fall of 1816, at the session of the Ohio Conference in Louisville, was admitted on trial as an itinerant, and assigned to the Limestone (Maysville) circuit. His services thereafter were continuous during a long ministerial career. His first appointment to Louisville was to the Fourth street charge, where now is the New York Store. He afterward organized here the "Upper Station," built up the Brook street, now the Broadway Methodist church, and established a Bethel church for the river men. From 1833 to the end of his ministry, except in 1837-38, he served in Louisville, either as pastor or Presiding Elder; and was Post Chaplain in the city for a time during the war. The Rev. Dr. Linn, in an elaborate notice comprised in Bedford's History of Methodism in Kentucky says of Father Holman: "He will be remembered as a faithful, indefatigable pastor, always at his work, always ready to give advice to the young, counsel to the aged, and offering sympathy to the poor and afflicted. There is very little doubt that Mr. Holman solemnized more marriages, baptized more children, visited more sick, attended more funerals than any minister that ever lived in Kentucky. As a preacher he was original and unique. . . . But he will be remembered because he adorned, by his walk and conversation, the doctrines which he preached." His second wife was Mrs. Martha Martin. He died August 1, 1867, in Louisville, aged seventy-seven years, thirty-two of which had been passed in Louisville. An immense concourse attended his funeral.

Quite early in the history of Methodism here, the Fourth and Eighth Street Methodist churches enjoyed the ministrations of one of the most remarkable Kentuckians then in the ministry, a man of rare ability and eloquence, although almost wholly without formal education—the Rev. Benjamin T. Crouch, who had John C. Harrison for a colleague. Mr. Crouch was constitutionally spare, but the unwonted confinement and labors of a station sowore upon him that he became little better than a living skeleton. He wrote:

The labors of the city did not suit my state of health. I was wasting away, with a large frame of bones, one inch over six feet in stature; my weight during most of the year was only one hundred and twenty pounds.

A very comical incident, resulting from his appearance, is thus related in Redford's History of Methodism in Kentucky :

The office of a physician in the city was located on a principal street. He had in his office a human skeleton that was concealed in a case fastened to the wall. It was so arranged with springs that, by a person treading on a plank in front of it, the door of the case would fly open and the arms of the skeleton would encircle him. A young man, not accustomed to such objects, early one morning entered the office of the physician, and before he was aware, found himself in the embrace of the skeleton. Violently tearing himself away, he rushed from the room in great alarm, and, reaching the street, ran off at full speed for several squares. Just as he imagined he was safe, he suddenly turned the corner of a square, when he was confronted by Mr. Crouch. Stopping for a moment, the horror-stricken youth looked upon the tall, pale stranger, and exclaimed: "O, ho! old fellow! you can't fool me, if you have got clothes on!" Then, leaving the preacher equally surprised, he soon disappeared amid the passing crowd.

In May, 1840, he conducted with signal ability and success, a public controversy at Owensboro on questions of baptism with the Rev. John L. Waller, of Louisville, also a preacher of great power, and editor of the denominational organ here, the Western Recorder. He was in all eight years upon the Louisville District, and survived until April, 1858, after thirty-five years of service.

Rev. Edward Stevenson was born in Mason county, Kentucky, October 3, 1797. His education was limited, but he studied the usual English branches, and made some advancement in Latin. While still young, he became a member of the Methodist Church and, not long after, decided to be a preacher of the gospel. As a speaker and singer, he had a large influence, his fine appearance aiding greatly, but his poor education kept him out of the Conference until twenty-three years of age. In 1820, he was admitted on trial and appointed to the Lexington Circuit. Following this, he had a number of charges, and finally was sent only to the most important stations, such as Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, etc. At one time he became quite a controversialist, defending the doctrines of the church against the new religious movement of which Alexander Campbell was the leader. In 1853, he was made Presiding Elder of the East Louisville district. At the General Conference he was elected Secretary of the Missionary Society, and also Assistant Book Agent, taking charge of the Book Concern of the West, then located in Louisville, and when

the Southern Methodist Publishing House was located in Nashville, he was chosen the principal agent. Uneducated to business habits, he yet managed the affairs of the agency with great tact and skill, but was relieved of the office at his own request, and in the same year received the Presidency of the Russellville Collegiate Institute, where he continued till the time of his death, July 6, 1864. He was long a member of the General Conference, and during the civil war gave his sympathy wholly to the South. Mr. Stevenson was twice married, and his second wife survived him.

Bishop Hubbard Hinde Kavanaugh, D.D., was born January 14, 1802, near Winchester, in Clark county, Kentucky. His father, Rev. William Kavanaugh, was of Irish descent. While a young minister in the Methodist church, the clergymen of that denomination were forbidden to marry. He observed this injunction for a time, but finally married Miss Hannah M. Hinde, whose father, Dr. Thomas Hinde, had been an officer in the British army. He now united with the Episcopal church, and was one of the first ministers of that denomination who ever preached in Louisville. His death occurred when his son was but a child. Bishop Kavanaugh's mother was born in Virginia in 1777. She was three times married, and was the mother of ten children. A woman of wonderful fortitude, hope, and patience, her influence, doubtless, more than any one influence besides, made her children what they were in after years. The subject of our sketch was educated, as was then customary, in the private schools available, and spent some time in learning the printing business. In 1817 he became a member of the Methodist church, and at once began to think of becoming a preacher of the gospel. His work began in a humble way. He was a leader of the black people, then of the whites; was licensed to exhort in the country pulpits; was admitted by the annual conference into its membership, and assigned to the Little Sandy Circuit "on trial." Since that day, he has filled the most important charges in the State. In 1839 he became Superintendent of Public Instruction for his State, and was at the same time agent for the college at Augusta, under the auspices of the Methodist church. In 1854, at the General Conference held in Columbus, Georgia, he was

elevated to the highest office within the gift of the church. For more than half a century, Bishop Kavanaugh has been a minister of the gospel, and half of that time has held the important office of bishop. He still preaches at times, and with much of the fire of his earlier days. His endurance and unremitting perseverance in times past have been almost marvellous, the sermons he has preached having reached nearly eight thousand, and in addition to these the duties faithfully discharged that are incident to the life of a pioneer preacher, pastor, and bishop would have reached a figure, had they been counted, almost too large to be believed. In his life he has always been pure, sympathetic, and consistent. Intellectually forcible, his eloquence has always commanded the multitude, and held in thrall the hearts of his people. He has been twice married, first to Mrs. Margaret Crittenden Green, and afterward to Mrs. Martha D. P. Lewis, daughter of Captain R. D. Richardson, of the United States army. He has no children now alive.

Rev. Charles Booth Parsons, D. D., a minister and actor, was born July 23, 1806, in Enfield, Connecticut. His father was a victim of yellow fever in New York City, dying away from his family, who were long ignorant of his fate. The son's early education was obtained in the schools of New England. At the age of fifteen he went to New York to support himself, his mother not being able to provide farther for him. He was so far successful as to find a position in a store where he was forced to work hard for low wages. Here he formed acquaintances whom he accompanied to meetings of a society for amateur theatricals, and soon became an interested participant. On one occasion, when he had played the part of Sir Edward Mortimer in the "Iron Chest," some of the city papers compared him favorably with the elder Kean, whose playing of the same part was everywhere commended. The young man's fancies were at once turned to the fame and fortune that must certainly come from his devoting himself to the life of an actor, and he accordingly joined himself to a theatrical company, and at Charleston, South Carolina, first made his appearance as an actor among actors. Being a singularly attractive man in face and person, and having the large sympathetic nature that begets the same feeling in others almost in-

voluntarily, he rose in his profession to rank among the most popular and able actors of the day. In his private life, too, he was singularly pure. His parts were in plays of a semi-tragic character, and he remained on the stage from the age of eighteen to thirty-three. In one of his professional tours, he met Miss Emily C. Oldham in Louisville, and on December 7, 1830, they were married. Soon after his marriage he abandoned his profession from conscientious convictions, and began an entirely opposite career by reading the History of the Bible. He had long been known "behind the scenes" as the *preacher*, and this circumstance may have had its influence in his decided conduct. The day after he left the stage, he began family prayers in his house, and within four months joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was licensed to preach the gospel in Louisville. During the first year he studied diligently, and at its close was a licensed local preacher. Following this time, he was for two years on a circuit; was ordained a deacon and stationed at Frankfort; was located in St. Louis, Missouri, and had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by a college in that State; and after having several other charges, in 1855 returned to St. Louis. He was at one time a presiding elder, and in the troubles resulting in the division of the Methodist Church North and South, he was appointed a peace commissioner. He remained with the Southern side till the breaking out of the war, when he went over to the North. In the pulpit he was even more effective and more popular than he had been on the stage. He was invited to dedicate churches, aid or lead in revivals, marry the living, and bury the dead. He died at his home in Portland, a suburb of Louisville, December 8, 1871. He left six children, and his wife is still living. Three other children died in early life. Charles W. Parsons, M. D., Professor H. B. Parsons, A. M., Frank Parsons, a lawyer, Mrs. Emily T. Brodie, and Mrs. Belle Lishy, are children of theirs residing in Louisville. The late brilliant young Congressman, Hon. E. Y. Parsons, was their son.

Rev. Edward Waggener Schon, D. D., son of Major John L. and Fannie W. Schon, was born at Moorefield, Hardy county, Virginia, April 4, 1808. Major Schon was first chancery clerk of the Western Judicial Division of the State of

Virginia. When eighteen years old, the son graduated from the University of Ohio, at Athens, and was designed by his parents for the law. At a Methodist camp-meeting he became deeply interested in the subject of religion, and from that time on was strong in his convictions that preaching the gospel should be the work of his life. He was first, while in the University, given a class of fifteen members. In 1826 he was granted a license to exhort; afterwards he was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Conference, was received on trial, in the traveling connection, and began as junior preacher on the Youngstown circuit, which was mostly in Ohio. Following this date, we hear of him on such important charges as those in St. Louis, Missouri; Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio; and also as agent of the African Colonization Society, agent for Augusta College, general agent of the American Bible Society in the West. In 1841, in the General Conference in New York, he took sides with his native State, and adhered to the Southern church. In 1846 he received the degree of D. D. from Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and the year following was transferred to the Louisville Conference and appointed to the Louisville District, and by the people's request was stationed at the Fourth Street church. In 1850 he became corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church South. For a number of years from 1854 he was a delegate to the General Convention. In 1875 he was appointed to the Bowling Green District, hoping by travel and a life in the country to regain his health. But the heart and nervous difficulties only increased, till on June 1, 1876, he became partly paralyzed. He never spoke again, but was conscious to the time of his death, which occurred six days later. Dr. Schon was one of the most popular ministers of his time. Educated, eloquent, of superb appearance, possessed of a warm heart and imbued with fervid piety, he accomplished a most excellent work. September 4, 1833, he was married to Miss Caroline A. McLean, daughter of Hon. William McLean of Cincinnati, and niece of Hon. John McLean, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. A pious and gifted wife, she was a true aid to him through all the long years of his busy life. Their only child now living is Sallie, the wife of Colonel M. H. Wright.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

The Diocese of Louisville was established in 1808, and now includes that part of the State lying west of Carroll, Owen, Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Rock Castle, Laurel, and Whitley counties. Its first Bishop was the Right Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, D. D., already mentioned in the annals of Louisville, who was consecrated Bishop of Bardstown November 4, 1810. A coadjutor was afterwards given him, in the person of the Right Rev. John B. David, D. D., consecrated Bishop of Mauricastro and coadjutor to Bishop Flaget, August 15, 1819. Fifteen years afterwards, July 20, 1834, Right Rev. Guy Ignatius Chabrat, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of Bolina and coadjutor to the Bishop of Bardstown. The Episcopal See having been removed to Louisville, the next coadjutor (and Bishop of Langone) was to the Bishop of Louisville, and was the scholarly and able historian of Catholicism in Kentucky, the Right Rev. Martin John Spalding, D. D., consecrated September 10, 1848. The long term of Bishop Flaget having ended, Right Rev. Peter Joseph Lavielle, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of Louisville September 24, 1865. His term was very short, and he was succeeded May 24, 1868, by the present incumbent, Right Rev. William George McCloskey, D. D.

Near the close of 1876, in pursuance of a pontifical rescript authorizing the change, received from Rome early in the year, Bishop Flaget, first Catholic Bishop of Kentucky, whose initial visit was made here in 1792, and who was again here in 1811, on his way to the interior, to assume the duties of his bishopric, determined to remove the Episcopal See from Bardstown to Louisville. Five years before, when visiting the Pope, he had broached the subject of this removal; and, attached as he was to the former place, the center of his episcopal labors for thirty years, and now the seat of a number of flourishing Catholic institutions, the expediency of the transfer was by this time too evident to admit of longer delay. As his biographer, Bishop Spalding, puts it:

Louisville, which at first was comparatively an unimportant place, having but a mere handful of Catholics, and these mostly indifferent to the practice of their religion, had now become not only the largest city in the diocese, but also the seat of a large and fast increasing Catholic population. Its situation on the Ohio at the interruption of navigation, and central position in the length of the State stretching along that river; above all, the prospect of its still more rapid

growth, and the constant influx into it of Catholics from the interior of the diocese, but chiefly from abroad—it being in a word, the great center and emporium of the State—rendered it evidently the most suitable place for the Episcopal See.

The change was accordingly made, the inhabitants of Louisville, says his biographer, being all favorably disposed towards the project, and the Protestants themselves uniting with the Catholics in welcoming him cordially to the city. The narrator continues:

Bishop Flaget was not disappointed in the expectations he had conceived of the benefits likely to accrue to religion from the step he had taken, after so much mature deliberation. While Catholicity in the interior was not materially affected by the change, it gave a new impulse to religion in Louisville. The inhabitants of the city, without distinction of creed, exhibited a commendable liberality in co-operating with him in every good work. They came forward generously to support every appeal made to them on behalf of Catholic charities; and the Catholic population also rapidly increased. On the death of the holy prelate, eight years later, the Catholic population of the city was about one-fourth of that of the entire diocese.

About a year after his removal to Louisville, the heart of the Bishop was rejoiced by the arrival from France of a colony of religious ladies, belonging to that heroic institute whose object it is to reclaim to virtue the fallen and degraded of their own sex. These devoted Sisters of Charity of the Good Shepherd reached Louisville December 1, 1842, from the mother house of Angers. Much as he was gladdened by their arrival, his joy at first was not unmingled with regret, as he had not expected them so soon, and had as yet made no arrangements for their accommodation. But these heroic ladies had already made too many sacrifices in carrying out the painful but sublimely charitable object of their order, to be deterred by inconveniences comparatively so light. They were lodged for nine months in a house of the Bishop adjoining the academy of Cedar Grove, Portland, where they applied themselves to the study of English until their monastery in Louisville could be built and prepared for their reception.

The sisters entered their extensive new establishment, erected entirely at the Bishop's expense, on the 4th of September, 1842. Their institute was no sooner known than it was greatly admired by many among the Protestants, as well as by the Catholics. The number of penitents soon became as great as the house designed for their use could accommodate. Liberal presents were often made to the infant establishment; their marketing was often furnished gratuitously by Protestants; and the needlework, their chief reliance for a maintenance, flowed in on them so abundantly that the institution was soon able to support itself. A large and commodious chapel was afterwards erected, and during the last year [1851] a spacious building was put up for the separate class of religious Magdalenes, to be composed of such penitents as might give indications of a desire to retire permanently from the dangers of the world and devote their lives to the religious exercises of the cloister.

Bishop Flaget also welcomed the Jesuits, who came in 1832 to take charge of the college of St. Mary, after the restoration of the society by Pius VII., and also, in 1848, took in hand St. Joseph's

College. They likewise conducted the Catholic free school for boys in Louisville, and soon erected a spacious college edifice upon a neighboring site.

The corner-stone of the new Cathedral at Louisville was laid August 15, 1849, but the venerable Bishop was too feeble to do more than overlook the scene from a balcony of his residence. He died February 11, 1850, in his eighty-seventh year of age, and the fortieth of his episcopacy, much lamented by his people and the community.

The first Catholic church edifice erected in Louisville was about at the present corner of Eleventh and Main streets, upon a lot given to the society by one of the Tarascons, of Shippingport. It was of a Gothic style of architecture. The Rev. Father Badin, priest of the parish, took charge of the erection and of the laying-off of a cemetery about it. A few human bones were thrown up by workmen in making excavations on the site as lately as 1876.

The Catholics, from very humble and feeble beginnings, have become a strong and numerous people in the city. Their churches are more numerous than those of any other denomination, and some of the church buildings are among the most imposing in the city. The congregations are those of the Cathedral of the Assumption, occupying the old Catholic site on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut; St. Louis Bertrand's, Sixth street, near Churchill; St. Patrick's, Thirteenth and Market streets; St. Augustine's, Broadway and Fourteenth; Church of the Sacred Heart, Broadway and Seventeenth; St. John's, Clay and Walnut; St. Michael's, Brook, near Jackson; St. Cecilia's, Twenty-fifth street; St. Bridget's, Baxter Avenue; St. Columba's, Washington and Buchanan; St. Vincent of Paul, Milk and Shelby; St. Agnes, Preston Park; and the Church of Our Lady, Portland. The following are German churches: St. Martin's, Shelby, near Broadway; St. Boniface's, Green, near Jackson; Church of the Immaculate Conception, Eighth and Grayson; St. Peter's, Sixteenth, near Kentucky; St. Joseph's, Washington and Adams; St. Anthony's, Market and Twenty-third. Services are also attended in nearly or quite all the Catholic charitable institutions and higher schools of the city.

The Catholic convents and similar retreats in

Louisville are those of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, on Eighth street; St. Agnes' convent, or House of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, on Bank street, with 30 sisters and 4 professed novices;* the Mother House of the Ursuline Sisters, Chestnut and Shelby streets, with 106 sisters, 25 novices, and 5 postulants; the House of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Green, near Jackson—6 sisters, 2 postulants; Mother House of the Sisters of Mercy, St. Catherine's convent, Second street—22 sisters, 1 novice; House of the Sisters of St. Francis of Assisium, Market, near Twenty-third; and the House of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Tenth and Magazine. On Green street, near Jackson, is the Convent and House of Studies of the Franciscan Fathers, with 10 clerics and 3 lay brothers; on Fourth avenue the Institute of the Xavierian Brothers, with 17 members in community; and on the Newburg road are the Sacred Heart Retreat and Chapel of the Sacred Heart, Passionist Fathers, with 7 priests and 4 lay brothers.

The chief of the Catholic schools of Louisville is the Preston Park Theological Seminary, of which Bishop McCloskey is President. On Fourth Avenue is St. Xavier's Institute of the Xavierian Brothers, with four instructors and 140 pupils. The Brothers have general charge of the parochial schools of the city, which will be mentioned presently. Others of the higher institutions of learning are the Ursuline Academy, Chestnut street—16 boarders, 50 day scholars; Mount St. Agnes Academy, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, Barrett Avenue, Preston Park—four instructors, 70 pupils; Presentation Academy, Sisters of Charity, next the Cathedral, Fifth street—five teachers, 70 pupils; St. Catherine's Academy, Sisters of Mercy, Second street—30 pupils; Academy of the Holy Rosary, Dominican Sisters, Ninth and Kentucky—nine sisters, 70 pupils; and the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Ursuline Sisters, Shelbyville Road, near the city—five teachers, 8 boarders, 50 day pupils.

The Catholic parochial schools of Louisville are numerous and important. The Cathedral schools on Fifth street are taught by the Sisters of Mercy, and have about 400 pupils. St. Boni-

face's school for boys is taught by five Franciscan Brothers, and has 450 pupils; the girls' school by the Sisters of Notre Dame, and has 440. The Parish School of the Immaculate Conception is instructed by three Xavierian Brothers, with 106 pupils; the girls' school of the same by the Sisters of Loretto (three) with 130. St. Martin's for boys has two religious and two secular teachers, and 324 scholars; for girls, five Ursuline Sisters and 348 pupils. St. Patrick's schools have—for boys, three Xavierian Brothers and 264 pupils; girls, four Sisters of Mercy and 225 pupils. St. Peter's, two Ursuline Sisters, 182 pupils. St. John's—for boys, two Xavierian Brothers, 116 scholars; for girls, three Sisters of Charity, 114 pupils. St. Joseph's—boys, two lay teachers, 135 pupils; girls, two Ursuline Sisters, 118 pupils. St. Anthony's, one lay teacher and four Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, with 330 pupils. St. Augustine's, for colored children, two Sisters of Charity, 114 pupils. Our Lady's, three Sisters of Loretto, 130 pupils. St. Michael's, four Sisters of Charity, 175 pupils. St. Louis Bertrand's—three Xavierian Brothers, 190 boys; three Dominican Sisters, 190 girls. Sacred Heart, three Sisters of Mercy, 211 pupils. St. Cecilia's, three Sisters of Charity, 70 pupils. St. Bridget's, four Sisters of Loretto, 250 pupils. St. Columba's, two Sisters of Charity, 72 pupils. St. Vincent of Paul's, three Ursuline Sisters, 180 pupils. St. Agnes' Day School, Barrett Avenue, Sisters of Mercy. St. Stanislaus', for small boys, Second street, same order. Night school for young ladies, Convent of Mercy, same order. St. Xavier's Industrial School of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

We have been kindly furnished with the following sketches of Catholic institutions in Louisville:

The church and convent of St. Louis Bertrand were founded during the episcopacy of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lavalie, former Bishop of Louisville. The ground extending from St. Catherine street towards Oak a distance of three hundred and seventy-nine feet, and running from Sixth to Seventh streets, three hundred and fifty feet, was purchased in December, 1865, and in the following June the erection of the old wooden church was commenced. It still stands on Seventh, at the head of Oldham streets. It was

* These and the following statistics were made up near the close of 1881, for Sadliers' Catholic Directory, from which we have them.

completed in a few months, and was merely a temporary affair. The Convent, a fine substantial building 100 x 50, and four stories, with mansard roof, and built of brick, was commenced in August, 1866. The new church, which has been in use since 1870, was soon after commenced. It is built of limestone, and its dimensions are 180 x 82. Its towers are still unfinished, though a temporary one was added last year to contain the bell, five thousand pounds weight, presented by B. J. Scally, of this city. The church building cost about \$125,000, the convent about \$65,000. The original founders were the Very Rev. W. D. O'Carroll, O. P., who died in 1880, Coadjutor Bishop of Trinidad, West Indies; the Rev. D. J. Meagher, the Rev. Stephen Byrne, Rev. J. A. Sheridan, Rev. J. V. Darby, Rev. P. C. Coll, J. P. Turner, and J. R. Fallon, also of the Order of Preachers. These fathers, also known as the Dominican Fathers, from their founder, St. Dominic, who lived from 1170 to 1221, have conducted this church since its commencement. Many changes have taken place by death or removal to other establishments of the Dominicans in the United States. The first Prior and President of the St. Louis Bertrand Literary Society, under which title the association was incorporated by act of the Legislature, March 4, 1869, was Rev. D. J. Meagher. He held the office for three years, the term prescribed by the by-laws. He was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Turner, Rev. J. R. Meagher, Rev. C. H. McKenna, and finally by Rev. M. A. McFeely, who now holds the office. The clergymen at present residing in the convent and attending to the church, are Very Rev. A. McFeely, Rev. D. J. Meagher, Rev. J. A. Sheridan, Rev. H. J. McManus, Rev. J. H. Leonard.

The Xavierian Brotherhood was established in Bruges, Belgium, in 1839, with a special view to the wants of the Catholic Church in America. Bishop Spalding, then Bishop of Louisville, seeing the necessity of educating the young in the practice of their religion, was most anxious in procuring men for that noble work. Hearing of the new community established at Bruges, he entered into an agreement with these brothers, by which they promised to open schools in Louisville as soon as arrangements for their reception should be made. The first colony of these zealous men arrived in Louisville in 1854

and began to teach at St. Patrick's parochial school; the upper story was used for their residence. As, however, that building was inadequate for receiving young men, the Bishop assigned to them a handsome house on Fourth avenue. There, in 1864, they opened a novitiate, to train the young candidates to become good and useful religious, as well as zealous and competent, teachers. In connection with the novitiate they also opened an academy. Children of every denomination came to their school, and soon the indefatigable zeal of the Brothers became everywhere known. The school, known as St. Xavier's Institute, opened with about one hundred and fifty pupils. They were divided into three classes, well graded. As, however, their thirst after the practical and useful could not be satisfactorily quenched, the directors and faculty concluded to establish a regular, practical business course, to increase the number of classes, and to have the school chartered. This was accordingly done in 1872, and the institution was empowered to confer all the honors and degrees usually conferred by such institutions on their students. Like the tree that, coming erst to view, is but a tiny blade, so the number of graduates in the first year was small—only one; the second year it was double the first; the third double that of the second; since then the average number is six, but the prospects are that in the near future it will still reach a higher number. Believing that a business education includes something more than a mere knowledge of book-keeping, and that a good education cannot be had in a few weeks, the course has been extended to four years. After a pupil has creditably passed the minim and preparatory departments he is allowed to begin the course. It consists of penmanship, higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, modern and ancient history, United States history, natural philosophy, rhetoric, grammar, bookkeeping, etc. A talented and studious young man may thus, in the course of four years, find himself not only in possession of a most valuable practical education, which will place him in the front rank of educated business men, but with it all sciences and arts so highly necessary for those that claim to be educated. The above-mentioned novitiate was some years ago transferred to a beautiful country place near Baltimore.

Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, seventh Archbishop of Baltimore, was born near Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky, May 23, 1810; his parents were natives of Maryland and descendants of the Catholic Pilgrims of Maryland, who established civil and religious liberty under Lord Baltimore. He graduated in 1826, at St. Mary's College, when sixteen years old—having been, when only fourteen, the tutor of mathematics; spent four years at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, in studying theology, and in teaching in the college; four years at Rome, 1830-34, at the close of which he publicly defended, for seven hours, in Latin, two hundred and fifty-six propositions of theology, and was rewarded with a doctor's diploma, and ordained a priest by Cardinal Pediana; 1834-43, pastor of St. Joseph's College, then its president, and again its pastor; called to the cathedral at Louisville, 1843-48; did much laborious missionary work; 1848, was consecrated Bishop of Langone *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Flaget, whom he succeeded as Bishop of Louisville, 1850-64; was distinguished as a writer and reviewer, as a pulpit orator, and as a controversialist and champion of the Catholic faith; was one of the editors of the United States Catholic Magazine, and author of Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky, Life and Times of Bishop Flaget, Review of D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, Miscellanea, and Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity—all published in five volumes, 8vo.; June, 1864, in presence of forty thousand spectators, was installed seventh Archbishop of Baltimore; convened the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore; distinguished himself at the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican at Rome, in 1869-70; on his return, received public honors at Baltimore and Washington; during his archiepiscopate erected many new churches, established new schools, founded and endowed noble works of charity, and wore himself out in labors for his flock. He died at Baltimore April 21, 1872.*

The Right Rev. William George McCloskey, Catholic Bishop of Louisville, is of Irish parentage, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 10, 1823. He was educated at Mt. St. Mary's

College, Maryland; studied law for three years, but resolved upon the priesthood instead, and in September, 1846, entered the Theological Seminary at Mt. St. Mary's, where he took a thorough course of preparation for six years. October 6, 1852, he was ordained priest by Archbishop Hughes; did missionary service a few months in New York City; became professor in his alma mater, and in May, 1857, Director of the Seminary and Professor of Moral Theology and Scripture; at the recommendation of the American Hierarchy, was made President of the new American College for Ecclesiastical Students in Rome, December 8, 1859; resided in Rome eight years, when he was nominated Bishop of Louisville, and was consecrated in the chapel of the American College at Rome, May 24, 1868. He has since been continuously in charge of the Diocese. About twenty-five years ago he received the degree of D.D. from Georgetown College, District of Columbia.

Among the distinguished dead of 1874 was the Rev. Father Robert A. Abell, of the Roman Catholic church, son of Mr. Robert Abell, a pioneer of 1788 in Nelson (now Marion) county. We condense the following account of his life from an interesting biographical sketch contributed to the Louisville Monthly Magazine in 1879 by Dr. C. C. Graham: He first saw the light at his father's place, on the Rolling Fork, in the year 1792. Up to his tenth year, when his father died, his mother, most likely, was his only teacher. He was afterwards sent to a country school in the neighborhood, but only during the winter months, when his labor was not needed on the farm. Attention being attracted to him by an extraordinary speech in the local debating society, his mother was aided in sending him to the Catholic school of St. Rose, then but recently established near the village of Springfield, in Washington county, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson, of the Order of St. Dominic. Here he remained until his transfer to the Diocesan Seminary of St. Thomas, near Bardstown, in the year 1813. Father Abell was ordained in 1818, and his first mission included all Southwestern Kentucky and a part of Tennessee. He was transferred to Louisville in 1823, where, up to 1834, with the interval of a single year passed by him in Europe, he bore to its Catholic population the

* Historical Sketch of the Early Roman Catholic Church in Kentucky, published in the first volume of Collins's History of Kentucky.

relation of pastor. In 1829 it was found that the church building was not only too contracted for the accommodation of the largely-increased congregation, but that it was becoming unsafe from natural decay. Under the circumstances a new church was a necessity, and Father Abell began at once to solicit funds for its erection. His appeals were responded to in a liberal spirit by both Catholics and Protestants; and a year later the former church of St. Louis, on the site of the present cathedral of Louisville, was opened for divine services. For non-Catholics the most attractive feature of the service in the new church was the preaching of its pastor. Not unfrequently were to be found among his auditors such men as John Rowan, James D. Breckinridge, George M. Bibb, Henry Pirtle, Patrick H. Pope, Charles M. Thruston, George D. Prentice, and others. He was an orator of extraordinary powers.

Father Abell was transferred to Lebanon in 1854, and afterwards to New Haven, Nelson county. In both places he built churches. About the year 1860 he was relieved of all onerous ministerial duty by his bishop, on account of physical disability. However, the remaining fourteen years of his life were not unusefully spent, nor were they altogether inactive. His services were still sought after by pastors of churches, and when his health permitted such extent of labor they were cheerfully rendered. The last position held by him in the diocese was that of chaplain to the sister servants of the Infirmary of St. Joseph, Louisville. Here he died in 1874. Up to the last day of his life Father Abell retained in a wonderful degree the intellectual sprightliness for which he had been noted in his prime. The fountain of his wit was as sparkling as ever, and his memory was still retentive of events that had transpired when Kentucky was as yet almost a wilderness.

THE BAPTISTS.

The First church of the Baptist faith here dates back to 1815—the third church organization in Louisville. There was long before—in 1784, it is said—a Baptist society somewhere on Beargrass creek, numbering sixty-seven members. It was received into the Long Run association in 1803, and was formed by the Rev. Hinton Hobbs, with but fourteen members. Its original loca-

tion was upon the southwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, upon the site occupied in later years by the Medical college, opposite the Courier-Journal building. In 1816 the Rev. Jeremiah Vardiman held a very successful series of meetings in Louisville, which added many to the church. The congregation grew, and held together bravely until 1839, when the membership numbered thirty. Eighteen then withdrew to form the Second Baptist church, which located on Green, between First and Second streets. In 1849, both of the churches being without a pastor, it is noted as an interesting fact that each extended a call to the Rev. Thomas Smith. This fact, together with the financial weakness of both, not enabling them even to repair their houses of worship, led to a reunion, which was accomplished in October, 1849, with the Rev. Mr. Smith as pastor. The lot now occupied at the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets was presently bought, and the fine church now occupied was erected. Sad to say, the very first services in the new building were the obsequies of the young and popular pastor, Rev. Thomas Smith. He has been succeeded in order by the Rev. Drs. Everts, Lorimer, Spalding, Wharton, J. W. Warder, and T. T. Eaton, who is now serving the church. It has a large membership, at times numbering from seven to eight hundred. From it have been colonized the Walnut Street Baptist Mission, corner of Twenty-second street; the Chestnut street Baptist church, now one of the strongest in the State; the Hope church, at Seventeenth and Bank; the Baptist Pilgrim church, on Cabel; the Portland (German) Baptist; and last, but not least, the influential church known as the Broadway Baptist.

The subjoined sketch of the early history of the East Baptist church, with other interesting reminiscences, was comprised in the address of the Rev. Dr. S. L. Helm, a former pastor of the church, at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the society, January 1, 1882:

When I first knew this place, Rev. John S. Wilson was pastor of the First Baptist church, on Fifth and Green streets. Forty years ago the Baptists of Louisville were a feeble folk, not numerous or influential. They were brought together from different parts of this and other countries, with different views and customs. They were consequently not very harmonious in all their views about church matters; hence a party of them organized the Second church on Green street, between First and Second. I now find only three men living

who were Baptists forty years ago, namely, John M. Delph, William Moses, and Jeremiah Bush. Rev. William C. Buck, D. D., succeeded Wilson as pastor of the First church. He was then succeeded by Finly, and Finly by A. D. Sears, who is still erect and preaching the gospel in Clarksville, Tennessee, though he is now eighty years old.

In the summer of 1841 Dr. Buck began to preach in the market-house on Jefferson street, between Preston and Floyd. Having some means, Brother Buck determined to build a Baptist meeting-house on his lot on Green street. In the fall of 1841, with a little assistance from those who afterwards became members of East church, he erected a brick house. The colored people afterwards bought the building, and it is now known as the Green Street colored Baptist church.

January 1, 1842, the East Baptist Church was organized in that building, with ten members, viz., Rev. W. C. Buck and wife, M. F. Buek, Jeremiah Bush, L. B. Osborne, Ann Osborne, Mary Holmes, Caroline Stout, Sara Stout, D. Johns, Mary Howell. Mrs. Ann Osborne was the mother of Dr. J. M. Weaver, who is now pastor of Chestnut-street church. Deacon Bush is the only member now living who went into the organization of East church. Brother Buck became their pastor, and Deacon Bush's wife was the first person he baptized after he took charge. He edited our Baptist paper at the same time that he had charge of the church.

I must now speak of that great and noble man, William C. Buck. His worth to the denomination I do not believe has ever been fully appreciated. He was a native of Virginia, a man of positive convictions, and, with a clear and trumpet-like voice, bold and fearless in asserting them. He took the field for missions, and did more than any other man to break down the opposition to missionary efforts and to induce the churches to pay their pastors a salary. When he went through the country to stir up the churches on the subject, he would speak from an hour and a half to two hours, with a flow of eloquence I have scarcely ever heard equaled. He was the friend of every Baptist enterprise,

The Rev. J. P. Green, pastor of the church, gave a valuable statistical summary of the results of the work of his society, from which we select the following:

During the forty years, more than two thousand five hundred persons have been members of East church. Perhaps one thousand five hundred have been baptized into the church. During the forty years the church has had fourteen pastors, and three of these have twice been pastor. The average pastorate is a little more than two years. Brother Buck's pastorate was the longest single one—five years. Brother Helm served the church longer than any other preacher—five years and ten months. Five calls have been given that have not been accepted. During the last year [1881] 19 were received by baptism and 18 by letter—total, 37. The present number is 307. The church is more prosperous in financial matters than ever before; \$1,350 have been promptly raised for church expenses and over \$200 for missionary and benevolent purposes. In May last a plan was devised to raise money to buy a lot and build a new house. The church is not able to raise a sufficient amount at once, hence she determined to raise as much as possible each year, until the fund shall be sufficient. We have on hand now, bearing interest, \$700. At this rate we hope to have \$1,200 by next May. With God's blessing, we are to build us a plain, commodious house—one that will be a credit to the denomination. Thus the church promptly and cheerfully

bears a burden of \$3,000 a year. We begin our forty-first year without owing any man a cent; we begin it with gratitude, with praise, with hope, and with prayer.

The church under the name of Jefferson street church was organized March 12, 1854. The Council was composed of the Revs. W. W. Everts, S. L. Helm, S. Remington, S. A. Beauchamp, and S. H. Ford. The church was an outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school of Walnut street church. The first house of worship was on Jefferson street, near Eighth, purchased by Deacon Charles Quirey. Isaac Russell was the first Sunday-school superintendent. Rev. S. Remington was the first pastor. He continued until 1855, when Rev. J. V. Schofield took charge. He was followed by Rev. A. C. Osborn on September 29, 1858. He resigned December 10, 1862, and was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Graves March 3, 1863. He resigned February 21, 1864, and on January 29, 1865, Rev. J. M. Weaver took charge, who continues to the present time. During its history the church has passed through many struggles. The house of worship on Jefferson street was lost to them, and the congregation, for several years, met in the Universalist house of worship, on Market street, near Eighth. Then the church met for a short time in the Law School building, on Chestnut and Ninth streets. In 1866, a little building on Chestnut street, between Ninth and Tenth, the present location, was purchased from the St. Andrew's Episcopal church for \$10,250, cash. In 1867, this building was enlarged to its present size for about \$12,000. During the last pastorate of nearly seventeen years, it is estimated that over one thousand persons have been added to the church. Many precious seasons of refreshing from the Lord have been enjoyed.*

The Hope Baptist Church had its germ December 1st, 1867. In compliance with a request sixteen persons met that day with Rev. A. C. Williams in an old store-room just below Sixteenth, on Market street. After singing "I Want to be an Angel," they proceeded to elect officers. W. J. Hopkins was chosen Superintendent and J. W. Bradley Secretary and Librarian. The Superintendent, after enrolling the organizing members, appointed teachers for the classes present, and after singing, remarks, and prayer, dis-

* From the Church Manual, published in 1881.

missed to meet the next Sunday at 9 A. M., under the name of "Market Street Mission Sunday-school." The weather was very cold, yet they had only a few chips and splinters from a neighboring carpenter's shop burning very slowly in an old grate. The seats consisted of an old arm-chair and two pieces of plank ten feet long. During the week Josiah Bradley donated a large lump of coal, provided the Superintendent and Secretary would convey it from his residence, Fifteenth and Walnut streets, to the school, which they did in a wheelbarrow through the snow, thus showing how they were pressed in finances. The Superintendent had lost all he had the previous spring. The next Sunday the school increased to thirty; books had been borrowed, and a few more pieces of planks had been secured for seats; thus the first lesson was taught and the school fully organized. The third Sunday found them devising ways and means of operation, etc. On asking brethren of another Baptist church for assistance, they were called begging Baptists and were told that the school would "freeze out" in a month or two. This fell heavily on the heart of the Mission Superintendent, but after much discouragement he sought God for direction, and, being assured that the school would stand to God's glory, cast away discouragement, looking to God for ways and means. They then extended a general invitation to the public to meet them in prayer each evening in the week, which resulted in the first protracted meeting, lasting four or five weeks, during which twenty-two persons were converted, who connected themselves with the Chestnut Street Baptist church. In March or April, 1868, the name of the school was changed. The expression "Our Hope is in God" (seventh verse, seventy-eighth Psalm) became a favorite text (for they did trust God alone), and from this the name of the school was changed to Hope Mission Sunday-school. In the autumn of 1868 the number increased to eighty, and the first year closed with flattering results to the Sunday-school. It was the first independent and self-sustaining Sunday-school in the city. At the close of the second year, December 1, 1869, the Treasurer's report showed amount of balance in the treasury to be \$27.93, with about \$50 worth of Sunday-school requisites, and fuel for the winter in store. The Sunday-school by this time was

wielding a great influence for good, and during the winter had taken care of twelve families for three months, furnishing food, fuel, and some clothing, and had nursed other families in severe sickness, furnishing attendants, medicines, etc. After several years of discouragement, during which the Sunday-school had been reduced to thirty scholars and three teachers, who were very punctual, the Superintendent, in great agony of soul, petitioned God for assistance, and soon the gloom was removed. He related to the school his experience and consequent conclusions, telling the teachers he wanted to see how many would stand by the Sunday-school whether in prosperity or adversity, asking all who would do so to meet him the next Sunday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. There were only three teachers and thirty-five scholars present the next Sunday; but from that the Sunday-school began to flourish, soon numbering one hundred.

In the early part of September, 1874, after several weeks of meditation, about twenty Baptist members of Hope school decided to organize a church in the vicinity of the school. The property of Hope Mission Sunday-school was removed to the new location, Seventeenth and Bank streets, on Wednesday, October 14, 1874, and on the next evening, October 15, Hope Baptist Church was organized. Pursuant to the appointment, twenty-one persons, bearing letters of dismissal from Chestnut street and Pilgrim Baptist churches of Louisville, met for the purpose of constituting a Baptist church. The meeting was organized by the election of W. J. Hopkins chairman, and J. W. Bradley, secretary. After devotional exercises, invoking the blessings of Almighty God, the Articles of Faith and Practice and the Church Covenant (as laid down in the Baptist Church Directory, by Rev. Dr. Edward T. Hiscox) were read by the chairman, and unanimously accepted by the brethren and sisters, who then came forward and signed their names thereto, depositing with the secretary letters of dismissal from their respective churches. After devotional exercises, the church thus constituted resolved that the organization be known by the title of Hope Baptist church. On motion, William H. Shirley and Henry Hobbs were elected deacons, James W. Bradley church clerk, and William Smith treasurer. The clerk was instructed to notify all

white Baptist churches of this city of this organization and ask of each the appointment of their respective pastors and deacons, as messengers to sit in council with this church on Sunday, October 26, 1874, for the purpose of examining the causes resulting in their organization and the doctrines held by the said body; and if found worthy, to recognize Hope church as a regularly constituted Baptist church. Brother Hopkins, having been notified that he had been unanimously chosen pastor, accepted the pastorate on the imperative condition that said Hope Baptist church should at all times faithfully discharge their general obligations, and especially under all circumstances exercise corrective discipline against any and all of its members for persistent worldliness, he being subject to the action of the Ordaining Council. To all of this the church unanimously pledged assent and support.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

October 25, 1874.

Pursuant to the call of Hope Baptist church, messengers from Walnut Street, Broadway, East, Chestnut Street, Pilgrim, Portland, and the German Baptist churches, met with Hope Baptist church at their place of worship at 3 o'clock, P. M. Council was organized by the election of Rev. J. M. Weaver moderator, and J. D. Allen clerk; and after thorough and satisfactory examination, Hope Baptist church was unanimously recognized as a regular church of Jesus Christ. The Council, in obedience to their respective churches, proceeded to the examination of W. J. Hopkins concerning his Christian experience, call to the ministry, and Bible doctrines; and after careful and satisfactory examination, the Council unanimously approved his ordination, and under the call of the church proceeded with the ordaining services. Charge to the church by Rev. William B. Smith; charge to the candidate by Rev. J. M. Weaver; laying on of hands by the Council; ordaining prayer by Rev. William Harris; presentation of Bible by Rev. R. D. Peay; and benediction by the candidate.

Thus was constituted and recognized the little church of twenty-one members, who, after struggling against abuse and persecution from various sources, succeeded, with God's help, in surmounting all obstacles, and in increasing its membership until, after a period of seven years, it numbered one hundred and thirty, and now has the reputation of being too strict, because they adhere so firmly to the law of God. Their aim has ever been strength in Christ, and not numbers; the sheaves they have gathered in the field of tribulation, eternity alone can reveal. While they have had many trials, yet they have enjoyed many hours of sweet communion with their God.

Rev. W. J. Hopkins, the first pastor of Hope Baptist church, retained his position as such until the summer of 1881, when he resigned; one of the many reasons being on account of his ill-health. Rev. T. P. Potts, the present pastor, was then called, and unanimously elected his successor.*

The Broadway Baptist church is on the north side of Broadway, between First and Second streets. The organization of this church was effected May 17, 1870, by one hundred or more members of the Walnut street Baptist church, situated at Fourth and Walnut streets, asking and receiving from said church letters of dismission for the purpose of organizing a new society in the southern or southeastern part of the city, to be known as the Broadway Baptist church. Prior to its organization the membership of the Walnut street church had increased to such proportions that it was deemed wisest and best that another church organization should be effected by first building another house of worship, and on completion, such of its members as so desired should receive letters of dismission in order to unite with this new interest. So generously was this new interest supported that from the date of its birth, it moved forward in its work upon equal footing with the mother church; commencing with about one hundred members, its numbers have been gradually increased until at this time they aggregate nearly four hundred. Two ministers have labored in this field, the Rev. J. B. Hawthorne and Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D. The latter having recently resigned and accepted a call from Norfolk, Virginia, the church is at present without a pastor.

This property cost at the completion of the building about \$100,000, all of which was paid, thus starting this new interest on its mission free of debt. By a defect, however, in construction, a portion of the building had to be rebuilt in 1874 at a cost of about \$20,000. This sum was raised by issuing bonds, and thus a debt was created, which at this date has been reduced to \$15,000. In December, 1875, fire nearly destroyed the building, but it was immediately reconstructed. Its seating capacity is 1,000, and it has one of the finest and largest organs in Louisville.

* This sketch is from the pen of Rev. Mr. Potts.

Among the more prominent members who constituted the original one hundred may be mentioned J. D. Allen and wife, G. W. Norton and wife, W. F. Norton and wife, W. H. Smith and wife, S. C. Long and wife, John S. Long and wife, W. O. Hall and wife, A. S. Woodruff and wife, A. D. Miles and wife, C. C. Hull and wife, Warren Mitchell and wife, Andrew Cowan, R. H. Netherland and wife, H. C. Hamilton and wife, H. G. S. Whipple and wife, G. A. Hull and wife.*

The societies attached to this church have been peculiarly energetic and useful. The Married Ladies' Society, after the destruction of the building, undertook single-handed the refitting of the pastor's study. The Young Ladies' Society, among other benefactions, has established an infirmary in the Baptists' Orphan Home, on First and St. Catharine, where they added a beautiful little hospital, with eight small beds and four swinging cradles, and all desirable appurtenances.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This is the only denominational school of large prominence in or near the city. It is an institution for the preparation of the ministry in studies purely theological. It gives no literary or scientific instruction, except so far as is incidentally done in connection with the science of theology. It has been founded by the Baptists of the Southern States, not, however, unaided by their Northern brethren, from some of whom very liberal contributions have been received. Its Board of Trustees is taken from each of the Southern States which have contributed funds to its endowment or support in the proportion of such contribution—\$5,000 entitles to one Trustee, \$10,000 to two, and each additional \$10,000 to another, with the proviso that however large its contributions no State shall be entitled to more than eleven Trustees.

This provision is contained in a series of fundamental articles which were laid down by the convention which established the seminary, which articles are perpetual, there being no body that exists nor that can exist which has the power to change them. These articles set forth the doctrinal views universally held among Baptists, and

each professor is required to teach in accordance with and not contrary to them.

Several theological schools and departments of colleges were in existence among the Baptists of the South in 1845, when they were separated from their Northern brethren. The instruction given in these was limited and their endowments were very meagre, and it was deemed best if possible to combine them all into one, and to endow that liberally.

But this was found impossible, though faithfully attempted. Finally, another effort was made, which, though it failed in combining the existing schools, culminated in a new institution, in which the theological department of the Furman University, one of them already existing, was merged. A committee was appointed in June, 1854, at the General Association of Virginia Baptists, to agitate the question at the session of the Southern Baptist Convention in Montgomery, Alabama, in May, 1855. The result was the call and assembling of an educational convention at Augusta, Georgia, in April, 1856. At this meeting it was decided to hold another meeting at Louisville, Kentucky, in connection with the Southern Baptist convention to assemble in May, 1857. Bids for a location and endowment were invited. At Louisville the bid of the Baptists of South Carolina was accepted, which proposed to give \$100,000 for the location of the seminary at Greenville, South Carolina, on the condition that \$100,000 should be also contributed by the other States. Subscriptions of the amounts proposed were secured, but as they were in private notes they became valueless in consequence of the disasters of the war. After the termination of the war the seminary was maintained with great sacrifices and struggles by merely annual contributions for several years. It became evident that only in this precarious way could it be maintained at Greenville, South Carolina, and it was doubtful if that could be done much longer. Therefore, during the session of the Board at St. Louis in May, 1871, it was decided to reopen the question of location, as certain arrangements made with the South Carolina Baptists not long before authorized it to do. Various offers were made, but after mature deliberation that from the Baptists of Kentucky for a location at or near Louisville was accepted. This was a pledge of a subscription of three hun-

*We have this sketch by the kindness of Mr. Joseph M. Gleason, clerk of the church.

dred thousand dollars, on condition that the Board would not permanently cease efforts for further endowment, until five hundred thousand had been subscribed. This offer was accepted in August, 1872, and from that time to the present the work of endowment has been earnestly pressed. Over two hundred thousand dollars of invested funds have been secured. About eighty thousand dollars worth of real estate has been obtained. Private subscriptions, not yet realized from, have also been given, amounting to about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Among the contributions has been one of fifty thousand dollars' for the endowment of a professorship by Hon. Joseph E. Brown, formerly Governor of Georgia and now United States Senator from that State. This professorship has been attached to the School of Systematic Theology and has been designated by the board as the Joseph Emerson Brown professorship.

The faculty of this institution now consists of Rev. James P. Boyce, D. D., LL. D., chairman, Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Basil Manly, D. D., LL. D., and Rev. W. H. Whitsitt, D. D. Rev. George W. Riggan, A. M., is also assistant instructor in Hebrew, Greek, and Homiletics. Besides these the Seminary has had two other professors since its origin—Rev. William Williams, D. D., LL. D., who died in 1877, while still connected with the institution, and Rev. Crawford H. Toy, D. D., LL. D., who resigned his position in May, 1879.

The number of students for the past ten years or more has been larger than in any other Baptist Theological Seminary in the world. During the whole period of its existence about one thousand Baptist ministers have availed themselves of its instructions. There have also been many of several other denominations who have attended, and have received the same privileges as the Baptist students. The tuition is free to all. Indeed there are no charges in connection either with its instruction or graduation.

The seminary has as yet no buildings, either for halls of instruction or its library, which consists of about 12,000 volumes, or for the boarding of its students. The erection of them has been wisely delayed until the necessary means are collected in cash. Meantime it occupies for lecture and library rooms very commodious quarters in the third story of the Public Library

Building on Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, and has leased for a boarding hall for its students the Waverley Hotel on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, which furnishes abundant and comfortable quarters.

The seminary was removed to Louisville and opened for instruction in that city the first time on the 1st of September, 1877.

Professor Basil Manly, Jr., A. M., D. D., LL. D., is a native of South Carolina, born in the Edgefield District, December 19, 1823, of Irish descent. His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary war. The family is remarkable for longevity, nearly all his ancestors reaching ninety years. He received a thorough education, and graduated from the University of Alabama in 1843; attended the Theological Seminaries at Newton, Massachusetts, and Princeton, New Jersey; was licensed to preach in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in 1844, and ordained there four years later; preached to several country churches in that State, and in 1850 became pastor of the First Baptist church, in Richmond, Virginia, but retired from ill health in 1854 and superintended the construction of a fine building for the Richmond Female Institute, of which he afterwards took charge. When the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary was established at Greenville, South Carolina, he became one of the first professors, and has maintained connection with it ever since, save during an interval beginning in 1871, when he was called to the presidency of Georgetown College, Kentucky. He prepared the Baptist Psalmody for the Southern Baptist churches in 1849, and has done much other denominational and general public work.

Rev. Joseph W. Warder, D. D., was born October 13, 1825, in Logan county, Kentucky. His father was a successful minister, and his mother a woman of great piety. Governor Charles S. Morehead was a maternal uncle, and his father dying while he was in his boyhood, the Governor attended to the education of his nephew, and also met himself the necessary expenses. In 1845 he graduated at Georgetown College, as valedictorian. While in college, he was converted, joined the Baptist Church, and was licensed to preach. For a year after his graduation, he taught in the preparatory department of the same college, and was elected

professor of mathematics, but refused the place to attend Newton Theological Seminary in Boston. After spending some time at Princeton, New Jersey, he graduated at Newton in 1849, and was soon ordained to the ministry. At first he was pastor of the Frankfort Baptist church, but succeeding this served as pastor in several different places, and in 1875 accepted a position with the church on Fourth and Walnut streets, Louisville. He was married in 1851, to Miss Elizabeth S. Tureman, of Maysville, Kentucky. They have seven children living. Dr. Warder's life has been a laborious one, but at the same time an exemplary one, and his popularity and evident success are no more than his work deserves.

Rev. John Lightfoot Waller, LL. D., was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, November 23, 1809, and died in Louisville, October 10, 1854. His education was obtained mainly at home. At the age of nineteen, and for seven years, from 1828 to 1835, he taught school in Jessamine county. He then became editor of the Baptist Banner, at Shelbyville; and when the Baptist, of Nashville, Tennessee, and the Western Pioneer, of Alton, Illinois, were merged in it, and the name changed to Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer, he continued the editor, in conjunction with the Rev. Drs. Howell and Peck. He was ordained to the ministry in 1840; resigned his editorship in 1841, to accept the general agency of the Kentucky Baptist General Association; succeeded his father in 1843, as pastor of the Glen's Creek church, for nine years. In 1845 he commenced the publication of the Western Baptist Review, monthly, which he continued until his death—changing the title in 1849 to the Christian Repository, and in 1850 resuming his editorial charge of the Banner and Pioneer. He was instrumental in organizing the Bible Revision Association, with headquarters at Louisville—in which the Baptists of the Southern and Southwestern States united. In 1852 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Madison University. In 1849—his only opportunity for political or State position or office, as the State Constitution prohibited ministers of the Gospel from a seat in the Legislature, etc.—he was a candidate in Woodford county, for the convention to revise or reform the State Constitution, and elected by two hundred and nineteen

majority over Thomas F. Marshall, the popular orator, who espoused the gradual emancipation side. Dr. Waller was famous and popular as a controversialist. In 1842-43, he held public debates on baptism with Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., one at Georgetown and the other at Nicholasville; with Rev. John T. Herdreck, D. D., at Flemingsburg, and at Maysville with Rev. Robert C. Grundy, D. D. He subsequently debated on Universalism at Warsaw, Kentucky, with Rev. E. M. Pingree, of Cincinnati; this debate had a fine influence on the community. He also published several controversial works—one on "Communion," and another on "Campbellism," and left the manuscript of a history of the Baptist Church in Kentucky, but it has never been published.*

Rev. Jonathan Cox Waller was of English descent, coming from a celebrated old family that traced their ancestry back to Sir Richard Waller, who was knighted for his bravery on the field of Agincourt. In the connection was the statesman and poet, Edmund Waller. Members of the family who settled in Virginia as early as the seventeenth century, took prominent parts in public affairs, holding offices of honor and trust, and aiding materially in the securing of civil and religious liberty. The father of the subject of our sketch, George Waller, and the grandfather, William Edmund Waller, were both pioneer Baptist ministers in Kentucky, emigrating to this State from Virginia in 1781. The father settled in Shelby county, Kentucky, on Buck Creek, and was ordained pastor of the Baptist church there, of which his father was pastor before him. He remained there more than fifty years, but did not confine his labors to this one organization alone. At times he had other churches under his care, and often he preached as an evangelist. It is estimated by those who followed his ministry, that he baptized more persons while actively engaged than any other person in the State. His son was born at the old family residence, on Buck Creek, March 24, 1812. When seventeen years old, he with his brother, J. W. Waller, settled in Jefferson county about ten miles below Louisville. In 1834 he was married to Susannah T. Bell, and in the same year joined the church to which his friends belonged, and

* Historical Sketch of the Baptist Church, in Collins's History of Kentucky.

over which his father was at the time pastor. From that date he became a diligent student of theology, and believing zealously the doctrines of Calvinism, he entered the field of controversy and engaged in many discussions on topics well known to theologians of the time. In 1846 he assisted in editing the Baptist Banner, and two years later he sold his farm on the river, and moved to Louisville. During the war he wrote and published a work on the Second Coming of Christ and his Millennial Reign on the Earth, which passed through four editions in a few months. In 1864, he, with Rev. George W. Robertson, began the book business on Fourth street, near Main. The Western Recorder was published in connection with the bookstore, and he became its editor. He finally sold his interest and his paper, removed to the southwestern part of the State, and there engaged in mining, where he remained seven years. He now resides in Louisville, and has recently completed a work on Doctrinal Theology. He has three children.

Rev. J. Lansing Burrows, D. D., was born in New York, in 1814. His father, Captain Samuel Burrows, in the War of 1812 was commander of the American ship "Privateer," commanded the first steamboat which ran from Pittsburg to New Orleans after the war's close, and died of yellow fever at Mobile in 1822. His mother's name was Lansing, and she belonged to an old Dutch Knickerbocker family. Becoming a ward of his grandfather's when a child, he was educated by him with the greatest care. He prepared for college under the Rev. Dr. Nott, and became a student at Andover, Massachusetts. In 1835 he became an ordained minister of the Baptist church at Poughkeepsie, and subsequently served as assistant pastor in New York City. Coming to Kentucky in 1836, he taught first at Shelbyville, and then conducted a female school at Elizabethtown for some time. Following this work he resumed his preaching in important locations, Philadelphia and Richmond being among the number. While in the latter city he was superintendent of the Baptist Memorial enterprise, which had for its object the endowment of the college at Richmond and the building of a monument to the memory of the early Virginia Baptists. In 1874 he returned to Louisville, and was duly installed pastor of the Broadway Baptist church. His writings on

church matters are quite numerous, and several of his sermons have been put into permanent form. He has great power as a preacher, is social and attractive in his manners and appearances, and is devoted to his calling.

William Pratt, D. D., was born in Madison county, New York, January 13, 1817. He is the son of Dr. Daniel Pratt, an eminent physician of Massachusetts and a surgeon in the United States army in the War of 1812, and brother of Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, an Indiana lawyer and ex-United States Senator. His mother, Sallie Hill, of Maine, was a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr, and a woman celebrated for her great piety. Dr. Pratt acquired his elementary education in the common school, and completed his preparatory studies at the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York. In Madison University, at Hamilton, New York, he took a four years' collegiate and two years' theological course, graduating in 1839. The day following that of his graduation, he was married to Miss Julia A. Peck, daughter of Elder John Peck, of Madison county, New York, and at once started for his new field at Crawfordsville, Indiana. For several years he taught and preached, but his health failing, in 1845 he removed to Lexington, Kentucky. There he remained seventeen years. At this date he was Corresponding Secretary of the Board of the General Association for Kentucky, and upon his resignation he devoted himself to his official duties and preached to several country churches. He was then for two years with the Bank street church in New Albany, Indiana, and afterwards with the Broadway, and also the Walnut street Baptist church in Louisville. In 1871, after having been engaged in the wholesale book business for a time, he disposed of his stock and removed to Shelbyville, Kentucky, where he still remains. In 1858 Madison University conferred upon the degree of D. D. Dr. Pratt was twice married, the second time to Miss Mary E. Dillard, daughter of Rev. R. T. Dillard, D. D., of Fayette county, of Kentucky. They have five children, William D. Pratt, editor of the Logansport, Indiana, Journal, being one of the sons. Dr. Pratt is an excellent business man, an able and scholarly speaker, attractive in person, and thoroughly loyal. During the rebellion he was an unconditional Union man, and is now a Republican.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The beginnings of the Presbyterian church in Louisville,—an organization now, in both its branches, one of the most influential and powerful in the city,—were made nearly seventy years ago. The First church of this order here was founded in early 1817, when the town had but four thousand inhabitants, and but sixteen Presbyterians could be mustered in all the place for organization. It was the only Presbyterian church in the city for fourteen years. The following is the earliest entry in the church record:

In January, Anno Domini 1816, a number of citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, anxious to enjoy the regular administration of Gospel ordinances, met and formed themselves into a Presbyterian society organization, and appointed the following gentlemen: Cuthbert Bullitt, Archibald Allen, John Gwatbme, Paul Skidmore, Joshua Headington, and Alexander Pope, Esq., trustees or commissioners, to prosecute a call for the Rev. Daniel C. Banks, a missionary for Kentucky from Connecticut, to become their pastor, and also to initiate a subscription for the purpose of raising money to build a church and to complete the same.

The history of the church has been continued by Patrick Joyes, Esq., clerk of the society, in a paper read at the rededication of the old church edifice at Green and Centre streets, in October, 1881, after a thorough refitting, at a cost of \$3,200. The sketch was subsequently published, and from it we condense the following:

The Rev. James Vance, of the Louisville Presbytery, was appointed to moderate the call and arrange the business before Presbytery. The call was made out on April 23, 1816, for one sermon per Sabbath, at \$900 per year. Mr. Banks accepted the call, and arrived in Louisville on the 15th of August, 1816, bringing with him his certificate of dismissal and recommendation from the Eastern Association of Fairfield, Connecticut. On the fifth Sabbath in January, 1817, a confession and covenant was adopted and formally agreed to by the following persons, thus organizing the First Presbyterian church of Louisville: Rosanna McFarland, Daniel C. Banks, Jane Cary, Susannah Fetter, Charles B. King, Lydia Biers, Thomas Hill, Jr., Mary Ann Silliman, Stephen Biers, — Denwood, Martha A. Binks, — Burnes, Caroline King, Lucy R. Tunstall, Mary Ann Co-by, Mary Ann McNutt, and Mirtha Pope. Of these, the original members of this church, Mary Ann McNutt, the last survivor, died on the 2d of January, 1879, a communicant in the church she helped to found. Two elders were elected in May, 1818, but neither of them was ordained until August, 1819, when, after another election, four elders, Daniel Wurts, Paul Reinhard, Charles B. King, and Elias Ayres, were formally "set apart" as elders; and Jacob Reinhard, in September, 1819, was the first commissioner appointed by the session to represent the church at the fall Presbytery.

It was the custom for many years in the early history of the church to record the names of those who were present at communion, as well as those of the absentees. The record as to a communion January, 1820, shows that twenty-eight

were present and twelve absent, thus giving a membership of forty. By this time the church building was probably completed, as the deed conveying 100 x 105 feet on the west side of Fourth street, beginning one hundred and five feet south of Market, was made by Thomas Prather in January, 1819.

We find that it was long customary for strangers who desired to commune with the congregation, to obtain permission beforehand from the session. Some difficulty having occurred as to the question, it was declared by the Synod of Kentucky in October, 1820, on appeal from the Presbytery, that the Rev. Daniel C. Banks was not the pastor of the church, and the Rev. James K. Burch was invited to act as stated supply, and was subsequently called to the pastorate of the church, which latter proposition he declined.

On the 20th of August, 1821, the Rev. Daniel Smith was called as pastor, and, having accepted the call, was regularly installed pastor on the 4th of March, 1822, the first regular pastor of the church. But his labors, though blessed, were short, as the year 1822 was one noted for the prevalence of a malignant fever, which carried off numbers of the little congregation and of the communicants of the church. The pastor's health was broken down, and he died in February, 1823, less than one year after his installation. After Mr. Smith began his labors in Louisville the church dispensed with the original "confession and covenant" in December, 1821, it having been determined that the "confession of faith" of the Presbyterian church was "complete in itself and sufficient.

The Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D., having been called to the pastorate in 1823, and having accepted, was installed January 4, 1824. The church numbered by its report to the Presbytery in October, 1824, eighty-two communicants, of whom thirty-six had been received after Dr. Blackburn's call. His pastoral relation was dissolved in October, 1827, he having accepted the Presidency of Danville College. During his four years' stay here the number of communicants increased from fifty-one to one hundred and thirty-three.

The church was without a regular pastor for many years after Dr. Blackburn left, though during that interim the pulpit was filled by different ministers as temporary supplies, and in August, 1828, the church was visited by the Revs. Gallagher, Ross, and Garrison, and during their stay and labors was blessed with a gracious outpouring, and thirty-six were added on profession. The Rev. Mr. Gallagher was elected as pastor in 1828 and declined, and then a call was extended to Rev. W. F. Curry, who was acting as a temporary supply, and he declined. The Rev. Nathan C. Hall was then elected and declined, and in June, 1829, the Rev. Eli N. Sawtell was elected, and after having taken charge of the church some difficulties arose which resulted in his resignation, or rather declination, in February, 1830. A few weeks thereafter letters of dismissal were given to several members for the purpose of organizing the Second Presbyterian church in Louisville, and in May of the same year a number of letters were given to members for organizing a church in Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In June, 1830, a call was extended to the Rev. George W. Ashbridge, of Tusculum, Alabama, who accepted and began his pastoral work October 24, 1830. In the meantime a minute is entered in the record of September, 1830, of a sacramental meeting held on Corn island, then a large island with a beautiful grove opposite the city, now quite washed away, at which meeting four persons were received into the church.

Notwithstanding the depletion by dismissals to the Second church and to the Jeffersonville church, the session reported

one hundred and thirty-six members to the Presbytery in October, 1831. We find the first mention of the Third church in Louisville in letters of dismissal to parties wishing to unite with that church.

The Rev. George W. Ashbridge died during his pastorate, May 4, 1834. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge was elected pastor December, 1834, and declined; and November 8, 1835, the Rev. W. L. Breckinridge was called and accepted, and began his pastoral charge January 8, 1836.

A few months after, on October 29, 1866, before the close of the Sunday night services, the church building caught fire and was burned down, the clock-bell in its steeple tolling 9 o'clock just before it fell. For the next three years the congregation worshipped in the building of the Associate Methodist church, on the northwest corner of Fourth and Green streets. During that interim the lot on Fourth street was sold by legislative and judicial aid, the lot on the southeast corner of Green and Sixth street purchased, and the present building erected and completed in 1838 and 1839, the lot and building costing, complete, \$66,516. On its completion the first services were held in it on Sunday, July 21, 1839, and the church dedicated. The sermon in the morning was by the pastor, Dr. Breckinridge, from Psalm xlvi, 2, and in the evening from I. Corinthians, i, 24. The church reported to the Presbytery in April, 1841, two hundred and forty communicants.

The church reported 264 members to the Presbytery in April, 1851. For the first time, five deacons were elected in March, 1855, who were ordained in July. Dr. William Breckinridge having resigned after a pastorate of more than twenty-two years, the pulpit was declared vacant on the last Sabbath of September, 1858, the enrolled members then numbering 334. After an interval of more than a year without a pastor, the congregation having called the Rev. Thomas H. Hoyt, of Abbeville, South Carolina, he accepted and began his pastoral work November 5, 1859.

In 1861, the roll having been corrected and reduced previously, the church reported 277 communicants, and reported the largest amount of funds ever collected in any one year of its history, \$23,295.55, of which only \$4,505.50 were for congregational purposes.

During Dr. Hoyt's pastorate the church was seriously disturbed by the sad political troubles of the country which culminated in war. The pastor was exiled by the military authorities, and, after a long and forced absence on his part, the congregation was compelled to unite with him to ask leave of Presbytery to resign his pastoral charge in December, 1864.

The Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, D. D., began his pastoral labors in this church in March, 1865, and continued throughout the year, in which the Presbyterian Church, in the border States especially, was distracted by those contentions and differences that resulted, in a great measure, from the bitterness of the political and civil contest that had so long agitated the country. But during that time the church was compact and united.

In 1870 the church purchased a lot and erected a mission chapel on Chestnut, near Sixteenth, at a cost of about \$9,000, now known as the Third Presbyterian Church, having been purchased for their use.

In 1871 two hundred and sixty-two communicants were reported to the Presbytery.

It is not necessary or advisable to go into details as to the history of the church in the past ten years. The sad events of a portion of that time are familiar to nearly all present. It is sufficient to say that after the divisions in the First church

in 1874, the First and the Seventh and Chestnut-street churches worshipped together until their union. The Rev. W. J. Lowry, D. D., having accepted a call to the pastorate of both of those churches, began his pastoral work November 9, 1875, though not installed until January 7, 1876. After a most acceptable ministry of only two years to a congregation worshipping in a hired public hall, in which he had endeavored to his congregation in a remarkable degree, he preached his last sermon August 26, 1877, and died November 10th of the same year.

On November 13, 1878, after a protracted and painful litigation, the keys of this building were surrendered to the officers of this church, and our present pastor, the Rev. E. O. Guerrant, began his pastoral labors among us, preaching his first sermon in this building January 5, 1879, and the two churches were united, on their petitions, by the action of the Presbytery of Louisville, April, 1879. The church reported to the Presbytery, on April, 1881, five hundred and fifty members.

In this sketch, running through sixty-five years, you have the names of two acting pastors-elect and seven regularly installed pastors, and of them only three are living. In that time there have been, including the present session, thirty-seven elders, of whom twenty-four are dead, and there have been in all fourteen deacons.

During Dr. Guerrant's pastorate the membership was more than doubled. About two hundred and fifty at the time he was installed, it was raised to six hundred and twenty-five; but at the time of the re-dedication, in the fall of 1881, it had been reduced by deaths and removals to five hundred and fifty. The church had then been entirely cleared of debt. Dr. Guerrant resigned in the winter of 1881-82, and went to reside in the interior of the State.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN (SOUTH).*

In the year 1830 there was in the city of Louisville but one Presbyterian church, though at that time the city contained twelve thousand inhabitants, with the population rapidly increasing. In view of these circumstances it was thought a sufficient reason, had there been no other, to embark in the enterprise of establishing a second Presbyterian church in the city. Accordingly, after much deliberation on the subject and having committed their cause to God, and believing that the welfare of souls would be greatly promoted by such a step, the following persons requested of the First Presbyterian church, of which they were members, letters of dismission, with a view of becoming organized into a separate church; namely: Dr. B. H. Hall, Heath J. Miller, William S. Vernon, Mrs. Sarah Cocke, Mrs. Rebecca G. Averill, Mrs.

* Abridged from the admirable Historical Sketch prefixed to the Manual of the church, and written by the Hon. George W. Morris, one of its elders.

America Vernon, Marion D. Averill, Mrs. Martha Price, Mrs. Henrietta Wilson, Mrs. Sarah M. Barnes, Mrs. Mary Denwood, Miss Lucy C. Hall.

The request of these persons being granted, a meeting was appointed in the house of Mr. Martin D. Averill on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1830, at which the Rev. D. C. Banks presided, and organized them into a church to be called "The Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Kentucky."

Before entering upon the election of officers, they received four members from the Presbyterian church in Frankfort, Kentucky, namely: Dr. James J. Mills, his wife, and two daughters. William S. Vernon and J. J. Miles were unanimously elected ruling elders. Application was made for the ministerial labors of Rev. E. N. Sawtell, who had been preaching for eight months as the pastor-elect in the First church; and, not having been installed he yielded to this application, and entered immediately upon his duties.

Having no house of worship, they occupied a school-room on Green street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where he preached his first sermon on the third Sabbath of April, 1830. On the twelfth of November, Marvin D. Averill was unanimously elected Ruling Elder, and in the same month a Bible class was organized, embracing a large portion of the congregation, who attended with deep interest and manifest improvement. On the tenth of March, 1831, the church and congregation convened for the election of a pastor. The Rev. E. N. Sawtell, who had for a year been performing the duties of a pastor, was unanimously elected. The call being made out and presented before the Louisville Presbytery, he was regularly installed Pastor of the Second church on Saturday, April 9, 1831.

On the seventeenth of April, 1831, a Sabbath-school was organized in connection with the church, which numbered during the year nearly one hundred scholars.

The church was now approaching an important crisis in her history. Though their numbers had increased, their borders enlarged, and their piety had begun to assume a more active and decided character, yet poverty still stared them in the face. Those that had been added being principally from among the youth, possessed but limited means for the support of the Gospel. The house

in which services had been regularly held was too small for the congregation, and it was soon to be removed. The serious question, What can be done in this emergency? forced itself upon every mind. To build seemed simply impossible, and not to build was in effect to disperse the congregation and dissolve the church. After much deliberation it was determined to make the attempt, and a building committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons: Daniel Fetter, chairman; William Garvin, John Reinhard, William Mix, William S. Vernon, Thomas Jones, M. D. Averill. A lot of ground on Third street, between Green and Walnut, was procured at a cost of about \$1,500, and subscriptions sufficient to authorize the commencement of the building, but how to proceed farther was a question that remained unsettled. After much deliberation it was determined, as a last resort, that the pastor should visit some of the large cities of the North, present the claims of the church, and solicit the aid of their Christian brethren. This effort resulted in his obtaining donations to the amount of nearly \$2,500. Being encouraged by this timely aid, they prosecuted the work on the building with renewed vigor, and though interrupted by the severity of the winter of 1831-32, they advanced so far that in March an infant school was opened in the basement story, and in June following the same room was occupied for public worship. On the 28th of September, 1832, the house was completed and, with appropriate services, was dedicated to the service of the Triune God. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. President Young, of Center College, Danville, Kentucky.

In the fall of the year 1835, Mr. Sawtell, in consequence of failing health, resigned the pastoral charge of the church, much to the regret of the people, among whom he had labored so faithfully and successfully. Shortly afterwards he was called to another important field of labor—namely, that of the Seaman's Mission, at Havre, France.

In the month of December of the same year, Rev. E. P. Humphrey entered upon his duties as pastor of the church. At this period there were about 130 members belonging to the church; and, under the care of the new pastor, it continued to grow in numbers and increase in usefulness.



In the early part of the year 1846, the session of the church granted Dr. Humphrey leave of absence for eight months, to enable him to visit Europe, in the hope of regaining his health, which had become seriously impaired. And, upon his recommendation, an arrangement was made by the session with Rev. Stuart Robinson, who was then preaching at Kanawha, Virginia, to supply the pulpit in the interim, which he did with great satisfaction to the people. Dr. Humphrey returned in November, greatly improved in health, and entered upon his work with renewed vigor.

The secession of members to form the Chestnut-street, now the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church, occurred about this time.

In August, 1853, Dr. Humphrey having been elected by the General Assembly, at its annual session of that year, professor of church history in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky, resigned the pastoral charge. During his pastorate there were received into the church about four hundred and fifty persons, and at the date of his resignation the number of communicants was two hundred and fifty-five. A call was made upon the Rev. J. J. Bullock, of Lexington, Kentucky, who accepted and entered upon his pastoral duties in September of that year. At the end of about two years and a half he resigned to take charge again of the school at Walnut Hills, Kentucky.

During a period of two years and a half following the resignation of Dr. Bullock, the church was left without a pastor; yet notwithstanding this the Sabbath-school, weekly prayer-meetings, and regular church service on the Sabbath were kept up. Calls were extended to four or five distinguished ministers in different parts of the country, but one after another they declined, and the church was seriously embarrassed with the question of the pastorate until directed to one who had served the church so acceptably twelve years before. Rev. Stuart Robinson was now professor of church government in the Seminary at Danville, and the church had little hope of him. Nevertheless the call was made, as it had been to him once before; he accepted, and in the spring of 1838 became pastor of the church. The effect was highly beneficial, and new life seemed to be infused.

In the spring of the following year a meeting

was held, and steps were taken to purchase a large and desirable lot on the corner of Second and College streets, where the College Street Presbyterian church now stands, for a new building in the near future. Meanwhile it was resolved to remodel the basement story of the old church and put galleries in the audience-room, to accommodate the increasing congregation. For these improvements and the ground purchased, several thousand dollars were raised within two years.

During the protracted absence of Dr. Robinson in the war period, the pulpit was supplied by Mr. John C. Young, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Transylvania, who had been engaged by Dr. Robinson upon leaving. He was elected co-pastor at the end of two years, resigning the position upon the Doctor's return in the spring of 1866.

About three hundred and thirty members were now on the church roll. Nearly one-third of these went off the same year, to form the College-street church, taking the lot aforesaid and a large sum in money as their share of the church property. In 1868 measures were taken to raise \$50,000 for a new site and church. Although the country was then in the worst of the "hard times," the effort was remarkably successful, and in a short time the amount was subscribed. One of the most desirable tracts in the city for the purpose—112 feet on Broadway by 400 on Second—was bought for \$36,000, but a part of it, fronting on Jacob street, was presently sold for \$10,000. The lecture- and Sabbath-school rooms on the rear of the remaining lot were first erected, and dedicated in May, 1870. The General Assembly of the Church South was holding its session there at the same period. The old church on Third street—a variety theatre of late years—was sold, and the new building temporarily occupied for all services. \$20,000 more were raised, and the superb edifice now standing at Second and Broadway was dedicated on Sunday, September 13, 1874, with simple but impressive ceremonies—sermon by the Rev. B. M. Palmer, D.D., of New Orleans. It had cost, without furniture and organ, about \$80,000; with them, about \$90,000. The pulpit was paid for by the exertions of the Children's Society of the church. The total cost of the church property was near \$140,000, of which a

part was bonded debt, and a small part floating debt. At that time, although the church was nearly forty-five years old, all four of its pastors and ex-pastors were still living.

Dr. Robinson died October 5, 1881, greatly lamented by his church and by the community. He was aged sixty-seven years, and had held this pastorate for twenty-three years and one-half. The Rev. John W. Pratt, D.D., was then called, accepted, and was installed December 5, 1881. He is now serving the church and society with great power and a steadily growing influence. The number of communicants at this writing (February, 1882) is five hundred and seventy-five.

The Sunday-school immediately attached to the church has an enrollment of about one hundred and fifty, with twenty-five teachers. Mr. A. Davidson is superintendent, and also clerk of session. The Park and Homestead Mission Sunday-schools are also sustained and officered from this church.

The following full and excellent sketch of the Portland Avenue Presbyterian Church is very kindly contributed to this work by the Rev. J. H. Morrison, its present pastor:

This church will be twenty-seven years old September 1, 1882. For more than a quarter of a century it has attested God's protecting love and favor; it has shared with other parts of His vineyard, His showers and His sunshine, His frowns and His blessings. Copying from the earliest minutes of the church records we read the following:

PRESBYTERIAN HERALD OFFICE, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., August 16, 1855. }

Pursuant to a call from Rev. Robert Morrison, who has been preaching for some time at Portland, in accordance with a resolution of the Louisville Presbytery, passed some time since, constituting the sessions of the churches of the city into a committee to organize churches in the city whenever the way is open, the sessions of four of the churches were present or represented, to consider the petition sent to that committee from certain persons in Portland desiring the organization of a Presbyterian Church in that part of the city.

On motion, Professor S. R. Williams, of the First church, was called to the chair, and J. W. G. Simrall, of the Chestnut Street church session, was chosen Secretary.

Present from First church, S. R. Williams, John W. Anderson, Curran Pope, Mr. Gillis.

From Second church, A. Davidson.

From Chestnut Street church, W. S. Vernon, L. P. Yandell, John Milton, John W. G. Simrall.

From Walnut Street church, John Martin.

Mr. R. Morrison was then called on, and made a statement of the condition of affairs at Portland, and closed his

remarks by reading the petition of twelve persons resident in or near Portland praying to be organized into a Presbyterian church.

On motion, it was resolved that it is deemed expedient that the church be organized as desired.

Further, on motion, it was resolved that one elder from each of the five churches of the city, with as many pastors of churches in the city or members of the Presbytery as may be present, be constituted a committee to organize said church at some future time to be agreed upon, if the way be open.

The elders chosen were: From the First church, Curran Pope; Second church, William Prather; Chestnut Street church, J. W. G. Simrall; Walnut street church, H. E. Tunstall; Fourth church, Otis Patton.

On motion, it was resolved that this meeting recommend to the friends of our church in the city to contribute liberally of their means to raise funds to purchase a lot in Portland on which to build a Presbyterian church.

On motion adjourned.

PLUMER'S STORE ROOM, }
PORTLAND, September 1, 1855. }

The above mentioned committee, consisting of an elder from each church in the city, were present, together with Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, D. D., pastor of the First church; Rev. W. W. Hill, D. D.; and Rev. F. Senour, D. D., of the Fourth church. At 10:30 A. M. the meeting was called to order, and Dr. Breckinridge was called to preside. After which Dr. Hill preached a sermon from Psalm cxxvii, on the believer's love for the church.

After sermon Dr. Breckinridge took the chair, and the divine blessing having been invoked, the letters of persons intending to unite with the church to be constituted, were placed in his hands, and were as follows: Mrs. Jane McCulloch, Miss Mary McCulloch, Miss Hectorina McCulloch, Mrs. Emma Duckwell, Mrs. Elizabeth Dick, Newton Boles.

The first three persons presented letters of dismission and recommendation from the Second Presbyterian church, Louisville, and Mrs. Dick from the Walnut street church, Mrs. Dneckwall from the First church, New Albany, Indiana, and Mr. Boles from the Springfield church and the Presbytery of Wooster. All these were found in order and received by the committee. An opportunity then being given for persons to present themselves for examination with a view to the profession of their faith, Mr. William A. Boles and Mrs. Melvina McKnight came forward and were examined. Mr. Boles never having been baptized, this ordinance was administered to him by Dr. Breckinridge. These eight persons then came forward and signified their desire to unite in organizing a Presbyterian church in Portland, and covenanted to walk together in a church relation, according to the acknowledged doctrines of the Presbyterian church, and were thus constituted into a church.

It was thought best to defer the election of officers for a little season. After prayer by Rev. F. Senour, the benediction was pronounced and the committee adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting, Joseph Irwin was received from the First church, Louisville.

CITY SCHOOL HOUSE, November 18, 1855.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian church and congregation, immediately after preaching, previous notice having been given, an election for church officers was held, which resulted in Mr. Joseph Irwin being chosen to the Eldership and Mr. N. Boles being chosen as Deacon.

CITY SCHOOL HOUSE, December 8, 1855.

A Congregational meeting of the Portland Presbyterian

church was this day held for the purpose of electing a board of trustees. Dr. G. H. Walling was called to the chair, and N. Boles appointed as Secretary pro tem.

The following persons were duly elected as Board of Trustees: Daniel McCulloch, John Graham, Joseph Irwin, Dr. G. H. Walling, N. Boles.

At a subsequent meeting, Daniel McCulloch was chosen Treasurer and N. Boles Secretary.

Thus far we have copied directly from the minutes of the church. Rev. R. Morrison continued to preach for this church at various times, but whether regularly does not appear from the minutes. Also Dr. W. L. Breckinridge and Rev. J. H. Rice preached and conducted sacramental meetings at various times. During this time additions to the church and ordinations and installment of officers are reported. Mr. Joseph Irwin was solemnly set apart as elder March 30, 1857, as before elected, but Mr. N. Boles was not set apart as deacon, he having removed to Denmark, Tennessee.

In 1857 the church obtained leave to secure the services of licentiate A. A. E. Taylor, of Cincinnati Presbytery. May 6, 1858—Thursday afternoon—the candidate completed his trial pieces before Presbytery at an adjourned meeting held in the Portland Avenue church. At 7½ p. m. he was installed pastor as follows: Rev. Stuart Robinson preached the sermon from Luke iv., 18, 19, in the presence of a large audience, after which the pastor elect was solemnly ordained and set apart to the work of the ministry by prayer and the laying on the hands of the Presbytery. Rev. W. W. Hill, D. D., delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. M. G. Knight the charge to the people.

September 19, 1859, the pastoral relation between Rev. Mr. Taylor and this church was dissolved by Presbytery. During Mr. Taylor's ministry the church constantly received accessions to its membership, and with variations had twenty-nine on the roll when he was succeeded by Rev. Edward Wurts, December, 1859. It does not appear from the minutes whether Mr. Wurts was installed as pastor or not, but he continued to serve the church until June, 1865. Under his ministry, with the faithful assistance of the session, the membership increased from twenty-nine to eighty-three, and other interests of the church in proportion.

Rev. W. W. Duncan succeeded Mr. Wurts in charge of the church in the year 1865, between June and August. The session then, and for

some time previous, consisted of Joseph Irwin, D. McCulloch, and H. Roberts, with W. H. Troxell and Joseph P. Green as deacons.

Mr. Duncan remained in charge only about one year. Rev. C. B. Davidson then succeeded him for nearly a year. In the interim Rev. R. H. Kinnaird and others preached occasionally, and moderated the meetings of sessions.

Rev. Philip H. Thompson began his labors the first Sabbath in January, 1868.

June 7, 1868, according to a previous recommendation by the session, the congregation elected additional elders and deacons as follows: William Halliday, W. H. Troxell, elders; Simon Cage, Jr., Joseph Irwin, Jr., David Duckwall, deacons.

With gradual but constant growth, leaving the church with an efficient board of elders, consisting then of Joseph Irwin, D. McCulloch, H. Roberts, W. H. Halliday, and W. H. Troxell; and as deacons David Duckwall, Simon Cage, Jr., Joseph Irwin, Jr. Mr. Thompson accepted the call to Mulberry church, Shelly county, June 1, 1870.

November 25, 1870, Rev. John D. Matthews, D. D., was installed pastor. Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., preached the installation sermon. Rev. S. R. Wilson, D. D., gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Thornton to the congregation, according to appointment of Presbytery.

In the year 1871 the congregation built a comfortable nine-room parsonage on the corner of Thirty-first and Bank streets, at a cost of about \$3,000.

At the close of his ministry with this church there was on the roll a membership of eighty. Dr. Matthews served the church ably and faithfully from 1870 to 1877, when the congregation united with him in asking of the Presbytery the dissolution of the pastoral relation. He was succeeded by J. H. Moore, of Washington, Kentucky, who acted in the capacity of stated supply from 1877—in November, to April, 1879—the church growing in all its branches—membership in number 73, elders 3, deacons 3. Mr. Moore was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Morrison in March, 1879. He acted as stated supply from March to October, when he was installed as pastor. Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., preached the installation sermon. Rev. J. H. Moore, of the Third Presbyterian, gave charge

to the pastor; and Rev. E. O. Guerrant, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, gave charge to the people.

The membership has continued to grow, and the church to increase gradually. Thus we have a brief outline of this vine, planted by God amid the tears and prayers of his believing people. Planted in the soil of a few loyal, loving hearts, it has deepened and grown until now it embraces over one hundred believing souls.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian church is of Scotch and Irish descent. As organized in the United States, it is the result of a union between the Associate Presbyterians and Reformed Presbyterians near the close of the last century. The conditions and standards were adopted at a meeting of the united church May 31, 1799, at Greencastle, Pennsylvania. Their confession of faith, form of discipline, and church government, and directory for public worship is that drawn up by the commission appointed by the English Parliament, assisted by commissioners from the Church of Scotland, in 1643, and known as the Westminster Confession of Faith. It differs from the form and practice of some of the larger Presbyterian churches in holding to the exclusive use of the Bible Psalms in public worship, as set forth in the Westminster Directory. The congregation in Louisville known as the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, was organized January 6, 1854, as a mission under the direction and control of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South. The organization was effected by Rev. N. M. Gordon, with eighteen members. The whole number received up to 1876 was two hundred and thirty-one. Rev. G. Gordon was the first pastor and continued about twenty years, during which time the growth of the church was slow but sure.

The first house of worship was on the corner of Eighth and Magazine streets. After four years this house and lot were sold and another lot purchased on the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, a chapel erected on the back part of the lot fronting on Seventh street, leaving the front and corner for a more commodious and costly building in the future. The expense of the lot and building was borne almost entirely by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod,

under whose direction the work had been undertaken and carried forward. About the year 1866 the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Kentucky began to agitate the question of union with the German Associate Presbyterian church South.

In October, 1870, at a called meeting of the Presbytery, at Paris, Kentucky, a majority of the members voted to unite with said Presbyterian church, by which body they were accepted at its meeting of Synod then in session at Paris. The Associate Reformed Presbytery was immediately reorganized by the election of Rev. J. G. Miller, Moderator, and W. A. Anderson, Clerk. Difficulties about the church property quickly followed. Having resorted to more pacific measures with no success, suit was instituted in the civil courts in 1872 by the Associate Reformed Presbytery to recover possession of the Louisville church. The case was continued in court until 1875 or 1876, when it was decided against the Associate Reformed Presbytery. The case was compromised in February, 1880, and the Associate Reformed Presbyterians got possession of the property by paying in cash one-half of its estimated value.

In 1874 the Seventh and Chestnut church had united with a part of the First Presbyterian church, Sixth and Green streets, and they had in turn become involved in lawsuits with the Wilson party, in addition to the suit pending with the Associate Reformed Presbyterians.

On October 18, 1876, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation was reorganized. For a period of four years they used such houses of worship as could be rented. March 22, 1880, they recovered possession and removed to the chapel on Seventh near Chestnut, where they still prosecute their work, in their own house, free from debt.

The organization was effected by Rev. J. G. Miller, and the congregation was afterwards served by Rev. J. C. Golloway, F. Y. Pressly, and J. M. Todd, each for a short period. At present Rev. C. S. Young is the minister in charge. Regular Sunday-school and preaching and weekly prayer-meetings are kept up. There is also a mission Sunday-school in connection with this work, in the hall corner of Eleventh and Market streets. The indications for future growth are more favorable now than at any period since the reorganization.

Under this head a brief notice of the Presbyterian Mutual Assurance Fund may properly be included. This is a distinctively Louisville denominational enterprise, but is not confined to the city or State in its operations. It was organized February 20, 1878, to do a life insurance and sick benefit business among Presbyterians. By the close of 1880 it had reached a very satisfactory financial status. From its first division of members (2,000 in each division) a permanent fund of \$9,940.87 was set apart in 1880, and \$7,796.98 from the second division. In 1881 the corresponding sums were \$11,979.50 and \$2,716.86. Insurances were paid to January 1, 1882, to the amount of \$63,157.22 in the first division, \$37,587 in the second, and \$4,575 in the third; total, \$105,319.22. The first two divisions had each 2,000 members; the third 1,360. The Fund had then agencies in twelve States, and is extending its business. Colonel Bennett H. Young is President, and W. J. Wilson Secretary.

The Rev. Daniel Smith, who was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Louisville, which he had served since his arrival with his family June 17, 1821, was a remarkable man. A graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, he was licensed to preach April 21, 1813, and the next year began an important missionary work in the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, in the distribution of the Scriptures in the English, French, and Spanish tongues, the formation of Bible and missionary societies, and the preaching of the gospel in destitute places. This was more than a year before the American Bible Society was formed. He was early here, with a large cargo of Bibles and Testaments, and a devoted young companion, Samuel J. Mills, and traveled hence to Vincennes and on to St. Louis, being the first missionaries, it is believed, to visit that city. After many adventures in the wilderness West, he returned here with his family, as before noted, and after a short pastorate, died here February 22, 1823. It is recorded that he had already done much good in Louisville, if in nothing else than restoring harmony and unity to a church which he found distracted.

Rev. William Louis Breckinridge, D. D., for twenty-three years pastor in Louisville, was born July, 1803, at Cabell's Dale, Fayette county,

Kentucky. His education was largely gained at Transylvania University. Entering the Presbyterian ministry, his first pastorate was at Maysville, Kentucky, and he was for a time Professor in Center College, but with his charge in Louisville he remained the longest time, being pastor of the First Presbyterian church of that city twenty-three years. At one time he accepted the presidency of Oakland College, Mississippi, but resigned to become president of Center College. His later years were passed, however, on his farm in Missouri, where he had no regular charge, but preached almost constantly. In 1859 he was Moderator of the General Assembly. He died December 26, 1876, at his home in Missouri, which he had named "Cabell's Dale," for his old Kentucky home. Dr. Breckinridge was first married to Miss Frances Provost, granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith. She died after their removal to Missouri, and not long before his death he was married the second time to the widowed daughter of Judge Christopher Tompkins. Their family consisted of eight children. The second son was Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, a talented young professor of the Medical College at Louisville, and surgeon in the Confederate army during the war of 1861-65.

Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., was born January 8, 1809, at Fairfield, Connecticut. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and President of Amherst College, Massachusetts. Here Dr. Humphrey gained his collegiate education and graduated at the age of nineteen. His professional studies were pursued at Andover Theological Seminary. In 1833 he entered the ministry, his first charge being the Presbyterian church of Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he received ordination. In November of 1835 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Louisville, where he remained eighteen years. His next position was that of Professor of Church History in the Danville Theological Seminary, in Danville, Kentucky. Returning to Louisville in 1866, he began the organization of what is now the College street Presbyterian church. The church was organized that year and numbered ninety, its first meetings being held in a small frame house known as "The Little Pine Cathedral." February, 1867, the church began worship in the brick building fronting on College

street. The membership now exceeds three hundred, and the prosperity and spiritual growth of the church has been due largely to the effective labors of this faithful pastor. In 1847 Dr. Humphrey was married to Miss Martha Pope. Their two sons are Edward W. C. and Alexander P. The former completed his literary studies at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, attended law lectures at the Harvard Law School, and, in 1868, began in Louisville the practice of law.

Rev. John Jones, D. D., was born April 18, 1830, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents were of Welsh extraction. The family had long been celebrated for industry and piety. His grandfather was prominent in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, and it is probable that the first Welsh church of that faith in Manchester, England, was begun in his house. Dr. Jones received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and after finishing in the High school there, and studying for a time in a private school of the same city, he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. Three years later, he graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary. Following this date, we hear of him as pastor of the Old School Presbyterian church of Scottsville, New York, and of the Wyoming Presbyterian church of the same city, when he became Principal of the Genesee Synodical Academy, at Genesee, New York, and while serving there he received the degree of D. D. from Hamilton College, of that State. During the war, he served in the army under the Christian Commission a short time. In 1874, he was called to be pastor of the Walnut-street Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Kentucky, where he still remains. Recently, he has been appointed Regent for the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children, and elected Secretary and Treasurer. He has been sent three times to represent his Presbytery in the General Assembly of the church; has been Moderator of the Synod and Presbytery, and filled other highly honorary positions among the leaders of his church. He was married to Miss Minerva A. Chatham, of Seneca Falls, New York, March 1, 1855.

Rev. William J. Lowry, D. D., formerly pastor of the First and Seventh street Presbyterian churches in Louisville, was born January 7, 1838, in Greensboro, Georgia, though his parents had

their home in Louisville at that time. He was reared in this city, but received his classical education in Erskine college, South Carolina, where his father has long been a professor. It was also a theological school of the Associate Reformed Church; and he took his professional course there, and his license to preach in 1850. He began as an Associate Reformed minister, in missionary work; but presently became a Southern Presbyterian, and pastor of the Lebanon church of Wilcox county, Alabama. His only remaining pastorate before coming to Louisville was at Selma, in the same State, where he remained about ten years. In 1873 the University of Alabama gave him the degree of D. D., and the next year he came to this city as pastor of the First and Seventh street churches. He was an able and very popular preacher, and his brief ministry formed an interesting epoch in the annals of Presbyterianism in Louisville. He died here of cancer November 10, 1877.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The following history of the First church of this denomination in Louisville is abridged from an elaborate and very interesting history, still in manuscript, by Mr. Joseph P. Torbitt, of the society:

In the winter of 1821-22 Elder P. S. Fall, a Baptist clergyman, visited Louisville, and thereafter for a year filled monthly preaching appointments with the few Baptists here, who met for worship in the old Court-house. He removed to this place early in 1823, and opened a school, also continuing to preach. Late this year the church was reconstructed, with a covenant patterned from that of the Enon Baptist Church, Cincinnati, and a formal creed. About this time, however, the good Elder read attentively the famous sermon of Elder Alexander Campbell, who was still also a Baptist, on the Law, and was much impressed by it, as also by the perusal of several numbers of *The Christian Baptist*. He was moved to a closer study of the New Testament; and others of his brethren and sisters also coming to similar investigations, it was finally resolved unanimously that the creed and covenant already adopted should be cast out, and the church based simply upon "the law of the Lord." A formal declaration to that effect was made in the latter part of 1824, and the

society was thenceforth, to all intents and purposes, a "Campbellite," Christian, or Disciple Church; and it is one of the very oldest churches, if not the oldest church, of this reform in the United States. The congregation began to receive the communion every Lord's Day, and give regularly the contribution to the poor, as is the custom of their people to this day. All this time they were nominally Baptists, and in the fall of 1825 the usual arrangements were made for attending the Long Run Association, of which Elder Fall was Clerk the year before, and to which he was now to preach the introductory sermon, and also present the annual circular letter to the churches. In this he brought forward his views, declaring in substance that "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the only infallible and sufficient rule of faith and practice." The letter was rejected, by the casting vote of the Moderator; but it resulted in dividing the association equally between advocates of the old and new views.

At the close of 1825 Elder Fall left Louisville. He is still living near Frankfort, but at a great age—eighty-four years old. He was succeeded by Elder Benjamin Allan, and the church continued to increase. Some became alarmed, however, at the prospect of being cut off from the association; and about thirty members went back to the abandoned creed and covenant. But several years more they maintained worship together. The rupture came near the close of 1829, when the minority (the whole now numbering nearly three hundred) seceded and formed a separate Baptist body under Elder George Waller. Much irritation followed, and a suit for the church property, which was decided for the majority or New Testament party. Still for four years the connection was held with the Long Run Association as "the First Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, of Louisville, Kentucky;" and it was not until 1833 that the new name, "Disciples of Christ," was assumed. The society had now for some time occupied the well-remembered old Baptist meeting-house, which they erected, on the southwest corner of Fifth and Green streets. Their entire interest in this was sold to the Baptist minority March 14, 1835, for \$2,550, and a small church building, standing on leased ground on Second, between Market and Jefferson, was bought from the Primitive Methodists.

When the new name was assumed in April, 1833, Boards of Bishops or Elders and Deacons were elected for the first time. The first Board of Elders consisted of Jesse Swindler, John Bledsoe, and Bartlett Hardy; and the Board of Deacons of Dr. T. S. Bell, David Gordon, and Peter Priest. Of all these only Dr. Bell survives. The society was now fully launched as a Disciple church.

In July, 1836, Gordon Gates was "called to teach the congregation and act as its President." The same year the erection of a new house of worship was begun on Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut; it was finished in 1837, with a debt of about \$2,000.

In April of this year Elder George W. Elley was called as preacher, and remained till May, 1840. Elder B. F. Hall succeeded him, serving from July, 1840, to November, 1842. Then came, in rather rapid succession, Elders D. S. Burnet, Allen Kendrick, and Carroll Kendrick.

June 30, 1845, the Fifth-street church edifice was sold to the Colored Baptist church for \$5,000. The congregation worshipped in a school-house on Grayson street till the new building on the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets was ready for partial occupation the next year. The lot for it, 60 x 160 feet, was bought of the Bank of Kentucky for \$4,500. A charter was then obtained from the State Legislature for the "Walnut Street Christian Church of Louisville, Kentucky." The nucleus of the Floyd and Chestnut Church of Christ was formed soon after.

In November, 1847, Elder Henry T. Anderson began service for the Walnut Street church, and remained till October, 1853, having an acceptable and notable ministry. He was followed by Elders Curtis J. Smith (1854-55), and D. P. Henderson (1855-56).

The house now occupied had become too strait for the congregation, and on the 1st of April, 1860, the last sermon was preached in it before its demolition. The corner-stone of the present superb edifice was laid May 18th, same year; and the basement was occupied for worship March 17, 1861. The society had met meanwhile in the Masonic Temple. The entire building was not finished until the spring of 1870, when, April 24th, the auditorium was formally opened.

Elders Henry T. Anderson and George G. Mallins filled the pulpit temporarily after Elder Henderson's departure. Then came, more permanently, Elders Thomas N. Arnold (1867-68), W. H. Hopson (1868-74), Samuel Kelly (temporary, 1874-75), J. S. Lamar (1875-76), and B. Tyler (1876-82).

In 1876 the charter-name of the Society was changed from "Walnut Street," etc., to "First Christian Church of Louisville, Kentucky." It has now a membership of about six hundred and fifty, to which nearly fifteen hundred more may be added as members of churches which may be said to have grown out of this pioneer of the faith in this city.

The Second Christian church was organized in October, 1846, constituted of twenty-nine members—sixteen males, thirteen females—who withdrew from the First Christian church for that purpose. John Baker was chosen elder and Jonathan F. Tibbetts and Aaron Thompson, deacons. They met at first in a rented room on Preston street, between Market and Jefferson streets. In 1848 they moved to their own building on east side of Hancock, between Jefferson and Green. In 1864 they moved to their present place of worship on the southwest corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets. This church has had as pastors and ministers, regular and irregular: John Baker, Allen Kendrick, William Begg, E. Y. Pinkerton, J. R. Hulett, H. T. Anderson, M. B. Hopkins, C. W. Sewell, J. C. Walden, Louis Jansen, John Noyes, T. P. Haley, W. C. Dawson, I. B. Grubbs, G. W. Yancey, P. Galt Miller, and W. H. Bartholomew. Present elders are R. H. Snyder, Dr. S. B. Mills, P. Galt Miller, and W. H. Bartholomew. Present deacons are Fendell A. Crump, Benjamin S. Weller, D. E. Starke, J. M. Lemons, and J. A. Blakemore. Former elders were: John G. Lyon (now dead), John W. Craig (now dead), Jesse D. Seaton, and C. H. Barkley, the last named being a licensed minister of the gospel. Mrs. Thysa C. Lyon and Mrs. Martha Owen have been deaconesses. W. Talbot Owen, M. D., has been clerk of the church ever since in April, 1852. The present number of members is six hundred and twenty-five.

Rev. Thomas N. Arnold was both a lawyer and clergyman. He was born February 10, 1828,

in Covington, Kentucky. His grandfather and other members of the family were Baptist ministers of considerable note in Virginia. His father, James G. Arnold, was a successful business man and one of the founders of the city of Covington. A very benevolent man, he built the first Christian church ever built in that location, and made large donations to Kentucky University and many other public institutions. The son, Thomas N. Arnold, was a graduate from Bethany College in 1847; afterwards he attended law lectures at Lexington, and graduated from the law school in Louisville in 1852. Previous to 1856, he pursued the practice of his profession in Covington. This year he entered the ministry of the Christian or Disciple church, and has subsequently been connected with churches in Covington, Frankfort, Lexington, Louisville, and Richmond, Virginia. The church over which he has been pastor in Louisville is said to be the largest of that denomination in the world. He ranks as an able and successful minister. Mr. Arnold was married, in 1853, to Miss M. Frances Pugh, of Bourbon county. They have a family of seven children.

Rev. Benjamin B. Tyler, late Pastor of the First Christian Church, was born in Macon county, Illinois, April 9, 1842, son of a Baptist clergyman and native of Kentucky, who became a preacher of the new faith in his later years. Into this the son was baptized August 1, 1859, entered Eureka College, near Peoria, and began preaching in an evangelistic way in Macoupin and Montgomery counties, and elsewhere in his native State. For a year in 1864-65 he was located with the Charleston and Kansas churches, Illinois, and then, until 1868, with the former alone. He then made an extensive preaching tour through the East and Northeast; and in 1869 took charge of the Christian Church at Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1873 he went to serve the society at Frankfort, Kentucky; and in May, 1867, came to Louisville as the pastor of the church at Fourth and Walnut. Here he succeeded, after years of effort, in lifting the debt that had long borne its heavy weight upon the society; and there, in February, 1882, feeling that his work with it had been done, he resigned, to re-enter the work of an evangelist.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The year of fever and death, 1822, when the

thoughts of so large a share of the community were fixed upon the unknown future life, was a fit period for the formation of new religious societies. On the 31st of May of that year, a meeting was held at Washington Hall, with Mr. John Bustard as Chairman and Samuel Dickinson Secretary, at which it was resolved to open subscription books for building a Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisville. At another meeting, July 1st, the name "Christ Church" was adopted, and a committee to execute the resolve of the previous meeting was full-formed, consisting of Messrs. Peter B. Ormsby, Dennis Fitzhugh, Samuel Churchill, James Hughes, William L. Thompson, Richard Barnes, William H. Atkinson, Richard Ferguson, Hancock Taylor, James S. Bate, James C. Johnston, and William Croghan. The Rev. Dr. Craik, for now nearly forty years Rector of the church, in his valuable Historical Sketches of Christ Church, gives the following interesting account of its genesis:

The effort to establish the Episcopal church in Louisville seems to have proceeded quite as much from the country gentlemen in the neighborhood as from the residents of the town. Jefferson, like several other prominent points in Kentucky, was settled at the very earliest period by a class of highly educated gentlemen from Virginia. Of course they were all traditionally Episcopalians, for that had been the established religion of Virginia. But unfortunately, at the period of this emigration, the coarse blasphemies of Tom Paine and the more refined infidelity of the French Encyclopaedists had taken a strong hold upon the Virginia mind. The early emigrants brought with them the taint of these principles, and in many cases the books from which they were derived. And alas! there was no Church in the wilderness to counteract these evil influences and the new spiritual temptations incident to this breaking-off from the ancient stock and from home associations. The consequence was that this generation lived and their children grew up "without God in the world." But religion of some sort is a necessity for the human soul. The modes of religion prevalent in the country were revolting rather than attractive to educated men, and therefore when Richard Barnes and Peter B. Ormsby suggested the formation of an Episcopal congregation, the proposal was warmly seconded by the most influential citizens of the county.

The projected building was erected in the fall and winter of 1824-25, and is that still standing, much enlarged, beautified, and otherwise improved, on the east side of Second street, between Green and Walnut. Upon its completion the Rev. Henry M. Shaw was elected Rector, and soon arrived to assume the duties of the position. Mr. Collins says:

The foundation of the church in Louisville was entirely a lay movement; for until the completion of the building and

the arrival of the newly elected rector, no clergyman had been present or taken any part in the proceedings. Fourteen churches in Louisville and its immediate vicinity have been the fruit up to this time—1873—of this first action of the laity of the city and county.

Mr. Collins further epitomizes the history of this church as follows:

In Christ Church, Louisville, Mr. Shaw was succeeded by the brilliant Dr. David C. Page, and he by the Rev. William M. Jackson. During the pastorate of Mr. Jackson, the old building was so crowded that the congregation erected a much larger and finer church, St. Paul's, and the rector and the greater part of the congregation removed to the latter in October, 1839, leaving only a few families whose attachment to the early structure would not permit them to abandon it. To this remnant the Rev. Hamble J. Leacock ministered for a few months. On November 1, 1840, the Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin commenced his work as the rector of this church. In May, 1844, Mr. Pitkin, after a most efficient administration of nearly four years, resigned, and the Rev. James Craik, of Kanawha, Virginia, was elected in his stead. Mr. Craik entered upon the charge of the parish in August, 1844, and has continued to hold the same position down to the present time (1873), twenty-nine years. The original church building has been retained, although frequently enlarged to meet the growing demand for accommodation; and it is now one of the handsomest and most capacious church edifices in the country.

The venerable Dr. James Craik is still the Rector of this church, assisted by an Associate Rector, his son, the Rev. James Craik, Jr.

The following very full and otherwise unusually valuable sketch of the history of St. Paul's, the first child of Christ church, has been prepared for this work, with the utmost kindness and courtesy, by Mr. R. A. Robinson, who has been connected with it for many years:

During the ministry of the Rev. D. C. Page, Rector of Christ church, at that time the only Episcopal church in this city, the members of that parish, and others friendly to the cause, began to agitate the importance of organizing another parish in the western part of the city. With this object in view, a call for a meeting to be held September 28th, 1834, at the Louisville Hotel, was published in the daily papers. The following gentlemen attended the meeting: Rev. D. C. Page, B. R. McIlvaine, Samuel Gwathmey, William F. Pettit, John P. Smith, Dr. James C. Johnston, Richard Barnes, Dr. J. T. Maddox, John W. Jones, William Wenzell, Thomas Rowland, and James B. Hine. Committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions and for other purposes.

The parish was not organized, however, until

May 30, 1836, when the following gentlemen were elected vestrymen of St. Paul's church: Robert N. Miller, Robert C. Thompson, Dr. Joseph Martin, John G. Bassett, A. Y. Claggett, Dr. J. T. Maddox, B. O. Davis, Robert N. Smith, and James B. Hine. The erection of the church edifice was commenced in the spring of 1837, and on the 29th day of April the corner stone was laid, with the usual imposing ceremonies, the Right Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., Bishop of the diocese, the Rev. B. O. Peers, and the Rev. Robert Ash conducting the services, and the Bishop making the address in his usual happy manner. The lot was located on the west side of Sixth street, having a front of ninety-one feet, sixty feet north of Walnut street.

The Rev. B. O. Peers commenced services for the new parish in a school-room in the vicinity, and continued for several months, but the great financial panic of May, 1837, caused such general business prostration in the city that the work on the church building was entirely suspended after the foundation had been laid. The Rev. Mr. Page had resigned the rectorship of Christ church in the meantime, and the Rev. William Jackson, of New York City, accepted a call, entered upon his duties as rector of that parish in June, 1837, and was remarkably successful in filling his church (then about one-half the size of the present edifice) to its utmost capacity. In June, 1838, he received a call to New York City, and notified his vestry that he would feel constrained to accept that call, unless he could have larger church accommodations here. The vestries of Christ church and St. Paul's then held a joint meeting, and resolved to complete St. Paul's church, with the understanding that the Rev. William Jackson should become its rector. The work was at once resumed with renewed vigor, and the church so far completed that in October, 1839, it was consecrated, the Rev. Dr. Henshaw, of Baltimore, subsequently Bishop of Rhode Island, preaching the consecration sermon. The population of the city at that time was only about twenty thousand. The new church building was a decided advance in architectural beauty, being Gothic, and was the most imposing in the city, costing, probably, \$50,000, including the lot.

The greater portion of the members of Christ church followed Mr. Jackson to St. Paul's, but

the mother church property was left intact, with the organ and all the church furniture, and many of the oldest members remained and formed the nucleus of the present prosperous parish. The Rev. Hamble Leacock was elected to succeed the Rev. William Jackson as rector of Christ church. In his new parish Mr. Jackson was untiring in his labor of love, and was greatly aided by his estimable wife. They had no children, and their whole energies were exerted to build up St. Paul's church on a deep and broad foundation. In his first sermon preached in St. Paul's, he says:

It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure and gratitude to God that we review the rise and progress of this edifice, and the formation of this new congregation. As no noise of hammer or axe was heard in the Temple, so all here has been marked with peace and harmony. Seldom does the history of a parish present a more beautiful specimen of division without discord. Those who have been fellow-worshippers with us, but who, for various reasons, remain in the old sanctuary, have, we believe, wished us God-speed, and our prayer is, that their hive may speedily be so replenished that they may send forth another colony as strong as this. May peace and prosperity be within our respective walls, and may Christ church and St. Paul's be one, as Christ and Paul were one, that all the passers-by may see that we are intimately united branches of one Catholic and Apostolic Church.

The labors of Mr. Jackson, during his entire ministry in St. Paul's, were crowned with abundant success. In the midst of these he was suddenly stricken down with paralysis, on the 16th of February, 1844, and died after a week's illness. On Sunday, during his illness, prayers were offered up for his recovery, and affectionate allusions to his illness were made in their sermons by the ministers of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches of the city. Four young men, a part of the fruits of his ministry, who were preparing for the work of the ministry, nursed him during his last illness. His remains were buried under the chancel of St. Paul's, and a marble tablet erected in the church to his memory.

The Rev. John B. Gallagher, of Savannah, Georgia, was elected to fill the vacancy as rector, and entered upon his duties in the latter part of 1844, the Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., occupying the position as rector *pro tem.* in the meantime. He was a man of lovely Christian character, a devoted pastor, and an earnest and efficient preacher of the Gospel. He maintained the harmony and prosperity of his parish, and was a worthy successor of Mr. Jackson. In the

midst of his labors he was suddenly afflicted by the loss of his excellent wife. He never recovered from this blow, but continued his work until December, 1848, when the condition of his health required rest and a change of climate. The vestry gave him unlimited leave of absence for a visit to the South. He visited Alabama, but his disease made rapid progress, and in February, 1849, he died.

The following extract from the preamble to the resolutions passed by the vestry, February 5th, portrays the estimation of that body:

The intelligence of the death of our beloved rector, the Rev. J. B. Gallagher, has filled our souls with the deepest sorrow. The relations which he sustained to us as a body, and to the church on earth, have been dissolved forever. It was our privilege to know him in all the walks of a Christian life. He was emphatically a devoted follower of our blessed Saviour. His character as a man of God was beautifully displayed in all his conduct.

A marble tablet was erected in the church to his memory. During his ministry St. John's church was established on Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh. The Rev. J. C. Talbot, at present Bishop of Indiana, who had been a member of St. Paul's for a number of years, headed the movement. A lot was purchased, and a substantial brick church erected, when a colony of about thirty members from St. Paul's church joined him, thus establishing an important church, which has been a blessing to that section of the city.

The Rev. W. Y. Rooker, of New York City, was elected to the vacant rectorship, and entered upon his duties in May, 1849, which were continued until March, 1853. At this time he resigned his position as Rector, and returned to England, his native country, where he died some years after. During his ministry the parish was not in a prosperous condition, on account of a want of harmony. But during his rectorship a lot was purchased and paid for in Portland, now a part of this city, forming the basis for the present parish at that place, known as St. Peter's church.

The Rev. Henry M. Dennison, of Williamsburg, Virginia, was elected to fill the vacancy, and began his work in November, 1853. He was a man of brilliant talents, and soon restored the prosperity of the parish, uniting and harmonizing its members. During his ministry the parish of St. Andrew's church was organized by a colony from St. Paul's, and the Rev. John S. Wallace was elected as its first rector. Mr.

Dennison continued the faithful pastor of St. Paul's, but the loss of his wife, by death, was a great shock to him, and somewhat impaired his health and energy. He resigned his position in May, 1857, to accept a parish in Charleston, South Carolina, where he died in about eighteen months of yellow fever, contracted whilst faithfully visiting the sick and the afflicted.

The Rev. Francis M. Whittle, of Berryville, Virginia, was elected to succeed Mr. Dennison, and entered upon the discharge of his duties in October, 1857. He possessed great energy and strength of character, and was remarkably earnest and impressive in the pulpit. He commanded the confidence and respect of his own people, and of all with whom he came in contact. During the civil war the people of the city were in a state of great excitement, and political feeling was very strong, but his parish remained united and harmonious, and for this result they were largely indebted to his good judgment and wise, non-partisan course. His parish was greatly increased by his earnest, indefatigable labors, which so impaired his health that in February, 1865, the vestry elected the Rev. George D. E. Mortimore as assistant, who continued faithfully to discharge the duties of that office for about two years. In February, 1868, Mr. Whittle resigned his position as rector, to accept that of assistant bishop of Virginia, his native State. In his letter to the vestry he wrote:

I might say much of the inexpressible sorrow it gives me to thus sever the many ties binding me to the vestry and people of St. Paul's church, which have been forming and strengthening, without the slightest interruption, for more than ten years, but it is useless. I feel that necessity is laid upon me, and must therefore submit to what seems to be the will of God."

During his ministry the rectory, a three-story residence on the south side of the church, was secured, with a lot sixty feet fronting on Sixth street. A lot on the north side of the church, thirty feet front, had been previously added, giving a front on Sixth street in all of one hundred and eighty-one feet.

Zion church, a colony from St. Paul's, had also been organized and established at the corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, and St. Paul's Mission church was built in the northwestern part of the city.

After the death of Bishop Johns, Bishop Whittle succeeded him as Bishop of Virginia,

and he now performs the labors of two men with indefatigable zeal and earnestness.

In March, 1868, the Rev. E. T. Perkins, of Leesburg, Virginia, was elected as Rector of St. Paul's church. He entered upon his work the following May, and has remained since that period the faithful and laborious pastor of his people. His parish has continued to occupy under his ministry a position of great strength, second to none in the diocese, notwithstanding the fact that it has lost some of its members who have removed to the southern part of the city, attaching themselves to St. Andrew's and Calvary churches. In 1872, the church was greatly enlarged and beautifully improved, an addition of fifteen feet being purchased in the rear of the church. The rectory was also repaired and the back buildings torn down and rebuilt, adding greatly to its convenience and comfort. A chapel was also erected on the thirty feet north of the church, the entire expense of these improvements being about \$50,000. With these additions, the church, with all of its appointments, is the most complete and valuable of any parish in the diocese, and promises to continue to be, for many years to come, a blessing to the community. The communicants of this church now number about five hundred.

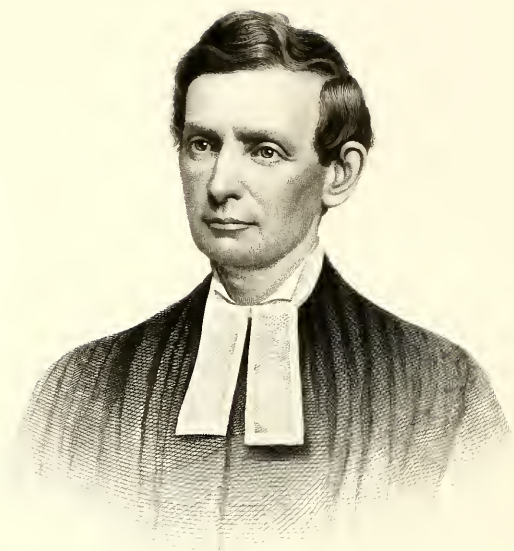
In conclusion, the members of St. Paul's have contributed liberally towards the support of domestic and foreign missions, the education of young men for the ministry, the American Bible Society, and other objects of like character. They have also aided materially in the support of the Episcopal Orphan Asylum, the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, and other charitable institutions. Recently the members inaugurated the movement for the establishment of the John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. A fund has been subscribed amounting to about \$50,000 for the building and endowment fund.

The following gentlemen compose the present Vestry and Warden: Wardens—William F. Bullock and R. A. Robinson. Vestrymen—E. N. Maxwell, Charles H. Pettet, Samuel A. Miller, Thomas J. Martin, William H. Byers, George S. Allison, John T. Moore, Dexter Hewett, W. H. Dillingham, N. B. Garrett.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church

is a result from the organization of the Missionary Association of St. Paul's church, June 14, 1855. On Sunday, February 17, 1856, the Rev. H. M. Denison, rector of St. Paul's, made an eloquent and successful appeal to his congregation for the money necessary to buy the lot and build the church, and the first service was held in the new building February 1, 1857. It was consecrated April 15, 1857. The lot was located on the south side of Chestnut street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, the whole outlay being \$7,777.50. The first vestry was composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. E. W. Crittenden, Dr. P. H. Cochrane, Judge Edward Garland, J. H. Lindemberger, William Mix, Sr., Edwin Morris, R. A. Robinson, Dr. John J. Smith, and J. H. Wood. The first rector, the Rev. J. S. Wallace, accepted the call January 30, 1857, and after faithful service resigned May 23, 1859. The Rev. R. W. Lewis was called August 20, 1859, and after nearly two years' service resigned March 5, 1861. From that date service was held by Rev. Dr. Waller and other clergy until June 6, 1862, when the Rev. Norman Badger was called and served until July 19, 1864, when he also resigned. During the month of July, 1865, the property was sold to the Chestnut Street Baptist church, and is now used by that congregation, the building having been considerably enlarged.

On the 28th of May, 1866, Mr. R. A. Robinson gave St. Andrew's church a splendid lot 150x200 feet, situated on the northeast corner of Second and Kentucky streets, upon which the present St. Andrew's church was built with the money realized from the sale of the former building and lot. This church was consecrated by the Right Rev. George D. Cummins, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, Sunday, June 21, 1868, free of debt. The Rev. W. Q. Hullihen was called December 14, 1868. During the summer of 1870 it was found necessary to reconstruct the building at a cost of \$3,000, which amount has also been paid in full. The Rev. W. Q. Hullihen resigned August 17, 1871, and the present rector, Rev. C. H. Sheild, D. D., was called October 26, 1871. Dr. Sheild has built upon the rear of the church lot, fronting Kentucky, a brick two and a half story rectory. At the fifty-third Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Diocese of Ken-



John N. Norton
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tucky, held in the Church of the Ascension, Frankfort, May 18th to 21st, 1881, St. Andrews reported one hundred and five communicants, twenty-four Sunday-school teachers, one hundred and fifty-seven scholars, and an aggregate of \$2,987.11 contributions. The church is located in one of the most beautiful and rapidly improving portions of the city, and it will, no doubt, become before many years, under God's blessing, one of the strongest and most influential parishes of the diocese.*

St. Stephen's Mission was started with a Sunday-school by the Rev. Dr. J. N. Norton, and was held in a cottage that was rented by him in April, 1876. Mr. T. B. Hubbell was superintendent and was continued until June, 1877, when St. Stephen's church was built and completed by Mrs. J. N. Norton at her own expense. The school was removed to the church, which was consecrated by the Right Rev. T. U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky, on Whitsunday, 1877. After a time service was held by Mr. T. B. Hubbell, lay reader, until February, 1878, when he resigned the charge of the church and Mr. J. G. Swain was appointed superintendent of the school, and J. Pell, lay reader of the church. Mr. Swain held the school for eighteen months, and services were held at night by the Rev. J. T. Helm, on Sundays. J. Pell was then appointed superintendent and continues in the position, also serving as lay reader.†

John Nicholas Norton was born in Waterloo, New York, in 1820. He was the oldest son of the Rev. George Hattey Norton, a native of Virginia, who was nearly related to the Careys, Amblers, Baylors, and Nicholases of that State. The home influences brought to bear upon him were of the most religious and improving kind, and fully did he respond to them. From a child he knew the Scriptures, and developed a love for books and so remarkable an aptitude for intellectual pursuits that from the time he could use the pen, he employed himself in writing little books for the entertainment of his companions. In this, his nonage, he began the cultivation of that virtue which became more and more his distinguishing characteristic—the exact and punctual fulfillment of every duty. It may be

said of him, as it is recorded of some of the greatest men that ever lived, that he took no part in the sports of children, and avoided the rough play of boys. Dr. Norton graduated with honor at Hobart college (from which in after life he received the degree of Doctor in Divinity) in 1842, and at the General Theological seminary in 1845. He was ordained deacon by Bishop De Lancey in the diocese of Western New York in July of the same year.

Having been furnished at the Seminary with all the tools of his sacred profession, all sharpened and polished, he at once, with providential sagacity, determined to place himself where he could best learn the use of them. He therefore put himself under the ministerial guidance of the Rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, who had gained the deserved reputation of being one of the most successful parish priests in the country. Here he remained a year, getting all the experience he could of the proper way of conducting parochial work. At the end of that time he turned his eyes to that portion of the Lord's vineyard where laborers were most needed. Inflamed with Divine love, and with the words of the Apostle of the Gentiles ringing in his ears—"work while it is called to-day"—he entered upon his duties as a missionary at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 4th of December, 1846.

He found about two dozen timid and half-hearted communicants worshipping in an insignificant little chapel. This day of small things just suited John N. Norton. Such energy as he had to exercise, and such inexhaustible and untiring labor as he had to bestow upon the propagation of the Everlasting Gospel, could not have found support upon another man's foundation. He was to develop such quenchless zeal, so great powers of persuasion, and such indomitable persistence and self-sacrifice, as Kentucky had never seen before, and which was to make all men marvel.

From 1847 to 1850, when the parish became self-supporting, the number of communicants had increased from thirty-two to seventy-eight. In that year the corner-stone of a large and beautiful church was laid, and on the 18th day of August, 1852, was consecrated. But as the congregation continued rapidly increasing, year by year, even this spacious edifice was found to be too small, and had to be enlarged; and as a

* By the favor of Mr J. E. Hardy, of the Parish.

† Mr. Pell furnishes this brief but sufficient sketch.

temple of the Lord it now stands one of the chief prides of the Episcopal Church in Kentucky.

Besides his unwearied attention to his duties in his parish, there was scarcely a nook in the surrounding county that he left unvisited. The church and school of St. John in the Wilderness were built through his instrumentality, to enlighten the ignorant and to carry the blessed influence of the Gospel to a neglected people.

He also established missions in the neighboring towns of Versailles and Georgetown, to which he personally ministered through the heat of summer and severe exposure in winter, with unabated zeal. Notwithstanding the multitudinous tasks which he had set himself, he found time to write many excellent and edifying books. Among these his Short Sermons, for lay reading, Old Paths, and other volumes have satisfied a demand never attempted to be done before. The good done and to be done for many generations by these works is simply incalculable.

Most clergymen would have considered these and other labors as a sufficient crown of rejoicing; but John N. Norton thought nothing was done so long as anything remained to do. His busy feet perpetually carried him about doing good and comforting those that mourned; his always liberal hand, that regarded not the merit of him who needed, but the extent of his necessities as a fellow-creature; his face that glowed with sympathy for all who suffered in mind, body, or estate—these shall not soon be forgotten.

During his ministry at Frankfort Dr. Norton baptized 2,152 infants and adults; presented for confirmation, 908 candidates; married 108 couples; and buried 432 persons. These are only journal records. The record that is on high entitles him to a rank among the working clergy, which few since the Apostles' days have gained.

In 1871, after twenty-three years of labor in the capital of Kentucky, Dr. Norton entered upon his career as Associate Rector of Christ church, Louisville. Here he found a much wider field, but not too wide for his incessant and unwearied diligence.

Through his co-operation the communicants in Christ church constantly increased in number; the confirmations became a wonder for their size;

and the spacious church edifice presented a vast sea of heads, composed of rich and poor, of young men and maidens, old men and children, on every Sunday service.

To him is justly due the honor of making a worthy and efficient effort for the religious instruction of the colored people of Louisville. He built for them entirely at his own cost a commodious brick church and a large school-house, and maintained the regular church services, besides a day school.

He gave his fostering care to different mission churches in Louisville, and when need came his generous helping hand.

He had the happy faculty of bringing out the good in every one and of causing it to be exercised for some useful and profitable end. In his way through life he encountered many persons whom everybody else regarded as mere "cumberers of the ground,"—waifs and strays that society had no place for; yet in these very persons he would discover some aptitude for worthy employment, and put them to work for the general good. His sympathies responded to all human suffering, and no unworthiness in the individual could dampen or check them. It really seemed that to do him an injury was the best way for making him your friend for life.

He was no preacher for any particular class, but, like the most popular preacher of the Reformation, who was the delight of two kings, the favorite of the nobility as well as the commonalty, his illustrations were as nails in a sure place, enforcing his lesson with weighty and convincing power upon the consciences of his hearers. Having always clear ideas of what he was going to say, he said it so that all could understand. His grand object was to carry the story of the Cross to the hearts of them that heard him, and persuade them to live accordingly.

His reading was varied and extensive. There was little in the whole circle of literature which he had not mastered and could not produce, when useful for his purposes.

It may truly be said of Dr. Norton that he had received from nature a strong and sharp understanding, and a rare firmness of temper and integrity of will. When these powers became baptized with the Holy Ghost, there was no office in the ministry he was not fitted to fill and adorn. His Church principles were those which the

sainted Bishops Hobart and Ravenscroft illustrated in their writings and conduct, to the great good of the Church. He was neutral in nothing; but controversy he abhorred, and no man was ever traduced by him. If he had any enemies, he might well have taken comfort from what is written over the door of a town house in Germany: "To do good and have evil said of you is a kingly thing."

Dr. Norton fell asleep on the 18th day of January, 1881, in the sixty-first year of his age. His death was mourned as a great loss, not only by the city of Louisville, irrespective of creed, but was seriously felt by the whole State of Kentucky.

The Rev. James Craik, D. D., Nestor of the pulpit in Louisville, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1806, son of George Washington Craik, and grandson of that Dr. James Craik who was Washington's intimate friend and physician, and is named in his will. Young Craik was liberally educated; married Miss Juliet Shrewsbury, who has been a most capable aid to him in his domestic and public life; practiced law for ten years after marriage; was ordained to the Episcopal ministry by Bishop Meade in 1839; preached in Charleston, South Carolina, five years, and then, in 1844, came to Christ Church, Louisville, where his ministrations have since been continuous, during now the long period of nearly forty years. He is the writer of the valuable little book of local history entitled *Historical Sketches of Christ Church*, and of other works upon the Search of Truth, the Divine Life and the New Truth, Old and New, etc.

The Rev. Benjamin Orr Peers, first Rector of St. Paul's church, died here August 20, 1842. Although but forty-two years old, he had become one of the most eminent Episcopal clergymen in the State. A Virginian born of Scotch-Irish and Revolutionary stock, he came with his father to this State in 1803, was educated at the Bourbon Academy and Transylvania University, and served as a professor in the latter; was educated at Princeton for the Presbyterian ministry, but became an Episcopalian; became a prominent educator while still young, and editor, as we have seen, of *The Western Journal of Education*; was made President of Transylvania University in 1833, but resigned in two years, opened a select school for boys in Louisville, and when St. Paul's church was organized, was elected its

Rector. Afterwards he was in charge of the educational interests of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and editor of the *Journal of Christian Education* and of the Sunday-school publications of the church. He broke down under his labors, and died in what should have been his prime.

The Rev. Edmund Taylor Perkins, D. D., was a native of Richmond, Virginia, born October 5, 1823, son of George Perkins, a Virginia planter. He was educated in private and boarding-schools, at the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, where he was a teacher in 1843-44, and at the Virginia Theological Seminary. He was ordained Deacon in June, 1847; became Rector of Trinity Parish, Parkersburg, six years; was ordained to the priesthood in 1848, and held a pastorate at Wheeling eight years; during the war was Missionary-at large, and then Chaplain-at-large with the Confederate army; in 1865 became pastor of a small church at Smithfield, Virginia; went the next year to a parish at Leesburg, where he staid about two years, and then received a call to St. Paul's parish, Louisville, where he succeeded the Rev. F. M. Whittle, who had become Assistant Bishop of Virginia. In this position Dr. Perkins has since served most acceptably, taking high rank in the Episcopal clergy of Kentucky. He is accounted a low-churchman. In 1871 the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Gambier College, Ohio.

UNITARIANISM.

The first Unitarian Society of Louisville, now occupying the Church of the Messiah, on Fourth street, was organized on the 30 of July, 1830, the committee of organization being George W. Merriwether, Simeon S. Goodwin, Edmund H. Lewis, Perley Chamberlin, Archibald Allan, Elisha Applegate, and Fred A. Kaye. On the 19th of the same month they bought of Mr. S. S. Nicholas the lot of ground on the southeast corner of Walnut and Fifth streets. The erection of their church was begun in the spring of 1831, and on Sunday, May 27, 1832, it was dedicated, the services being conducted by Revs. Francis Parkman and James Walker, of Massachusetts. In the following September Rev. George Chapman was invited to occupy the pulpit for one year at a salary of \$600. In June, 1833, he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. James Free-

man Clarke, who preached his first sermon on the 11th of August. In October, 1835, Mr. Clarke was invited to continue his services, the society agreeing to raise his salary to \$800, "provided that much is subscribed and paid."

In 1840 Mr. Clarke resigned, and on the 23d of August of that year Rev. John H. Heywood entered upon his ministry, and his services being most acceptable, he was re-elected from year to year. The church grew in strength of numbers, until in 1868 it became necessary to provide larger accommodations. At this time it was proposed by the Universalist Society that the two societies should unite in the erection of a new church, towards which they could contribute about \$15,000. After several interviews, their proposition was accepted, and it was determined to purchase the lot on the southeast corner of Fourth avenue and York street, and to erect thereon a building, to be known as the Church of the Messiah. Work was begun during the summer of 1869, and was completed in December, 1870, at a cost of about \$75,000.

On Sunday, January 15, 1871, the new church was dedicated, the pastor having the assistance of W. G. Eliot, of St. Louis, and Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, in the services of the occasion. On the morning of Sunday, the last day of the same year, at about 3 o'clock, the church was discovered to be on fire. In a few hours the interior of the main building was entirely destroyed and the walls greatly damaged. The Sunday-school building in rear of the church was not injured, and services were held therein on the morning of the same day. Steps were promptly taken to rebuild the church, and with the insurance money and generous aid of friends here and elsewhere, it was reconstructed during the year 1872, and rededicated on Sunday, December 15th, the pastor being assisted by Rev. H. W. Bellows, of New York.

Mr. Heywood continued his ministry until the summer of 1879, when for health and other reasons he decided to go to Europe with his wife and daughter for a year's visit. In his absence the Rev. C. J. K. Jones, of Brooklyn, New York, was invited to occupy the pulpit for one year from September 21, 1879. In April, 1880, Mr. Heywood having returned from Europe (where he had been sorely afflicted in the death of his only child) visited the city and tendered to the

congregation his resignation as pastor, to take effect on the 23d of August following, that day being the fortieth anniversary of his ministry in Louisville. Did space allow, much could be told of the loyal service of Mr. Heywood during these forty years, not only to the church but to the city at large. He gave freely of his thought, time, and influence to every good work. His name will long be a household word in hundreds of families, and their children's children will bless his memory.

Subsequent to the resignation of Mr. Heywood the Rev. Mr. Jones, who had filled the pulpit for nearly a year, was elected pastor of the church, and still holds the position. J. L. D.

The Rev. John H. Heywood is one of the most venerable names in the ecclesiastical annals of Louisville, where he was a beloved and most useful pastor for about forty years. He was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, March 30, 1818, graduated at Harvard in 1834, taught a school in Boston for a year, graduated from the Harvard Divinity School in 1840, and was promptly called to the First Unitarian Society of Louisville (now the Church of the Messiah on Fourth street), to succeed the Rev. James Freeman Clarke. He began his labors in the old church at Fifth and Walnut, which was vacated in July, 1870, and the new edifice dedicated January 15, 1871. He not only served the church ably and faithfully, but was active in promoting educational and literary interests, serving upon the Board of Education, and being for fourteen years its president. During the war he did eminently useful service with the Kentucky branch of the Sanitary Commission, of which he finally wrote a brief history. In 1864 he was mainly instrumental in forming the Old Ladies' Home, of which he remains president, although residing of late in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was for more than two years an editorial writer on the Louisville Examiner, and contributed much to other periodicals.

JUDAISM.

Under this head we regret to have been able to secure only the following biographical note:

Rabbi Levi Kleeberg was born in Hofgersmar, Prussia, July 14, 1832. His father was a man of no special importance in a public way, but a man who looked diligently to the proper education of his children. Levi was a pupil in the best schools of his own city until in his fifteenth

year, when he began studying under the learned Dr. Heldesheimer, with whom he completed his Hebrew and Talmudical studies in the Rabbinical College. In 1859 he graduated from the University of Gottingen, in Hanover, as Doctor of Philosophy, and was appointed the same year Rabbi of Elberfield, Germany, where he ministered till 1866, when he received a call from Louisville, and remained here some years. As a benevolent man he has been identified with all movements for the benefit of his people. He is also considered one of the leading Rabbis of the country. In 1860 he was married to Minna, daughter of the late Marcus Cohen, M.D., of Elmsborn, Germany. She is an accomplished lady, many of her poems having received favorable notice by some of the leading writers of the present time.

CLERICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES IN 1847.

The Catholic clergy at this time in and near Louisville were Bishop Flaget, Bishop Guy I. Chabrat, and the Rev. Fathers M. J. Spalding, John M'Gill, John Quinn, P. Lavalie, and Charles Boeswald. The Rev. J. J. Vital was at Portland.

The annual meeting of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Diocese of Kentucky, was held here during the second week in May. There were now about six hundred and fifty members of this faith in the State. The clergy resident in Louisville were Bishop B. B. Smith and the Rev. Messrs. John B. Gallagher, Rector of St. Paul's; James Craik, Rector of Christ Church; R. M. Chapman, Rector of St. Matthew's; and C. H. Page.

The ministers of the Presbyterian Church resident here were the Rev. Messrs. W. L. Breckinridge, E. P. Humphrey, Francis Norton, John Kennedy, David S. Tod, and W. W. Hill, the last named being editor of the denominational organ.

The Baptist ministers here (in the Long Run Association) were Rev. Messrs. W. C. Buck, A. D. Sears, G. Gates, F. A. Willard, P. M. Cary, and W. R. Combs.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South had as ministers here: Thomas Bottomly, Presiding Elder; Samuel D. Baldwin, Pastor of Wesley Chapel; James M. Temple, of the Brook Street Church; George W. Merritt, Fourth street; William Holman, Eighth street.

The Universalists had one minister here, the Rev. E. M. Pingree.

RELIGION HERE IN 1852.

Mr. Casseday, in his History of Louisville, published this year, presents, with the succeeding remarks, the following table of churches :

CHURCHES.	Congregations.	Communicants.	Number in Congregation. (Attendance.)	Church Accommodations for	Value of Property.
Baptist	3	1,729	2,500	2,650	\$80,000
Episcopal	4	431	1,425	2,150	76,000
Methodist	17	3,036	5,900	8,250	169,000
Presbyterian	5	913	2,225	3,300	128,000
German Evangelical	4		1,200	2,150	21,700
German Lutheran	1		100	100	
German Reformed	1	75	200	200	2,250
Disciple	2	410	520	550	18,000
Unitarian	1	55	240	320	12,000
Universalist	1	75	200	500	8,000
Roman Catholic	4	5,000	5,000	3,540	125,000
Jews	2		400	400	11,000
Total	46	11,727	19,610	24,510	\$59,900

The tasteful and elegant structures which many of these churches have erected are great additions to the beauty of the city. Those most worthy of note are the Walnut street Baptist, First Presbyterian, Catholic Cathedral, St. Paul's (Episcopal), and the synagogue; the last mentioned of which is the most elegant building in the city, although it is probably less expensive than either of the others. The pulpit of Louisville is eminently well supplied. Some of the most distinguished divines of the country are among its members, and few, if any, of the clergy are men whose talents do not rank above mediocrity.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Women's Christian Association of Louisville was organized in the month of February, 1870, under the supervision of H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, he having been called to our city to address the Young Men's Christian Association. The Christian women of Louisville had long felt the want of organized effort for their own sex, and gladly availed themselves of the assistance of Mr. Miller in arranging their plans. In a clause of the charter its object is clearly set forth: "The object of the Association shall be to establish *Homes* for women, especially young women, where provision shall be made for their physical, mental, and spiritual welfare."

The second meeting of the Association resulted in the election of a permanent board of managers, with the following officers: Mrs. M. E. Crutcher, President; Mrs. A. E. Tryon and Mrs. R. D.

Anderson, Vice-Presidents; Miss Maggie Merker, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Drake, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Belle Quigley and Mrs. Dr. Speed, Treasurers.

A constitution was framed and accepted, requiring thirty ladies as a board of managers, who would represent equally all the Protestant denominations of the city. They also elected a board of trustees, to assist and advise us; their names were Z. M. Sherley, A. D. Hunt, W. F. Barret, John M. Harlan, Robert Snyder, and G. W. Burton. These gentlemen made application and secured us a charter from the Legislature in a short time, and, meeting with the managers for conference, it was decided to establish, first, a home for respectable girls and women who were dependent upon their own exertions for a living, requiring small rates of board, according to their several abilities to earn money, and it was to be called "The Working Women's Home."

The trustees required the managers to raise the sum of \$5,000 as a safeguard before they should open the Home, and after earnest and vigorous efforts on their part, and the help of outside parties, in thirteen months they had succeeded in securing \$4,000, the trustees then consenting for the Home to be opened.

The first annual meeting of the Women's Christian Association was held in the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church on the evening of December 5, 1870, at 7 o'clock. The large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen was a convincing proof that the proposed work was in favor and would meet with a ready response. The churches were called upon to pledge themselves to furnish the rooms, which they readily consented to do. The clergy, the lawyers, the doctors, and the press have aided us greatly in their professions and with money.

The coming March we rented a house on First street, between Green and Walnut, at a cost of \$1,000 per year, with a capacity of fifteen inmates, and on the 4th of May following gave a public opening, the house being furnished, an efficient matron and competent servants secured. All things were ready for duty, affording a real home for girls and women, in whom self-helpfulness should be encouraged, who should be watched over and advised, should be assisted when in need, and nursed tenderly when sick.

At the close of the first year the house proved

entirely too small, and we rented and removed to a building on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, which was occupied four years. The increased number of applications and the growing importance of the work suggested the idea of permanent location to the trustees as well as to the board of managers, and we are indebted to a generous public for the firm foothold we have secured. Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith gave the association a valuable lot on First street, for which we have received ground rent ever since. Mrs. Arthur Peter remembered us in a gift of \$1,100 at one time, and Rev. Stuart Robinson (of blessed memory), assisted by the trustees, raised the generous amount of \$8,000 towards a building fund, besides a great many smaller donations of money and household articles and provisions, for all of which we were sincerely thankful. Before the close of the first year's work, we found our mistake in the selection of a name, as it invited constantly to the Home the laboring class, washerwomen, etc., who were not the real suffering portion of the females, dependent upon their own exertions for a living, but came rather to avoid work; and after consideration it was voted to change the name from the "Working Women's Home" to the "Young Women's Boarding Home," and the difficulty soon ceased.

The trustees in the spring of 1876 purchased the property on First street that had been formerly occupied by the Home, at a cost of \$8,750 cash, and our honored friend Captain Z. M. Sherley devoted the summer to the remodelling and enlarging the building. It was our misfortune about that time to lose \$4,500—the first money raised by the managers—in the failure of a business firm of our city, but we are glad to remember that when Captain Sherley loaned this money, the house was considered safe and the action was approved by the board; so that when our building was complete it left us over \$3,000 in debt to Captain Sherley, which sum he never collected, but after his death, which occurred February 18, 1879, his heirs generously forgave half of the debt, and the trustees collected the deficit, thereby relieving us of the burden.

As a board of managers we have ever avoided debt; in fact, we have never owed a dollar. The house has a capacity for thirty-five, and the average number is about twenty-eight.

One thing we endeavor to remember is that ours is a Christian institution, with good influence, with an acknowledged dependence upon God always, with a family altar every evening, and monthly religious services following each board meeting; and we feel it to be a wonderful providence that in all the changes of eleven years we have not had a death in the family.

The removal to the new permanent home took place on Monday, December 14, 1876.

In 1875 the necessity of a reformatory was constantly urged upon the Women's Christian Association; indeed, it was the outgrowth of the work already established, and the need of it was so pressing that the association determined to consider the subject at once. That movement, however, made it necessary to revise the constitution and to have the charter amended. Both of the changes being effected, the general association was provided with separate boards of managers for all enterprises undertaken in the future, and making regular meetings (semi-annual and annual) of the association to which the different boards would report, all of whom would be elected at the annual meeting held each year in December. In October, 1875, at a meeting of the association a board of eighteen managers was elected to raise funds to establish a reformatory for women. In one year the amount was considered sufficiently large to justify them in taking a house, and they rented one on West Jefferson street, No. 1,117, which they still occupy. The churches responded kindly to their call for furniture and other help, and on the 19th day of May, 1876, the reformatory, with a capacity for twenty inmates, was opened, under the name of "The Home of the Friendless for Fallen Women." The managers have done a noble, Christ-like work, and most blessed in its results.

The Women's Christian Association does not propose to limit the number of its enterprises, and hopes in the future to undertake other much needed charities of our city. We cannot close this outline of our history without rendering a tribute of praise to some of our efficient and beloved workers who have gone home to their reward—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander K. Booth, Captain Z. M. Sherley, and Mrs. William H. Dillingham. The two gentlemen were trustees, Mrs. Booth was the secretary for six years, and Mrs. Dillingham was untiring in her activities as

a manager. They all died while their hearts were warm and their hands busy in the interest of the Women's Christian Association. On Tuesday, December 6, 1881, the twelfth annual meeting of the association was held in the hall on Fourth avenue, where the officers of the general association, the trustees, and the boards of managers for the Young Women's Boarding Home and the Home of the Friendless were elected for the year. Officers of the association: President, Mrs. M. E. Crutcher; Vice-President, Mrs. R. A. Watts; Secretary, Miss Florence Y. Love; Treasurer, Mrs. Dr. Bailey. Board of Trustees: Mr. William H. Dillingham, J. K. Goodlove, W. F. Barret, Robert Snyder, Arthur Peter, A. G. Munn, and Philip Speed.

The reports were considered highly creditable, the Secretary of the Young Woman's Boarding Home disclosing the liberality of the managers in giving in the past year forty-one nights' lodgings and one hundred and thirty-one meals to strangers, and one hundred and twenty weeks' board to girls living in the Home, who were incapacitated for work by sickness and loss of wages, while the whole expense of the Home reached the amount of \$2,815.70. The managers of the Home of the Friendless have used every available plan to secure money for their work, yet they have often been very much straitened and cramped to conduct it without incurring debt, and the association has sincerely and ardently desired to be remembered by the generous public, hoping to have their institution helped to a safe and firm basis. Their expense in money during the year just closed, besides contributions of provisions and clothing, was \$1,900.50.*

*This sketch is very kindly contributed by Mrs. M. E. Crutcher, president of the association.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CHARITIES OF LOUISVILLE.

The Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind—The American Printing House for the Blind—The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home—The Marine Hospital—City Institutions: The City Hospital, St. John's Eruptive Hospital, the Almshouse—The Eye and Ear Infirmary—Episcopal Charities: The Orphan Asylum, Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, and Home of the Innocents—Catholic Charitable Institutions Enumerated: The Sisters of the Good Shepherd—The Little Sisters of the Poor—The Baptists' Orphans' Home—The German Baptists' Orphans' Home.

THE KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

is situated in Louisville, upon the western border of the city, on a picturesque and commanding site, overlooking the Cave Hill Cemetery and a wide stretch of city and country. It was founded in February, 1842, by authority of the State Legislature. It was the sixth of this character to be established in America; but is now one of twenty-nine scattered throughout the land. For a time it was a purely local charity, maintained altogether by the citizens; but the State soon made an annual appropriation regularly, which was steadily kept up for years. The prime cost of the building and grounds was \$90,000, and it is maintained at an annual cost of about \$20,000. The present number of pupils is about sixty-five, of whom not quite one-half are from Louisville. Eighty-one in all received instruction in the school year 1880-81. The institution, most fortunately, has not suffered, as have many other public charities in this country, from frequent "reorganization" and change of officers. It has had but two Presidents of the Board of Trustees and two Superintendents in its existence of forty years. The Hon. William F. Bullock occupied the former position from 1842 to 1864; and Dr. Theodore S. Bell has held the post from 1864 to this time. The first superintendent was Mr. Bryce M. Patton. He resigned in 1871, after nearly thirty years' service; and Professor Benjamin B. Huntoon, A. M., has been in charge from that date to this. The course of instruction includes reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, elementary natural history, and physics. Special instruction in vocal and instrumental music is given to all whose abilities seem to show promise of success in that department. All the girls receive instruction in the use of the needle, and those who are large

enough to sit at a sewing-machine, learn its use. Some of the blind girls become proficient in the use of the knitting-machine, and all the larger girls learn to cut out and make their own garments. All boys of proper age receive instruction in handicraft for one, two, three, or more hours a day, according to their ages. They are taught to make brooms, to cane chairs, and to practice simple upholstery, such as the making and repairing of mattresses and lounges. Physical exercise holds an important place in the daily work of the pupils, and for this purpose the school is divided into two sections, and one hour and a half are devoted daily to their instruction in calisthenics. The pupils are required to take regular baths, and nothing is neglected to secure their continued good health.

THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

This is connected with the Blind Institution, although a separate corporation, and at present occupies apartments in the same building. It is expected, however, that a separate house will shortly be constructed for it upon the grounds. It is reputed to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Its foundation was thus sketched in an editorial article in the *Courier-Journal* February 8, 1882:

The subject of establishing such a printing house was first discussed at a convention of instructors of the blind held in New York in 1853. This led to the chartering and establishment of the American Printing House for the Blind in this city, with auxiliary boards in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee, where the sum of \$30,000 was subscribed. The breaking out of the war and its results prevented the realization of this sum, with the exception of about \$1,000. However, the Trustees obtained \$8,000 from private parties in Kentucky, and in 1865 secured an annual appropriation from the State of \$5 for each blind person in the State. New Jersey appropriated \$5,000 in 1871, and Delaware voted an annual appropriation of \$100. In 1866 the printing house began operations, and since then it has distributed between fifteen and twenty thousand publications among the institutions for the blind in the United States and abroad.

March 3, 1879, a Congressional enactment was approved, the bill for which had been introduced by Representative Watterson at the previous session, and renewed and pushed at the next by Mr. Willis, under which the printing house receives a Government subsidy of \$10,000 per annum, in consideration of which it distributes its publications to all the State institutions for the blind, according to the number of pupils in each. The State no longer grants an annual subsidy. The publication committee, selecting

works for issue, consists of the superintendents of the institutions in Kentucky, New York City, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Georgia. Among the publications, besides numerous school-books, multiplication tables, etc., are such works as Tyndall's Notes on Light and Electricity, Motley's Peter the Great, Macaulay's Clive and Lays of Ancient Rome, Swinton's Outlines of History, Nordhoff's Politics for Young Americans, Virgil's Æneid, several of Shakespeare's plays, the Constitution of the United States, and many others. For the current year (1882) the publication of the following-named has been determined: Irving's Sketch-book, Hawthorne's True Stories, About Old Story Tellers, by Donald G. Mitchell; Goldsmith's Deserted Village and She Stoops to Conquer; Thackeray's English Humorists, Chapters from a World of Wonders, Short Sketches from English History, Swiss Family Robinson, Principles of Harmony, by Sir William Gore Ouseley; Our World, a Primary Geography, by Miss Hall; Perry's Introduction to Political Economy, and Haven's Mental Philosophy. Music is also printed in large variety, in the Wait System of Point Notation. For the books both the ordinary letters and the New York Point letter are used. Dissected maps are also made in the institution, and sold at large prices.

The expenses of the House in 1881 were only \$10,054.59, and at the close of the year a balance was on hand of \$37,179.90, enough to constitute an ample building fund. Hon. William F. Bullock is President of the board of trustees; B. B. Huntoon, superintendent of the House.

THE MASONIC WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.*

November 23, 1866, a meeting of Free and Accepted Masons was held in the Masonic Temple, in Louisville, to consider the subject of providing a Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, a project which had for some time been entertained and informally talked over by the more active Masons of this city, and by the now deceased C. Henry Finck, who generously promised to give \$1,000 towards the project. It was agreed that a society should be organized "for the purpose of erecting in or near the city of Louisville a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary." A temporary organiza-

tion was effected, with the following officers: J. D. Guthrie, President; Dr. David W. Yandell, First Vice President; William Kendrick, Second Vice-President; H. B. Grant, Secretary; J. M. S. McCorkle, Treasurer; William Crome, J. V. Cowling, C. Henry Finck, Dr. E. Richardson, T. G. Lockerman, J. W. Gans, Executive Committee.

There was a general and hearty acceptance of this project by the Masons of Kentucky. No other State had at that time made a movement in this direction of charitable effort. Every member of the order felt a new sense of responsibility. It was a magnificent project. It was worthy of any self-sacrifice; worthy of any labor. The bereaved women of Masonry and the tender orphaned children must be taken out of the chilling blasts of the world; taken out of their impuissance and despair, and brought into a safe inclosure of a home. The men who led the movement found a willing and energetic following, the mist of lukewarmness from some quarters was soon dispelled, the craft rose in their strength to help the good cause as best they might.

The society was soon after permanently organized (November 30, 1866), and systematically went to work. A bright day in the history of this grand charity was the organization in January, 1876, of the Ladies Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society, with Mrs. Susan P. Hepburn as President. This society at once gave an impetus to the work of securing funds, and rendered magnificent assistance to the Board of Directors of the Home—a sum aggregating over \$10,000 having been paid over by this society into the treasury of the Home.

In 1869 the purchase of the United States Marine Hospital was discussed, but being found impracticable, was abandoned. In September of that year, Mr. T. T. Shreve donated a lot containing three and one-half acres of land between First and Second streets, north of Central Avenue. The Board of Directors then purchased two acres adjoining the property, and advertised for bids for the construction of a building. No more appropriate structure could have been erected. It fronts two hundred and eighty-six feet on Second Street, and consists of a main building with two wings, having a depth of one hundred feet. The height to the cornice is sixty-

* Abridged from an historical sketch in a local publication, called "Straws," for June, 1881.

five feet; is five stories high, of brick with stone ornaments. The facade is imposing. The style of architecture affords an opportunity to form a massive and pleasing effect, and that is accomplished by quoins, pannelled pilasters, and projecting cornices, and they hope to add some day by two towers at each end of the main building. The interior is most admirably arranged for the purposes of the institution; it is well lighted, well ventilated, every part has easy access to the ground floor. The whole building is now heated by steam, and the location is believed to be one of the most healthy in or near the city. The building has a capacity for between five and six hundred inmates.

In October, 1869, the Masons of Kentucky had the pleasure of assisting at and witnessing the laying of the corner-stone of the building. The work was commenced, and simultaneously, through the Board of Directors, a movement to secure an endowment fund to carry on the institution after it was opened, was inaugurated, a witness to the wise provision and earnestness of those having the direction of the great enterprise. In April, 1871, the building was so far completed that the portion devoted to the orphans was opened, under the care of Mrs. Joseph Atkinson. In 1872 E. S. Fitch and wife were elected Superintendent and Matron respectively, and Mrs. Martha Eubank was chosen Matron until Mr. and Mrs. Fitch could take their positions. In 1874 Mr. Fitch resigned, and Dr. E. S. Newton was chosen to fill his place, which was done with faithful ability until his death in February, 1874. Dr. J. M. Wheeler and wife succeeded Dr. Newton in 1874. In January, 1876, Dr. J. W. Robb and wife were elected to these positions. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch were subsequently returned to their old positions.

On the 2d of June, 1875, occurred a catastrophe which fell heavily upon the most hopeful hearts engaged in this magnificent charity. On the evening of that day a terrific wind storm swept over the southern portion of the city, doing a great deal of damage south of Breckinridge street. The south wing and main building were up and roofed in; no work in the interior had been done. The cyclone made a terrible sweep through the center, carrying away the main building and leaving a most frightful wreck. The children had been playing in the yard, but on the

approach of the storm they were called in. The wind struck the front wall just as they entered the north wing. No one was injured, although the shock was great. The west wall blew over as if it had been pasteboard, and striking the east wall, both fell in ruin. The damage was great; to rebuild the main building and to complete the south wing, would cost \$70,000. The cyclone in a quarter of a minute had destroyed the work and sacrifices of years. A great mass meeting was held shortly after the catastrophe, and \$11,000 was raised at once. This was rapidly supplemented by subscriptions and donations; the ruins have been cleared away like a tale that is told, and the building, as it stands to-day in all its strength and beauty, a gladsome reality, is free from the incubus of debt. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky, at its session in 1874, voted to the endowment fund of the Home \$78,500 in bonds, now bearing six per cent. interest. The total endowment fund, at last report, was \$124,250.46. It is to be hoped that in a few years the endowment fund will be sufficiently large that its earnings alone will guarantee the future material support of the institution.

From the opening of this institution to October 1, 1881, three hundred and five inmates had been received into the Home, of whom one hundred and thirty-five had been discharged and seven had died—one of old age, and one drowned while away. A regular school was established in the Home September 20, 1880, with Miss Helen Clarke, of the city, in principal charge. The institution is justly accounted a magnificent charity.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

This is a charity founded by the General Government, for the benefit, of the boatmen on the Western rivers. The site was selected by the Medical Board of the United States Army in 1837, but it was not purchased and the building was not commenced until 1843; and then the hospital was not finished and occupied until 1852. It is one of ten such institutions now in use in the country. It has cost to 1873, inclusive, \$98,452.47. During the year ending June 30, 1881, 1,190 patients were treated therein, of whom but thirty-nine were in hospital at that date. Admitted during the year, 377; discharged, 345; died, 16; total days spent in hos-

pital, 13,399. Office relief was furnished to 790 boatmen. Eighty-eight persons, including pilots, had been physically examined for certificates required by law. Tax for the Hospital was collected to the amount of \$2,386.08.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

This occupies the well-known old site on Floyd, Chestnut, and Walnut streets, and was long known itself as the Marine Hospital. About 1873 the name appears to have been changed to City Hospital. Important facts concerning its early history are embraced in our annals of Louisville. Marine patients were treated in it at the expense of the Federal Government until October, 1869, when all were transferred to the United States Hospital. During the last year of their stay the Government paid \$3,157.47 for their maintenance and treatment. In 1870 the General Council of the city appropriated \$7,000 for refitting the hospital. Among other improvements, an addition of nine wards was made, containing two hundred and fifty beds.. Two wards of fifteen beds each were also added, in which private or pay patients were received at about half the cost of an entire room in the hospital. The drug department was thoroughly reorganized. At this time the average daily cost per patient was 44.1 cents. In 1871 the grounds were materially improved, under the direction of Mr. Benjamin Groves. A more thorough system of administration was introduced in all the departments. The number of patients increased seventy per cent., numbering 1,740; but the cost of the institution increased but twenty per cent. In 1872, 1,983 patients were treated, and \$1,510 were derived from fees of students to clinical lectures in the building. In 1873 there were 2,077 patients in the Hospital at different times. A gratuitous dental department was established April 2, 1878, in which 188 patients were treated that year. In 1880 1,561 patients were admitted to the hospital, and kept to the total number of 52,336 days; dispensary patients, 505; prescriptions filled in the hospital department, 19,416.

ST. JOHN'S ERUPTIVE HOSPITAL.

For many years the old brick dwelling, erected in 1788 by William Johnston, father of Dr. Benjamin C. Johnston, was occupied by the city for a pest house. In 1872 a site for a new Eruptive Hospital was chosen a short distance from the

old building; and a new structure for it, of ampler capacity and with all modern improvements for such an institution, was put in course of construction. When finished it remained unoccupied for about three years, except by a watchman who was paid by the city to take care of it, and in 1874 Mayor Jacob made repeated but fruitless efforts to sell it, and finally recommended its conversion into a House of Refuge for colored children. On May 1st of that year its care was transferred by the General Council to the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. In his annual message the next year Mayor Jacob recommended that it should be tendered to the State for use ten years free of charge as an Inebriates' Hospital, or, if this was not deemed advisable, for a Lunatic Asylum.

THE ALMSHOUSE.

This is also a city institution, but the date of its formation we have been unable to learn. In 1872 a tract of 200 acres was bought by the city to employ the labor of the Almshouse, and a new building for the inmates, ample in capacity and of superior design, was put in course of construction. The average number of inmates for this year was 201 persons, who were maintained at a total cost of \$17,618.46, or 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents per day for each, including all expenses, or 19 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents, exclusive of salaries and expenses of officers and family.

In 1873 the products of the new farm yielded in the aggregate the sum of \$800. The next year the new Almshouse was finished, at a total cost of \$169,458.19, and was immediately occupied. About \$1,000 worth of products was realized from the farm the next year, and arrangements were made to cultivate the entire tract. A ditch of nearly one mile length and eight feet width, was cut upon it by the labor of the inmates. There were more inmates in 1874 than in any previous year, numbering 280 at the end of the year.

The Almshouse was totally destroyed by fire on the 31st of January, 1879, involving a loss of \$50,954, which was, however, fully covered by insurance. The principal loss was to the wretched inmates, who had to be largely reduced in number, as the building temporarily occupied after the fire could not accommodate more than 200 people. The estimated value of the farm

product this year was \$4,175, notwithstanding the continued drouth. In 1880 167 persons were admitted to the institution; 142 were discharged, and 30 died, leaving 248 inmates at the close of the year. The net expense for the year was \$13,121.82, or 16.22 cents per diem for each inmate—deducting salaries and family expenses, 14 cents. The farm products footed up \$3,400.

The City Board of Commissioners of Charities has charge of the Almshouse, the Hospitals, and some other local institutions.

THE LOUISVILLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY was incorporated under the general laws of the State July 17, 1876. It is exclusively for charitable purposes, and is maintained by private contributions. From 3 to 4 P. M. every day it is open. Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds is in charge of the Infirmary.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ORPHAN ASYLUM.*

This institution was organized October 6, 1835. It was the first Protestant orphan asylum established in this city, and was the result of the active and persevering efforts of a few earnest ladies, who were members of Christ church, the only Protestant Episcopal church then existing in Louisville. The necessity for some such home for the care and protection of destitute children, thrown upon the cold charities of the world by the death of their parents, was manifest, and these noble ladies worked zealously and faithfully to accomplish this object. They agitated the question by calling meetings for this purpose, which resulted in the formation of a constitution and by-laws, and the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. Eliza Field; Second Directress, Mrs. Sarah Thompson; Secretary, Mrs. Eliza O. Page; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary O. Gray. Managers—Mrs. Eliza Field, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Mrs. Mary O. Gray, Mrs. Eliza O. Page, Mrs. E. Shallcross, Mrs. C. McIlwaine, Mrs. E. Armstrong, Mrs. M. A. Snead, Mrs. E. M. T. Gray, Mrs. Captain Shreve, Mrs. Selina Hite, Mrs. J. P. Bull.

The managers rented a small house on Market street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, on a very modest scale, having the care of only six orphan children. But it gradually grew into importance, receiving the support and assistance

of the members of other denominations, and of benevolent persons outside of the churches. The value of this institution being impressed upon the mind of the late John Bustard, then a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, he, by will, bequeathed to the trustees, for its benefit, as an endowment fund, the sum of \$10,000 and a lot on Fifth street south of Chestnut, sixty feet front, and running back to Centre street, the same width. Adjoining this lot, the trustees purchased thirty-three feet in addition, and soon after, about the year 1846, erected thereon a large brick building, which is still occupied by the orphan children.

Since the bequest of Mr. Bustard, the following have been added to the endowment fund: W. B. Reynolds, \$5,000; William F. Pettet, \$3,000, and H. D. Newcomb, \$7,400. The following donations have been made: R. A. Robinson, \$3,000, and Joseph T. Tompkins, fifty shares of Louisville & Nashville railroad stock, valued at \$4,000. These funds have been judiciously invested, and now, in a great measure, afford the means of support for the institution.

THE ORPHANAGE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD*

was established in the year 1869 in the eastern part of the city, on a lot donated for this purpose by Miss Henrietta Preston Johnston, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and this institution was devoted exclusively to the care of orphan boys. The Protestant Episcopal Orphan asylum has, since that time, been occupied only by orphan girls.

The board of trustees is composed of five gentlemen elected from the leading city parishes of the Episcopal Church. The board of managers is composed of ladies, also elected from the same parishes. The gentlemen take charge of the property and the management of the endowment fund, and the ladies have the care of the orphan children, looking to their proper religious education, having them taught to read and write, and to learn such things as will make them, in after life, useful members of society, and also seeing to the providing for them of proper food and clothing. The number of children varies from thirty-five to fifty, who are under the immediate care of a matron, teacher, and nurse. The result has been that a large number

* By Mr. R. A. Robinson, of St. Paul's church.

*Also by Mr. Robinson.

of boys and girls have received religious training and been provided with the comforts of life, most of them having been saved from lives of penury and want, and possibly of vice and shame, entailing upon the community their damaging effects, whilst some of them are adorning the higher walks of life. The establishment of such institutions is the result of the benign influence of Christianity. Probably in no other way can the wealth of those to whom it has been committed, as stewards, be used to greater advantage for the cause of humanity and religion than by contributing to the support and education of orphan children, remembering the promise of our blessed Saviour: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The board of trustees of the institution of which we have given only a brief account, is composed; at present, of the following gentlemen; Hon. William F. Bullock, President; R. A. Robinson, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer; and Messrs. John B. Smith, Russell Houston, and A. J. Ballard.

The board of managers is now composed of the following ladies: Mrs. R. A. Robinson, First Directress; Mrs. S. E. Haggin, Second Directress; Mrs. George W. Anderson, Secretary; Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hewett, Mrs. W. H. Churchill, Mrs. William A. Robinson, Mrs. John A. Lee, Mrs. Belle Lee, Mrs. H. W. Barrett, Mrs. Margaret Griswold, Mrs. Isaac H. Tyler, Miss E. J. L. Anderson.

THE HOME OF THE INNOCENTS.

In 1866 a charter was obtained from the Legislature for an Episcopal institution to be called the Home of the Innocents, and designed in the first instance to provide a residence for the charitable Sisterhood of the church, the Order of Deaconesses. The Rector of each Episcopal church in the city, and two lay members from each, were to be the Trustees of the Orphanage.

In 1872 a large and suitable tract of land was conveyed to the Trustees for occupation by this charity, and a meeting was called to take steps for a building. Not much interest was evoked, however, and the project dragged until 1881, when a single member of the Church began to erect, at his own cost, the central part of a spacious edifice to be occupied by the Home,

relying upon his fellow-churchmen to aid in its completion. Dr. Craik says, in one of his published discourses:

It will provide a shelter, a refuge, a home, and a simple maintenance for the devout workers for Christ who ask no more for their arduous and self-sacrificing labors. There they will receive and test the quality of all who believe themselves called to this lowly and yet exalted station. There all who can stand this test will be trained for their work to nurture and care for the orphans, to minister to the sick, to visit, relieve, instruct, and help to raise up the poor and neglected. There, too, will be the much needed, permanent, and, with God's blessing poured out as it has already been upon this latest of our charities, the happy Home of the Innocents. And there, too, will be an infirmary, where all who appreciate the value of skilled ministration by trained nurses, ministering not for hire, but as serving the Master, with all that soothing and helping efficiency which only cultivated intelligence and love can furnish, will find a salubrious home and grateful repose.

THE CATHOLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

in the city are the Saints Mary and Elizabeth Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, on Twelfth and Magnolia avenue, with twelve sisters in charge; St. Joseph's Infirmary, Fourth avenue, ten Sisters of Charity; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum for girls, twenty Sisters of Charity and one hundred and seventy-five orphans, with an Infant and Foundling Asylum in connection; St. Joseph's German Orphan Asylum, Green street, seven Sisters of Notre Dame and one hundred orphans; St. Joseph's Protectory for Girls, Eighth street, eighteen Sisters of the Good Shepherd, thirty-three "Magdalens," and forty-one children; Penitent Asylum for the Reformation of Fallen Women, Bank street, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, ninety-five penitents; Home for the Aged Poor, Tenth street, ten Little Sisters of the Poor, one hundred inmates; Home for Young Ladies engaged in business in the city, Sisters of Mercy, Second street.

We have been favored with the following historical sketch of one of the most important of these institutions:

During a visit made by the late Bishop Joseph Benedict Flaget, the first Catholic Bishop of Louisville, to Europe in 1835, he was detained for some time at Angers, in France, by a severe illness. He here became acquainted with the Institute of the Good Shepherd, and while he admired the purpose for which it was founded—the reformation of fallen girls and women—he was forcibly struck by the uniform gaiety and cheerfulness exhibited by the members of that

order in performing a task so painful to the refined feelings of nature and so revolting to the sentiments of the world. He expressed a wish to have a colony of them for his diocese, where many were giving themselves up to the frenzied excess of mad passions, their contaminating influence extending itself into every grade of society. Many of these unfortunate ones were not devoid of good qualities. Some could look back to homes of ease and respectability, many of them to homes of purity and virtue. Some had been plunged into these depths through poverty, others again been driven to it because a first fall would not be forgiven. Instead of being told to "sin no more," the erring one was cast forth irreclaimable. And yet it was to one of this class, a great sinner, that our Lord showed himself especially kind and merciful, the more so because the Pharisees looked on her with cruel, unforgiving scorn. To her he gave pardon. Among the brightest of His saints in heaven now stands the Magdalen, to whom "much was forgiven," because, repenting of her sins, she loved much and turned to Him in hope and in the full devotion of her sorrowing heart. It was to this portion of suffering humanity that the benevolent heart of Bishop Flaget inclined with compassion and fatherly solicitude. But where was he to find those who would second his noble design of reformation? Many indeed sympathized with him, but who would open their doors to receive one of this class so utterly fallen, so truly outlawed from every decent home? Who could associate with their own families one whose very presence would be an insult, a pollution? He found that he sought in vain for them among the philanthropic, but did find what he sought in the Order of the Good Shepherd, a number of ladies who had banded themselves together, leaving home and all prospects of worldly happiness to devote their lives and all their energies to the heroic task of rescuing, of reforming, of saving the fallen ones of their own sex.

A colony of these Sisters arrived in Louisville December 1, 1842. Much as Bishop Flaget was gladdened by their arrival, his joy at first was mingled with regret, as he had not expected them so soon and had as yet made no arrangement for their accommodation; they were furnished with a temporary abode for nine months and were much

indebted to the Sisters of Loretto during this time.

In the spring of 1843 Bishop Chabrat commenced the erection of a house for their reception, which they took possession of September 8, 1843. The building was situated on Eighth and Madison streets. It consisted of a three-story brick house for the use of the Sisters, and a similar building separated by a garden for the reception of the penitents or fallen girls and women. Here the Sisters entered into a life of poverty and suffering; they had not the necessary conveniences for house-keeping, and often not even the necessaries of life. They immediately opened their door to receive with outstretched arms those who fled from their accursed haunts to seek an asylum, a home of repentance, where they could atone for past follies, listen to words which they had not heard since last they listened to the sweet accents of their mother.

These poor frail ones are generally ignorant of any useful occupation, and the first care of the Sisters is to teach them whatever species of employment they seem suitable for. This task is accomplished with much trouble, but that their efforts are at length successful, the tasteful needlework done in all the houses of the institution is a sufficient proof.

In 1866 the State committed to the care of the Sisters those who were convicted and sentenced for detention for a certain period of time. The house on Eighth and Madison not being sufficiently large to accommodate them, a tract of land was purchased at Twenty-third and Bank streets, and a building erected there, and the prisoners transferred thereto. In 1873 the State withdrew the prisoners from the care of the Sisters; the voluntary penitents or those confided to the Sisters by parents or guardians were removed from the house on Eighth street to Bank street. Not being able to obtain a sufficient quantity of needlework to support the inmates, a laundry was opened, where the penitents are employed under the vigilant care of the Sisters. At the present time there are ninety penitents in the asylum.

Besides receiving the fallen ones, and aiding them to escape from the thralldom of sin and shame, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd have likewise a class of preservation. In this are gathered young girls, mostly of the poorer class,

who are in danger of falling through giddiness of youth, through waywardness of character, or through the special circumstances that surround them. Such girls find here the safety and protection which they need, together with the elements of a plain education and habits of industry and order. So preserved, they may go forth at the proper time, unstained and prepared for the duties of life in whatever sphere Providence may place them.

The Sisters have also another class or department, which may properly be called a class of perseverance. There are some who are reluctant to leave a home so sweet to them, keenly shrinking from any renewed contact with scenes of sorrow or danger, ask the privilege of being permitted to remain there their life-long in prayer, penitence, and labor. Like Magdalen, their hearts lead them to stand by the cross and visit the tomb of their Saviour; they live under a rule and are called Magdalens.

Gentleness is the means used to accomplish the work of reformation; they are treated as children and called such by the religious, whom in return they address by the loving and confidence-inspiring name of mother.

In 1869 four houses of the comparatively recent order of the Little Sisters of the Poor were opened in the United States. Three of these were at Baltimore, St. Louis, and Philadelphia; the fourth in Louisville. Establishments of the kind had only existed previously in this country in Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and New Orleans. In 1870 four other houses of the order were planted in the New World, and they are now somewhat numerous.

THE BAPTIST ORPHANS' HOME.

This originated in the practical benevolence of Professor J. Lawrence Smith and his wife, daughter of the late Hon. James Guthrie. Mrs. Smith made a present of the grounds where it is located, at the corner of First and St. Catherine streets, and promised \$5,000 more if an additional \$20,000 should be raised. This was rapidly done, Mrs. Smith's sisters contributing liberally, and the building was put up and completed without making a debt. The infirmary or hospital attached to it was paid for by the Young Ladies' Society of the Broadway Baptist church. An average of fifty inmates is usually in the

Home, which costs about \$6,000 a year, its current expenses being provided for by voluntary contributions. There is a school-room, of course; and the children are also taught the various branches of household economy. For some time the matron and assistant teacher conducted an excellent little monthly called *The Orphans' Friend*.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST ORPHANS' HOME.

This, often known as "Bethesda," is situated near Cave Hill Cemetery, on New Broadway. It was founded on the 20th of August in the year 1872, having been incorporated the 31st of the previous May. The incorporators were J. T. Burghard, Joseph Seigel, A. Henrich, John J. Buechler, Dr. A. Wagenitz, John Horn, W. Ulrich, Charles Ulrich, Paulina Schone, Magdalena Weimar. The Home was first opened in a temporary building at 234 Clay street, between Jefferson and Green, in charge of Mrs. M. Weimar as matron. Mr. Burghard was chosen by the board as its first president, Joseph Seigel treasurer, Rev. A. Henrich secretary. On the 16th of October, 1874, John F. Dohrmann and wife took charge of the Home. The present new institution, comprising nearly four acres of ground, with buildings, was bought and soon after removed into. Seventy-eight children have been taken into the Home since it was opened up to 1882. The institution has been carried on in faith and trust on the promises of God, and is sustained by free donations solely from all over the States. The present number of children in the Home is thirty. It is officered as follows: Joseph Seigel, president; J. T. Burghard, treasurer; John F. Dohrmann, superintendent and secretary.

There are numerous denominational and other charities in the city—most of them of less importance than those noticed—whose history we are unable to include in this chapter, and from which, indeed, no returns have been received in answer to our request for information.

CHAPTER XVII.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN LOUISVILLE.

Acknowledgment to Colonel Durrett's Historical Sketches—The Pioneer School-houses—A Tale Told out of School—Jefferson Seminary—The City Free Schools—The Free System Abolished—The First Public School-house—Louisville College—The Common Schools Again—Their Status in 1840—Schools Under the City Charter of 1831—New School-houses to this Day—Progress under the First Board of Education—The Normal School—The Colored Schools—The High Schools—The Girls' High School—Present Status of Organization and Officers of the Schools—The University of Louisville—Biography of Noble Butler—Personal Sketches: Superintendent Tingley and Others.

The materials of this chapter have necessarily been drawn largely from the excellent sketches of Colonel R. T. Durrett, as published in several numbers of the *Courier-Journal* in January, 1881. No one else has treated the subject with equal fullness and intelligence, or furnished so copious a storehouse of materials to the historian of public education in Louisville.

THE PIONEER SCHOOL-HOUSES.

In the primitive Louisville, as in the interior, the log-cabin supplied the first rude colleges of the people. At the time Jefferson Seminary was opened, in 1816, a number of these structures still remained in occupation and full use. They were generally about sixteen feet square, with puncheon floor and roof of boards. Only the most elementary branches of education were taught in them. One such school building stood on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, and was occupied for a time by a Mr. New; another at the corner of Sixth and Market, associated somewhat with the instructions of Mr. Langdon; one more at Seventh and Market, where Mr. Dickinson taught; and still others at various convenient points in the little place. In these a tuition fee of \$2.50 per "quarter" was charged. Rev. Mr. Todd had a higher-priced select school in a small brick building on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. This street, it may be remarked in passing, seems in the early day to have been associated with the supply of food for the mind, quite as much as with provision for the body.

A TALE TOLD OUT OF SCHOOL.

Colonel Durrett has a good story to tell of the olden time:

On the 28th of April, 1809, the first show, as the boys

called it, occurred in Louisville. It was the exhibition of an elephant, and there was a general uprising in all the schools for a holiday. The Jefferson Seminary and the schools at the head of which were teachers conversant with the habits of the place, gave the boys holidays without trouble; but there was a New England teacher, recently come to the charge of one of the log school-houses, who could not understand why the boys were to be permitted to lay aside their books a whole day to see an elephant. He would not grant the holiday asked, and the boys went to work in the usual way to make him yield. On the morning of the 28th the Yankee teacher, as they called him, came to his school-house and found the door well barred with benches, fence-rails, and logs of wood, and the boys all inside laughing at his futile attempts to get in. They promptly told him the terms upon which the fort would be surrendered, which were simply to give them that day as a holiday so they could go to see the elephant. The teacher was indignant, and, not being able to get through the door, climbed upon the roof and attempted to descend the chimney. For this emergency the boys had prepared a pile of dry leaves, and when the teacher's legs appeared at the top of the chimney the leaves were lighted in the fire-place. Down came the teacher, for having once started he could not go back, and the flames scorched him and the smoke smothered him so that he was the powerless autocrat of the school and knight of the ferule. He gave the holiday and went home to lay up for repairs, as the boys expressed it, and the boys went to the show as if nobody had been either burnt or smoked.

JEFFERSON SEMINARY.

It is an interesting fact that the first public foundation provided for education in any Western city, was made in Louisville, by the Kentucky Legislature, and nearly eighty-five years ago. On the 10th of February, 1798, a tract of six thousand acres of the lands of the State was granted to John Thompson, William Croghan, Alexander S. Bullitt, James Merriwether, John Hunton, Henry Churchill, William Taylor, and Richard C. Anderson, in trust for the founding of a seminary in Louisville, to take the name then so popular, and still frequently recurring about the Falls of the Ohio, of Jefferson. December 7th of the same year, another act authorized the raising of \$5,000 by lottery as a further pecuniary foundation for the school. But nothing further was accomplished until 1800, and then rather a step backward, in the formation of a cumbrous Trustee Board of sixteen, doubling its number by the addition to the old board of Abraham Hite, James F. Moore, John Speed, Samuel Oldham, Robert Breckinridge, Gabriel J. Johnston, Fortunatus Cosby, and Abner Fields. So much time was wasted in the disagreement of this body concerning the location of the seminary that the close of 1804 arrived and found no real progress. The Legislature

renewed the grant and appointed a new board of twelve, but containing all the old members except Croghan, Thompson, Merriwether, Hunton, Taylor, Moore, Speed, and Cosby, in whose stead Jonathan Taylor, John Bates, Thomas Barbour, and David L. Ward were appointed. They were authorized to sell one-half the land-grant, and apply the proceeds to build a school-house and buy apparatus and a library. Quarrels over location still retarded the erection of the seminary, and 1808 arrived without definite action. Again the Legislature intervened by the appointment of a fourth Board of Trustees of ten members, with ample corporate powers, but unfortunately made up altogether of the old malcontents, save only one new member, Dr. James Ferguson. So the noble project, that promised so much for the rising town, was kept in the drag for five years longer; until finally, July 2, 1813, more than fifteen years after the grant was made, a partial beginning was instituted by the purchase from Colonel R. C. Anderson of a site of two and one-half acres on the west side of Eighth street, between Walnut and Green. It cost but \$700, and another quarter-acre, presently bought, but \$100. A brick building was put up fronting Grayson street, a story and a half high, with two good-sized school-rooms on the ground floor; but so slowly were the preliminary arrangements made and the construction proceeded with, that pupils were not received into the seminary until 1816. An excellent Principal, Professor Mann Butler, afterwards an historian of Kentucky, was secured, at a salary of \$600 a year, with Reuben Murray and William Tompkins as assistants, at \$500. A number of the higher branches were taught, and the tuition fee was \$20 per six-months session. Forty to fifty pupils attended at its opening.

Meanwhile location had been made of the six-thousand-acre land-grant in Union county. The trustees were authorized by the Legislature in 1817 to lay off a town-site upon the tract, and did so with golden expectations; but the scheme did not catch the public eye, few lots were sold, and three years later (1820) the sale of the land at public vendue was authorized, after due advertisement for one month. The next year legislative provision was made for the gradual reduction of the Board of Trustees, as terms of

office expired, to seven members. In 1828 the County Court was authorized to appoint a Board of nine, but again a year brought a change, reducing the number to seven.

By this time the seminary had been in successful operation thirteen years, and many of the older citizens of Louisville have reason to remember it with gratitude and affection. Principal Butler being drafted from the seminary this year, to take charge of the first city school, a movement was made by the trustees to constitute the seminary also a city institution. Accordingly, September 30, 1830, an act of Legislature was passed, directing them to convey one-half the property to the city for a high school. The building and two and three-fourths acres of ground were transferred in pursuance of this law; and upon this foundation Louisville College, so called, was established. In 1845 the seminary building and its lot were conveyed to William Begg for \$2,484, and in 1853 they became the property of St. Joseph's (Catholic) Orphan Asylum. The identity of the old edifice was forever lost, but it still forms the major part of the modernized, two-story structure that marks the historic spot. The receipts for the seminary property went into the fund for the erection of the Boys' High School on Chestnut, near Ninth. *Vale*, honored old Jefferson!

CITY FREE SCHOOLS.

Jefferson Seminary was rather a State than a local institution, so far as its foundation and care were concerned; though its pupils were almost exclusively of Louisville families. Nothing was done here to provide a system of public primary and free education until nearly half a century from the erection of the municipality had passed. When Louisville became a city, under the charter of February 13, 1823, a section of that instrument provided that "the mayor and councilmen shall have power and authority to establish one or more free schools in each ward of said city, and may secure donations of real and personal estate to erect the necessary buildings and to provide the necessary means for their maintenance, and may supply the funds from time to time by a tax on the ward where such school or schools shall be established."

It will be observed that this provision contemplated the building of school-houses by private

benefactions, and the support of schools by taxation in districts, instead of, as now, levying a tax for both purposes upon the property of the city at large. Schools of the popular character indicated had as yet very little hold upon the wealthier classes in this region; and, as might easily be supposed, the liberal clause of the charter was a dormant thing for years. Early in 1829, however, Mayor Bucklin called the attention of the city council to it, and suggested in his annual message "the adoption of some well-digested system for establishing a permanent free school." April 24th next following, an ordinance was passed establishing such public school, on the monitorial or Lancasterian plan then much in vogue, and free to all white children of the city from six to fourteen years old. Teachers were to be employed—a Principal at \$750 per year, and assistants at \$400, whose appointment by the trustees should be laid before the council for confirmation or rejection.

The first board of trustees under the charter was composed of Messrs. James Guthrie, John P. Harrison, William Sale, James H. Overstreet, Fortunatus Cosby, Jr., and Samuel Dickinson. They elected Professor Mann Butler Principal, and voted him \$150 for expenses of a visit to New York, Boston, and other cities, to inquire into the workings of the monitorial system. He returned in August, and reported in its favor. The upper story of the old Baptist church at Fifth and Green was rented for a year, and a free school opened August 17, 1829, with Edward Baker as assistant to Principal Butler. The place was soon crowded with two hundred and fifty pupils, and many had to be refused admission. A dozen or more monitors, under the eye of their Principals, instructed them in English branches, including rhetoric, history, linear drawing, algebra, and trigonometry, presenting a busy and doubtless noisy scene.

THE FREE SYSTEM ABOLISHED.

The first school in charge of the city authorities was an absolutely free school, so far as tuition fees went. This feature lasted but a year, however, when, on the 20th of August, 1830, the City Council, instigated thereto by grumbling taxpayers, passed an ordinance fixing the cost of tuition in the primary department of the public school at \$1 per quarter, and \$1.50 in either of the other two departments. In the night school

provided for at the same time by another ordinance, \$2 were to be charged per term of four months. Tuition might be remitted, however, in the case of indigent parents. Three departments were founded by the other law—primary, female, and grammar schools, salaries of principals to be \$600 per year in the two former, and \$700 in the last. Night-school teachers had \$30 a month. Mr. Butler was retained as Principal of the Grammar Department; the Rev. Daniel C. Banks took the Girls' School in charge, and Mr. Alexander Ewell the Primary.

THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSE

had meanwhile been erected, upon a site at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, which had been bought of James Guthrie and Edward Shippen, for \$2,100. In 1829-30 the building was put up, at a cost of about \$7,500. It was of brick, three stories high, forty feet on Fifth by ninety-four on Walnut street, with the lower story of the front (on Walnut) consisting of four heavy brick pillars, connected by arches and surmounted with stuccoed columns reaching to a heavy cornice at the roof. It made a quite imposing front, and the building was doubtless, in Mr. Casseday's words, "an extremely creditable ornament to the city." The seating capacity of each floor—one for each department—was about two hundred and fifty pupils.

This building was put up, says Timothy Flint, in his *History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley*, in order to serve as "a kind of model school for a general system of free schools." Mr. Flint calls it "a noble edifice, taking into view its object."

In this pioneer public school-house the new school opened, under the Principals aforesaid, on the first Monday in September, 1830. Its cost the first year was \$5,682, and three hundred and eighty pupils were enrolled, so that the building was far from full. Colonel Durrett continues:

They were required by the rules of the school to be at their books from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock, and from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock in the afternoon from April to October, and from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock, and from 2 o'clock until 4:30 in the afternoon from October to April. The holidays were every Saturday and Sunday; one week from Christmas to January 2d, the Fourth of July and Easter-day; and the vacation was four weeks from August 1st to September 1st. No catechism was allowed in the school and no form of religious belief permitted to be instilled into the pupils. The school-books used have long since gone

out of date, but it will be interesting to the teachers and pupils of our day to know what were then used. The following is the list copied from a pamphlet account of the school, printed by Norwood & Palmer in 1830:

"Grammar department—First, reading, American first class-book and National reader; Second, spelling, Walker's dictionary, abridged; Third, English grammar, Kirkham's last edition; Fourth, rhetoric, Blair's lectures, abridged; Fifth, composition and dictation, red book; Sixth, geography, ancient and modern, Woodbridge or Worcester; Seventh, verbal and written arithmetic, Colburn's; Eighth, book-keeping; Ninth, declamation; Tenth, Whelpley's Compend of History, linear drawing, mathematics, as far as plane and spherical trigonometry and algebra.

Female department—Cards for alphabet, spelling and easy reading, Fowle's spelling book, Blair's reading exercises, introductory to National reader; National reader and American first class book; Walker's dictionary, Smith's edition; arithmetic, Colburn's first lessons and sequel; Blair's lectures on rhetoric, abridged Worcester's edition; geography, Parley's first lessons, and Woodbridge; Kirkham's grammar, last edition; writing.

Primary department—Alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as practicable."

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE.

The act of 1830, for the conveyance of one-half the property of Jefferson Seminary to the city, was "for the purpose of purchasing a suitable lot and erecting a suitable building for a High School in the city of Louisville, which High School shall be open for the children of the citizens of Louisville, and for the children of all those who shall contribute to the taxes of said city, and may be supported out of the taxes of said city or from the joint aid of the taxes and tuition fees of the schools." The transfer was not regularly made for fourteen years, or until April 7, 1844; but by agreement of the city authorities and the Trustees of the Seminary, the building and a sufficient tract about it became the property of the city, and an academic school was organized in it under the ambitious name of Louisville College, with the following Faculty: Rev. B. F. Farnsworth, President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy; John H. Harney, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Science, and Civil Engineering; James Brown, of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature, and Leonard Bliss, of Belles Lettres and History. Mr. Farnsworth was appointed tutor in the Preparatory Department, and two professors' chairs, that of Modern Languages, and that of the History and Science of Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Mechanical Arts, were not filled.

• An annual appropriation of \$2,000 was made

for it, which, with the tuition, was expected to be sufficient for its maintenance.

There were seventy pupils in the College the first year. At this time seven free schools were also in existence—four for boys, taught respectively by Messrs. D. M. Gazley, S. M. Latimer, Joseph Toy, and Elijah Hyde, and three for girls, taught by Lucy Rogers, Lydia Rogers, and H. Cutler, with an assistant in each school. Samuel Dickinson was "School Agent" or Superintendent, with a salary of \$800. Mr. Gazley, of the grammar school, was paid \$900; the others, ladies and gentlemen alike—a very good sign for the period—received \$750, except the assistants. Tuition was \$1.50 per quarter, \$2 in the grammar school. The number of pupils was something over one thousand.

The "College" had a moderately successful existence of a decade, and then, in 1840, was regularly chartered. The corps of instruction was now thus organized: John H. Harney, President and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Noble Butler (recently deceased, after nearly a half-century's pedagogic service), Professor of Ancient Languages; William H. Newton, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, etc.; and L. Lewinski, Professor of French Language, etc.

In the same year Mr. James Harrison, the veteran Louisville native to whom we have so often alluded, carried a measure through the City Council for the free tuition in the College of thirty pupils, to be selected by competition from the grammar-schools of the city. A singular misunderstanding resulted from this well-meant scheme, which Colonel Durrett thus describes:

Some difficulty afterward arose as to the paying of the tuition fees of these free pupils, and in December, 1842, the treasurer of the college presented his bill to the city for \$200 for one quarter's tuition, which was razed down to \$133.33 $\frac{1}{3}$, but finally paid the following March in city script at the rate of \$40 per year for each pupil.

By a provision in the charter of the University of Louisville in 1846, the College was made the academical part of the University, so that, to this extent, the latter was the lineal representative of the old Jefferson Seminary. The history of this department will be further noticed hereafter in this chapter.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS AGAIN.

When Louisville College was incorporated, fourteen other public schools were going in the

city. Two additional buildings had been opened in 1836, on Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston, and at Grayson and Tenth. Each school in them was divided into boys' and girls' departments. In the former Mr. S. R. Latimer and Mrs. M. Cutter were principals; in the latter Mr. J. G. Evans and Miss Lucy W. Rogers. The next year a primary was started in Portland, in a hired room, and the next another near Ferguson's saw-mill. By 1840 three more of the kind had been opened—at Green and Eleventh, Walnut and First, and on Preston. Colonel Durrett furnishes the following table of the schools and teachers of 1840:

Kind of School.	Location.	Names of Teachers.
Primary...	Portland.....	J. A. Lincoln and Mary Hoyt.
Primary...	Green and Eleventh.....	Mary Gillighan.
Grammar...	Tenth, between Walnut and Grayson.....	S. W. Burlinghame.
Grammar...	Tenth, between Walnut and Grayson.....	J. H. Fairchild.
Grammar...	Walnut and Fifth.....	James McBurnie.
Grammar...	Walnut and Fifth.....	Martha Wilder.
Primary...	Walnut and Fifth.....	Susan Larton.
Primary...	Walnut and Fifth.....	Virginia Corlett.
Primary...	Walnut and First.....	Miss F. D. Lecompt.
Grammar...	Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston.....	William Ruter.
Grammar...	Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston.....	S. S. Moren.
Primary...	Preston street.....	L. E. Priest.
Primary...	Ferguson's Mill.....	James Minter.
Night.....	Walnut and Fifth.....	James McBurnie.

The total attendance in these schools was 1,297; average, 948. The Grammar-school Principal at Fifth and Walnut received \$900 a year; the School Agent \$800; all other Principals \$750, and assistants \$400.

May 27th of this year, the monitorial system and tuition fees were abolished by the Council, from the 1st of September following. In some cases, also, books were supplied to poor pupils at the cost of the city. Primary schools continued to be opened from year to year, in different parts of the city, as needed; and in 1845 fifteen primary and five grammar departments were open, with an aggregate attendance of 1,750 and average of 1,375. Teachers now were: In the grammar schools, Messrs. R. Morecraft, J. McBurnie, and J. M. Lincoln, and Miss Rodgers and Mrs. R. Low; in the primary, G. D. Hooper, H. Murphy, J. Toy, G. W. West, R. T. Cosby, F. Seidt, H. A. Beach, J. Beaman, H. Storts, B. Lloyd, J. Rhodes, J. Chapin, Misses E. Harrison, M. Lecompt, and Gilligan. Three

new primary schools were added within the next five years.

Colonel Durrett gives the following sketch of educational affairs in the city in 1850:

The schools then opened at 8 o'clock in the morning from April to October, and at 9 the balance of the year. No pupil was admitted who had not been vaccinated, and the teachers were allowed to inflict corporal punishment when nothing milder would do. School was opened in the morning by reading a portion of Scripture, and the female schools always closed with singing. In the female departments every Wednesday afternoon was devoted to music and sewing.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN 1850.

In the grammar schools the following books and exercises were required: Writing; reading, with definitions, Goodrich's new series of readers; grammar, Butler's; spelling; arithmetic, Colburn's mental and Davies' written; geography, Mitchell's; composition; elements of geometry; book-keeping, by single and double entry; history, Goodrich's primary series; natural philosophy; algebra, Harney's; geometry.

In the primary schools the pupils were expected to be prepared to enter the grammar. A printed copy of the rules and regulations of the schools at this time gives the following as the qualification of pupils who had passed through the primary schools and were ready for the grammar: "They must be able to spell and define readily and correctly; to read in Goodrich's Fourth Reader fluently and understandingly, and to write a fair hand. They must be acquainted with the stops and marks and their use in reading; with the Roman numerals and common abbreviations; with the multiplication table and all the tables of weights and measures. They must understand perfectly Colburn's Mental Arithmetic through the tenth section, and in practical arithmetic must have a thorough knowledge of numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. In geography they must be familiar with Mitchell's as far as through the questions on the map of the United States."

THE CITY CHARTER OF 1851,

referring, in part, to the Louisville College, which had been merged in the University of Louisville, provided that "no fees for tuition shall ever be charged in said academical department of said University, in said High School for females, or in said public schools of Louisville." The free principle in education was thus again recognized and prescribed in important legislation. This charter furthermore, in Colonel Durrett's abridgment of its terms, placed the property of the public schools and their management in two trustees from each ward in the city, to be elected by the qualified voters of their respective wards, and provided that all free white children over six years of age should have equal rights of admission in the schools. It required the opening of the academical department of the university in the building on the University square, which had been erected with the money arising from the sale of the old seminary property, the erect-

ing of school-houses in each ward in the city, and in 1852 the establishment of a female high school in a central part of the city. To inaugurate and maintain the public schools thus required, the charter authorized the levying of a tax of not less than twelve and a half, nor more than twenty-five cents on each 'hundred dollars' worth of property assessed in the city, and appropriated the city's portion of the State school fund, and all fines and forfeitures in the city courts, and all escheats of property in the city. And in addition to the funds that might arise from these sources, the city council was authorized to pledge the credit of the city to the amount of \$75,000 to enable the trustees to secure the necessary school-houses and inaugurate the free school system provided for by the charter.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES.

In this year John H. Harney, formerly President of the College, was President of the Board of Education, and Gabriel Johnston, Secretary. The school fund from all sources amounted in May to \$16,502.53, and it was estimated that \$75,000 would be needed for new school-houses in the several wards, as required by the charter, and \$30,000 (reduced in July to \$22,000), for current expenses of the schools. The old property at Fifth and Walnut, including the first of the public school-houses, was cut up into three parcels and sold for \$11,610.75, and three other properties for about \$10,000 in all. Bonds to the amount of \$75,000 were issued by the city January 1, 1853; and from all sources \$107,506.85 were realized, with which three three-story brick buildings, 61 x 69 feet, were erected in 1852, in the Second, Fifth, and Tenth wards; two more of similar height, but 60 x 93, the next year, in the Fourth and Ninth wards, with two two-story brick buildings, 46 x 59, in Montgomery street and in Portland, and a one-story brick, 25 x 44, in Shippingport. Colonel Durrett thus continues the annals of local school-house construction:

In 1857 a three-story brick, 60 x 90, was erected in the Seventh ward, on the corner of Fifth and York streets; in 1865 a three-story brick, 63 x 80, was erected on Duncan street; in 1866 two brick buildings, 64 x 81, three stories high, one in the First ward, on Cabell street, and the other in the Third ward, on Broadway; in 1867 one three-story brick, 54 x 87, on the corner of Madison and Seventeenth streets; in 1868 a four-story brick, 66 x 77, on the corner of Walnut and Center; in 1870 one-story brick, 30 x 50, on Ful-

ton street, and a three-story brick, 54 x 60, on Gray street, between First and Second; in 1871 a three-story brick, 54 x 87, on Main, between Jackson and Hancock, and another, 54 x 32, on the corner of Kentucky and Seventeenth streets; in 1872 a one-story wooden building, 20 x 47, in Germantown; and in 1873 the present Female High School, 78 x 146, four stories high, was erected on First, between Walnut and Chestnut. School-houses for colored children were afterwards erected, to be hereafter noticed.

The city raised for these buildings \$100,000 in 1854, \$120,000 in 1865, \$80,000 in 1866, \$100,000 in 1867, \$50,000 in 1869, and \$85,000 in 1870; total, \$610,000. The school-tax grew from twelve and one-half cents on the \$100 to thirty cents.

In a subsequent paragraph the Colonel brings the history of new school-houses down as follows:

In addition to the school-houses heretofore named as having been built under the charter of 1870, one was erected in 1877 on Grayson street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, and another on Overhill street, between Broadway and Underhill, both first-class brick buildings, three stories high, and containing the average number of a dozen school-rooms each. The Second-ward building was also enlarged this year to double its original capacity, and now has twenty-four school-rooms, capable of accommodating twelve hundred pupils.

PROGRESS.

The Colonel furnishes a graphic sketch of the growth of the school system in the city under the first Board of Education:

The trustees under the charter of 1851 began with the five grammar schools and eighteen primaries inherited from their predecessors under the charter of 1828, and ended with four intermediate, fourteen district, and four branch schools, most of them in large buildings equal to several of those with which they started. They began with a registry of 4,303 pupils, and closed with 13,593. They began with an annual income, fixed by taxation, equal to \$3,850.80 from the State, and \$12,651.73 from the city, making a total of \$16,502.53; and they closed with \$28,520.48 from the State and \$123,013.75 from the city, making a total of \$151,539.23. They began with forty-three teachers and assistants, to whom was paid in the aggregate \$16,050; they ended with two hundred and sixty-seven teachers and assistants, whose annual salaries aggregated \$164,265.17. They began when there were only eight wards in the city, having a population of less than forty-five thousand; they ended with twelve wards and a population of over one hundred thousand. During their term the teaching of German and object-teaching were introduced into the public schools, and a normal school had a temporary existence.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A temporary school for training teachers was organized, as just noted, under the charter of 1851, and placed in charge of the well-known writer and lecturer on pedagogic topics, Professor William N. Hailman, afterwards Professor of

Physical Science in the Boys' High School, and now at the head of the German-American school in Detroit, Michigan. This earliest normal department here was not made permanent; but in 1870 a fresh report was made to the board in favor of such an arm of the work, to be opened in a house on Jefferson street, between Jackson and Hancock, and to consist of a training-school proper, with intermediate and primary departments for exercise of the pupil-teachers, something after the old monitorial plan. The recommendation was adopted, and the school opened with a class of thirty, which by and by increased to fifty. The supply of young teachers thus far exceeding the local demand from year to year, the school was closed in 1878; but a smaller department of the kind, with a single teacher, is now maintained in the Girls' High School.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

The third and last charter adopted for the city March 3, 1870, contains the following section:

Neither the General Council of the city of Louisville nor Board of Trustees of said schools shall suffer children of the African race to become pupils of said schools with white children, and the said General Council and Board of Trustees shall keep as a separate fund the school tax levied by said city and paid by persons of the African race within said city, and shall apply and use said school fund or tax so paid by persons of the African race in the education of the children of the African race residing within said city or who pay a school tax in said city, and such fund to be used alone for the educational benefit of the children of said African race.

September 22 of the same year, Colonel John D. Pope, Chairman of the Committee on Colored Schools in the Board of Education, reported an accumulation of the fund for such schools in or due the treasury of the Board, to the amount of \$4,828.85. The opening of three schools for colored children was therefore recommended—one in the African Methodist church on Center street, another in the Colored Baptist church on Fifth, and a third when a proper place could be found for it. The measure was adopted, and schools were opened accordingly, with Susie Adams, E. C. Grece, and Ada Miller, teachers on Fifth street, and Sallie Adams, M. A. Morton, and John Arthur on Center. All were colored people, and received, the principals \$40 a month, first assistants \$30, and second assistants \$25. Buildings have since been erected for similar schools at Sixth and Kentucky, Brecknidge and Jackson, on Magazine, between Fif-

teenth and Sixteenth, Lytle and Twenty-eighth, and Pocahontas and Elm streets.

On the 5th of October, 1873, the Colored High School at the corner of Kentucky and Sixth streets was dedicated—the first building of the kind in the State. Many of the most prominent citizens of Louisville were present on the occasion. The building is of brick, in the American renaissance style; three stories, with basement; eleven commodious school-rooms, with six hundred sittings, and a chapel, 32 by 51 feet. Its cost was \$25,000. The teachers and official visitors are generally selected from the colored population. There were now three other public colored schools in the city, with about one thousand pupils.

Our authority adds the following statistics and other facts:

The attendance of colored children in these schools the first year after they were inaugurated was 457; the second, 1,093; the third, 1,234; the fourth, 1,487, and so on, gradually increasing until they now number 2,077. They are under the immediate control of the Committee of the Trustees on Colored Schools, who each year appoint seven colored visitors to assist them in looking to the interests of the schools. The principal of the Central School, corner of Sixth and Kentucky streets, gets a salary of \$1,080; of the Eastern, corner of Breckinridge and Jackson, \$900; of the Western, on Magazine, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, \$900. Teachers of the first grade get \$500, second class assistants \$450, third class \$400, and fourth class \$310. During the last year J. M. Maxwell was Principal of the Central School, J. M. Ferguson of the Eastern, W. T. Peyton of the Western, E. E. Wood of the Lytle-street, and Mrs. J. Arthur of the Pocahontas-street school, all of them colored teachers. The houses which have been erected for these schools are in every respect equal to those built for the white schools, and they are given as good teachers of their own race and as ample facilities for acquiring an education as can be afforded. While the amount raised by taxation from colored people in the State was only \$1,440.90 at the last report, the amount expended by the Trustees for colored schools in the city was \$17,183.30 for the payment of their teachers only.

The establishment of these schools in 1870 is held to put the finishing touch to the system of free public education in the city of Louisville.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Male and Female High Schools were both opened to students April 7, 1856. Prof. J. C. Spencer, of New York, was engaged as Principal of the latter, with Miss Laura Lucas as Assistant. He took charge in September of the same year, when Mr. M. W. Harney became teacher of ancient languages, and W. N. Hailman of the modern tongues. Subsequently Prof. William

F. Beach was Principal and teacher of mathematics.

At the opening of the high schools, sixty girls, all from the female grammar-schools, entered the one, and forty-two boys, likewise from the grammar-schools, became members of the other.

There were this year 91 teachers—27 males, 64 females—in the public schools; a total registration of 6,066 pupils, of whom 4,159 were members at the end of the year, and 2,903 were examined; and an expenditure for the schools of \$46,668.20.

Vocal music was taught in the public schools in 1855-56, with Prof. Louis Tripp as the principal instructor, and Mr. John Harney assistant. It has since become a permanent feature of public instruction here.

THE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

In 1873 the new Female High School building, a superb edifice on First Street, near Chestnut, was completed. Its construction was under discussion by the School Board in 1870, and the next year the site of the old school-house was definitely fixed as the site of the new. It is considered by the Louisville people, in the words of Colonel Lucas, compiler of a pamphlet on city affairs, as "the most complete structure of its kind and dimensions in this country, or perhaps in the world." He gives the following description of it:

The main building is seventy-eight feet front by fifty-four feet six inches deep, and three stories in height, with a basement and mansard stories. The rear building is fifty-four feet six inches wide by seventy-eight feet long, with a semi-octagonal projection to the rear of this thirteen feet six inches wide by twenty-seven feet long. The basement story is eleven feet high in the clear, the principal story fourteen feet six inches high, second story fifteen feet six inches high, third story fourteen feet, and mansard story fourteen feet high. In the rear building the basement and principal stories are of an even height with the same stories in the main building, while the second story is occupied by the chapel, which is twenty feet high at the sides and thirty-five feet high in the center. The basement story is occupied by cloak and play-rooms, laboratories, steam-heating, fuel-rooms, etc.

The principal story contains a general and private office for the Principal, a class-room thirty by twenty-seven feet, two class-rooms twenty-five by thirty feet, and two twenty by thirty-one feet, a lecture-room thirty-seven by fifty feet by twenty-five feet high, arranged as an amphitheater, with seats for two hundred and sixty persons. This lecture-room connects with the laboratory, twelve by twenty-four feet, by large folding sash-doors and by a large arched opening, and with the museum, twelve by twenty-four feet.

The second story is divided into a class-room thirty by thirty-seven feet, and two class-rooms twenty-five by thirty

feet, in the main building. The back building on this story is devoted to the chapel, which is fifty by seventy feet, independent of the rostrum, which is twelve by twenty-four feet, and is capable of seating six hundred and fifty persons, allowing full-sized aisles and entrances. The roof of the chapel is finished in open timber work, the spaces between the trusses being paneled in light and dark oak and ash. The side-walls are finished with plasters and arched above the windows, and finished in marble panels. The walls are wainscoted in panels, in imitation of light and dark marble. The third and fourth stories of the main building each contain four class-rooms twenty-five by thirty feet.

The corridors are thirteen feet wide in each of the stories. The stairs are wide, of easy ascent, and thoroughly protected against accidents. There are three of these stairways located at different points in the building, giving three different means of egress from the building from the upper stories, four from the principal, stories and five from the basement.

The extension of the building is designed in what may be termed "The Franco-Italian." The main front is faced with Bowling Green stone, and the quoins and belt-corners and window trimmings of the sides and rear of the building are of the same materials. The walls, both external and internal, are of brick, well built, with broad foundations, and special attention is given to the strength and durability of the whole structure.

The front entrance is through a Corinthian portico having eight coupled columns standing upon pedestals, and the entablature is surmounted by a balustrade, the whole of Bowling Green stone. The side entrance porch, which is intended as the pupils' entrance, is also of stone.

There is a full supply of gas and water fixtures, washstands, etc. on each story of the building. The whole house will be [is] heated by steam on the most approved principle, with every precaution taken to insure perfect ventilation. There are speaking tubes connecting the principal's office with every class-room in the building, and also connecting the chapel with the class-rooms. There are large blackboards (of slate) in each of the class-rooms.

The front part of the lot, which is 140 x 200 feet, is inclosed by a heavy balustrade of stone and iron, and the sides and rear are inclosed by a paneled brick wall capped with stone, with gates of ample width both front and rear. The walks through the yard are of brick curbed with stone, while the surface of the lot is so graded as to carry the drainage from the building in every direction.

This fine structure was regularly occupied at the opening of the school year September 1, 1873.

THE STATUS.

Colonel Durrett gives the following sketch of the schools as they were when he wrote in the early days of 1881. The facts and figures have not greatly changed since:

There are now thirty-one public schools in Louisville, with an annual income approaching \$300,000 for their support. Some of them, like the Second, the Fifth and Tenth-ward schools and the Duncan and Madison-street schools, have each a thousand or more enrolled pupils. The average attendance in all the schools last year was 186 in the male high school, 367 in the female high school, 12,292 in the white ward schools, and 2,077 in the colored, making a total of 14,922, while the aggregate attendance was much larger. For the instruction of this army of little ones in the tactics of

popular education were employed 257 white teachers in the English schools, 31 in the German, and 40 colored teachers in the colored schools, in all 328 teachers with graded salaries as follows: Principals of the high schools, \$2,000; professors of the male high school, \$1,500; principals of the intermediate and secondary schools, \$1,350; principal of the central colored school, \$1,080; teachers of the male high school, preceptress of the female high school, and principals of the eastern and western colored schools, each \$900; teachers of the female high school, \$700; principals of the primary district schools and first-class assistants, teaching first grade, each \$650; first-class assistants, English and German, \$600; second-class assistants, teaching second grade, \$550; second-class assistants, English and German, and colored teachers, first grade, each \$500; third-class assistants, English and German, and second-class colored assistants, each \$450; fourth-class assistants, English and German, and third-class colored, each \$400; fourth-class colored teachers, \$310. The superintendent gets a salary of \$2,400, the secretary and treasurer the same, and the German superintendent \$1,350.

The public schools are under the government of twenty-four trustees, two of whom are elected by the qualified voters of each of the twelve wards in the city. They have a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, superintendent, assistant superintendent and attorney, and for the purpose of facilitating the business that comes before them, they divide themselves into standing committees upon finance, salaries and supplies, buildings, escheats and school property, examination and course of studies, high schools, intermediate schools, eastern district schools, western district schools, German, penmanship and drawing, grievances, rules, printing, sanitary affairs, colored schools and such other committees as circumstances may require.

The organization of the schools, apart from the High Schools, is as follows: District intermediate schools—First, corner Market and Wenzel streets; Second, corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets; Third, corner of Center and Walnut streets; Fourth, Seventeenth and Madison; Fifth, corner of Thirty-fourth and High avenue, Portland.

District secondary schools—First, and branches, Cabel street, between Main and Washington; Overhill Street, Overhill street, between Broadway and Underhill; Second Ward, Market, between Campbell and Wenzel; Third District, Broadway, between Clay and Shelby; Fourth, Walnut street, between Jackson and Hancock; Main Street, Main street, between Jackson and Hancock; Fifth, corner Floyd and Chestnut streets; Sixth, Gray street, between First and Second; Seventh, corner Fifth and York streets; Eighth, corner Walnut and Center streets; Ninth, corner of Ninth and Magazine streets; Tenth, corner Thirteenth and Green streets; Thirteenth Street, Thirteenth, near Maple street; Duncan Street, corner Seventeenth and Duncan streets;

Madison Street (district secondary), corner Madison and Seventeenth streets; Grayson Street, Grayson, between Twenty-second and Mercer streets; Montgomery Street, corner Montgomery and Twenty-fifth streets, Portland; Portland (district secondary), corner Thirty-fourth and High avenue.

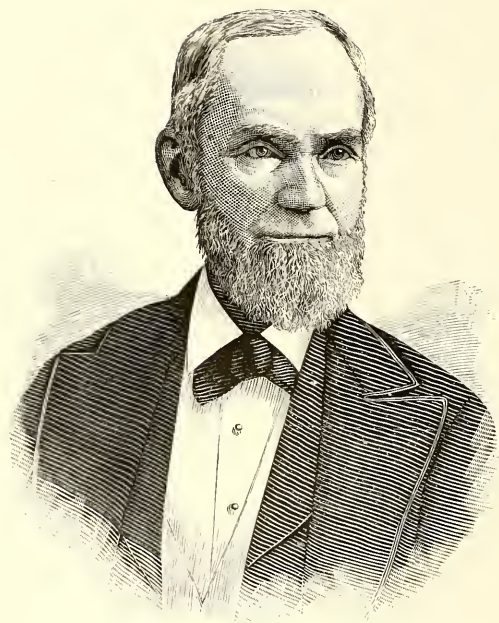
District, primary, and branch schools—New Jerusalem; Germantown; Fifth Ward Branch, Floyd street, between Breckinridge and St. Catherine; Sixth Ward Branch, St. Catherine, between First and Second; Bullitt Street Branch, Bullitt, between Main and River; California, corner Kentucky and Seventeenth streets; Shippingport.

Colored schools—Fulton Primary, Elm and Pocahontas streets; Eastern Secondary, Jackson and Breckinridge streets; Central Intermediate, Sixth and Kentucky streets; Western Secondary, Magazine street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth; Portland Primary, Twenty-eighth and Lytle streets.

Mr. H. C. Lloyd is president of the board of trustees; Mr. F. C. Leber, vice-president; Major William J. Davis, secretary and treasurer; Professor George H. Tingley, Jr., superintendent of the schools; and R. H. Blain, Esq., attorney.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

This institution was chartered by the General Assembly of Kentucky February 7, 1846, under the corporate title of "President and Trustees of the University of Louisville." It was principally the result of the consolidation of the Medical Institute of Louisville, incorporated in February, 1833, and the Louisville College, chartered January 17, 1840. April 20, 1846, the President and Managers of the Institute were formally requested by the General Council to convey its property, virtually the property of the city, to the new University; which was done four days afterwards. This included the square lying between Chestnut and Magazine, Eighth and Ninth streets, now occupied in one-fourth part by the University, and which had been conveyed by the city authorities to the Institute November 21, 1837, under covenant that, if a charter for a college or university should subsequently be obtained, the President and Managers of the Institute would convey back the property, with all buildings and other improvements thereon, upon formal request.



Noble Butler

In September, 1855, the Board of Education of the city were granted permission to use the building erected by the city for the Academical Department of the University; and a High School has since been maintained therein, now the Boys' High School. It was originally intended that the Law Department should meet in this building; and it was occupied for some years by the inmates of the Asylum for the Blind, after the burning of the Asylum building.

The charter of the University made provision, in part, as follows:

SECTION 1. And the said President and Trustees of said University of Louisville shall have full power and authority to establish all the departments of a university for the promotion of every branch of science, literature, and the liberal arts; and also may establish faculties, professorships, lectureships, and tutorships, and alter or abolish the same at pleasure; and may appoint lecturers and tutors thereto, and may remove any one or all of them at pleasure, and appoint others in their stead.

SECTION 2. And the said President and Trustees may grant and confer all degrees usually conferred in colleges or universities, and generally shall have and exercise all power and other authority necessary and proper for an extended university of learning.

The Academical Department, however, long since was merged in the city public-school system; and only schools of law and medicine have been established in the University, which will be noted fully in subsequent chapters.

PROFESSOR NOBLE BUTLER.

Among the distinguished dead of 1882 in the city of Louisville was one who had been identified with her educational affairs for nearly half a century, and had won eminent repute among men as a teacher and writer of text-books for the schools. Noble Butler was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born July 17, 1810, and was at the time of his death aged seventy-one years, six months, and twenty-eight days. His American ancestors were immigrants to that part of the country which became Chester county as early as the time of colonization under Penn, and had come from Bristol, England. From his grandfather he took his own suggestive and justified name. Jonathan Butler, his father, was also a Pennsylvanian born, and followed the callings of merchant and farmer. The mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Hopkins, was a native of Maryland. In 1817 the family removed to

the wilds of Indiana, and settled in what is now Jefferson county. The boy was then seven years old, and his elementary education, apart from the invaluable training of the fireside, began here, in the primitive log school-houses of the wilderness. He early evinced a decided aptitude for learning, developed rapidly in scholarship and mental power, and for nearly twenty years pushed his way energetically through the various grades of schools accessible to him, graduating at length in 1836, at the age of twenty-six, from the well-known Quaker institution known as Hanover College, at Richmond, Indiana. His attainments were so marked, and his personal habits so approved, that he was promptly offered the chair of Greek and Latin in the same institution. He had, in the pursuit of the higher education, cherished the hope of entering the Christian ministry; but finding himself, as he always was, singularly lacking in the power of public speech, he abandoned this purpose, accepted the post in the College, and served it acceptably for three years, when, in 1839, he came to Louisville for a broader and more congenial field, which he occupied with signal usefulness and success during the next forty-three years.

He opened at first a private school; but the attention of the governing Board of the Louisville College was soon attracted to his pedagogic abilities; and the next year, when the College received its charter, he was elected to its Faculty as Professor of Ancient Languages. It was an able corps of instructors to whose association he was invited, and his was one of the brightest and best names among them. They are all mentioned in the preceding narrative. The last of them to go over to the silent majority was Professor Butler.

After leaving the College, most of the labors of Mr. Butler as a teacher were expended in select and private schools, in which he was greatly influential in moulding the minds and manners of many of the finest young people of two generations in Louisville and much of the entire South. Some years ago he received, in recognition of his fame, the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University. His *alma mater* also bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Soon after young Butler came to the city, he was requested by Messrs. Morton & Griswold,

publishers here,—of whom the senior partner, Mr. John P. Morton, still survives,—to begin the preparation of a series of text-books for the schools, which they would issue. The fruit of this was in due time manifest in the appearance of the renowned "English Grammar," which secured an immense sale both North and South, and is still standard in many of the schools of Kentucky and elsewhere. His continued studies of the language, through many years more, culminated in the publication of his "Practical and Critical Grammar," and his original work received thorough revision and publication in a new edition about a year before his death. He also prepared, many years ago, a revised edition of the school readers of S. G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley") which were issued as "Noble Butler's Goodrich's Readers." About twelve years since his publishers began the issue of an entirely independent and original series of his preparation, entitled "Butler's Readers," which likewise obtained wide popularity. He wrote a theory of Hebrew tenses for Bascom's Quarterly Review, which has since been made an integral part of Nordheimer's Hebrew Grammar. He also wrote much on other and more general themes; and a volume of his poems and essays was collected some years since, and published under the title of "Butler's Miscellanies." His literary and pedagogic character were thus admirably sketched by a graceful writer in the Louisville Commercial, shortly after his lamented death:

He was peculiarly an educator, having the rarest faculty of imparting his knowledge and possessing a perfect purity of mind and thought that made him the most valuable of instructors. He did more to plant a high taste for literature and a love of study in the minds of those who have been educated in Louisville during the past thirty years than could well be estimated. His education was almost universal in scope. Among his pupils was Marv Anderson, the actress, whose first studies in elocution were pursued under his care. He was a close and reverent student of Shakespeare, and taught the ambitious girl to read it correctly and to understand its meaning. All the brilliant young men of this city bear the impress of his pure taste and clear intellectual perceptions.

As a writer he did not rank as high as a poet as he did in prose, though he wrote much verse. Some years ago, when the ever-recurring argument as to the capabilities of the English language was revived, he wrote some poems to demonstrate that English was sufficiently plastic to carry the Latin and Greek hexameters. These specimens were correct and felicitous; but there was no particular fire in his poetry, and he was not creative. His prose was spirited and excellent in style. It will be as an educator that he will be longest remembered.

Prof. Butler was a student to the last. He had an almost complete knowledge of the text of Shakespeare, and was fond of demonstrating the poet's intentions. There were few subjects about which he had not considerable and accurate knowledge. Never brilliant, he was a tireless worker and a producer of valuable results. His place was peculiar in the public heart, and his gentle and kindly nature will be remembered long after his familiar form shall have passed out of thought.

Prof. Butler was married, just after his graduation in 1836, to Miss Lucinda Harney, sister of John H. Harney, afterwards his associate in the Faculty of Louisville College, and then for many years the brilliant editor of the Louisville Democrat. Mrs. Butler survives her husband, with five children, all that were born to them, also living—Mrs. B. A. May, Mrs. E. S. Hewes, and Miss Minnie Butler, all of Louisville; J. S. Butler, a lawyer in Rock Island, Illinois; and William P. Butler, also of Rock Island, and its Mayor for a time.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Prof. George H. Tingley, Superintendent of Public Schools in the city, has been connected with the schools here, in various capacities, for more than half a century. He was a pupil in the first district schools established here and in the old Louisville College; an assistant teacher in the Boys' Grammar School on Jefferson street in 1844, Principal of the Boys' Primary School on First street in 1849, Principal of a Boys' Grammar School the next year, a School Trustee in 1854-55, and then a teacher again until August 10, 1863, when he was elected Superintendent of the Schools, and has since remained in that position, serving a term, now nearly twenty years, unexampled, we believe, in the educational history of any large city in this country.

Mr. Joseph M. Allen, principal of the First-ward school of Louisville, is a native of Friendship, Allegany county, New York. Entering Alfred College, in his native county, he pursued his studies until the close of his junior year, then became principal of the Forrestville Union School, in Chautauqua county, New York. After remaining at this post for two years, he returned to college, graduating in 1856. In the autumn of the same year he came to Kentucky, and in Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio, he has ever since followed his chosen profession, and his engagements have been numerous and such as to give him an unusually varied experience. Commencing in Shelbyville, he taught in that city for

one year, then, removing to Covington, was for two years there principal of a public school; during the nine years following he taught in Cincinnati—one year as first assistant in the Fourth Intermediate School, then for seven years as principal of the Thirteenth District School, then for one year as principal in the First District. Coming to Louisville in 1870, Mr. Allen became principal of the Sixth-ward School, which he left in 1875 to assume his present post.

Mr. W. M. Marriner is a native of Louisville, where he was born in 1831. He attended first the common schools of the city, then the Louisville High School, pursuing his studies until he reached the second year in the latter institution, when, in the year 1858, he was withdrawn to assume the position of principal of the Secondary Department of the Second Ward School, which then combined the grammar and secondary courses. He retained his position until early in 1861, when he was admitted to the practice of the law, having pursued his legal studies while a teacher. He at once "put out his shingle," and was still a candidate for the favor of clients, when the outbreak of the civil war called him into the service of the South. He entered the Confederate army as a private in the First Kentucky Infantry, and speedily rose to the captaincy of Company H. When his term of enlistment was expired, he re-entered the army as captain of Company C, Twelfth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. Resigning his commission, he became adjutant of the Twelfth Confederate Cavalry, and from that time until the close of the war was engaged in various staff service. He served in Virginia and with the armies of the West and the South, finally surrendering with the Sixth Cavalry at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. After the war he first engaged for a time in mercantile business. In 1869 he became a grade teacher in the Eighth-ward School, and, in 1871, became, as now, principal of the Second-ward School.

Mr. J. T. Gaines, now principal of the Third-ward school of Louisville, was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, in September, 1841. His father was K. C. Gaines, a native of Virginia; his mother, Mariam Pullian Gaines, came from a Kentucky family. The subject of this sketch was educated in the country schools of his native township and at the Kentucky Military Institute

in Franklin county, near Frankfort. The outbreak of war caused the closing of the school, nearly all the students entering the Confederate army. Young Gaines joined the Ninth Kentucky infantry, as first lieutenant of company K. That company was afterward transferred to the Fifth Kentucky infantry, and Mr. Gaines was promoted to the captaincy. His service was almost entirely with the Western army, his company following the fortunes of Generals Bragg and Johnson. About three months before the surrender at Appomattox, Captain Gaines resigned, being one of that brave body of men, one from each company in the brigade, who volunteered to penetrate the Federal lines for the purpose of recruiting. He reached his field of operations, near his birthplace, but a few days before the surrender, and found his occupation gone. He commenced teaching at Bridgeport, Kentucky, almost immediately after the close of the war; in 1868 he became assistant in the graded schools of Frankfort, but then organized, under S. W. Browder as principal. For five sessions he taught at Frankfort, then assumed charge of the Harrison graded school at Lexington, from which position he resigned in 1877 to accept his present place as principal of the Third-ward school of Louisville.

William O. Cross was born in Wayne county, Illinois, on the 20th day of August, 1842. He was the son of a farmer, and like most of his class, obtained his education in the intervals of his labor and in the common schools of the neighborhood, and as he grew older he obtained his first experience in what was destined to be his profession, by teaching one of those same schools in the winter season, and thus he continued to be engaged at various places and times until, in 1869, coming to Kentucky, he took charge of a school at Campbellsburg. He remained in Campbellsburg for one year, then removing to Louisville was in 1871 appointed assistant in the Fourth-ward school. In 1872 he became principal of the same school and has since continued in that relation, having, during twelve years of residence in Louisville, made it his only field of labor. Mr. Cross is president of the Louisville Educational association.

William J. McConathy, principal of the Fifth-ward Intermediate school, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, July 19, 1841. He attended the

public schools of Lexington and the preparatory department of the University of Lexington, finishing his studies in 1857. In 1858 he commenced teaching in Louisville, as assistant instructor in grammar in the public schools. In 1858 he removed to Sacramento, McLean county, as assistant principal of the academy in that place, but soon became principal of the same school, which he only left in 1861 to enlist in company A, of Morgan's famous cavalry squadron. He took part in the famous raid over the border, was captured during a skirmish in July, 1863, and was confined as a prisoner of war, first for a time at Camp Morton, then for eighteen months at Camp Douglas. He was then paroled and saw no more active service. Immediately upon the close of the war Mr. McConathy began the study of the law, was shortly licensed to practice, and for six years following pursued his profession in Bullitt county, and was for six years master commissioner of the circuit court in that county. In 1873 he resumed teaching in a private academy in Bullitt county; in 1875 he removed to Louisville and was appointed principal of the Fifth-ward intermediate school, the largest in the city. This place he still retains.

Mr. George Taylor, now principal of the Seventh-ward school, is the son of the late Lieutenant-colonel Frank Taylor, of the First United States artillery, and was born at Annapolis, Maryland, where his father was stationed. He was prepared for college at various Eastern and Southern schools, and entered Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, in 1857, graduating in 1861. Coming to Kentucky, he taught private and public schools in turn, in Oldham county, for a number of years, remaining there until 1874, when he was appointed teacher of the first grade of the Madison School in Louisville, which he retained until 1876. In 1877 he received appointment to the position which he now fills.

Frederick Turner Salisbury, a son of J. O. Salisbury, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and Laura Turner Salisbury, of Milford, Connecticut, was born in Louisville March 4, 1839. He was educated in the city schools, which he left in 1855 to go into business with his father, at the same time taking private lessons to supplement his school training. He continued in business with his father until 1868, when the

partnership was dissolved and he accepted a position as teacher in the Tenth-ward school. In this place he remained until 1874, resigning it to engage in the grocery and commission business. He was almost immediately elected a member of the School Board for the Ninth ward of the city of Louisville. In 1876 his business and office were relinquished for a position as teacher in the Madison street Intermediate School, from which he went at the beginning of the school year of 1877 to the post of Principal of Portland School, again removing, in 1878, to his present place at the head of the Tenth-ward school, at Thirteenth and Green streets.

R. C. C. Jones, one of the senior educators of Louisville, was born in that city October 17, 1837, the son of G. Scott Jones and Esther H. Camp Jones. He was educated first in the public schools of his native city, then in a private school taught by William H. Butler, and, later, attended a school at Pleasant Hill, Warren county, Kentucky, for the study of Latin only. He commenced teaching in September, 1853, as assistant in the old Tenth-ward school building, at the corner of Tenth and Grayson streets. The present Ninth-ward school edifice was then building, and he was shortly transferred to that. In 1855 Benjamin Harney, principal of that school, resigning, Mr. Jones was appointed to succeed him, and remained until 1861. During the last years of his connection with the Ninth-ward school, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. David Cummings; in 1859-60 he took a course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and, in 1861, resigning his position as principal, attended a course at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in 1862. Returning to Louisville and passing the necessary examination, he became a contract surgeon in the United States army and served at Fort Nelson, Totten Hospital, Louisville, and other hospitals until 1864, when he resigned, and, opening an office, practiced medicine until late in 1865, when he accepted the principalship of the Fifth-ward school at Floyd and Chestnut. This he retained but a short time, when he was elected physician of the Louisville Alms-house. At the expiration of his term he was elected school trustee for the Tenth ward of Louisville, which post he resigned in

1867 to become principal of the Madison Intermediate school, which position he still holds.

Mr. O. B. Theiss, now principal of the Duncan Street school, was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, in 1848, and removed to Louisville with his parents in 1850. He was educated in the ward and high schools of the city, but, leaving the latter in 1866, went into business. In 1871 he graduated in medicine from the University of Louisville, and in the fall of the same year commenced teaching in Falmouth, Kentucky. In 1875 he was appointed to his present post, which he has since held.

Mr. Benjamin F. Roberts was born in the State of Virginia on the 6th day of May, 1843. At an early age he removed with his parents to Louisville, where he was educated principally in the graded schools, though such attendance was supplemented by some study at the city high school. In 1861 he was appointed an assistant at the Portland secondary school, where he remained until 1866. From that position he was transferred to the principalship of the Ninthward school. In 1878 he retired from the latter and was for three years engaged in other pursuits, returning to his profession as principal of the Portland school in 1881, which post he still occupies.

Colonel Durrett adds the following sketches to his historical article upon the schools, written early in 1881:

We have yet in our public schools, however, one who was a teacher when Mr. Tingley was a pupil. In the directory of 1840 we find the name of Miss Sally S. Mason, as a teacher in the grammar school on Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson. As Mrs. Maury, this estimable lady is yet a teacher in the school on the corner of Walnut and Center. In a later directory appears the name of Miss Helen J. Clark, as a teacher in the same grammar school in the year 1847. This excellent lady is yet a teacher in the school at the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home.

There is one lady in our city, however, who, though no longer connected with our public schools, had a connection with them as teacher which antedates that of all others now living. It is the wife of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Alexander Duvall. In the directory of 1832 her name appears as Miss Eliott, assistant teacher in the female department of the school on Walnut street, between Fifth and Center. All her associate teachers in that early school—Mann Butler, the historian; Malbon Kenyon, Thomas Alexander, A. N. Smith, and Miss Catharine Ewell—have long since been gathered to their fathers, but this venerable lady still lingers among us, a golden link in the chain that binds the thirty-one schools of to-day with the single one of half a century ago.

None of the teachers who inaugurated the two high-schools now dwell in Louisville except one. Professor Spencer and his immediate successor have gone to their long

homes. Professor Hailman is in Detroit, Michigan, conducting an English and German academy, and Professor Harney is among the orange groves of Florida, now and then sending sweet verses and bright paragraphs to the press. Mrs. L. L. Monsarrat, who appears upon the first roll of teachers of the Female High School as Miss Laura Lucas, is the only one that remains among us. She is now one of the teachers in the Holyoke Academy, on the corner of Broadway and Third streets. To a natural gift for imparting instruction, the experience of years has made her one of our most accomplished and successful educators.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LOUISVILLE LIBRARIES.*

The Older Kentucky Libraries—The First Library in Louisville—The Second—The Kentucky Historical Library—Franklin Lyceum—The Mercantile Library—The "People's Library"—The Various "Louisville Libraries"—Young Men's Christian Association Library—The Public Library of Kentucky—The Polytechnic Library of Kentucky.

OLDER KENTUCKY LIBRARIES.

A library was founded in Lexington at a meeting of citizens on the 1st of January, 1795, and called the Transylvania Library. In the act of Legislature incorporating it, library associations were also chartered at Georgetown and Danville; in 1804, one was chartered at Lancaster; in 1808 one at Paris; and others at Newcastle in 1809, at Shelbyville and Winchester in 1810, at Washington in 1811, at Versailles and Frankfort in 1812, and Mt. Sterling in 1814. None of the dozen libraries thus provided for reached success and permanence, except that in Lexington, which still survives, with ten thousand volumes, and is accounted one of the most valuable old collections in the West.

THE FIRST IN LOUISVILLE.

All these preceded a library at the Falls of the Ohio. But in February, 1816, a charter was granted to Messrs. Mann Butler, William C. Galt, Brooke Hill, Hezekiah Hawley, and William Tompkins, as "the President and Directors of the Louisville Library Company." Colonel Durrett gives the following account of this pioneer effort:

*Again we follow, and by necessity, for the most part, the lucid paragraphs of Colonel Durrett. He is the only one, so far as we are aware, who has treated the subject consecutively and at length.

This library was a joint stock association, with the right to issue as many shares as its directors might think necessary and of any denomination they might wish. They had the authority to assess the shareholders for the benefit of the library to any sum per annum not exceeding one-fifth of the value of the shares of any one holder. In 1819, when Dr. McMurtrie published his history of Louisville, this library was located in the second story of the south wing of the old court-house, then standing in the place of the present city hall. Among its books were valuable histories collected by Mann Butler, and works on scientific subjects obtained by Dr. McMurtrie. The whole number of volumes was about five hundred, and the young library may then be said to have been in its prime. It never materially increased afterward, and when the malignant fever of 1822 almost depopulated the city, the library, as well as the people, seems to have taken the seeds of death into its system. The files of the first newspapers published in our city perished, and so did the early works upon the history of our city, State, and country. Only a few of its volumes have come down to our times, and these are of but little value in the collections in which they are now found. The most valuable books perished, and the unimportant ones which survived, reached our times in such a mutilated condition as to be of little consideration except as relics of the past. There is a name connected with its organization, however, that should not pass from our memory as did its books from our use. This was Mr. Mann Butler, the first named among those who appear in the act of incorporation. It was he who inaugurated the gathering together of this first collection of books in our city, and if he had had as much money as he had love for books, he would have placed the library upon such a lasting foundation that it would have stood to our times.

THE SECOND LIBRARY.

This was attempted nearly twenty years after the first effort, in 1835, by Messrs. Marcus Story, Ezekiel Breeden, James S. Speed, William Inman, and J. Thompson, who formed the nucleus of a body chartered as the "Mechanics' Institute of the City of Louisville." It was given, among other powers, authority to establish a circulating library; but the measures taken to that end did not succeed, and the library never became more than a hopeful project.

AN HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

In 1838 Chancellor Bibb, Judge Pirtle, Mr. George D. Prentice, Humphrey Marshall, Sr., one of the historians of the State, and other prominent citizens of Louisville, formed the Kentucky Historical society, and procured a charter for it. Like many other associations of its day, the institution was short-lived, but a moderate collection of books was made, and they were not kept together. Occasionally a straggling volume that belonged to it can be found in the library of the Polytechnic society and elsewhere. Colonel Durrett gives the following account of its best stroke of business:

The Kentucky Historical Society was not of long duration, but it served as a connecting link between the first libraries in our city and those which succeeded, and thus reserved for posterity some valuable relics of the past. It took into its charge the letter written by General George Rogers Clark to his friend, the Hon. George Mason, of Gunston Hall, Virginia, and saved it from the destruction which deprived posterity of the journal of Captain Thomas Bullitt, and other important records of our early times. This letter is dated Falls of the Ohio, November 19, 1779, and gives an account of the capture of the British posts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes in 1778, which did more to save our forefathers from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savages than any other acts during the Indian wars upon our border. That this manuscript might not perish as others had done it was sent to Robert Clarke, of Cincinnati, who published it in a book of one hundred and nineteen pages in 1869, and thus placed it beyond the probability of loss to the world. If the Kentucky Historical Society had done nothing but preserve this manuscript, but its existence would not have been in vain; but it did more, and preserved a number of valuable books, which now appear in other libraries, and which can no longer be purchased.

THE FRANKLIN LYCEUM.

Messrs. James B. Redd, Daniel Lyon, James H. Owen, John L. Hemming, Levi White, James Minter, John B. Bland, Abram Smith, and Dr. Bayless were the founders of the Louisville Franklin Lyceum, in 1840. It had also legislative authority to add a circulating library to its means of culture, and did secure some of the debris of the older collections, but not in sufficient number, or with sufficient additions from other sources, to make it a permanent or very useful thing.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Only two years after the Lyceum was instituted came in the Mercantile Library Association, with Messrs. Simon S. Bucklin, Benjamin J. Adams, John N. Johnson, Edward Parmele, A. A. Gordon, James Lees, J. W. Brannon, Henry L. Cobb, Jacob Owen, B. P. Bakewell, and B. F. Tevis as incorporators. They were gentlemen of energy and character, many of them still in the flush of youth, and took hold of the work with such well-directed force that a subscription of \$6,000 was soon made by the merchants of the city as a pecuniary foundation; and within a single year, without drawing upon the older collections, it had acquired three thousand volumes, including seven hundred from the private library of Fortunatus Cosby, purchased as a nucleus. A catalogue was published in 1841, of which Colonel Durrett furnishes the following analysis:

Under the head of "Antiquities and Fine Arts" the catalogue showed thirty works; commerce and commercial law,

38; geography, 16; biography, 222; voyages and travels, 166; general history, 128; local and particular history, 314; American biography, 115; works on America in general, 47; American States and colonies, 67; jurisprudence and politics, 275; classics and translations, 8; rhetoric and belles lettres, 271; fiction, 256; poetry and the drama, 219; mechanics and the useful arts, 39; natural philosophy and mathematics, 32; natural history, 88; medicine, 12; moral and intellectual philosophy, 62; religion, 77; logic, 1; philology, 19; education, 13; political economy and statistics, 33; periodical literature, 299; miscellanea, 73; miscellaneous dictionaries, 34; bibliography, 16; addenda, 17; and a number of periodicals and newspapers—in all about three thousand volumes.

Mr. Bucklin, who was President of the Association from its beginning to the time of his removal from the city, wrote from Providence, Rhode Island, in November, 1880, to the *Courier-Journal*, that "the works on American history, consisting of nearly one thousand volumes, surpassed in variety and value by no public library in the country, and only equaled by one collection of this city, entitled it to protection." In books of reference, he adds, in works of science and literature, this collection was exceptionally rich.

After some years of prosperous and useful life, including lecture courses during the winter months, the Association weakened for lack of interest and pecuniary support; and it was ultimately found desirable to interest the Chamber of Commerce in its maintenance, by securing to that body the reversion of the library, when the society should be no longer able to sustain it. This, however, did not suffice to save it; and the fine collection was long since dissipated and dispersed, no one knows where, with the exception of a scattered volume or broken set here and there.

THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

Messrs. Littleton Cook, John Goodman, and Edward Fulton alone became the incorporators, in 1865, of the "People's Library Company." Their charter was liberal, and the institution started off hopefully; but the library never became the "People's" nor anybody's else; for the project was presently merged in another, by which its name and identity were wholly lost.

THE LOUISVILLE LIBRARY.

The beginnings of an institution of this title, which is borne by the successor whose useful collection and pleasant rooms are among the most admirable features of the city's life, were made in 1847, when legislative permission was obtained for changing the moribund Mercantile

Library Association to "the President, Directors, and Company of the Louisville Library." The new corporation was authorized to carry a capital stock of \$25,000, in one thousand shares of \$25 each. Colonel Durrett thus continues the story:

Thomas Anderson, William B. Belknap, Isaac Everett, and Grandison Spratt, were authorized to get the stock subscribed. Their effort was only partially successful, and it was not long before the books began to be a burden to the stockholders. Toward the close of the year 1849 Chapman Coleman and James Trabue, as a committee on the part of the library, sought a committee on the part of the city for a conference about what should be done with the library. The conference led to the asking of the city the right to erect a library building on the northeast corner of the court-house lot, fronting thirty feet on Fifth street, by a depth of sixty feet. This was refused by the City Council; but another committee of conference led to the agreement of July 1, 1850, by which the library was conveyed to the city of Louisville on condition that it should be kept in the old court-house, on the corner of Sixth and Jefferson, or in some other suitable house to be supplied by the city, and kept open to shareholders, subscribers, and visitors on payment of reasonable assessments. The city first appointed as its directors Dr. Theodore S. Bell, Rev. John H. Heywood, Professor Noble Butler, and Thomas H. Shreve, and the next year W. D. Gallagher in place of Mr. Shreve. It paid the liabilities of the Library Company according to agreement, and supplied the running expenses beyond what came in for assessments upon those who used the library; but it was soon evident that the city was weary of the undertaking. In 1853 the city transferred to the library all the stock to which it was entitled in the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad for payment of taxes, and went on growing more and more weary of the burden.

In 1868 a "Louisville Library Association" was formed from the wreck of the "People's Library Company" before mentioned, which had been organized three years before. In the same year when the change of name was authorized, still another change was demanded of that body, and the "Louisville Library Association" became the "Library Association of Louisville," with Professor J. Lawrence Smith, R. M. Cunningham, George W. Caruth, C. G. Davison, J. Guthrie Coke, J. R. Buchanan, E. D. Cook, L. Bamberger, P. B. Scott, Samuel Russell, Boyd Winchester, H. V. Sanders, and Joseph Knowles named as incorporators. They also received a liberal charter, with \$50,000 worth of property exempted from taxation; but nothing, says the Colonel, was ever done for the establishment of a permanent library commensurate with the breadth of the charter. It was reserved for a somewhat later day to make the final effort for the establishment of a worthy Louisville Library.

The readers of this volume are indebted to Professor James S. Pirtle, Secretary of the Association, for the following sketch of its history:

The most successful of the private library societies has been the Louisville Library association, which was organized on the 8th day of April, 1871. The plan upon which it was started was the contribution by each member of \$30, or twenty volumes of books acceptable to the directors. Two hundred and seventeen members united in the foundation of the library, and ten of them designated by a general meeting signed the articles of incorporation pursuant to the statute regulating the forming of voluntary associations, viz: John H. Heywood, Alexander G. Booth, J. M. Wright, L. N. Dembitz, Russell Houston, J. Lawrence Smith, W. B. Caldwell, I. M. St. John, W. H. Walker, and John H. Wood. The library was opened in the second story of the building at the northwest corner of Third and Walnut streets, and remained there until January, 1876, when it was removed to the rooms on the second story of the building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets—its present location. The first president was Alexander G. Booth, who held the office until his death on the 29th of October, 1876. He was succeeded by Alexander P. Humphrey, who remained in office until January 10, 1880, when William R. Belknap, who is now president, was elected. The Library association owed its success in the beginning to the activity of its directory and the enthusiastic support of many of the members; it was especially fortunate in its president, who devoted himself to its interests. The present directory is composed of the following members: W. R. Belknap, president; J. W. Holland, O. A. Wehle, A. V. Gude, U. Snead, John H. Ward, J. M. Wright; treasurer, Robert Cochran; James S. Pirtle, secretary. The first librarian was E. G. Booth, succeeded by Miss F. A. Cooper in February, 1874. In February, 1881, the present librarian, Mrs. Jennie F. Atwood, was elected; her assistant is Isaac Kriegshaber.

The number of books at the end of 1881 was 8,136; the visitors for the year were 15,035, and the books withdrawn 10,783. The collection is very good in modern books of science, biography, history, travels, drama, and fiction, and comprises also many other valuable and some rare old

books. A good list of periodicals is kept on the tables for the use of members and subscribers.

In 1876 an endowment fund of \$10,000 was subscribed by the members and others, which, in large part in the hands of trustees, James S. Pirtle, Rozel Weissenger, and John H. Ward, is yielding an income devoted to the running expenses of the association.

The members pay \$6 annual dues. Subscribers \$1 per quarter, or \$3 per annum. There were January 1, 1882, ninety-seven active members, fourteen life members who pay no dues, and one hundred and seventy-three subscribers, and during the year 1881 there were five hundred subscribers.

Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

When the Young Men's Christian Association of Louisville was formed, in 1867, such books as were remaining of the older and extinct libraries were given into its care and keeping. Many volumes had been lost or destroyed during the war, but still enough were left to form a respectable nucleus for a library. The association added about six hundred books, and by the time the Public Library of Kentucky was founded, near four thousand volumes had been collected, which were transferred to the latter. The association has since formed a smaller collection for reading by its members and others invited to the privileges of its rooms.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

At the opening of 1871, no library in Louisville was open to the general public except that of the Young Men's Christian Association. Moved by this lamentable fact, a number of gentlemen met at the office of Colonel Durrett, and agreed to set about the formation of a genuinely public and worthy library for the city. The Legislature was memorialized, and in due time passed "An act to incorporate the Public Library of Kentucky," dated March 16, 1871, whereby ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, Henry M. Watterson, Mike W. Closkey, Benjamin Casseday, George P. Doern, Walter N. Haldeman, H. M. McCarty, J. S. Cain, and R. T. Durrett, their successors and assigns, were constituted a corporation under that title. Its capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, in shares of \$10 each. Section 7 of the charter permitted, among other things, the corporation "to give, not

to exceed five in number, public literary, musical, or dramatic entertainments, at which they may distribute, by lot, to patrons of the entertainments a portion of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets of admission; but no person is ever to be made to pay for the use and enjoyment of the books, pamphlets, periodicals, or papers of the institution, and the library of the same is to be forever free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of every citizen of the State of Kentucky, and of all good citizens in every State in the Union who shall conform to the rules and regulations that may, from time to time, be made and adopted by the trustees for the care, preservation, and safety of the books and property of the corporation. The library, moreover, is to be kept open to the use and enjoyment of the public every day in the year, and during such hours at night as may be deemed proper for general use and enjoyment."

This act of incorporation was not signed by the Governor, but became a law because he did not return it within the period fixed by the Constitution. It had all the validity of law, and proceedings to raise money under the provisions of the seventh section were soon begun. We quote now from a history of the Library, prepared by Professor P. A. Towne, its first Librarian, and published in his Louisville Monthly Magazine for 1879. He says:

A contract was made between Governor Bramlette and associates and Mr. Charles R. Peters, of San Francisco, to give a grand gift concert. By the terms of this contract fifty-five per cent. of the gross amount realized was to be distributed as prizes to ticket-holders. After paying the expenses of the drawing, one-half of what was left was to be paid to Mr. Peters, and the other half to form the initial fund of the library. One hundred thousand tickets were offered for sale at \$10 each. The drawing of this scheme took place December 16, 1871. Thirty-five thousand tickets had been sold, and seven hundred and twenty-one prizes, amounting to \$192,500, were distributed to ticket-holders. The gross profits were \$157,000. The net profits were \$52,369.86, of which the library received \$26,184.93.

At this point in the history of the Library Mr. Peters withdrew from the management of the drawings, and Governor Thomas E. Bramlette took his place.

Temporary rooms were soon secured in the same building since purchased for and now used by the Library. Books were collected, so far as possible, from the old and extinct libraries of the city; some more were purchased; and on the 27th of April, 1872, the Library, numbering about eight thousand volumes, was opened to

the public. The Hon. J. Proctor Knott pronounced a suitable address on the occasion, and a poem was read by our oft-quoted author, Mr. Ben Casseday, acting Librarian. In one of the rooms occupied, Dr. C. C. Graham deposited his remarkable cabinet of curiosities and specimens illustrating natural science, which he intended to present to the Library, but afterwards withdrew. We quote again from Mr. Towne:

On the signing of the contract with Governor Bramlette, preparations were made for the second of the gift concerts. One hundred thousand tickets at \$10 each were placed on the market, and the drawing took place December 7, 1872. The number of tickets sold was seventy-five thousand, giving a gross receipt of \$750,000. One-half of this amount was returned to ticket-holders as prizes. One-half of the net profits was paid over to the trustees of the library, namely, \$76,211.39. From this amount a payment was made on the Public Library Building. The property known at the time as the Central Market was bought for \$210,000, on the basis of the ultimate success of the drawings. At the time of the purchase this sum was considered a fair price. As this building now constitutes the sole revenue of the library, and as this history is intended for the future rather than the present, it is proper to give here a description of it:

The building is located on ground among the most desirable of the city of Louisville, on Fourth avenue, between Green and Walnut streets. It has a front of one hundred and sixty-eight feet and a depth of two hundred feet. It is three stories high. The ground floor contains eight stores, from which rents are received. Festival hall, the library room, and what is now a gymnasium—the former museum department—are all on the lower floor; also a back room used as a carpenter shop for the building. The second story consists of rooms suitable for lecture and social purposes. One end of the building, including half the room on this floor, is occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. The other end, lately occupied for a conservatory of music, is now vacant. The third story, consisting of about the same space as the second, is occupied by the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and by the Odd Fellows' Association. The two wings have each a fourth story, unoccupied [1879].

The third gift concert took place July 8, 1873. One hundred thousand tickets were sold at ten dollars each, making the gross receipts one million dollars. Five hundred thousand dollars were returned to ticket-holders as prizes. One-half the net profits, or \$122,000, was paid over to the library.

The fourth drawing took place March 31, 1874. The gross amount received for tickets was \$2,250,000. One-half was returned to ticket-holders in prizes, and the library received the net sum of \$100,000.

The fifth drawing took place February 27, 1875. The gross amount received was \$1,900,000, of which \$950,000 was returned to ticket-holders in prizes, and the library received the net sum of \$100,000.

From the above statement, which has been taken from the official reports of the several managers of the drawings, it will be seen that the gross sum received from the five gift concerts was \$6,250,000. Of this sum \$3,142,500 was returned to ticket-holders as prizes. From the remaining sum, namely, \$3,107,500, the library received the total sum of \$422,396.32. This is the gross sum forming the endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky.

The gift concerts were extensively advertised, and as extensively patronized. Mr. Towne says that tickets were purchased in all parts of the world. Hundreds of clubs were formed throughout this country for the purchase of tickets. It is estimated that two millions of buyers in all contributed to the success of the lotteries. On some single days \$80,000 were received for tickets. Many of the smaller prizes, it is believed, were never called for, thus swelling the profits of the managers. The total profits of the scheme, above prizes and expenses, are figured at \$2,683,103.68.

On the 1st of May, Professor P. A. Towne, just before a teacher at Paris, Kentucky, and now of the Astor Library, New York, became Librarian. There were then about ten thousand volumes in the Library, an exceedingly miscellaneous and largely useless collection. Twenty thousand volumes, however—many of them rare and valuable—were bought in Europe the same year, and a catalogue of the whole was prepared as soon as possible by Professor Towne and his assistants. The "Troost Collection" of thirteen thousand specimens, largely in mineralogy, and exceedingly curious and valuable, was bought of its owner, Dr. Girard Troost, and placed in the library, at a cost of \$20,500. The statue of Hebe, by Canova, was bought for \$10,000. The Library building and grounds cost \$200,000. The Library Hall was refitted, and the old market-house transmuted into Festival Hall, at a cost of \$60,000. About \$50,000 were spent for books, the catalogue cost \$6,000, and the Public Library Paper, started May 17, 1873, and edited by Mr. Casseday, cost \$5,000 more. On the 19th of June, 1875, sixteen weeks after the last gift concert, the entire amount of the library fund left, according to the account of deposits in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, was \$2.67. A long list of periodicals, numbering one hundred and thirteen, were now being taken by the library; but they had to be discontinued at the end of the next year, for lack of money. In 1875, lectures began to be delivered in the Library Hall by Professor Proctor the astronomer, Du Chaillu the traveler, and others; but not much was realized to the Library from this source. The annual course of lectures, however, has since been a standing feature of the operations of the library. The splendid apparatus of

Professor Pepper, of the Polytechnic Institute in London, which had cost in that city \$8,000, was purchased for \$500, to illustrate one course, delivered by local scientists.

In December, 1876, an organization was formed in one of the library rooms, under the leadership of the librarian, which was called the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, whose objects, as stated in the first of its rules and regulations, "shall be the printing and publication of papers or works illustrative of the history of Kentucky, of literature and science, and the encouragement of original research and the diffusion of knowledge." Dr. Theodore S. Bell was made President of the Society, and Dr. Thomas E. Jenkins Secretary. The membership was unlimited, and by March, 1877, numbered one hundred and sixty, comprising many of the first citizens of Louisville. The Society, says Mr. Towne, "was divided by a committee into five academies, each officered with a president, vice-president, and secretary. The academies were of literature, sciences, art, philosophy, and technology, and during the remainder of the winter of 1876-77, and the spring of 1877, one of the academies met each night, either in the library or Room No. 1."

His narrative continues: "The Polytechnic Society was conducted as a purely literary and scientific organization down to May 22, 1878. It had no charter, and could obtain none till the meeting of the Legislature. In the autumn of 1877 steps were taken in that direction." After much opposition and delay, a charter was granted, approved by the Governor April 10, 1878, and an enabling act passed April 8, 1878, empowering the Public Library of Kentucky to transfer to the Polytechnic all its property, "of every kind and character." The library was already considerably in debt, through litigation and otherwise, and was threatened with utter ruin, from which it was believed only a transfer to the Polytechnic Society could save it. Accordingly the Public Library corporation, by resolution of May 7, 1878, authorized its president to contract for the transfer of its property to the Polytechnic; and eleven days afterwards, the latter accepted the conditions proposed, and the transfer was accomplished on the 24th of the same month. The collection of books and curiosities has since been known as the Polytechnic Library of Kentucky.

The debts of the Library were assumed by the society, amounting to about \$17,000, together with \$13,000 back taxes claimed by the city corporation. December 12, 1878, attachments were taken out by some of the creditors, and levied upon the library and other property. A receiver of the revenues of the society was also asked of the court. After many maneuvers and difficulties, however, several prominent gentlemen of the Polytechnic—the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, Colonel Bennett H. Young, George W. Swearingen, Edward Wilder, W. T. Grant, J. H. Leathers, E. A. Grant, and Dr. D. S. Reynolds agreed to become responsible for the payment of the \$17,000 of debt of the Polytechnic Society, which was sued upon. It is needless to follow the transactions further. The library and the society were saved, to become one of the greatest ornaments and blessings to Louisville, as may be seen further in our account of the Polytechnic in the chapter on Societies and Clubs. The Library and Museum are admirably conducted, not only by the responsible officers and committees of the society, but by the efficient and polite librarian immediately in charge, Miss Annie V. Pollard, and her capable assistant, Mr. Robinson.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE PRESS OF LOUISVILLE.

The Farmers' Library—The Louisville Gazette—The Western Courier—Contents of the Old-time Papers—The Daily Public Advertiser—The Focus—The Journal—The Morning Courier—The Courier-Journal—The Democrat—The Local Journals of 1847—The Louisville Times—The Volksblatt—The Daily Commercial—The Sunday Argus—Notes of Local Journalism—Biographical Sketches of Colonel R. M. Kelly, Hon. W. S. Wilson, and George D. Prentice—Personal Notices of Henry Watterson, Colonel R. T. Durrett, and Others.

THE FARMERS' LIBRARY.

A newspaper with this unique title, one more distinctively agricultural than would now be chosen if the city could have but one journal, enjoys the honor of leading the long and distinguished line of the Louisville press. The nineteenth century, indeed, had but little more than come in, when, in 1801, the Farmers' Li-

brary saw the light. Its own light, however, soon went out, and so thoroughly that for many years its existence was only inferred from a statute of the Legislature in 1807, which directed certain laws to be printed in this paper. It was in being, then, for at least six years; but we have no further record or hint of it. A partial file of it, the only one known to be in existence, is in the possession of Colonel R. T. Durrett, of Louisville.

THE LOUISVILLE GAZETTE.

A similar mention of this paper, in an act of the Legislature of 1808, is, we believe, the only existing evidence that such a paper was then published. Colonel Durrett, in his Centennial Address, says it was started the year after the Farmers' Library.

THE WESTERN COURIER.

Louisville journalism now emerges from the darkness, and dates and details begin to be definitely known. This paper was started in October or November, 1810, and was edited by Nicholas Clark, who was also the publisher. Four years later Mr. Clark was joined in the editorial work by Mann Butler. But this arrangement was rather short-lived, Butler going out in 1814. He was an acknowledged man of ability. Connected long with educational interests in Louisville, he was also an historian for his own city and State, writing the sketch of Louisville history having a place in the first directory ever made of the city, compiled by R. W. Otis in 1832.

In 1821, Messrs. Bullen and A. G. Meriwether became associates with Mr. Clark, and the paper was re-christened The Emporium and Commercial Advertiser. It was also published semi-weekly, instead of weekly, as it had been. In February of the following year, Messrs. Clark & Meriwether transferred their interest to Messrs. S. H. Bullen & F. E. Goddard, and had no further connection with the paper. Subsequently, Mr. Goddard was alone in the publication, the paper ceasing to exist while under his management. Mr. Bullen changed his editorial work for that of cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, which position he is said to have filled the rest of his life with great efficiency and dignity. The latter quality, in fact, together with his courtly manners, gained for him the title of "Judge," by which he was universally known.

Everybody loved and respected the old gentleman.

Mr. Goddard became a teacher, and many of Louisville's best citizens still cherish his memory with that tenderness which a true teacher alone can inspire. He was a man of more than ordinary intellectual attainments, and these, combined with a love for the humorous, a sympathetic heart, an unswerving sense of right, and an earnest desire to bring the lives of his pupils up to his own high standard, made him a genuine force in society, and the memory of what he was and did still has a power over the people of his much-loved city.

THE LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENT.

The same year that the Louisville Courier began, we hear of another periodical, bearing this title and conducted by Colonel E. C. Barry. It lived till 1817, but there seem to be no files of it now in existence.

THE OLD-TIME PAPERS.

The contents of the papers in those days were made up of war news, acts of assembly and doings in Congress, descriptions of huge cabbage-heads, beets, turnips, etc.; learned effusions from such writers as "Justice" and "Veritas," and severe local criticisms from the "Old Citizen," the "Tax-payer," and sundry other such personages, whose sharp letters still fill the newspaper's columns, but usually under different signatures; advertisements quaint, but right to the point; and always and everywhere steamboat news, for steam navigation was a great novelty, and every time a boat arrived or started, the wonders of invention, the gain to commerce, etc., were topics of greatest interest—and this is not strange when we remember that the trade on the Ohio river gave Louisville its life-blood, and the principal part of all business affairs depended upon the same thing, day by day.

THE DAILY PUBLIC ADVERTISER,

the first journal of everyday issue here, was started July 1, 1817, by the well-known Shadrach Penn. This man, one of the traditional heroes of journalism in the city, is described as a person of most extraordinary tact, a forcible writer, and in politics having had a large experience. His paper speedily became the leader of its own local circle, and then extended its influence to all parts of the West. Being the acknowledged

Jackson organ, its power was felt in its own city, and not less in its own State. Without a rival, it was the representative of the dominant party for twelve years and more. Up to the year 1830 Penn had met "no foeman worthy of his steel," and at this date was confirmed in his position by a marked victory over the "New Court party," and his leadership in the party victorious in one of the sharpest struggles in the political history of Kentucky.

Mr. Penn had many a bout with Mr. Prentice, of the Journal, who was then in his best days; but generally had the worst of it, and finally he left the field, receiving a very manly and generous valediction from his antagonist. He went to St. Louis, where he established and conducted a new paper, which was deservedly successful until his death in 1846. The Advertiser, says Mr. Casseday, deprived of its master spirit, lingered along a few years, and finally expired in the arms of the Rev. W. C. Buck, of "Baptist Hymns" memory.

THE FOCUS.

Dr. Buchanan and Mr. W. W. Worsley were editors and publishers of this paper, which was started in 1826. It claimed to be decidedly anti-Jackson in politics, but was so largely devoted to literary, scientific, and commercial matters, that its opposition to the Advertiser was of little importance. Its first editors were recognized as men of ability, but for want of pecuniary profit they parted with it, and through Messrs. Cavins & Robinson, the purchasers, it was ultimately merged into the Louisville Journal, which for a brief time was in consequence known as The Journal and Focus. At this time Mr. George D. Prentice had editorial charge of the new journal.

THE JOURNAL.

A very notable event occurred in the late autumn of 1830, in the founding of the Louisville Daily Journal, chiefly by Mr. George D. Prentice, who had come to the State to write a biography of the Hon. Henry Clay, at the instance of the friends of the Great Commoner. He finished this work November 14, and ten days afterwards the first number of his Journal appeared, urged and assisted thereto by the opponents of the Jackson Democracy, who were anxious to have an able organ in the city. Mr. Casseday, in his essay on Louisville Journals and



Journalists, gives a detailed history of this famous newspaper, from which we condense the following :

On the 24th of November, 1830, George D. Prentice and S. Buxton, the latter a practical printer of Cincinnati and owner of one-half of the paper, commenced the publication of the Louisville Journal. An article in the Courier-Journal of May, 1876, referring to this event, aptly says :

"Political excitement was at the time exceedingly violent, Henry Clay and General Jackson, then President, being the opposing candidates for the succession, and Kentucky having voted two years before for General Jackson. The Journal threw all its energies into the conflict for Mr. Clay, whose political friends were then known as National Republicans. Its appearance was cordially and enthusiastically greeted by its party, another National Republican paper, the Louisville Focus, having failed, although skillfully edited, to satisfy the party's demands for vehemence and spirit. The great success of the Journal was assured on the first morning of its publication, and notwithstanding the fact that Kentucky was a Jackson State and Louisville a Jackson city, it became in less than four weeks the most largely circulated paper in both the city and State."

The unparalleled success would in most cases have been destructive to the energies of an editor, but seemed only to stimulate Prentice to greater exertion. He had just served an apprenticeship of two years in the editorship of the New England Weekly Review, published at Hartford, Connecticut, and had made it one of the most popular periodicals of the day, having succeeded there, as he did in the Journal, in drawing around him a corps of correspondents composed of the brightest minds within his reach. At twenty-eight years of age he had resigned his editorial chair in Connecticut to John Greenleaf Whittier, and almost immediately begun his labors on the Louisville Journal. Mr. Penn, of the Advertiser, at once commenced an aggressive attack upon the Journal, and a war of wit was begun between the two editors which lasted for eleven years, and which attracted the attention of the whole country. It was in this contest that Prentice displayed that power of wit, humor, and satire that was irresistible, and that made his name and that of the Journal known and admired even in the remotest places in the whole country.

Edwin Byrant, since known for his connection with the early history of Americanized California, was the first associate editor of the Journal, but he did not remain in that position more than six months. In 1853 Mr. Buxton sold his interest in the Journal to John N. Johnson, and he in turn resold it to George W. Weissinger about two years later. After Weissinger's death his interest passed into the hands of Isham Henderson and John D. Osborne, and so remained until the consolidation with the Courier in 1868. Both Johnson and Weissinger were good writers and men of talent. Weissinger had superior scholarship, dainty tastes, and wrote with singular grace and popularity. Neither he nor his predecessor, however, interfered at all in the editorship of the paper. Johnson rarely wrote for it, and Weissinger's articles, though always pleasant, were as rare as those of most other correspondents.

Edmund Flagg, who has since been Consul to Venice, and who wrote, among other books, a clever history of that republic, was associated with the Journal in 1838. In December of that year there was issued from the office of the Journal a weekly paper called the Literary Newsletter, and Flagg was appointed its editor. This paper was well con-

ducted, and contained many excellent literary contributions, but its existence was limited to about two and a half years. Leonard Bliss, whose tragic death is not yet forgotten, was the editorial successor of Flagg.

In 1842 Thomas H. Shreve became an associate editor of the Journal, and so continued until his death, in 1848. Shreve had formerly been associated with W. D. Gallagher in the editorship of the Hesperian, a literary journal of merit, published in Cincinnati. He was a man of good scholarship, educated taste, and of fluency and grace as a writer, and withal no inconsiderable politician. He was notably a Christian gentleman, and his writings, of whatever kind, showed the purity of his mind and the excellent qualities of his heart. His style was accurate and yet ready and fluent, and his editorials were a potent element in the career of the Journal, and might, without disparagement, have been accredited to his chief, as, indeed, many of them were.

From the death of Shreve, in 1848, till the fall of 1852, there is no name of importance occupying an associate position on the paper, but the work of such an editor was done by a variety of correspondents, all of whom were excellent in their several specialties. In that year Paul R. Shipman succeeded to the place. He brought to it commanding talents, inflexible integrity, and the matured views of a statesman. His style was terse, and his command of English masterly. He wrote with vigor and elegance, but without prettiness or redundancy of ornament. His views of the course proper for the paper were considered by all as sagacious and consistent, and no move was made without consulting him. His influence for good was felt by readers of the Journal during his whole connection with it, which lasted until the consolidation with the Courier.

This sketch of the editors of the Journal would be incomplete without the mention of the name of Joe Bernde. "Joe" was for many years the commercial, local, and night editor of the Journal. In fact, he did what everybody else left undone, and always performed his work with judgment and ability. "Joe" was as well known to the citizens who saw him in his daily rounds as the paper itself, though few of them ever heard his family name. In the office his judgment was respected, and he was often entrusted with the whole care of the paper. On such occasions, as he never professed any ability to write himself, he would hunt up some one qualified to treat the popular subject he had in view, and so manage to bring out the issue that it should be worthy of its place in the series. He was considered somewhat as the wheel-horse of the paper; slow and laborious, but steady and true to his work. He died at his post, and his memory is still green in the hearts of those who were associated with him, and, indeed, all who knew him.

THE MORNING COURIER—THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

On the 12th of February Mr. Walter N. Haldeman, a native of Maysville, who had come to Louisville in 1837, and made a beginning as clerk in a wholesale grocery, afterward becoming book-keeper for Prentice's Journal, secured possession of the Daily Dime, on account of a debt due him. This little sheet had been issued for a few months by an association of printers without much success; but under Mr. Haldeman, who was himself less than twenty-three years old, it soon forged forward, and on the 3d of June,

of the same year, it took a new departure, with an enlargement and a new name, as the Morning Courier. Thenceforth, for twenty-four years, the Courier was a notable and successful institution of Louisville, winning for its editor and proprietor both fame and fortune. In 1868, however, it was deemed advisable to merge the two leading newspapers of the city, the Journal and the Courier, into one as the Courier-Journal, by which title it is now one of the best-known papers in all the land, and is the chief organ of the Southern Democracy.

The first number of the new journal appeared on Sunday, November 8, 1868. The Louisville Democrat was also presently admitted to this powerful combination. Mr. Haldeman was made President and Business Manager of the company, Mr. Henry Watterson editor-in-chief, and Mr. Isham Henderson was the third member. On the 15th of January next following, the office occupied a large building prepared for it on Jefferson street; but, this proving insufficient for its demands, the site of the old opera house on the corner of Green and Fourth streets, was purchased in June, 1874, and the splendid six-story brick building, occupied by the Courier-Journal and many other offices and stores, was erected, at a cost, with the lot, of about \$200,000. It has a front of one hundred and fifty feet on Fourth and eighty-six on Green street, and is one of the finest newspaper edifices in the country. At the southwest corner, in a commanding niche, is placed, in a sitting position and of heroic size, a statue of the famous poet-editor of the Journal, Mr. George D. Prentice.

Mr. Casseday, in his magazine article on the Journals and Journalists of Louisville before the War, supplies the following additional details:

Haldeman brought to his task inflexible will and indomitable energy. In the hands of almost any other man the paper would soon have emulated the example of so many of its predecessors. Haldeman did not know the meaning of failure; adversity only fixed his determination more firmly, and urged him to increased effort. He had "come to stay," and stay he did. He fairly conquered success in the face of all difficulties. He started out with the idea of making a *news*-paper, and his enterprise in this direction soon woke up the sleepy old journalists not only in Louisville, but all over the West. As there were few railroads then reaching this city, and as the telegraph was yet unborn, the securing of news at the earliest possible moment was a matter of energy, enterprise, and expense. Haldeman spared none of these, and, from the very start, his paper was what is now called "a live institution."

Early in 1845 Edwin Bryant, who had been in the Journal

in its first years, and afterward was connected with the press in Lexington, became associate editor of the Courier, and occupied that position for a year, when he retired to make his overland trip to California. This trip secured Bryant's fortune, and also gave rise to the best of the books about early days in the Land of Gold. As a journalist Bryant was sensible rather than brilliant. His opinions were generally correct, and always enforced with the sincerity of honest conviction. He was not a fluent but always a just and faithful writer, who inspired respect if he did not command admiration.

After Bryant had retired Haldeman reduced his editorial force, and in every other way curtailed his expenses. . . .

During this time [1849] Charles D. Kirk became associated with the Courier as a local reporter. He soon reached the head of this class of writers, and became afterwards distinguished as a correspondent. His career commenced when he was a mere lad, but his great facility in preparing his impressions for the press, and the graphic care with which he presented every incident, soon made him a valuable assistant. His newspaper ambition was satisfied in the local department, and he rarely ventured into the editorial columns. He did, however, write a novel called *Wooping and Warring in the Wilderness*, which was really a clever production, but which, in spite of its alliterative title, never reached the success it really merited. Kirk was for several years the correspondent of the Courier at Frankfort, and his letters were read with interest and pleasure by all. He served also as a "local" on the Democrat, and had at one time a paper of his own called the Evening Sun, but his lack of financial ability prevented its success.

In January, 1853, William D. Gallagher, of Cincinnati, purchased a half-interest in the Courier. Gallagher had experience as a writer, a politician, and an editor. He had edited the *Hesperian*, had achieved an enviable reputation as a poet and literateur, and had been for many years connected with the Cincinnati Gazette. Gallagher was a man of great honesty and dignity of character, a writer of first-class ability, and in every respect a valuable addition to the paper. Politically he was probably not in thorough sympathy with his readers, yet he earned their respect and admiration. He remained in the office about eighteen months, and was afterwards appointed by the Governor Surveyor of the Customs in Louisville. He has since been constantly in Government employ, and is universally respected at home and abroad. Whatever position he has occupied he has filled with honor and dignity, and deserves, as fully as he receives, the respect of his fellow men. After he had severed his connection with the Courier, that paper reverted to Haldeman, who now found it a successful and prosperous journal.

Four years later, in 1857, R. T. Durrett purchased a half-interest in the Courier, and assisted in its editorship for about two years. Durrett, like Haldeman, was a man of immense energy, with a capacity for labor almost unequalled; but, unlike Haldeman, his energy was not always directed to one objective point. His labor, like his mind, was diffusive, not concentrative. His work was not like the deep current of a mighty river that sweeps away all the obstacles in its course, but like the restless mountain stream that seeks here and there an egress for its waters, careless where it makes a bed so that a bed is made, and avoiding impediments by surrounding, not by overturning them. Durrett made his mark in journalism in Louisville. If not always graceful, he was always forcible; if his style lacked completeness and classicity, it was distinguished by nervous force and energy, and his connection with the Courier is an epoch in the history of

both. In 1859 Durrett sold his interest in the paper to Walter G. Overton, and the establishment then became a corporation under the name of the Louisville Courier Printing Company. Colonel Robert McKee, formerly of Maysville, succeeded Durrett in the editorial chair. McKee was a forcible and able writer, and managed the paper with marked ability until his career was checked by General Robert Anderson, who took possession not only of the editorial chair, but of the whole office, and stopped, by armed force, the matin-song of all its birds. Its subsequent glorious career is beyond the scope of this article, and hence, for us, this imperfect sketch of its history and its personality closes. However great its present position, or to whatever still higher rank it may attain in the future, it must be remembered that it is to the great sagacity, untiring energy, and unwavering determination of Haldeman that the Courier owes its success.

THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

Its genesis is recorded as occurring in the years 1842-43. About this time Mr. Phneas Kent, of New Albany, Indiana, backed by a stock company composed of James Guthrie and other leading Democrats of the city, undertook the work for the purpose of aiding in the Presidential canvass of 1844. After a short time Kent's stock was transferred to John H. Harney, who took charge of the paper in Kent's place, the latter not being entirely acceptable to the party. We next hear of William and Thomas Hughes having shares in the work, and, the latter continuing only a short time, of the firm of Harney & Hughes being absorbed by the Courier-Journal combination. In the beginning of Harney's connection with the Democrat, he had been persuaded so to do by Prentice, who had always treated him with the greatest respect. The very sharp controversy, that at one time came up between Prentice and Hughes, did not include his partner. Harney ranked as a scholar and a gentleman of broad, statesman-like views. A person of no previous journalistic experience, he speedily rose to the place of leader in his profession as well as in his political party. His writing was strong, forcible, and correct. He was too mathematical to be florid. What he lacked in the graces of expression was more than balanced by the directness and energy of the style he used, and his services were willingly received. In the party membership there was not a rival. Hughes's writing for the paper was limited, but he found enough to do in the publishing department. For a time the two sons of Harney, William W. and Selby, contributed to the editorial work, the former writing articles chiefly of a literary character, the latter's work being of a lighter kind.

A weekly paper, bearing the same name, has been published of late years in Louisville.

THE LOCAL JOURNALS OF 1847

were the Journal, published by Prentice & Weisinger; the Democrat, by John H. Harney; the Courier, by W. N. Haldeman; the Presbyterian Herald, Rev. W. W. Hill; the Baptist Banner, Rev. W. C. Buck; the Catholic Advocate, the True Catholic, the Christian Journal (which were all the religious newspapers in the State, save one), the Temperance Advocate, and the Western Medical Journal.

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES.

Mr. Casseday, in his subsequent essay on Journals and Journalists, gives the following racy account of this and one or two other papers of the time:

In 1851-52 the Times was started by "the three Colonels," as they were then called. These were Theodore O'Hara, John Pickett, and Colonel Stapp; O'Hara being the chief editor, and Pickett a resident correspondent at Vera Cruz. They were ardent friends of Douglas for the Presidency in the oncoming canvass, and earnest advocates of Cuban annexation. Their career was but brief, for in 1853 the Times was purchased by Colonel William Tanner, the founder of the Frankfort (Kentucky) Yeoman, by whom, a few months later, a half interest was sold to Colonel John O. Bullock, and in August, 1854, Colonel John C. Noble, of the Hopkinsville Press, bought Tanner's interest. The paper thus continued till January, 1857, when it yielded to the energy of the Know-Nothing party. The materials of the office were then taken by Colonel Noble to Paducah, Kentucky, and used by him in starting the Paducah Herald.

"The three Colonels" were all young men, typical Southerners; ardent, enthusiastic, and full of *gush*. The paper, under their administration, was popular, if not useful. If they were somewhat sophomoric in style they displayed a fierce energy and a youthful vigor that won them admiration for themselves, if it did not make converts to their doctrines. O'Hara is known as the author of the Bivouac of the Dead, one of the best American minor poems. Although written by a most radical Southerner, one of its verses is now inscribed on a monumental stone erected to the memory of Northern soldiers in a Northern cemetery. Colonel Bullock conducted the paper pretty much in the aggressive style of his predecessors, though with more point and directness, and Colonel Noble was a very strong and bitter partisan writer; so that the sword-thrust of the one and the sturdy blow from the mace of the other made "Colonel Times" rather a formidable opponent.

In September, 1854, Jabez H. Johnson commenced his journalistic career as a writer for the Times, and continued it in this and other papers till his death. Johnson had the most inexhaustible fund of humor that was ever contained in one man. It not only trickled from his pen, whatever the subject upon which he wrote, but it slopped over in his conversation and even in his soliloquy. It was not wit, though he had occasional flashes of that, but a subdued and interpenetrating humor. His very signature, "Yuba Dam," was a pantagruelism. He was a man of culture, and hence his

humor rarely degenerated into coarseness, but was characterized by good taste and geniality. It was never forced, but exuded from him as naturally as the moisture from his skin. He occasionally aspired to the higher forms of serious composition, and was not unsuccessful in them, but the effort appeared to fatigue him. Life seemed to him an endless round of fun, and he enjoyed seeing it spin away on its silly course.

About 1852 a paper called *The Union* was started by a company of gentlemen, but the advanced republican ideas which it advocated did not meet with a sufficient response in the public mind as it was then directed, and its career was very brief.

The Bulletin, an evening paper, was also published about this time, but was in the hands of writers already noticed, and hence claims no separate attention.

THE LOUISVILLE VOLKSBLATT

is to-day one of the leading German publications of the Southwest. Its history is full of encouragement, showing the ripe fruits of energy and enterprise. It was established April 5, 1862, as a weekly paper. The demand for a live German paper was generally recognized at that time, and the proprietors were soon induced to issue daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions.

In 1863 Mr. Krippenstapel sold his interest, and the firm was styled Rapp, Schuman & Co. He engaged in mercantile business, in which he was remarkably successful. Shortly after this Messrs. Civil, Calvert & Co. were induced to start a Republican English paper, and, in order to secure the dispatches, bought the *Volksblatt* and published an English and German edition under the name of the "Louisville National Union Press." In 1864 Mr. Krippenstapel was prevailed upon to take charge of the Press, and it was merged into a stock company. This arrangement was continued for something less than a year, when Mr. Krippenstapel bought the whole stock at par value.

Becoming the sole proprietor of the German edition, he changed the name back to the *Louisville Volksblatt*, publishing daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions. From that time the *Volksblatt* has been foremost among German newspapers, and a leader of public opinion. It has steadily grown in importance and influence, and was several times elected city printer in recognition of the popularity of its proprietor and of its large circulation. From the start the *Volksblatt* has been a consistent and an aggressive Republican paper, and the increase of that party in Kentucky is largely due to the earnest personal efforts of Mr. Krippenstapel through the columns of the *Volksblatt*. Starting a paper in Louis-

ville has always been an up-hill business, and few of them, English or German, have gone so direct a route to success as the *Volksblatt*. Today it has the largest circulation of any German paper published south of the Ohio river, and its value as a means of communication with the people is everywhere recognized.

On January 1, 1866, Mr. Krippenstapel issued the first number of the *Louisville Omnibus*, a literary Sunday paper. It has a large corps of talented writers, is admirably conducted, and has become universally popular, obtaining a larger circulation than any paper of a like character that has ever been issued in the South. The *Omnibus* is eminently worthy of the high position it has obtained as a family journal, avoiding in its humor and general news every item which would contain a vulgar language. It is published every Sunday morning.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

The first number of the *Louisville Daily Commercial* appeared on the 29th day of December, 1869. It was established by a stock company composed of a number of leading Republicans of the State, who felt that it was important to have in the metropolis of Kentucky a newspaper representing their principles. Though the Republican party was largely in the minority in Louisville as well as in the State, there was apparently a field for another daily paper, the consolidation of those previously existing having left no morning paper to contend with except the *Courier-Journal*. The title of the company was the *Louisville Commercial Company*, and it was organized under a charter granted some years previously by the Legislature, authorizing a general newspaper, book, and job printing business. Colonel R. M. Kelly, then a resident of Lexington, Kentucky, and filling the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District, was chosen editor and general manager, and resigned the aforesaid position to enter on his new duties; and Thomas Bradley, of Louisville, was elected the business manager.

The undertaking was ventured upon with wholly inadequate capital, and though the paper met from the first with what was under the circumstances a liberal support from the business community, it had for a long time a hard struggle to maintain itself. Its staunchest, most



R. M. Kelly

hopeful, and most helpful friend during the first years was General John I. Croxton, of Paris, its largest stockholder, who died in April, 1874, at La Paz, Bolivia, while United States Minister resident to that country. Mr. Bradley retired as business manager after a few months, and his duties were assumed by Colonel Kelly in conjunction with the editorship, until General John W. Finnell, now of Covington, associated himself with the paper, and for nearly two years took charge of its business interests. The panic of 1873 and the hard times following told upon the Commercial, as upon other struggling business enterprises, and it required a courage and a belief in its future which were abundantly manifested, to carry it through. One of its most liberal friends during the dark years of financial depression was Hon. John M. Harlan, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. S. L. Ewing, Mr. W. B. Siegfried, and Mr. L. S. Howlett, who lately resigned the position of managing editor, were at different times in charge of the publishing department. The Louisville Commercial company was several times reorganized during its struggles, and in the summer of 1879 went into liquidation and its property was sold and purchased by the Commercial Publishing company, in which the principal stockholders were B. DuPont, E. H. Murray, R. M. Kelly, and W. S. Wilson. E. H. Murray was elected president and general manager, and W. S. Wilson business manager.

After some months General Murray was appointed by President Hayes Governor of Utah, and resigned the presidency of the company. W. S. Wilson was elected to succeed him as president, which position he still holds, though, having been appointed early in 1881 collector of internal revenue for the Louisville district, he was soon compelled by his duties to give up all active participation in the management of the paper, and Colonel Kelly was then chosen manager, and assumed the duties of that position in addition to those of chief editor. Colonel Kelly is the only person now connected with the paper who has been with it uninterruptedly since its first issue. The managing editor is Mr. Young Allison, the principal editorial writer Mr. William A. Collins, and the city editor Mr. Hawthorne Hill. The Commercial has won for itself a firm hold on the business community

of Louisville, and a leading position in Republican journalism in the Southwest. It has been a steadfast friend of State development, local reforms, and Republican progress.

THE SUNDAY ARGUS

was established May 26, 1876, by O. H. Rothacker, W. H. Gardner, and Lowe & Stanley, the latter being the publishers. It published an eight-column paper from what was then No. 105 Fifth street, Louisville. On the 1st of January, 1878, J. Dinkelspiel purchased the interest of Lowe & Stanley, and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company was subsequently formed. The printing and job office of Lowe & Stanley was purchased in October, 1878, by said company. In 1879, Mr. Rothacker retired, his interest being purchased by the remaining partners. Mr. W. H. Gardner died in 1881, in the month of January, and his interest was purchased by J. Dinkelspiel, who now owns all but two shares of stock. In 1879 the paper was made a nine-column one of folio size. Its circulation was increased to more than five thousand.

NOTES OF LOCAL JOURNALISM.

The Western Recorder, an influential organ of the Baptists, was established here in 1834.

The Louisville Notary was a short-lived publication of 1834, started by the Rev. D. C. Banks and Mr. A. E. Napier.

The City Gazette was a daily started in 1838, and published for a time by Messrs. John J. and James B. Marshall.

About the same time The Messenger, a literary and religious monthly which had been published in Cincinnati by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, then a young Unitarian minister and since one of the most famous of Boston divines, came with him upon his removal to the church of his faith here. It is believed to have been the first monthly magazine in the city.

The Literary Newsletter was started in December, 1837, and was published from the Journal office for about thirty months, by Mr. Edmund Flagg.

In the same year the issue of The Western Journal of Education was begun, by the Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, Rector of St. Paul's Church.

The Anzeiger, the German Democratic daily of Louisville, was started by Messrs. Doern & Schœffer in 1849, and was then owned by Mr.

Doern alone until October, 1877, when it was sold to the Louisville Anzeiger Company. More of its history will be given presently, in connection with a notice of Mr. Doern.

In 1859 the Voice of Masonry and Tidings of the Craft appeared, in charge of the veteran Free Mason, Brother Robert Morris.

The Christian Observer, a Presbyterian organ, removed from Richmond to Louisville in 1869, claims to be a lineal descendant of The Christian Intelligencer, the first religious journal in America, whose initial issue was dated September 4, 1813.

The Louisville Daily Ledger began its issue February 15, 1871, and survived hopefully until April 26, 1876.

The Sunday Globe dated from February 7, 1875. During the same year Messrs. B. F. Avery & Sons started "Home and Farm," for which they claim a circulation of about one hundred and twenty thousand.

The Woman at Work, a literary monthly edited by Mrs. E. T. Housh, and "devoted to mental, moral, and physical culture, self-helpfulness, and home adornment," had its beginning here in 1877.

The year 1879 was a prolific year for new journalistic enterprises in Louisville. January 4th, appeared the first number of The Age, edited by Colonel Charles E. Sears and Mr. W. T. Price. February 19th, came out the Southern Quarterly Review. June 7th marked the starting of The Bulletin, a weekly paper for the colored people, conducted by J. Q. & C. F. Adams. September 20th another paper for the American citizens of African descent, called The Ohio Falls Express, was started by Mr. H. Fitzbutler. November 1st, The Guardian, published in the interest of the Knights of Honor, was started by O. E. Comstock, but is now published by F. E. Slater. The New Southern Poultry Journal was established this year, by G. B. Duvall & Co.

In April, 1879, the two afternoon papers, the Evening News, conducted by George W. Baber, Esq., and the Post, were consolidated as the News and Post, which subsequently became simply the Evening Post. September 2, 1880, the subscription list and good-will of the Bowling Green Intelligencer were transferred to the Post.

Straws, an illustrated monthly, 16-page quarto, was started in January, 1881.

The Louisville Journal of Commerce and Weekly Price Current became successor May 28, 1881, to the Trade Gazette, which had been founded here about four years previously.

The Ohio Falls Home and School Companion, a monthly, was started in the winter of 1881-82, by Mr. M. L. Speed.

The medical and law journals of the city will be noticed in the next chapters.

COLONEL R. M. KELLY, EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL.

Robert Morrison Kelly was born at Paris, Kentucky, on the 22d day of September, 1836, and was the sixth of eleven children of Thomas and Cordelia Kelly. His father, Thomas Kelly, was the oldest of two sons of William Kelly, a leading merchant of Paris and one of the early settlers of the place, and was himself a merchant and manufacturer, and for many years of his later life Cashier of the Branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Paris. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Robert Morrow, a leading citizen of Montgomery county.

The subject of our sketch was educated in private schools at Paris, and prepared for Yale College in a class under Rev. T. DeLacey Wardlaw, a learned Presbyterian divine, but abandoned the purpose of attending college, and began at an early age to teach a private school in Paris. After two years spent in teaching in Paris and vicinity, he took charge of the academy at Owingsville, where he staid two years, and studied law under Hon. J. Smith Hurt, of that place. Having been admitted to the bar, he opened an office there, but removed to Cynthia, Kentucky, in the summer of 1860, having been offered a local partnership there with Hon. Garrett Davis, his uncle by marriage. The rapid approach of the war soon absorbed every interest, and he devoted himself more to studying military tactics than legal science, and was elected first lieutenant and then captain of a local militia company.

Upon the opening of Camp Dick Robinson, the first camp for Union volunteers pitched in the State, he with James M. Givens and Burwell S. Tucker began recruiting a company and proceeded early in August to the camp. He was



W. S. Wilson

elected captain, Givens first lieutenant, and Tucker second lieutenant. The company was attached to the Fourth Kentucky infantry, at first styled the Second Kentucky infantry, of which Speed S. Fry, of Danville, was Colonel; James I. Croxton, of Paris, lieutenant-colonel; and P. B. Hunt, of Lexington, major. He was promoted to major in March, 1862, to lieutenant-colonel in March, 1864, and to colonel in October, 1864, and was mustered out and discharged with his regiment September 1, 1865, after more than four years of service, all of it in active duty in the field, and all with his regiment, except a few months spent as inspector of the division to which it was attached, just before the battle of Chickamauga.

After his discharge from the service he returned to Paris and opened a law office, and soon after, on the recommendation of the military board at St. Louis, presided over by General George H. Thomas, was commissioned first lieutenant in the regular army, but declined to accept the appointment. In the summer of 1866 he ran on the Union ticket in his county as candidate for county attorney, and spoke through the county with his opponent. Before the election he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh district, with office at Lexington. He removed to Lexington September 1, 1866, and remained there until the establishment of the Louisville Daily Commercial in December, 1869, when he resigned to take the editorship of that paper. His successor, however, did not relieve him till April 6, 1870.

On June 27, 1867, he married Harriet Halley Warfield, of Lexington, daughter of Elisha Nicholas Warfield, of that city. His wife's mother before marriage, Miss Elizabeth Hay Brand, was daughter of William Brand, who married Miss Harriet Halley, daughter of the brilliant Dr. Horace Halley, President of Transylvania University. Colonel Kelly has been with the Louisville Commercial ever since its establishment, and is now its chief editor and general manager. In 1873 he was appointed United States Pension Agent by President Grant, which position he still retains.

HON. W. S. WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

The Hon. William Samuel Wilson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Kentucky, is a native of the old State, descendant of two of the oldest pioneer families in this part of the West. The progenitor here on the father's side was strictly Samuel Wilson, who came with his family to the Falls of the Ohio more than a century ago from the site of Pittsburg, but was drowned at the Falls by the overturning of a skiff, in which he was landing from his flat-boat, then moored in the stream. His son, Samuel Wilson, also subsequently General Wilson, was grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The family pushed into the interior and settled in Nelson county, afterwards removing to Cumberland. The General was murdered in Jackson county, Tennessee, in 1830, while on a surveying expedition, by a settler named Mitchell, who was discontented with a line he had run. He was exceedingly popular with all who knew him, and a prodigious excitement was caused by the murder. The residents turned out from far and near upon the swift intelligence of the tragedy, guarded every road, and pursued the assassin vigorously. He was captured, tried, and hanged. The case is a very famous one in the annals of the Dark and Bloody Ground. At the home in Cumberland county was born the father of the subject of this memoir, likewise Samuel (T.) Wilson, in 1824.

The maternal ancestry in Kentucky begins with David Allen, an immigrant from Virginia to Lincoln county in pioneer times, thence removing to Green county, where he closed his earthly career. His oldest son, William B. Allen, is grandfather of Colonel Wilson, and still resides in Greensburg, near which he was born. He is seventy-nine years of age, and had never been sick a day until the latter part of the winter of 1881-82, when he was taken down with dropsical affection. He is the oldest affiliating Free Mason in the State, having been a member of the Order ever since he could become one—now about fifty-eight years; and has not missed a session of the Grand Lodge of the State for forty-six years. His second child, Sally E. Allen, was mother of Colonel Wilson. She was married to Mr. Wilcox in Greensburg in December, 1845. The stock on both sides is the excellent cross, Scotch-

Irish. The Colonel's maternal grandmother was of the famous Helm family, cousin of Governor Helm; and her husband's mother was of the old Kentucky family of Barrets, from whom the very numerous and influential people of the name in Louisville are descended.

Colonel Wilson is the oldest and only surviving child of Samuel T. and Sally E. (Allen) Wilson, his younger brother, Hughlett, dying in February, 1868, at the age of seventeen. His natal day was October 2, 1846, and he was born at Greensburg, to which his father had removed from Cumberland county when a boy. He was trained in the village schools, which were considered uncommonly good, until he was fifteen years old, when he was prepared for the classical schools, and went to Centre College, at Danville, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1866. His first year, however, was spent at Franklin College, Indiana, at the instance of his father, in order to keep him from enlisting in the Federal army while still very young, as he desired to do, although but fourteen years old when the war broke out. He began the study of law after graduating, at home; but presently came to Louisville and entered the Law Department of the University, where he took a course of lectures, and then entered the office of the Hon. John M. Harlan, now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Here he completed his preparation, and was admitted to the Jefferson bar. He had previously, after his year's reading and some service at Greensburg in the office of the Circuit Clerk, in the stead of his father, who had resigned after sixteen years' service, received a license to practice from the court at that place. He came to Louisville in 1867 with his father, who still resides here, where he is the General Agent of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which he has been mainly instrumental in building up. The mother is also still living here.

Colonel Wilson practiced law for several years in the city alone, and established a good practice for a young man; but became engaged more or less in other business, and by and by drifted into journalism, in the interests of the Republican party, to which he has been ardently attached ever since his political life began, his father before him having been an intense Unionist. The young journalist, who had already had more or

less to do with the paper in an amateur way, was placed at once in the responsible and difficult place of Business Manager of the Daily and Weekly Commercial. This was in 1878, and the next spring, his judicious and successful management having approved itself to his associates, he was made President of the Commercial Publishing Company, and remains in that position to this time. The Commercial derives special importance from the fact that it is the only Republican daily newspaper in the State, and is the organ of the party in Kentucky. January 30, 1881, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Internal Revenue, to succeed Colonel James F. Buckner, was confirmed by unanimous vote of the Senate February 16th, and took upon himself the duties of that office March 1st, since which time he has not been in the immediate business management of the Commercial. His district (the Fifth of Kentucky) comprises eighteen counties in Central and Northern Kentucky, and the city of Louisville. It contains the largest number of distilleries, with the largest amount of production of "straight whiskeys," of any revenue district in the country. At this writing [March, 1882], there are in this district about twenty-two million gallons of spirits in bond. It is by far the largest revenue-producing district in the State, and one of the largest in the United States. For the current year about \$6,000,000, it is believed, will be collected. In general two hundred and forty-five subordinate offices, scattered all over the District, are under the direction of Colonel Wilson, making his official position one of great influence. In his hands the office has attained very high rank on the books of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; as witness the following recent letter from that officer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, February 28th. }

William S. Wilson, Esq., Collector Fifth District, Louisville, Kentucky:

SIR:—I am in receipt of a very thorough and exhaustive report of the condition of your office made by Revenue Agent Wheeler upon his examination of the 20th inst. Your stamp and cash accounts were found absolutely correct. The general condition of your office is excellent, and fully entitles you to the highest rank in the scale of merit, namely: No. 1, our first-class. Accept my congratulations.

Respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

Colonel Wilson was united in marriage, in

Russellville, January 15, 1873, to Miss Minnie, only daughter of Dr. Thomas H. Grubbs, one of the leading physicians in Western and Southern Kentucky, who died in 1877, and Martha (Duncan) Grubbs, daughter of Captain Richard C. Duncan, an honored soldier and pensioner of 1812, and a wealthy planter in Logan county, who passed away in March, 1881, in his ninety-first year. The paternal grandfather, Thomas H. Grubbs, Sr., died about the same time, in his ninety-sixth year. On both sides she is of old pioneer Kentucky families. Colonel and Mrs. Wilson have one child, Louise, now in her ninth year. Until four years of age this little girl had four grandparents and four great-grandparents still surviving—an extremely unique and interesting fact, and promising well for the long life of her mother and herself.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

On the 21st of January, 1870, died Kentucky's most famous journalist, wit, and poet, George Denison Prentice, of the Daily Journal. He was a New Englander, born at Preston, Connecticut, December 18, 1802; was remarkably precocious in intellect, reading the Bible easily when little more than three years old, and in college reciting the whole of a book of Virgil for a lesson, besides swallowing bodily huge books of philosophy; studied law, but went into journalism in Connecticut in 1825, and was associated with the poet Whittier in 1828-30 in the publication of the New England Weekly Review; came to Kentucky during the Presidential canvass of 1828 to write a campaign life of Mr. Clay, and after a short career in Cincinnati, came to Louisville and started the Journal, which, after many struggles and not a few desperate personal conflicts of its editor, became a pronounced journalistic success. The remainder of his story may be told in epitome in the words of Dr. Collins's History:

During the thirty-eight years of editorial life in the Journal he perhaps wrote more, and certainly wrote better, than any journalist that ever conducted a daily paper in this State. He made the Journal one of the most renowned papers in the land, and many articles from his pen would have done honor to the highest literary periodical of the day. The Journal under his guidance made and unmade the poets, poetesses, essayists, and journalists who appeared in the West for the third of a century which preceded his death. His humor,

his wit, and his satire were the best friends and the worst enemies that aspirants to fame in his region could have.

In 1835 Mr. Prentice was married to Miss Henriette Benham, daughter of Colonel Joseph Benham, a distinguished member of the Kentucky Bar. They had two sons—William Courtland Prentice, who was killed while bravely leading his company of Confederate soldiers at the battle of Augusta, Kentucky, September 18, 1862, and Clarence J. Prentice, also a Confederate officer, who was killed by the upsetting of his buggy, near Louisville, November, 1873. Mrs. Prentice died in April, 1868, at the family residence in Louisville.

In 1860 he published a book under the title of Prenticeana, made up of his humorous, witty, and satirical paragraphs as they appeared in the Journal. To this style of composition, perhaps more than to anything else, Mr. Prentice owed his fame as a journalist. He was a paragraphist of unparalleled ability.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Prentice took sides and used his powerful pen against the South, in the conflict which ended so disastrously to that section. And yet, during the war he performed numerous kind and generous acts to individual sufferers on the rebel side, and proved a friend to many in times of need.

The disease of which Mr. Prentice died was pneumonia, the result of violent cold taken in riding in an open carriage, on the coldest day in the year, from Louisville to the residence of his son Clarence, some miles below the city. He struggled with it for a month, retaining his mental faculties to the last. Just before he drew his last breath, he exclaimed, "I want to go, I want to go." His grave at Cave Hill cemetery is yet without a becoming monument.

A eulogy of singular beauty and power was pronounced by Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal, by invitation of the Legislature of Kentucky. His poems have been collected by his son, with a view to publication in a volume—to which, it is hoped, some of his most marked prose contributions will be added. As an author and poet Mr. Prentice had few equals; but he was a journalist of pre-eminent ability and versatility. Always bold, sometimes rash, he was not always prudent. He thought with precision, scope, and power, and what he thought he expressed in language clear, forcible, and beautiful. In writings of a personal cast or character he excelled, in retort and sarcasm was keen, and in ridicule inimitable. His surgical knife was always sharp and polished, and his dissections thorough. If his subject required, he was minute, even when comprehensive, never superficial, frequently exhaustive, always able.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal, and the most widely known journalist in the Southern States, was born in Washington City, February 16, 1840. He is son of Harvey Watterson, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee and editor of the Washington Union, who now writes from that city to the Courier-Journal under the signature of "Old Fogey." Henry's poor eyesight in childhood caused his education to be of a decidedly miscellaneous and desultory character. He early began to write for the public journals, however; and in 1859, when but nineteen years old, he became a regular

writer on *The States*, a Democratic paper in Washington. The next year he added to his labors the important service of editorial management of the *Democratic Review*. During the late war Mr. Watterson was connected with Confederate newspapers, notably the *Nashville Republican Banner* and the *Chattanooga Rebel*. In 1865 he was married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of the Hon. Andrew Ewing. The next year and part of the next he traveled in Europe, and on his return accepted the call of the *Journal Company* to the management of that paper. Mr. Prentice had grown old, and, while still retaining a connection with the paper, his stock was transferred to Mr. Watterson, who took the helm of the establishment in the spring of 1868. In the fall of the same year, by arrangement of Messrs. Watterson and Haldeman, heads of the two papers, respectively, the *Courier* and *Journal* were consolidated, as before mentioned. The former has since remained editor-in-chief of the *Courier-Journal*. His brilliant talents and sparkling epigrammatic style of writing have caused him, as well as the paper under his charge, to become widely renowned.

Colonel Reuben T. Durrett, formerly of the *Morning Courier*, was born in Henry county, in this State, January 24, 1824, son of William and Elizabeth (Rawlings) Durrett. On his father's side he is of French descent; but both his parents were natives of Virginia. He was trained in the common schools of his early home, and in Georgetown College, Scott county, Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island (from which he graduated with honors in 1849), and the Law Department of the Louisville University. He began practice in the city at once, and remained for many years a lawyer here. In 1852 he was a Whig elector on the Presidential ticket, and made an active personal canvass of the Louisville district. The same year he was invited by the City Council to pronounce the annual Fourth of July oration, which he did with masterly eloquence. Later in the year, December 16th, he was married to Miss Elizabeth H., daughter of Caleb Bates, of Cincinnati. Of their four children but one survives, a son grown to manhood. Young Durrett had early manifested a decided penchant for literature, to which he had made many acceptable contributions, in both prose and poetry. October 1, 1857, he

bought a half-interest in the *Daily Courier*, and undertook the editorial management of that journal, which he retained for nearly two years, and then resold his share of the property to Mr. Haldeman, and returned to his practice. He has, however, continued to contribute much to the local press, a series of historical articles in the *Courier-Journal* for parts of 1880-81 attracting particular attention and proving of great and permanent value. In 1871, and for a number of years following, he took a very active part in the foundation of the Public Library of Kentucky, now in the hands of the Polytechnic Society. He is President of the Louisville Abstract Association, but lives a comparatively retired and studious life at his elegant residence, filled with works of art and taste, on the corner of Chesnut and Brook streets.

Colonel Theodore O'Hara, though belonging to a past generation, remains one of the most famous names in Kentucky journalism. He was the son of Kean O'Hara, an Irish political refugee, and was born in Danville, February 11, 1820. He was carefully educated by his father, and at St. Joseph's Academy, Bardstown, became a fine scholar and Professor of Greek in that school. He studied law, but did not like it, and early turned to journalism, becoming editor of the *Frankfort Yeoman*, the *Democratic Rally* (a campaign sheet in 1844), the *Louisville Sun*, and the *Mobile Register*. For a time he had a clerkship at Washington; was Captain and brevet Major in the Mexican war; began to practice law in Washington, but soon took service with the Tehuantepec railroad company, and was a colonel in the Lopez filibustering expedition, in which he was severely wounded, but went out again with Walker to Central America. In the late war he espoused the Southern side, was Captain and Colonel, member of General Albert Sidney Johnston's staff and chief of staff to General Breckinridge; after the war engaged unluckily in cotton ventures, and died on a plantation near Guerrytown, Alabama, on the 6th of June, 1867. In the fall of 1874, by order of the State Legislature, his remains were brought to Frankfort and buried in the Kentucky military lot with fitting ceremonies. Some of O'Hara's poetical pieces are widely celebrated, particularly that written during the war with Mexico, containing the oft-quoted stanza which is inscribed above the en-

trance to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia:

On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

Hon. John W. Finnell was a native of Clark county, born December 24, 1821, son of N. L. Finnell, a practical printer and Whig journalist, conducting at various times the Lexington Observer and Reporter, the Lexington Intelligencer, the Licking Valley Register, at Covington, and other papers. Young Finnell was a graduate of Transylvania University, and was bred to the bar; but, having learned the printer's trade with his father, he easily gravitated into journalism, assisted his father upon his papers, became editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth some time in the '40's, and, after his removal to Louisville in 1870, was for two years managing editor of the Daily Commercial. He had considerable note as a writer of force and originality; served several terms in the Legislature, was twice Secretary of State, and once Adjutant General of Kentucky, and was Register in Bankruptcy for the Sixth District of this State. He was also an able and successful lawyer, practicing with repute in Louisville, Carlisle, and Covington, where he has mainly resided since 1852.

George Philip Doern, one of the founders of that influential organ of opinion among the Germans, the Daily Anzeiger, was a native of Nauheim, in the Duchy of Nassau, born September 16, 1829, son of one of Blucher's old soldiers in the wars against Napoleon. The family came to America in May, 1842, and settled in Louisville. George learned to be a printer in the office of the Beobachter am Ohio, and after journey-work for a year started the Anzeiger in 1849 in company with Otto Schoeffer. He worked hard and with well-directed energy upon this, and in time built up a prosperous and powerful journal. October 2, 1851, he was married to Miss Barbara, sole daughter of Philip Tomppert, formerly Mayor of the city. He also filled other important positions, as President of the Louisville Building Association, Vice-President of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, Director of the German Insurance company, etc., etc. For a time he published (in English) the Evening News, one of the predecessors of the

Daily Post. He died in Louisville, November 12, 1878.

William Krippenstapel, editor and manager of the Volksblatt, is son of an old officer of the Russian army, who was much engaged in the wars against the first Napoleon. He was born in Lauenburg, then in Denmark, December 30, 1826. He was liberally educated, became a printer, a German soldier against Denmark in 1848, traveled through Germany and Hungary; tried to start a newspaper in his native city, but was not permitted by the Government; came to America in 1852, worked upon several newspapers, and came to Louisville the next year, where he assisted upon the Anzeiger for several years. In 1862 he formed a connection with Messrs. Schumann and Rapp in publishing the Volksblatt, a daily and weekly German Republican paper, with which he has since been steadily connected, except during a brief interval. In 1864 he became sole owner of the paper. Since January, 1866, he has issued a racy literary weekly called The Omnibus. In 1871 he was the candidate of the Republicans for State Auditor.

Hon. William D. Gallagher, poet, essayist, and editor, although not a resident of Louisville at present, and more identified in authorship with Cincinnati than with this city, may yet fitly receive notice here. He was born in Philadelphia in August, 1808, son of an Irish political exile. His widowed mother, with four sons, emigrated to Cincinnati eight years afterward. He became a printer in his early twenties, and while still an apprentice began publishing a little sheet called the Literary Gazette. He was subsequently correspondent of Benjamin Drake's Cincinnati Chronicle, the Cincinnati Gazette, and many other papers, and editor of the Xenia (Ohio) Backwoodsman, the Cincinnati Mirror, the Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review, the Ohio State Journal at Columbus, the Hesperian, the Cincinnati Gazette (1839-50), the Louisville Courier (1853-54) and the Western Farmer's Journal. His *magnum opus* is a large volume entitled The Poetical Literature of the West. His longest poem is the Miami Woods, written between 1839 and 1856. His earlier poems were issued in little pamphlets called "Erato" numbers one, two, and three. Many of his shorter pieces have wide celebrity. His prose

writings have also been voluminous, belonging to almost every field of literature; and his collected works would fill many volumes. He has been in politics somewhat, first as a Whig (his "Backwoodsman," in 1830, was a Clay campaign paper), and then as a Republican. In 1850 he held a confidential post in the United States Treasury under Secretary Corwin; in 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago; took his old place in the Treasury Department under Secretary Chase; was appointed Collector of Customs at New Orleans in 1862, Surveyor of Customs at Louisville the next year, then Special Agent for the Treasury Department, then Pension Agent at Louisville, and Special Agent again. During more than thirty years, when not in public life, he has resided upon his fine little farm at Pewee Valley, sixteen miles from Louisville, on the Short Line railroad, where he is peacefully passing a good old age.

The Hon. Benjamin J. Webb, formerly editor of the Catholic Advocate and of the Guardian, was born in Bardstown, February 25, 1814, son of a pioneer of 1790. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, in that place, learned the printer's trade in the Journal office, Louisville, became editor of the Catholic Advocate at Bardstown in 1836, removed it to Louisville in 1841, and published it till 1847, when he engaged in the music business, with which he has ever since been connected. He has continued, however, to write much, particularly on Catholic and religious topics. He wrote an important series of letters to the Journal against the "Know-Nothings," in 1855, which were printed in book form. He has written much otherwise for the local papers; was chief editor of the Guardian, a religious paper founded here in 1858, and joint editor of the Catholic Advocate, when that paper was revived in 1869. By appointment of the State Legislature, he wrote the biographies of Governors Powell and Helm in 1868, which were issued at public expense; and is understood to be engaged upon a forthcoming History of Catholicism in Kentucky. In 1867, and again in 1871, he was elected to represent Louisville in the State Senate.

The Revs. Francis B. and Thomas E. Converse, editors of the Christian Observer, are sons of the Rev. Amasa Converse, D. D., who was

born in Lyme, New Hampshire, August 21, 1795. The ancient stock is Norman, transferred to England with William the Conqueror, and the descendants coming to America with the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1630. Three of his maternal uncles became soldiers of the Revolution. He developed rare scholarship and ability in the schools; became himself a teacher, then a Congregational minister and evangelist; then, in 1826, editor of the Family Visitor and the Literary Evangelical Magazine, at Richmond, merged in 1828 as the Visitor and Weekly Telegraph; removed his paper to Philadelphia in 1839, and merged it with another as the Christian Observer, a Presbyterian organ, and by lineal descent the oldest religious paper in America. His office was burned accidentally in 1854; and in August, 1861, it was closed by order of the Government, for its utterances in regard to the war issues. It was removed to Richmond, however, and the publication continued. In August, 1869, it was merged with the Free Christian Commonwealth, of Louisville, and the office transferred to that city, where the remainder of his busy life was spent. He died here of pneumonia, December 9, 1872, leaving the Observer to his sons. Its senior editor, Francis B. Converse, was born in Richmond June 23, 1836; graduated at the University of Philadelphia in 1856, and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1860; developed a strong bent for journalism, and soon became associate of his father on the Observer, with which he has since been continuously connected. While at Richmond he preached for about two years to the Olivet church, east of that city. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to his place at the head of the Observer. His brother and associate editor, Rev. Thomas E. Converse, was born in Philadelphia in 1841; was educated at Princeton, but in theology at Union Theological Seminary, in Prince Edward county, Virginia. In 1870 he went as a missionary to China, but returned the next year and preached until 1875, when he went to Bardstown, in this State, and took the Presbyterian pastorate there.

Rev. Alexander C. Caperton, D. D., editor of the Western Recorder, was born in Jackson county, Alabama, February 4, 1831, scion of a famous old Virginia family, of French stock. He obtained a tolerable primary education after

a hard struggle, became a school-teacher and obtained means enough to graduate at Mississippi College in 1856, at the Rochester (New York) Theological Seminary in 1858; was professor in his former *alma mater*, at the same time a Baptist pastor; and after the war was called to a Memphis church, and then to Mayfield, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana. He came to Louisville in 1871, and took charge of the Recorder, which his ability, assiduity, and zeal soon made a leading denominational organ. He also travels widely, preaching hundreds of sermons gratuitously to the churches. In 1860 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Mississippi College, and in 1871 that of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Waco, Texas.

James A. Dawson, founder of the Louisville Daily Ledger, was born in Hart county April 2, 1834. He attended the common schools, became Deputy County Clerk and then Clerk, was admitted to the bar in 1859, and began practice; took an active part as a Douglas Democrat in the Presidential campaign of 1860; became a Federal soldier and adjutant of the Thirty-third Kentucky infantry, but in 1873 resigned to accept the post of Register of the State Land Office, to which he was re-elected, and then appointed Adjutant-General of the State. He became very active and efficient as a political canvasser, and in 1871 established the Ledger, which he personally conducted for several years with marked ability. In 1875 he permanently retired from editorship, and resumed law practice in his native county.

Michael W. Clusky, first editor of the Louisville Ledger, was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1830, of Irish parentage, and of a family possessing great natural talent. He began public life early, at the age of twenty-one becoming Postmaster of the Federal House of Representatives, where he served till 1859, when he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, and became editor of the famous *Avalanche*, which he managed with much ability. He entered the Confederate army, was seriously wounded at Shiloh, and afterwards served in the Confederate Congress. He took the *Avalanche* again after the war, but removed to Louisville for his health, about the time the Daily Ledger was started, of which he was induced to become editor. He also took considerable part in building up the Public (now

the Polytechnic) Library. He had himself published at Washington a valuable manual entitled "McClusky's Political Text-book," and was remarkably well informed in public affairs, as well as a writer of uncommon ability and influence. He died in Louisville in 1873.

William P. D. Bush, Esq., formerly owner and editor of the Louisville Evening Ledger, was born in Hardin county, March 14, 1823, of Holland stock. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and migrated from Virginia to Kentucky at its close. William was trained in the common schools and at the seminary in Elizabethtown; became Deputy Clerk of Hancock county and of the Circuit Court, where he picked up much knowledge of law, was admitted to the bar, and began practicing. In 1847 he enlisted as a private soldier in the Mexican War, but became a Lieutenant; resumed law practice, and was made County Attorney for Hancock; represented it in the Legislature as a Whig two years, and six as a Democrat. In 1868 he was appointed Reporter to the Court of Appeals, and removed to Frankfort, where he has since chiefly resided. He also became part owner of the Louisville Evening Ledger, and was its sole owner in 1852-56, assisting in its editorial conduct with much ability.

Gilderoy W. Griffin, Esq., formerly associate editor of the Louisville Commercial and Industrial Gazette, and an author of much versatility and repute, was born in this city March 6, 1840; was educated in private schools here; took a law course in the University of Louisville, graduating in 1862; practiced successfully for several years, and then turned his attention chiefly to literature. He contributed much to the Journal, edited an edition of Mr. Prentice's Wit and Humor in Paragraphs, and wrote his life after his death. In 1868 he became connected with the Commercial and Gazette, in association with Colonel Charles S. Todd; and in their hands it became a strong and influential paper. He retired from it soon after the Colonel. Two editions of his Studies in Literature have since been published, with various lectures, books of travel, etc. In 1870 he was appointed United States Consul to Copenhagen, and in 1876 Minister to the Sandwich Islands. He was for a time writer of the dramatic criticisms in the Courier-Journal, which attracted wide attention.

Prof. John Duncan, editor of the *Farmers' Magazine of Live Stock*, in Louisville, is a native of Scotland, born November 24, 1846. He was educated in part at Glasgow and at the Agricultural College in York, England; and then went to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, where he carried off the first prize at the end of a year, and a double prize at the close of the second year. He was then placed in charge of the botanical collection; took a four years' course in the London School of Mines, and a scientific cruise to India, under commission of the British Government; came to America and was appointed Professor of Agriculture and Botany in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington; began to contribute to the *Farmers' Home Journal*, of that place, became associate editor, and sole editor before its removal to Louisville. He is conducting his publication with marked energy and ability.

Will S. Hays, the ballad-writer and musical composer, is at present river-editor of the *Courier-Journal*, and he was formerly an editorial writer for the *Louisville Democrat*. He was born July 19, 1837, in this city; was liberally though somewhat irregularly educated; wrote his first published ballad, "Little Ones at Home," while a youth of nineteen, at college in Hanover, Indiana; and his productions in sheet music have since been very numerous, and have become widely renowned. He has also some reputation as a prose-writer. In early life he was for some time amanuensis to the late George D. Prentice, to whose paper he contributed many articles and poems of his own.

CHAPTER XX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Introductory—Biographical Sketches of Drs. T. S. Bell, Charles W. Short, James M. Bodine, W. L. Breyfogle, M. F. Coomes, W. Cheatham, Joseph McD. Mathews, R. C. Hewett, David Cummins, and W. H. Bolling. Personal Notices of Drs. Coleman, Lewis, and Coleman Rogers, Joseph R. and Joseph Buchanan, Richard W. Ferguson, John Thurston, John Bull, M. S. Lewis, John H. Owen, William H. Goddard, Henry M. Miller, John Esten Cooke, George W. Bayless, Daniel Drake, Richard C. Cowling, Alexander Ireland, B. M. Wible, George H. Walling, James A. Graves, D. D. Thomson, John A. Crack, Robert Peter, John B. Smith, Samuel Brandeis, J. McD. Keller, William

A. Hundley, A. B. Cook, Charles Caldwell, J. E. Crowe, C. F. Carpenter, T. P. Satterwhite, William H. Leachman, E. A. Grant, William J. Redman, E. O. Brown, J. A. Oeterlony, John A. Brady, H. F. Kalfus, J. J. O'Reilly, R. H. Singleton, J. W. Fowler, T. S. McDermott, G. W. Griffiths, E. S. Gaillard, G. S. Seymour, W. P. White, E. S. Crosier, J. M. Krim, C. W. Kelly, M. K. Allen, L. P. Blackburn, R. N. Barbour, L. W. Taylor, and L. T. McMurtry—Statistics of the Profession in Louisville—Homœopathy—The Medical Schools—Medical Journalism.

Many notices of the earlier physicians of Louisville have already been comprised in the annals of the city. So far as possible, we have endeavored not to duplicate these, but simply to add such other personal notes of the profession as have come to our hands, and arrange them, for the most part, in chronological order, according to date of beginning practice in this city. No attempt has been made, of course, to include all the physicians, living and dead, past and present, in the long line of medical men. Such an undertaking would be altogether beyond the limits of this volume.

T. S. BELL, M. D.

Among the most distinguished of native Kentuckians, and most useful in their day and generation, in the fields of science and philanthropy, is the subject of this sketch, Dr. Theodore S. Bell, the Nestor of his profession in Louisville. He was born in Lexington, in a humble sphere of life; and his earlier years had no advantages except such as may accompany poverty and utter obscurity. At school he was accounted a dunce until a chance look at an historical text-book awakened his dormant faculties and started him upon the road to high scientific, professional, and general culture. His parents were able, however, to give him none of the more expensive education of the schools. He had soon, indeed, to leave school and become self-supporting. For a time he was a newspaper-carrier, and then a tailor's apprentice, in a situation which required of him daily twelve to fourteen hours of hard toil. His mind was now fully aroused, however; and he had the superior advantage at this time of a mother ambitious of his intellectual advancement, since some foreshadowing of his powers had been given to his teachers. He continued to read and study industriously, and is said that during the whole of his apprenticeship



Dr. J. S. Bell

he slept but four hours a night. He early began to compose, and soon produced essays and newspaper articles which won him much praise, stimulating him to yet more strenuous efforts. Unable himself to buy books, he was admitted presently to the privileges of the town library, through the kind offices of a lady who had observed his promise.

Professor Mann Butler, then of Transylvania University, and afterwards of the Louisville public schools, also became interested in the youth, opened his large collection to his reading, and gave him invaluable guidance in his studies. By and by young Bell, by the closest economy, amassed the sum of \$10, which he invested in a ticket to the public library. Thus amply provided for literary culture, he availed himself of his opportunities to the very best of his time and now large abilities. At the end of his apprenticeship, however, he had yet no means of pursuing his studies except by continuing at his trade. His father died about this time, and he had his mother also to support. Nevertheless, by harder work than ever, he acquired means to attend the medical school attached to the Louisville University. During his course here, a leading physician of the city gave him the freedom of his professional library, besides much useful courtesy. Several of the most important and elaborate works were read by him at the tailor's bench, while industriously laboring with hand as well as head. He was not allowed to remain at his trade, however, as the medical faculty, by this time thoroughly aroused to his worth and promise, procured for him the post of Librarian to the University, with a small salary, but with superior opportunities for continued culture. At length, in 1832, with the honors of the class, Mr. Bell received his degree, and became Dr. Bell. He removed to Louisville and entered into partnership for practice with Dr. W. N. Merriwether, whose business fell to the former upon his retirement.

Dr. Bell's literary faculty already attracted notice, and he was presently asked to write a series of articles on the Pursuit of Knowledge for the periodical issued by the well-known author, Mr. Tannehill. When the Daily Journal was started by Mr. Prentice, the young editor promptly secured Dr. Bell's services as a contributor; and from his facile pen proceeded a num-

ber of essays on "The Value of Railroads to Louisville," which attracted marked attention, and served not only to build up the reputation of both the writer and newspaper, but to promote the incoming of the age of railways for the rising city. Then, as now, he took a lively interest in popular education, and wrote for the Journal several articles on "The Public Schools," which were widely copied. He also wrote many editorial "leaders," as the custom of that day was with the daily press—indeed, he became to Mr. Prentice a favorite and indispensable aid and adviser, and was often called to the sole management of the paper during the absence of the editor. Dr. Bell was impartial in his public services of this kind, occasionally contributing to the opposition paper, the Advertiser; and a humorous article of his in this sheet, written in 1836 and entitled "A Report of the Permanent Board of Improvement of the City of Louisville," set the whole town on the broad grin and secured the Doctor, among other advantages, the lifelong friendship of the Hon. James Guthrie.

The next year (1837) Dr. Bell was mainly instrumental in securing the removal of the Medical School of the University of Transylvania from Lexington to Louisville, to obtain the benefit of larger clinical facilities, and for other obvious reasons. In 1838 he was co-editor with Drs. Henry Miller and L. P. Vandell, Sr., of the Louisville Medical Journal, later the Western Journal. Upon the retirement of these two gentlemen, Dr. Bell long conducted the magazine alone. To certain articles of his on practical hygiene, in this and the daily papers of the city, the excellent sanitation of Louisville is largely attributed. In 1852 his masterly discussion of Asiatic cholera was crowned with the approval of the British National Medical Association. It is said that but one other case of such praise from English to American physicians is known in the history of medicine. In a very different field of controversy Dr. Bell soon afterwards won a notable victory. He was pitted in this discussion, with but little assistance, against five of the ablest clergymen in the city, in a debate over the merits of the then new "Union" revision of the King James translation of the Bible, which his opponents undertook to prove was a purely sectarian work. It is related in a bio-

graphical sketch of Dr. Bell in Louisville Past and Present, that "the unfortunate clergymen, wearied of the task in attempting to drive him from the field, abandoned the controversy, leaving him master of the situation, which he had so ably maintained from the beginning to the close."

Upon the outbreak of the late war and the formation of the Kentucky branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, Dr. Bell was very fitly made its president, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Heywood, then pastor of the Church of the Messiah, and a board of managers composed of some of the foremost citizens of Louisville. Very efficient service was rendered by Dr. Bell, especially after the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, and always by his attendance in the hospitals, of one of the largest of which he had personal charge. Rev. Mr. Heywood, in his little History of the Commission, says:

From beginning to end he labored unweariedly, bringing to the great work not only fervent patriotism and broad humanity, but a mind alike capacious and active, extensive medical experience, a thorough mastery of sanitary law, and an intense, unrelaxing energy that was as vitalizing as it was inherently vital. . . . Never in any country or any age has there been more untiring consecration of rare powers and extraordinary attainments to noblest ends than was made by our honored fellow-citizen during these eventful years of destiny.

About this time the following beautiful poem was dictated to Dr. Bell by Mr. Prentice, with the simple remark, "It is for you and your wife":

We've shared each other's smiles and tears
Through years of wedded life;
And love has blessed those fleeting years—
My own, my cherished wife.

And if at times the storm's dark shroud
Has rested in the air,
Love's beaming sun has kissed the cloud,
And left the rainbow there.

In all our hopes, in all our dreams,
Love is forever nigh;
A blossom in our path it seems,
A sunbeam in our sky.

For all our joys of brighter hue
Grow brighter in love's smile;
And there's no grief our hearts e'er knew
That love could not beguile.

The valuable public services of Dr. Bell in many departments of human action must now be rapidly summed in a single paragraph. He was chiefly influential in securing the first telegraphic outlet from Louisville to the outer world, and

was a trustee of the property until it was transferred to the Western Union Company. He was for a time President of the Mozart Society, one of the best musical organizations ever formed in the city. He wrote a delightful book on the Cave Hill Cemetery, in which he has always taken a hearty interest. Long an assiduous student of botany, he wrote and lectured much upon the subject, and stimulated greatly the practical interest in horticulture and floriculture which has so beautified the city and vicinity. His various lectures upon scientific, literary, and professional topics have invariably been heard with interest, and have won cordial encomiums. Since 1857 he has filled with great acceptance the chair of the Science and Art of Medicine and Public Hygiene in the University Medical School. For even a longer period, since 1842, the year of its founding, he has been an active member of the Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Blind, and for the last eighteen years has been President of the Board. He has been a trustee of the American Printing House for the Blind since its organization in 1858.

These and other many and gratuitous services to his fellow-citizens and the State, that it would take pages to enumerate, have been rendered with the fidelity and zeal that have marked all his actions. It is asserted that from not a single meeting of all the numerous boards of which he is a member, has Dr. Bell ever been absent. His many sided mind has reflected light in every direction, and his vast store of information upon almost every subject of human interest has furnished thousands with needed knowledge, and has never turned an earnest inquirer after truth empty away.

Daily and hourly subject to the demands of the most exacting of all professions, he has performed an amount of literary labor which in itself would be the life-work of an ordinary man. Of this immense literary work there are but few tangible remains—a lecture or address in pamphlet form, three or four in number, marked by his profound scholarship and original thought, carefully preserved by a few, but otherwise forgotten by the busy world in which the author lives and for which he works. He is no closet student, so wrapt up in his studies that a triumphant foe could find him at his books all ignorant of the sack of his native city: on the contrary, he is a



Dr. W. H. Bolling.



R. C. Hewett

vigilant sentinel, who time and again has warned his fellow-citizens of coming danger, has led them victoriously against the ambushed pestilence, and has rallied them manfully against sensational alarms and the panic that is worse than the pestilence. For such deeds as these he will be remembered, and their influence for good, though silent, cannot be measured. His fame does not rest upon storied volumes; but the city is cleaner, the streams of commerce flow deeper and swifter, and men, and women, and children lead happier lives because of his deeds.

The noblest of his contemporaries in this country have held him in warmest friendship. The great Alexander Campbell, by whose side he stood in many a fierce controversy, was glad to call him brother and friend. On the wall of his cabinet is a Government musket, the personal gift of Abraham Lincoln, in memory of services to his country no less great than those of his generals; while near by is the tribute in gentle needlework of the humble nuns whose hospital floors have been worn by his feet. On every side in his rooms is some memento of those whom the country has delighted to honor, and who reckoned him as one of the noblest. Personally generous and neglectful of self, the rooms in which he lives fittingly represent his character. The stairs that lead to them are worn deep by the feet of those who come daily to seek his aid, and never have failed to get it. Never a tale of sorrow that was poured into his ear but found sympathy and aid; never a struggling soul but found his hand outstretched to help.

The curiosity hunter would find in his rooms objects of interest from every land and sea; the bibliophile, books that would make him wild with envy; and the man of method, a seeming chaos of current literature that it would be exhausting to order aright. Bidding fair soon by reason of strength to attain four-score years, it is his delight to keep fully informed of every step made in science and literature. The early and lifelong friend of the elder Harper & Brothers of New York, the younger members of that firm still keep up the practice of its founders of sending personally a copy of each work they publish to Dr. Bell, in graceful acknowledgment of what he has done in the West for the cause of literature and the humanities.

For nearly a score of years he has lived alone, unattended by a single servant, preparing his own meals and jealous of any other idea of order but his own; but it is not as a misanthropical recluse he lives, but as a wise and genial Christian, a keen and alert scholar, and withal a tender-hearted and indulgent grandfather. In summer time his windows overflow with blossoming plants and luxuriant vines, and his buggy with children. In the whole city there is no one more generally known, more universally revered, and more heartily loved.

CHARLES WILKINS SHORT, M. D.

Ample materials for a biographical notice of this distinguished physician and scientist, one of the most notable men who have ever illustrated the annals of Louisville, are furnished by the sketch of his life and character read to the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia, November 17, 1865, by his friend and former colleague, Dr. S. D. Gross, also in the obituary notices written by Professors Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Henry Miller, of Louisville, and published with the former sketch in a neat volume in 1865. Dr. Short shared the blood of two of the most renowned families in the Ohio valley, the Shorts and the Symmeses. He was the son of Peyton and Mary (Symmes) Short. His mother was daughter of Judge John Cleves Symmes, who made the celebrated Miami Purchase, upon which Cincinnati stands. Her sister Anna was wife of General William Henry Harrison. His paternal grandmother was Elizabeth Skipwith, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, of England, Baronet. The late Judge John Cleves Short, of Cincinnati, was his brother, and his sister became wife of the famous Kentucky surgeon, Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley.

Dr. Short was born at Greenfield, Woodford county, Kentucky, October 6, 1794, upon the splendid farm owned by his father, in one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of the State. His elementary training was in the renowned school of Joshua Fry, long the only seminary of note for boys in Kentucky; and his higher studies were pursued at Transylvania University, from which he was graduated with honor in 1810, when only sixteen years old. He began the

study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Frederick Ridgely, but in 1813 became the private pupil and office student of Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. He also listened to the medical lectures in the University, from which he received the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1815, before he was twenty-one years old. He had already made much research in botany, for which he afterwards became celebrated; and his graduating thesis was on the medicinal qualities of *Juniperus Sabina*. Dr. Wistar was greatly attached to his young and promising pupil, to whom he presented upon leave-taking, from his own collection, a case of instruments for treatment of the eye. In November of the same year Dr. Short was wedded to Miss Mary Henry, only child of Armistead and Jane (Henry) Churchill. It is an interesting fact that the mother-in-law here named, after the death of Mrs. Peyton Short, had become the stepmother of Dr. Short, as the second wife of his father. He returned to Kentucky with his young bride, traveling the entire route in a spring-wagon, but with great pleasure and satisfaction from the superb scenery and their own happy hopes. He settled for practice in Lexington; but success was slow to come in the professional competition there, and he presently removed to Hopkinsville, formed a partnership with Dr. Webber, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice, at the same time improving the rare opportunities there presented for botanical investigation.

In a few years (1825) he was very fitly called to the chair of *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany in his *alma mater*, Transylvania University, and aided his associates of an uncommonly able and brilliant Faculty to lift the new department here to a high pitch of prosperity. With one of these, the noted Dr. John Esten Cooke, he founded in 1828 one of the pioneer medical journals of the West, the Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences, and remained its co-editor and publisher during four volumes of publication. Upon the break-up of the Faculty in 1837, Dr. Short, although reappointed to his former chair, accompanied those of his colleagues who went to found the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. His lectures were here continued with great success, and much of his spare time was absorbed

in botanical researches and literary studies. In about twelve years, however—nearly twenty-five years from the beginning of his profession—he wearied of the drudgery and tedium of instruction, closed his connection with the University, and retired permanently to his beautiful country seat in the midst of enchanting scenery, about five miles from Louisville, which bore the suggestive name of Hayfield. He had previously spent much time during his summers in the improvement of an eligible site on the banks of the Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati, which he called Fern Bank, from the abundance of the plant there. The name has been retained for a pretty suburb which has since been laid out on the spot, where two brothers of Judge Short's family have built a noble row of spacious and costly residences. He had accumulated a handsome competency by his own exertions; but to this a considerable addition was made in 1849 by an inheritance from his uncle, the Hon. William Short, of Philadelphia, a distinguished citizen who had the unique honor of being, under President Washington, the first appointee to public office under the Constitution. He was secretary to Thomas Jefferson, when the latter was Minister to France, was afterwards Minister to the Hague, and was charged with special embassies to Spain and other courts, being in all some thirty years in the diplomatic service.

Dr. Short had now abundant leisure and means for his botanical researches, and for the large correspondence which these enabled him to maintain with the most eminent scientists of that day, as Sir William Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew; Nuttall and Wilson, also of England; the great De Candolle, of France; Joachim Steets, of Hamburg; Uzrelli, of Italy, and others. He had also numerous American correspondents of high eminence; such as Gray, Torrey, and Agassiz, of Cambridge, Audubon, Carey, Curtis, Lapham, and many more. He was further made a member of numerous scientific societies, both in this country and abroad; but his modesty never allowed him to flourish the diplomas he received in the face of the world. When he retired from the University, he received the honorary appointment of Emeritus Professor of *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany, and the additional compliment of a most kind and flattering letter of farewell from his fellow-professors.



After retirement he devoted himself to floriculture and horticulture, to his library—which contained about three thousand volumes, one-fourth of them rare and costly botanical works—and his herbarium, which became by far the largest, most varied and valuable in the Western country. It was bequeathed by him to the Smithsonian Institution, but upon conditions which could not then be met; and it passed to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, where it now is. In these happy pursuits he spent about fourteen years, and then, March 7, 1863, at his winter home in Louisville, he passed tranquilly away, of typhoid pneumonia, aged sixty-eight years, five months, and one day. He left a surviving wife, and children as follow: Mary C., now Mrs. W. Allen Richardson, of Louisville; William Short, a farmer of Hardin county, Kentucky, who died in March, 1870, his mother preceding him to the grave by a little more than a month; Jane S., wife of Dr. J. Russell Butler, of Louisville; Sarah, wife of Dr. T. G. Richardson, Professor of Surgery in the University of Louisiana, who (Mrs. Richardson) died in February, 1866; Lucy R., who married J. B. Kinkead, Esq., Louisville, and died April 8, 1868; and Miss Alice Short, of Louisville.

Dr. Short was a Presbyterian in his religious faith, a member of sincere but unostentatious piety. He was author of many articles, chiefly botanical, contributed to the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine* and the *Associate Sciences*, and to Dr. Drake's *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. He was not, however, a prolific writer, notwithstanding his overflowing abundance of materials; and all that he published, it is said, would scarcely make a duodecimo volume of three hundred pages. One genus and four species of plants, one of them, the *Solidago Shortii* of Torrey and Gray, discovered at the Falls of the Ohio, have been named from him by distinguished botanists, and aid to perpetuate his memory.

We close this notice with the following extract from the character sketch made by his former colleague, Dr. Henry Miller, of the University of Louisville:

As a lecturer, Dr. Short's style was chaste, concise, and classical, and his manner always grave and dignified. His lectures were always carefully and fully written, and read in the lecture-room with a good voice and correct emphasis. He never made the least attempt at display, nor set a clap-

trap in all his life. As a man, Dr. Short was remarkable for his, we had almost said fastidious modesty, diffidence, and retiring disposition. This last trait was so strongly marked that a stranger might have deemed him to be an ascetic; but never did a kinder heart beat in human bosom. His heart was indeed always in the right place, and alive to the noblest and most generous impulses. As to his probity, it was as nearly perfect as is possible to fallen humanity. There was never a stain upon his honor, and the breath of calumny never tarnished his name.

PROFESSOR JAMES MORRISON BODINE, M. D.,

son of Alfred and Fanny Maria Bodine, was born in Fairfield, Nelson county, Kentucky, on the 2d day of October, 1831. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots who emigrated to this country in 1625 and settled in New York City, his grandfather coming to Kentucky soon after the State was admitted into the Union. His maternal great-grandfather was Peter Brown, of Loudon county, Virginia, a captain on General Washington's staff, who came to Kentucky at an early period and settled on land near Bardstown, granted him by the State of Virginia, in consideration of military services.

Having received a common school education, he spent two sessions in St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, following which he continued his studies at Hanover college, Indiana, quitting the latter institution on account of ill-health at the opening of his senior year. He rested a few months and then began the study of medicine in the office of the late Professor H. M. Bullitt, M. D., of Louisville. He attended the sessions of 1852-53 and 1853-54, at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and was graduated there March 1, 1854. He removed in the following May to Austin, Texas, and began the practice of his profession.

Responsive to the importunities of his parents, he made what was proposed to be only a visit to Kentucky, in the fall of 1855. He was married on the 25th day of December, that year, to Mary E. Crow, daughter of Edward Crow, who was for many years a prominent merchant and representative citizen of Louisville. His marriage prevented a return to Austin and determined a settlement in Louisville. He was immediately called to the Demonstratorship of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, his *alma*

mater, and discharged the duties of that office during the session of 1856-57.

Pursuant to the result of a consultation of professional friends, he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, in the hope of benefiting his wife's health, in May, 1857.

On Easter Sunday preceding his departure he was confirmed in the Grace Episcopal Church, his only child, Elizabeth Crow, being baptized at the same time.

He early acquired a large practice in Leavenworth, and took an active part in all that concerned the Episcopal Church. He is believed to be the first communicant to receive the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Episcopal Church of Kansas. He was appointed by Bishop Kemper the first secretary of the first standing committee of the diocese, and held this position so long as he remained in Kansas. He was annually elected a warden of his church, and was a delegate to all the diocesan conventions held during his residence in Leavenworth. At the only opportunity during that time, he was chosen to represent the diocese of Kansas in the General Council of the American Church.

He was the first president of the first medical society organized in the State. He was elected, notwithstanding his publicly expressed wishes, a member of the Leavenworth City Council, because of the conviction among party leaders that no other Democrat could carry the ward in which he lived.

While a member of the Council he succeeded in having established the first hospital in Kansas; and it was placed under his charge. He resigned his place as councilman before the expiration of his term, because of the pressure of professional duties and his repugnance to politics.

The condition of things brought about by the war necessitated his return to Kentucky in May, 1862. While on the old homestead adjoining Fairfield, in care of his widowed mother, and during the latter part of 1863, he yielded to the wishes of many friends of his *alma mater*, and accepted the Professorship of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine, beginning his first course of lectures February 1, 1864. He removed his residence to Louisville in the fall of 1864, and continued his position in the school throughout the sessions of 1864-65 and 1865-66.

He delivered the Faculty valedictory address to the class of 1865-66.

He was called in the summer of 1866 to the chair of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. Near the close of his first session in the University he was elected Dean of the Faculty, and since then has been annually re-elected by unanimous vote of his colleagues, holding the office at this time.

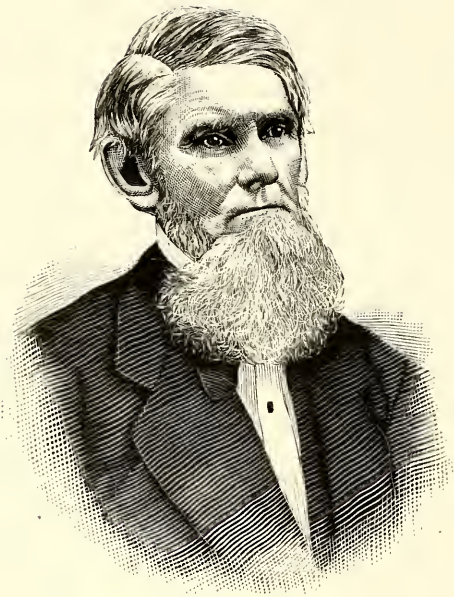
He delivered the public address for the faculty, introductory to the course of lectures of the session 1872-73, and the Faculty valedictory to the class of 1877-78.

These public and published addresses, especially the last, entitled, *What Am I?* attracted wide attention, and elicited high encomiums from the medical press and distinguished teachers in both Europe and America.

He served as a member of the Louisville Board of Health for the years 1868 and 1869, and at this time is a member of that body. He has served on the Louisville city hospital staff. He has held the office of physician to the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd since its establishment in 1869, and is a permanent member of the following medical societies: The Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons; the Louisville Academy of Medicine; the Kentucky State Medical Society; and the American Medical Association. In the last-named body he has by annual appointment, excepting perhaps one or two years, represented the Kentucky State Medical Society since 1867.

To his pen and energy must be allowed the credit of making the first successful efforts toward forwarding the American Medical College Association; and he is now the President of that body, to which place he was elected, as the successor of Dr. Gross, at the sixth session of the association, held in Richmond, Virginia, in June, 1881. Dr. Bodine resumed his connection with Grace church after his return to Louisville, in which he continues an active member and officer.

While laboriously engaged in college duties, Dr. Bodine has been unremitting in the active work of his profession, and enjoys a large practice, which has grown with the general esteem in which he is held.



Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell, Sr.

DR. L. P. YANDELL, SR.

Lunsford Pitts Yandell was born near Harts-ville, Sumner county, Tennessee, on the 4th day of July, 1805. His father, Wilson Yandell, was a native of North Carolina, and a physician of large practice and exceptional standing in middle Tennessee; Elizabeth Pitts Yandell, his mother, a native of Virginia.

His elementary education was received in the common schools of Sumner county, and these gave way, in his thirteenth year, to the Bradley Academy at Murfreesboro, his parents having removed to Rutherford county in the vicinity of that city. This academy afforded opportunity for instruction in the classics, the natural sciences, and mathematics, to the limit usually set in schools of the class, and that these were fully improved by the student is attested by the traditions of the family,—more still by the practical foundation of solid acquirement upon which he later reared so liberal and symmetrical a superstructure.

In 1822, when but seventeen years of age, the young man began the systematic study of medicine in the office of his father. During the winter of the same year he attended a course of medical lectures at the Medical Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, then the principal medical school of the State—as, indeed, west of the mountains. From Transylvania he went, for a second course, to the Medical Department of the Maryland University, situated at Baltimore, from which latter institution he was graduated with the class of 1825, when in his twentieth year. From that time until 1831 he practiced his profession at Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tennessee, then accepted the chair of chemistry in Transylvania University as successor of Dr. Blythe, his old instructor.

After filling this place with distinguished success until 1837, Dr. Yandell became convinced that the proposed medical school at Louisville promised a wider field of usefulness and greater possibilities of development than that at Lexington, and resigning his chair, removed to Louisville, and with Cooke, Caldwell and others, organized the Louisville Medical Institute, accepting at the same time its professorship of chemistry. He also lectured in various other medical

branches. From this time for twenty-two years his relations with the school were maintained, his labors in its behalf being unremitting and inspired by an enthusiasm that compelled success and left its mark upon the minds and methods of thousands of physicians scattered throughout the land, whose heads have now grown gray in the labors of their profession. In 1846 the Medical Institute, by consolidation with the Louisville College of Medicine, became the medical department of the University of Louisville, and, during the same year, Dr. Yandell exchanged his professorship of chemistry for that of physiology and pathological anatomy.

In 1858 he severed his connection with the University, removed to Memphis that he might join his son, L. P. Yandell, Jr., then residing there, and assumed the professorship of theory and practice of medicine in the medical college of that city. This he retained until the outbreak of the civil war compelled the closing of the school, when he turned his attention for the time to service in the military hospitals established in Memphis.

From his youth Dr. Yandell was a deeply religious man, and he determined in the year 1862, to devote himself to the Christian ministry. He was at once licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Memphis, and was, in 1864, ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dancyville, Tennessee. In 1867 he resigned his pastorate, and resumed the practice of his profession at Louisville, where his position and connection were at once regained.

In 1872 he became president of the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was, in April, 1877, elected president of the Kentucky State Medical Society. The latter post he was destined never to fill, as he died on February 4, 1878, in the seventy-third year of his age.

This is a brief and formal statement of the more obvious facts of Dr. Yandell's life, yet it gives no adequate idea of what he did, and of what he was. He was a man many-sided in mind and character; versatile in ability; deep and broad in knowledge; practical in attainment; prolific in production. Some one has divided men commonly called scientific into two classes—*hod-carriers* and *formulators* of science—the idea being that one class must collect, sometimes with no great enlightenment, the

crude facts, which are the materials from which others, by generalizing, classifying, and arranging, erect solid walls of truth. This distinction is false and unjust in the case of Dr. Yandell. Both in the field of original research and as a closet student he was untiring, and accomplished grand results in the sciences of medicine, chemistry, geology and palæontology. His scalpel, test tube, and hammer were the purveyors of a hungry mind, and the servants of a busy pen. In the field, laboratory, and dissecting room, with all his close investigation, he brought nothing to light that he did not assimilate and cause to contribute to the fund of the world's knowledge. He was an independent and successful practitioner, and during his earlier years of practice performed most of the capital surgical operations. His practice was not, however, so much a pleasure as a duty incident to the pursuit of science; he sometimes felt the necessity of attending a case to be almost an intrusion upon his studious occupations, yet his patients were many and his reputation as a practitioner of the highest.

As a lecturer he was unsurpassed in that ability which makes a successful teacher one of the rarest of men. At his hands the most difficult subject became almost easy; the driest, interesting. He inspired his students with a share of his own enthusiasm, and, as has been said, sent every one into the world bearing the impress of his master-mind. One of Dr. Yandell's biographers has well said that he may be viewed as a practitioner, a teacher, and a writer, in an ascending scale. In the latter aspect he stands, by virtue of his work, at the head of Kentucky's list of scientific men and in the van of American investigation and thought. Before he left his professorship at Transylvania, and even as early as 1832, he had earned consideration and respect by his work as editor of the *Transylvania Journal*; in Louisville he founded the *Western Journal of Medicine*, which lived until 1857; he was actively interested in the *American Practitioner*, and wrote much for the *Louisville Medical News*. Up to 1874 he had contributed one hundred and seventy formal articles to the medical literature of the United States, written a much larger amount in fragmentary form, and had, besides, prepared lectures for many generations of medical students.

Perhaps Dr. Yandell's reputation was more widely extended by his writings upon geology and palæontology than by those upon medical or even chemical topics. Commencing so early as 1849 with a little volume entitled *Contributions to the Geology of Kentucky*, prepared conjointly with Dr. Shumard, he continued, to the day of his death, to make valuable contributions to the literature of the youngest science. Among his principal writings upon the subject are: A note to M. de Verneuil, Concerning the Discovery of Calcareous Arms in *Pentremites Florealis*, published in the *Bulletin of the Geological Society of France*; on the Distribution of *Crinoidea* in the Western States; a Description of a New Genus of *Crinoidea*, named *Acrocrinus Shumardi*.

In the course of his investigations in this field Dr. Yandell accumulated and classified one of the finest cabinets of geology and palæontology in the United States, which is now in the possession of his son, Dr. L. P. Yandell, of Louisville, and his labors are effectually commemorated by the affixing of his name to a number of fossils first discovered and classified during his life-time.

Among the fossils so named for Dr. Yandell, are the following: *Platycrinus Yandelli*, named and described by Owen and Shumard; *Actinocrinus Yandelli*, by Dr. B. F. Shumard; *Chonetes Yandellana*, by Professor James Hall; *Amplexus Yandelli*, by Edwards and Haime; *Trachonema Yandellana*, by Professor James Hall; and *Phillipsastrea Yandelli*, by Dr. C. Romenger, the great palæontologist of Michigan.

In the field of medical biography Dr. Yandell wrote voluminously and with discrimination. His last sustained work was done upon his *Medical Annals of Kentucky*. This will yet doubtless be completed and published. His last literary work of any kind was a paper entitled, *The Diseases and Hygiene of Old Age*, in which he warned the aged against the very exposure and imprudence which caused his own death. Of this he asked to see the proofs upon his death bed, but when they came he was beyond reading them.

To the world Dr. Yandell seemed grave, thoughtful—even cold. He was a man of affairs as well as a student. He was ever ready, with the courage of deep conviction, to support what he believed to be the truth in any contro-



versy, and he did not escape the reputation of being somewhat overbearing. Yet he was not cold, not unbearing, not unsympathetic. To those in need or trouble he was never deaf, and in few men do we find the deep love of home, the self-sacrificing affection and indulgence toward kindred and the yearning and devoted fondness for children which marked him. His later days were passed in an allegiance divided between his manuscripts and the somewhat tyrannical rule of little grandchildren, who clambered over him and clustered about him alike in his hours of work and leisure. When he died, the scientific circle, of which he was the central figure, deplored the loss of an intellectual mentor; his family and immediate friends mourned an irreparable personal bereavement.

WILLIAM B. CALDWELL, M. D.

William B. Caldwell, son of William and Ann Trabue Caldwell, was born at Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky, on the third day of April, 1818. A sketch of his parents is embodied in the biography of George A. Caldwell at another place in this volume. His literary education was obtained in the schools of his native county, and at its completion he began the reading of medicine at Columbia under a preceptor. Entering the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, he attended the sessions of that institution until the spring of 1841, when he was regularly graduated. Not content, however, with such preparation, and determined to perfect himself in the theory and practice of his profession, he supplemented the lectures of Transylvania with others, first at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and later in the medical department of the University of Louisville.

Immediately upon obtaining his diploma at Lexington, Dr. Caldwell opened an office for the practice of his profession at Columbia, and there he remained actively employed until January, 1846, save when necessarily absent in attendance upon the post graduate lectures referred to. At the latter date he removed to Louisville and established himself professionally, rapidly acquiring a large and very lucrative practice.

During the twenty-four years which followed

he confined himself exclusively to his practice with the earnest and conscientious perseverance which is one of his cardinal characteristics, and, from year to year, his connection and labors increased until over-devotion to his arduous duties resulted in the shattering of his health, and he was compelled, in 1870, reluctantly to retire from practice.

In 1869 the nomination for membership in the State Legislature came to Dr. Caldwell quite unsought, and the election which followed was a dubious benefit to a person already broken in health, but being so elected he assumed and performed the duties of his place with the devotion and vigor that have marked him in every endeavor of his life. He was soon recognized as a working member, and a man not only of unquestioned honesty, but of such judgment and discrimination that he won at the outset an influence and consideration such as usually comes only as the reward of years of laborious legislative service. Though so long devoted to a profession, he was and is a clear-headed man of business, and during his two years at Frankfort became marked and noted as an authority upon matters pertaining to the development of the State, especially in its transportation interests.

Since Dr. Caldwell retired from the Legislature, declining a re-election, he has devoted himself, to the limit of his strength, to the investment, care, and oversight of his large estate. He has, of necessity, been from time to time associated with important business enterprises. In 1868 he succeeded the Hon. James Guthrie as a Director of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., and served until the year 1881, when he resigned.

Beginning in 1869 Dr. Caldwell was for several years a director of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad. He is now president of the Louisville Cement Co., and a director of the Birmingham Iron Co., which he organized, and is a heavy stockholder in each.

In 1837 Dr. Caldwell united with the Baptist church at Columbia, Kentucky, and has since been an active religious worker. Soon after coming to Louisville he was largely instrumental in uniting the First and Second Baptist churches to form the Walnut Street church, the mother of the Baptist congregations of the city. He contributed to the erection of its edifice and to the

establishment of the many churches which have been its offshoots. The Baptist Orphans' Home, as well, owes much to his liberality and to his counsel and advice as a director. He has for years been, and is now, a deacon of the Walnut Street church.

In 1847 Dr. Caldwell married Miss Ann Augusta, daughter of the Hon. James Guthrie, a woman of the highest intelligence, deep piety, and whose charity and kindness of heart led her to administer her large estate most liberally, for the amelioration of human want and the advancement of her fellows in knowledge, morality, and Christianity. Mrs. Caldwell's distinguishing characteristic was a self-forgetful interest in the welfare of others, and her death, which occurred on the 8th day of January, 1872, was a common loss to the community, as it was an unutterable bereavement to her husband, family, and friends.

ERASMUS D. FOREE, M. D.

The subject of the following sketch was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, July 25, 1817. His father, a physician, after giving his son the advantages of the best schools in a remarkably cultivated and refined community, had him enter Hanover College, Indiana, from which institution he graduated with honors.

Soon after, he began the study of medicine, and graduated at the University of Louisville in 1839. He then repaired to Philadelphia, where he spent a season in the hospitals of that city. He added to this a year in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe, in professional work. On his return to America he begun the practice of medicine in Newcastle, Henry county, Kentucky.

Soon after this he married Flora V., daughter of the Hon. Edward Jackson, of West Virginia, son of General George B. Jackson, of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Jackson was the double cousin of General Stonewall Jackson, and represented a large and intelligent constituency in the National House of Representatives. The union resulted in five children, four of whom, three sons and one daughter, survive the father. One of the sons, a naval officer, lost his life at sea, while executing an act of conspicuous gallantry. His mournful taking off is recorded on

a beautiful cenotaph, erected to his memory at Annapolis, by his brother officers.

In 1850 Dr. Foree was elected to the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Kentucky School of Medicine, an institution that had been founded in Louisville. He filled the position with credit to himself, but finding that the duties of the place interfered with his practice, he lectured but a single session.

About this time he moved to Anchorage, where he acquired a large business. In 1863 he settled in Louisville, and at once assumed a leading place in a city noted both for the number and strength of its medical men. In 1874, when the Central University of Kentucky, located at Richmond, established its Medical Department at Louisville under the title of the Hospital Medical College, Dr. Foree was made President of the faculty, and appointed to the Chair of Diseases of Women, places which he filled at the time of his death. Dr. Foree died suddenly of angina pectoris on Sunday morning, February 26, 1882, aged sixty-five years. At a meeting of the physicians of Louisville, held to take action on his death, the following remarks made by Dr. D. W. Yandell, an intimate friend of Dr. Foree's, were unanimously adopted, as expressive of the sense of the profession in presence of its great loss:

Ordinarily the task of speaking in public of a dear friend whom death has newly taken is one of exceeding difficulty, for those who did not know him are apt to regard the praise given as excessive, while those who knew and saw the individual in ways and with eyes other than your own may think you unappreciative. The first of these difficulties at least can not arise in the present instance, for the public knew him whom we are gathered here to speak of as it knew no other physician; for no one in this community crossed so many thresholds, was admitted into the privacy of so many families, or had so large a personal following as Dr. Foree.

Brethren, do you not realize that the foremost man in our guild, the first citizen of Louisville, passed away when Dr. Foree died? Whatever capacity any one of us who is left may have, there is not one of us who was so useful or did so much good as he. Hence none of us, when we follow him "from sunshine to the sunless land," shall be so much missed, shall leave so large a void. No funeral cortege which ever pursued its solemn march through these streets represented a more widespread, a more general, or a more poignant grief than that which will go to the grave with his remains.

He was truly the beloved physician. As such the public knew and revered him, and as such it mourns him. But to us, who knew him, if not better, I may be permitted to say, knew him in other and even more intimate ways—who fought side by side with him in the unequal contest in which we are all engaged—the loss can not be expressed. Who shall wear the armor which fell from his great shoulders, or wield that





Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds.

Excalibar with which he smote disease and staid the advance of death?

Dr. Force was pre-eminently the counsellor of the profession. His wisdom was sought alike by old and young.

"He spake no slander, no, nor listened to it,"

for there had grown up in him that infinite tolerance born alone of deep insight and comprehensive view; and while with every year he grew more thoughtful and more tender, long ago his sympathies had freshened and quickened into a supreme principle of action, which governed, as it also irradiated all his life.

But it was in his intercourse with the sick that Dr. Force exhibited his best and highest qualities. He was prompt. He was punctual. He was patient. He was experienced. He was skilled. He was learned. He was wise. He wore the serious cheerfulness of Sophocles, who, it is said, having mastered the problem of human life, knew its gravity, and was therefore serious, but who, knowing that he comprehended it, was therefore cheerful. He literally carried his patients in his head and nourished them in his heart. He gave them not only his first and best, but he gave them his every thought. He never forgot them, nor wearied of listening to their complaints, nor relaxed in his efforts to assuage their pains or drive away their diseases. He fulfilled all the requirements of the law. He cured—where cure was possible—quickly, safely, pleasantly, and where death was inevitable he gave a sympathy that was so genuine, so tender, and so sweet that it fell as a balm on the hearts of the stricken survivors.

Dr. Force was not a portrait; he was representative of the physician. He has gone

From wars of sense

To peace eternal, where the silence lives.

He now stands in the light of that awful sublimity whose radiance was so often disclosed to him through the crevices of death. And no purer than he, or none with a record of more battles won, or more good done in the days allotted him or with the opportunities given him, ever stood there.

PROFESSOR DUDLEY SHARPE REYNOLDS, M. D.,

son of Rev. Thomas and Mary Nichols Reynolds, born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, August 31, 1842. Possessing a delicate physical organization, and being an only son, his early training was carefully guarded. He was educated in various private schools, by private tutors, and at Irving college. Being endowed with strong literary tastes, he studied both law and medicine, his fancy for science predominating. He attended the lectures for two terms at the University of Nashville, and entered actively into practice, finally graduating in the medical department of the University of Louisville at the session of 1867-68. In January, 1869, he joined the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a medical society which at that time held weekly meetings

in Louisville. He rarely missed one of its meetings, almost invariably contributing something of interest to the original reports of cases and to the discussions. In May of that year he was elected chief surgeon to the Western Charitable Dispensary. Here he established a magnificent surgical clinic, and soon gained an enviable reputation as a teacher.

In September, 1869, he, in connection with the late Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell, secured the co-operation of about thirty of the most prominent practitioners in the city and organized and established the Louisville Academy of Medicine, which for a time took the place of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was afterwards, in 1875, incorporated.

In April, 1871, he became a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, at Covington, and has missed but one of its annual meetings since that time. In 1872 he was commissioned by the Kentucky State Medical Society as a delegate to the American Medical Association, which met in Philadelphia the first Tuesday in May. He was, on the 18th of June, 1872, elected an honorary member of the Muskingum County Medical Society of Ohio; of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Little Rock, Arkansas, in August, 1874; of the McDowell District Medical Society, of Kentucky; and of the Southwestern Kentucky Medical Association; and of the Beech Fork District Medical Association, of Kentucky. In 1877 he became a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. He represented the Kentucky State Medical Society at the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia, September, 1876, and, at Amsterdam, in September, 1879. He was appointed, by the American Medical Association, at Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1881, foreign delegate and representative of that body in the International Medical Congress, of London, England, and in the British Medical Association, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, August, 1881.

In 1874, when Central University established its medical department at Louisville, he was elected to the chair of ophthalmology and otology, a position which he has continued to fill acceptably to the present time. On recommendation of the Governor of Kentucky (J. B. McCreary), President Hayes appointed

him an honorary commissioner from the United States for Kentucky, at the International Industrial Exposition (of 1878), at Paris, France. In 1872, 1878, and 1881, he visited the principal hospitals of the world, in this country and in Europe.

In 1869 he began writing for the medical press, contributing articles to the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, the American Practitioner, the Philadelphia Medical Times, the New York Medical Record, the Louisville Medical News, and other leading magazines. In the spring of 1879 he established the Medical Herald, a monthly octavo of sixty-four pages, which made its first appearance on the 1st day of May. As a literary and scientific production the Medical Herald at once took the first rank, and is now one of the most influential and powerful medical monthlies in the country. It has a wide-spread popularity all over the world, circulating as it does amongst all the civilized nations. At the permanent organization of the American Medical College Association at Chicago in 1877, Dr. Reynolds represented the Hospital College of Medicine, and he has continued to represent the institution in that body every year since, and has contributed largely to the interests of the annual meetings. Being one of the active supporters of the organization, he has had much to do with shaping its policy. He represented the Hospital College of Medicine in the Convention of American Medical Teachers at Atlanta, Georgia, in May, 1879. He was elected president of the section of ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology of the American Association in New York City, June, 1880. At a meeting of the Association of American Medical Editors held in New York, on the 3d of June, 1880, he was elected permanent secretary.

In December, 1878, when the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky was about to surrender its property into the hands of a receiver of the Louisville Chancery Court, he managed to reorganize the society and aided Colonel Bennett H. Young in effecting arrangements which resulted in a compromise with the creditors of the society and the election of an executive council, which has since so successfully managed the affairs of the Polytechnic Society as to open and maintain for the public use a large library, and to establish a free course of popular science lectures, which,

taken altogether, has contributed very largely to the culture of Louisville. Dr. Reynolds has been a member of the Library Committee ever since the reorganization of the Polytechnic Society, and has had more than any other one man to do with the arrangement and classification of the books and periodicals. He is still a member of the Executive Council.

The Trustees of the Louisville Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary made him its chief surgeon, a position he still holds.

In January, 1879, he organized the Academy of Medicine and Surgery in the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, and was its first President.

During the years 1874 to 1878 Dr. Reynolds was a member of the Louisville City Hospital staff as ophthalmic surgeon, resigning in the latter year. He is now ophthalmic surgeon of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, the German Protestant Orphan Asylum and the Baptist Orphan's Home.

In March, 1880, he assisted to organize in the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky an academy of art, of which he was President for the first year of its existence. His contributions to medical science, often detailing original investigations, have been both numerous and varied. A tireless worker in the interests of his profession, it has been his pleasure to see many of the principles he has advocated adopted and incorporated as a part of the common fund of professional knowledge. Systematic and precise in even the smallest items of what most people term commonplace matters, he has been able to accomplish much that, left to chance and opportunity, would never have been wrought. A lover of books, and a judge of their value, he has accumulated a collection which, for intrinsic value and wide range of subjects, is rarely surpassed. Social in disposition, and ready in conversation, his acquaintances and friends are distributed throughout both this country and Europe. Strict in adherence to principle, his line of action is sharply defined. Conscientious and upright, he has defended whatever he deemed worthy of defence upon principle, with that force and strength that can only come from a conviction of the worthiness of the object.

A. H. K.



Preston B. Scott, M.D.

PRESTON BROWN SCOTT, A. M., M. D., was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, September 12, 1832. His parents still live, having turned the golden period of a happy and prosperous wedded life, and for nearly half a century occupied their present home. Through his mother, a noble woman, and the only survivor of a large and illustrious family, he is related to the Browns and Prestons, and thus derives his surname. She was Elizabeth Watts Brown, youngest daughter of Dr. Preston Brown, a distinguished physician of Frankfort, Kentucky, in his day, and Elizabeth Watts, of Roanoke county, Virginia. His father is Colonel Robert W. Scott, an old and honored citizen of Franklin county, Kentucky, distinguished as a man of wealth and cultivated tastes, and for his enlightened public spirit, an able writer, an eloquent speaker, a successful practical farmer, and for half a century prominent in the benevolent enterprises and agricultural interests of the State. His paternal grandfather was Joel Scott, an early settler of Kentucky, from Virginia, prominent in the early history of the State, in the development of its manufacturing interests. His paternal grandmother was the daughter of Colonel Robert Wilmot, an officer of the Revolution.

In 1841, as the first Public School Commissioner appointed under the common school system, Colonel Scott erected adjacent to his present farm the first public school building in the state. The subject of this sketch was entered among its first pupils, and was elected to make the inaugural speech, which is still preserved. At the age of fifteen, he attended the private school of Rev. James Eells, to prepare for college. At seventeen he entered the junior class at Georgetown College, Kentucky, where he graduated with the honors of his class. The year following he passed in the household of his uncle-in-law, President Reese, of the University of East Tennessee, where he again graduated with class honors. In 1853, he returned to Georgetown, and received his Master's degree. In October, 1854, he entered the office of Dr. Lewis Rogers, and as the pupil of this good man and learned and honored physician, he graduated in 1856, in the medical department of the University of Louisville. The following year he passed as one of the resident physicians in the Louisville City Hospital. In March, 1857,

he entered upon the practice of his profession, in Hickman county, Kentucky. In 1859, he moved to a more lucrative field, in Bolivar county, Mississippi, and was engaged in a large practice, when he entered the Confederate Army, in the fall of 1861. His first service was as a private soldier, at the battle of Belmont, Missouri. In May, 1862, he was appointed surgeon of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, in the famous First Kentucky Brigade. He soon became Brigade Surgeon, on the staff of his early friend, the lamented General Hardin Helm. At the battle of Jackson Mississippi, he received another promotion, and became associated with Dr. D. W. Yandell, as Medical Director on the staff of General Joseph, E. Johnston. Later he was assigned to duty, as Medical Director to Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk, and served on his staff to the moment of his death at Kenesaw Mountain. He was then assigned to the charge of all the hospitals in Mississippi and Alabama, remaining until the close of the war, having served on the staffs of General Stephen Lee, Dabney Maney, and Dick Taylor.

In July, 1865, Dr. Scott returned to Kentucky, and August 10th entered upon the practice of his profession in Louisville. In October, 1862, he married Jane E., daughter of John W. Campbell, a retired banker of Jackson, Tennessee.

Their children are Jeanie Campbell and Rumsey Wing. Though he had occupied all of the highest positions as a surgeon in the Southern army and had acquired much surgical skill, his tastes led him to limit his work to medical practice, and he has devoted his energy to reaching the mark of his ambition, a good family physician.

In this he has been successful. He has a large and attached clientele, to which he devotes himself with unceasing kindness and faithful attention.

In 1870 Dr. Scott was elected Physician in Charge of the Episcopal Orphan Asylum. In 1871 he was chosen Physician in Charge of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and in 1872 became Physician to Young Women's Home, in all of which places he still serves.

In 1881 he was elected President of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery in the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, and re-elected in 1882. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees, and re-elected in 1869 and

1871. In 1854 he became a member of the Episcopal Church. In Sunday school work he has been active, having for many years been Superintendent of Christ Church Sunday school.

Dr. Scott is a gentleman of refined, dignified, and elegant manners; he is positive in his convictions, quick of perception, and thoroughly analytical in his judgment.

L. D. KASTENBINE, M. D.,

a son of Charles A. Kastebine, a native of the Duchy of Hanover, Germany, and Vir-
linda Bridwell Kastebine, of Nelson county,
Kentucky, was born in Louisville and obtained
his preparatory education in the public schools
of that city and at the Louisville high school,
from which latter institution he graduated in
1858, with the first class that went out from its
doors. Previous to leaving the high school, in
preparation for the medical course which he had
already determined to pursue, he studied chem-
istry in the Medical Department of the Uni-
versity of Louisville, under the able tuition of Dr.
J. Lawrence Smith.

After graduation Dr. Kastebine began the
study of his profession, having as preceptors
successively Drs. E. D. Foree and A. B. Cook.
His relation with these preceptors continued for
three years, though supplemented by the more
systematic labor of the lecture room and hospital.
In the autumn of 1860 he entered the Medical
Department of the University of Louisville, re-
maining during the course of 1860 and 1861.
Subsequently, during 1861, his attendance upon
the dispensary then conducted by Drs. Cook,
Yandell, and Crowe, gave most excellent clinical
advantages.

The outbreak of the war, during the latter
year, substantially suspended the medical schools
of Louisville, and, for the time being, prevented
the Doctor from returning for a second course, as
he had contemplated. In lieu of so doing, he
attached himself to the medical staff of the
United States Army, as acting medical cadet, a
position which gave him excellent opportunity
for study and practice, although his connection
with the army was anomalous, and involved no
obligation on his part. Being assigned to hos-
pital No. 4, situated in Louisville, he entered
upon his duties, and continued to perform them
until the fall of 1863, when he entered the

Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York,
graduating March 3, 1864.

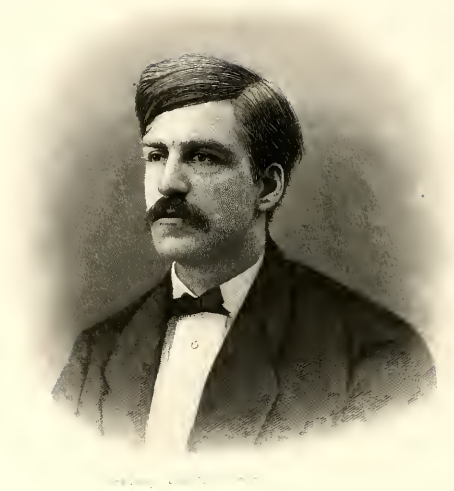
After remaining in New York for a few weeks,
to attend private classes in operative surgery,
Dr. Kastebine returned to Louisville and
opened an office, for the practice of his profes-
sion, with Dr. Foree, his former preceptor. This
relation was maintained for several years.

In the autumn of 1865 the Kentucky School
of Medicine was organized, and Dr. Kastebine
was its first demonstrator of anatomy. He held
that position for one year. In 1868 he became
assistant to Dr. Wright, professor of chemistry in
the medical department of the University of
Louisville. This place was one to which Dr.
Kastebine was well suited by taste and attain-
ment, as he had, from the first, devoted much
of his attention to study and experiment in the
field of chemical science.

His two years as assistant to Dr. Wright served
to so confirm his taste and extend his knowl-
edge that, in the year 1868, he was offered and
accepted the Chair of Chemistry in the Summer
School of Medicine connected with the Uni-
versity of Louisville, and, a few months later, the
corresponding and more important professorship
in the Louisville College of Pharmacy. This
post Dr. Kastebine has since retained, with the
addition, commencing with the session of 1878-
79, of the Chair of Chemistry and Uronology
of the Louisville Medical College. In spite of
these many and engrossing duties, the Doctor
has built up and held a fine general medical and
surgical practice, has also served one year
as visiting surgeon of the Louisville City Hos-
pital, and has conducted many special investiga-
tions—chemical and microscopical analyses—for
other practitioners and for the criminal author-
ities of Louisville. For some years he attended
to all the medico-legal work of Louisville and
its vicinity, and had almost as complete a
monopoly of such forms of medical practice as
required physical exploration by means of the
microscope or chemical analysis. His devotion
to these sciences has naturally directed him some-
what particularly to diseases of the kidneys and
to uronology, in which specialties he enjoys an
extensive practice. In 1878 Dr. Kastebine was
appointed special Government examiner of drugs
for the port of Louisville, and has since retained
the place.



Dr. L. O. Kastenbine.



Hon. L. Breyfogle

WILLIAM L. BREYFOGLE, M. D.

This gentleman, one of the most popular and successful of the homœopathic physicians of Louisville, is a native Buckeye, born at Columbus, the capital of Ohio, April 4, 1845, son of Charles and Matilda (Cloud) Breyfogle, of that city. The father was a merchant tailor, accumulated a comfortable fortune in the pursuit of his business, and has for some years retired from active affairs. His son received a good general education; but the outbreak of the war occurred while he was in the flush of youth, and before he had entered upon independent business. He became a soldier in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry; was promoted to a position on the staff of General Kilpatrick; rode with him in Sherman's grand army during its later campaigns, and closed his service in 1864 with a very honorable record, he having taken part in as many as fifty or sixty pitched battles and skirmishes. He now, in his twentieth year, began the study of his profession with Dr. George H. Blair, of Columbus, son of Doctor Alfred O. Blair, the Nestor of homœopathy in Central and Northern Ohio, now living in retirement at Westerville, near Columbus. In 1867 he was graduated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and came the same year to New Albany, where he resided three years until he became a practitioner in Louisville, with his office in that city. While engaged in New Albany, although soon commanding a large and lucrative practice, he found time to prepare and publish a valuable professional text-book, entitled "Breyfogle's Homœopathic Epitome," which has passed through eleven editions and has been translated into a number of foreign tongues. In 1869, having already had many calls to patients in Louisville, he decided to transfer his main business to that city, with which he has since been substantially and very prominently identified. By 1871 his taste for and success in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear had turned his attention to his present specialties as an oculist and aurist. He went abroad and for a year studied these diseases in the hospitals and lecture-rooms of Vienna, where he was honored with the position of assistant to the world-renowned aural surgeon, Dr. Adam Politzer, during whose absence Dr. Breyfogle was entrusted with his entire private practice.

He had also for some time in charge the im-

portant aural clinics given in the Vienna Hospital. His observations and studies were also extended in Paris and London; and he returned to Louisville with a very ample intellectual and professional equipment for the large practice he has since enjoyed. Besides keeping this up, he has made important contributions to the literature of the profession, in pamphlets and articles for the medical journals, has labored most faithfully and unselfishly to secure the rights of homœopathy in the State Legislature and otherwise, and has introduced some very serviceable innovations, as the use of musk as an antidote to chloral poison and the hypodermic injection of potentized drugs. He is prominent as a special lecturer of unwonted ability in the St. Louis Homœopathic College, of which, as well as of the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, he has been a Censor for some years. He is the recipient of the highest honor in the gift of the profession, in the election, for the year 1882-83, to the Presidency of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the oldest national medical organization in America, of which he had been Vice-President; and, at the meeting held in 1882, in London, which he attended, he was made Vice-President of the International Homœopathic Medical Convention. He was the originator and first President of the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society; was twice also President of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy; is a member of the Habnemann Institute, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of sundry other professional and learned bodies. Has also been the recipient of several honorary degrees conferred by homœopathic medical colleges for "distinguished services." A writer in the Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky says: "He is devoted to homœopathy, believing in its superiority; takes great pleasure in expounding its principles, and is one of the most able, worthy, and successful of its representatives, his learning, manner, and bearing everywhere gaining respect to himself and giving reputation to his school. He is a man of exceptional personal and social habits, everywhere gathering friends, and by his universal courtesy winning the esteem even of those who oppose his theories of medicine."

Dr. Breyfogle was united in marriage in New Albany to Miss Rella, daughter of the Hon.

John B. and Penina B. Winstandley, of that city. They have one child, a son, John W. Breyfogle, now seven years of age.

DR. W. CHEATHAM.

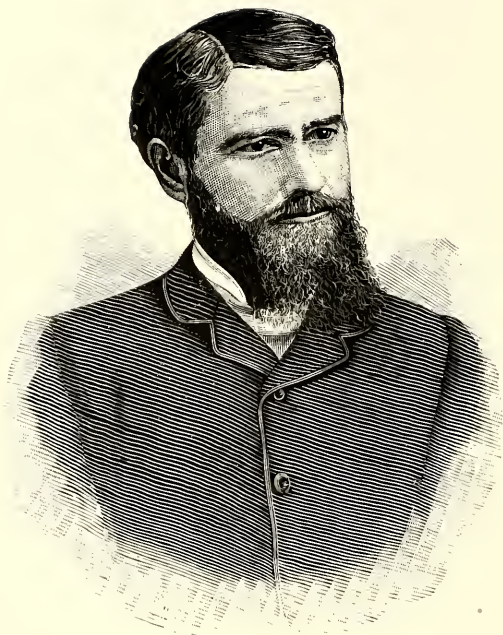
W. Cheatham, M. D., eye and ear physician in Louisville, was born in Taylorsville, Spencer county, Kentucky, June 6, 1852. His father, Dr. W. H. Cheatham, was one of the first eye and ear doctors west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was born in Springfield, Kentucky, in 1820; educated in Center College, Danville, and received his professional education in the St. Louis Medical College, Practiced in Taylorsville, Kentucky, until 1861, when he removed with his family to Louisville, where he remained until in 1867, where he removed to Shelbyville, Kentucky, and retired to a private life. Dr. W. Cheatham received his literary education in the public schools of Louisville, and in the Kentucky Military Institute, graduating from that college in the spring of 1870. He entered the Medical University of Louisville, and took a three years' course, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1873. During this same year he began practicing his profession in Shelbyville, Kentucky, but in a few months went to New York and took a course of instruction under the famous Dr. C. R. Agnew, on the diseases of the eye and ear, and afterwards continued his studies in this speciality in different hospitals and colleges until November, 1874, when he became house surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and retained this position until January, 1877. He came this year to Louisville, and established himself in the practice of his speciality. In 1878 he went to Europe and visited all the great medical centers of that country, the visit being for the purpose of receiving further instruction on the diseases of the eye and ear. He returned to Louisville in 1878, in which place he has since had in charge a large and increasing practice of medicine. He is a lecturer on the diseases of the ear, eye, and throat in the University of Louisville; is visiting physician to the Louisville City Hospital, the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children, and also to the Masonic Orphans' and Widows' Home of this city. He was married October 2,

1879, to Miss Nellie Garrard, of Frankfort, Kentucky. Her father was for many years Treasurer of the State Government of Kentucky.

JOSEPH McDOWELL MATHEWS, M. D.

Joseph McDowell Mathews, a son of Caleb M. and Frances S. Edwards Mathews, was born at Newcastle, Henry county, Kentucky, May 29, 1847. Both father and mother were Kentuckians, and the subject of this sketch had the advantage of exceptional family association and tradition. General Joseph McDowell, the distinguished and gallant soldier, was a relative, and for him the child was named. Caleb M. Mathews, his father, having served several terms as criminal judge of his district, earning a rare reputation for learning, ability, and spotless integrity, is still actively engaged in the practice of the law. One sister, the elder, is the wife of Hon. William S. Pryor, Chief Justice of Kentucky. Another married W. B. Oldham, in his lifetime one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the State. The third sister, Sallie B. Mathews, married Morris Thomas, a thrifty farmer of Shelby county, Kentucky. A brother, John W. Mathews, is Cashier of the National Bank of Newcastle. Another is in the United States Internal Revenue service.

Dr. Mathews obtained his academic education principally at the Newcastle Seminary. Coming to Louisville in 1866, he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine. Previous to his graduation in 1867, this institution became the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and it was under the latter name that his diploma was granted. Previous to his removal to Louisville, Dr. Mathews had enjoyed the exceptional advantage of studying under Dr. Oldham and, immediately upon his graduation, he returned to Newcastle and entered into a professional partnership with his old preceptor. This relation was maintained for a number of years, the firm doing the leading practice of that section, when Dr. Mathews, unsatisfied with the possibilities of a country practice, removed to Louisville and opened an office. His faith was justified by the acquirement of an excellent general practice, to which he devoted himself for five years, at the expiration of which time he removed to New



Joseph M. Mathews, M.D.



Dr. W. Cheatham

York, desiring to take up the study of diseases of the rectum as a specialty. Disappointed in the clinical advantages of New York, Dr. Mathews proceeded to London, visited the hospitals of that city, made a tour of the continent for the same purpose and, becoming convinced that London offered the best opportunity for his investigation, returned and remained a number of months at St. Mark's hospital, the only institution in the world devoted exclusively to diseases of the rectum. While at St. Mark's, Dr. Mathews's association with Mr. William Allingham, Senior Surgeon of the hospital and a leading authority in his specialty, was of infinite value.

Returning to Louisville, Dr. Matthews re-established himself, giving his exclusive attention to the special practice for which he had been so excellently prepared.

Immediately upon his return and on June 29, 1878, he was called to and accepted the position of Lecturer on the Diseases of the Rectum to the Hospital College of Medicine of Louisville. This he resigned in 1879, to accept the newly created chair of Surgical Pathology and Diseases of the Rectum in the Kentucky School of Medicine. The latter position he still fills and is, as well, treasurer of the school.

In time he became associated with Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds as editor of the Medical Herald, then, as now, one of the leading medical journals of the West, and is still actively engaged in its conduct. Aside from his editorial writing the Doctor has contributed extensively to medical journals of the United States papers relating to his specialty, and his views upon the subject have been embodied in many American and foreign treatises, notably the last edition of Mr. Allingham's work, which pays him the compliment of an entire chapter.

In 1881 Dr. Mathews became Visiting Surgeon of the Louisville City Hospital, which important post he still fills.

Notwithstanding his devotion to a specialty the Doctor has not allowed himself to become narrowed—a man of one idea. His fields of thought and investigation are wide. He has, to the limit of his time, accepted invitations to address various State medical societies upon subjects of general medical interest, and, in the Kentucky State Medical Society and the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, of both which or-

ganizations he is a member, has been prominent in discussion and has contributed many valuable papers.

Dr. Mathews, on the 29th day of May, 1877, married Mrs. Sallie E. Berry, of Midway, Kentucky.

R. C. HEWETT, M. D.*

Robert Carson Hewett, son of John M. and Sarah (Carson) Hewett, was born in New York City October 9, 1812, of English parents. Soon after his birth the family removed to Kentucky and settled finally in Lexington. His academic education was pursued during two years at Miami University, and subsequently at Transylvania, then in the zenith of its fame, and by reason of its high rank among the universities of the land shedding much lustre upon Lexington, the noted city of its abode. He left Transylvania in the senior year of his college course and in the nineteenth year of his age, to join, as assistant, T. J. Matthews, who resigned his professorship of mathematics in the same institution to accept the appointment of engineer-in-chief on the Lexington & Frankfort Railroad. After a short service in this capacity, an accident to Mr. Matthews disabled him from conducting the surveys, and young Hewett, who had already demonstrated his capacity as an engineer, was appointed to succeed him, and completed the surveys to Frankfort. Soon after this he joined a party of engineers in making surveys for one of the first railroads projected in Indiana, viz: from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis. On his return to Kentucky he was re-appointed engineer in charge of the Lexington & Frankfort Railroad, and it was through the influence of his report and recommendation that existing contracts for constructing this road with continuous stone sills were abandoned, and a wooden superstructure adopted in lieu thereof. He also aided in the surveys of several of the macadamized roads leading into Lexington, and located the one between that city and Georgetown. He then entered the service of the State and assisted in the surveys for the slackwater improvement of the Kentucky river. Afterward he was sent to the northeastern portion of the State, where he surveyed and located the State road from Owens-

* Contributed by a friend.

ville to the mouth of the Big Sandy. In a similar capacity he was placed in charge of the road from Elizabethtown (through Bowling Green) to Eddyville. While thus engaged the financial crisis of 1837 occurred, causing the abandonment of all internal improvement enterprises, as well as general prostration in private business affairs, and thus the demand for civil engineers was for the time at an end.

Young Hewett was at this time twenty-five years of age. In casting about for new occupation, now that his old one was not likely to be soon serviceable to him again, he concluded to take up the study of medicine, and in 1838 commenced at Louisville as a student in the office of his brother-in-law, Theodore S. Bell, M. D., then, as now, one of the most able and distinguished members of the medical fraternity. After pursuing his studies in Louisville for a sufficient time, he entered the medical department of Transylvania and there graduated in 1844. He immediately returned to Louisville, adopted that city as his future home, and betook himself assiduously to the study and practice of his new profession, which he has followed actively ever since and with a rare measure of success. While his practice has been of a general character, it has been in late years largely in the line of obstetrics. During his professional life in Louisville he has had repeated offers of professorships in several of the medical schools of that city, but these he has uniformly declined, simply because his tastes and preferences incline more to the practical duties of the profession than to teaching. For fourteen years Dr. Hewett served as physician to the Kentucky institution for the education of the blind, and for seven years he gave gratuitous service as physician to the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum.

Without attempting to give an elaborate history of Dr. Hewett's life, or to say aught of an extravagant, much less of a fulsome character in regard to him—which would be more distasteful to him than to any one else—it may be permitted the friend who pens this sketch, and who has known Dr. Hewett intimately for many years, to write briefly of some of the leading characteristics of the man. Endowed by nature with a strong, practical, comprehensive mind and a vigorous constitution, he has by assiduous study cultivated the one and by most prudent and abstemious

habits so protected the other that now in his seventieth year he is robust and vigorous both in his mental and physical organizations, and for one of his age presents a rare type of the *mens sana in corpore sano*.

Honest by nature and decidedly positive in his character, he can deal with no proposition except with the utmost frankness and sincerity; and for all subterfuges and quackery, and especially quackery and pretension in the medical profession, he has the profoundest contempt. Fond of his profession, and proud of it as a high science, he is loyal to it according to its highest standard, and a strict observer of its etiquette.

Recognized by the profession as one of its ablest exemplars, trusted for his calm discriminating judgment and thorough conscientiousness, his counsel is often sought outside the large circle of his immediate adherents, and his diagnoses and suggestions always command respect.

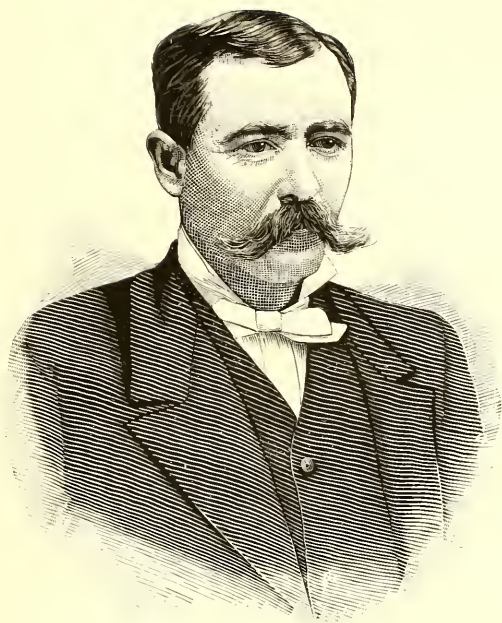
In many households in the city of his adoption, into which Dr. Hewett has gone one in and out through many years as the chosen and trusted physician, he is also gladly welcomed as a beloved and well-tried friend,—a tribute to faithful and tender services, rendered oftentimes under the sorest trials, and a recompense such as a good physician must always prize highly and be proud to enjoy.

During the civil war Dr. Hewett was a consistent adherent of the Union cause. He was appointed by the Government "Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army for giving medical attendance to officers on duty in the city of Louisville." In addition to these duties he took an active part in the organization of several of the Government hospitals established in the city during the war, giving also his professional services to the same. He served also as a member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and, in conjunction with the late Doctors Lewis Rogers and J. B. Flint, acted as a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for examining applicants for the position of surgeon and assistant surgeon in the volunteer army.

As to duties other than those of a professional nature, Dr. Hewett was at one time member of the board of trustees of the University of Louisville; was for nearly twenty years one of the di-



Dr. David Cummins.



Dr. Martin F. Coomes

rectors of the Louisville Gas Company; was connected with the management of the Louisville & Lexington Railroad Company during the projection and construction of the Short Line branch, and is at the present time a director in the Louisville Insurance Company and in the First National Bank of Louisville. He is enterprising and public-spirited; an earnest, intelligent, and active promoter of all schemes which look to the well-being and true progress of the community of which he is a prominent, influential, and highly honored member.

In 1847 Dr. Hewett married Miss J. Sidney Anderson, the daughter of James Anderson, Sr., Esq. Three children were the result of this happy marriage, two of whom are still living, Mrs. Mary S. Beasley, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Edward A., also married, and at this time the efficient teller of the Kentucky National Bank of Louisville.

Though well advanced in life and in affluent circumstances, Dr. Hewett is still an active and zealous practitioner in the profession which he so much loves, and in which he has attained well-merited popularity and enviable distinction.

DR. CUMMINS.

David Cummins, M. D., a distinguished physician and surgeon of Louisville, was born April 7, 1820, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a farmer, and in the country schools Dr. Cummins received his early education.

He early evinced a fondness for medicine, and, in 1845, began his professional studies with Dr. J. R. McConachin, of Jefferson county, and afterwards continued his studies with the well known Dr. H. M. Bullitt, of Louisville. In 1849 he graduated in medicine in the University of Louisville, and, in the same year, began the practice of his profession, in connection with Dr. Bullitt.

From 1851 to 1861 he was demonstrator of anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, and, in 1861, was elected professor of anatomy, same school, and occupied that chair until the progress of the war in the following year made it necessary to discontinue the sessions of that institution. For thirteen years

he was surgeon to the City hospital, and was for a time president of the City Board of Health, and has for a number of years been prominently active in the medical and health interests of the city. In the medical profession he stands deservedly high, his general practice being large and valuable. In some special lines of surgery he has made an enviable reputation, and indeed, few men stand so high in general surgery throughout the country. He is a man of admirable bearing, of exceptional professional and social habits, and of great moral worth, having the respect and esteem of the profession and the kindly regard and confidence of the community. He is prominently connected with some of the social organizations of the day, but his professional interests and inclinations afford him little opportunity to participate in political turmoil.

Dr. Cummins was married, in 1862, to Miss Henrietta Beach, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, a lady of great moral and social worth. She died in February, 1878. He was married again August 5, 1880, to Miss Mary F. Logan, daughter of the well known Caleb W. Logan.

DR. M. F. COOMES.

Martin F. Coomes, M. D., was born at Bardstown, Kentucky, October 4, 1847. His family are numbered among the early settlers of Kentucky. He was educated at Cecilian college, near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and began the study of medicine. During the following year he entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and pursued his studies for a year in that institution. He received the degree of M. D. from the Hospital College of Medicine, of Louisville. Immediately after graduation Dr. Coomes entered upon the general practice of medicine in Louisville. From the beginning he has been a close and persistent student. He was for several years the demonstrator of anatomy in the Hospital College of Medicine, and devoted himself with assiduity to this important branch of medical science. His work in the anatomical rooms made him a thorough and practical anatomist, and gave him valuable training as a teacher of medicine.

Dr. Coomes very soon began by preference to give his attention to diseases of the eye and ear

and throat, and has for several years past devoted his time exclusively to practice as a specialist in those departments. He is generally known as one of the leading practitioners in these special branches of medical practice in the Southwest. In 1878 Dr. Coomes was elected to the chair of physiology and diseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. He is a successful teacher and gives a complete course, with elaborate illustrative demonstrations, on physiology every year in this well-known institution. His clinical course of instruction in diseases of the eye, ear, and throat is very attractive to students and practitioners. He is also a thorough student of electrical science, and has marked talent in this direction. He has cultivated this interesting branch of the natural sciences with the ardor of an enthusiast, and has reduced his knowledge to practical advantage in the construction of instruments of precision wellknown to cultivators of his specialty. He has invented an eye speculum, an electrical onometer, and an apparatus for testing color-blindness. He is the author of a work on nasal pharyngeal catarrh, and has made numerous contributions to the archives of Laryngology and other medical periodicals. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical society, and other societies for the cultivation of the medical sciences.

Dr. Coomes is a man of genial manners, generous disposition, and strong practical sense. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and gives to it his entire time and attention.

DR. L. P. YANDELL, JR.

Lunsford Pitt Yandell, Jr., M. D., was born June 6, 1837, at Craggy Bluff, Tennessee. He is of English-Scotch origin. His father, of the same name, coming to Louisville a number of years ago, had a wide practice as a physician and was one of the greatest practitioners in the State. The son's early instruction was received at a select school in Louisville, and at the age of seventeen he entered the University of the city, graduating in 1857. With a year's study in the Louisville Hospital he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, and began practice the year following, being appointed to the Chair of Materia Medica

and Therapeutics in the Memphis Medical College. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, but was soon appointed Assistant Surgeon, and finally Surgeon of his regiment. He subsequently served as Brigade Surgeon, Medical Inspector, and Medical Director. April 15, 1865, in North Carolina, he took the oath of allegiance and was paroled, and returned to Louisville to practice his profession. In 1869, he accepted the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the University of Louisville. In 1867, he went to Europe for special study, and while there acted as correspondent for several leading journals. Dr. Yandell was married, in 1867, to Louise Elliston, of Nashville, Tennessee. They have three children.

DR. BOLLING.

W. H. Bolling, M. D., Dean of the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, May 23, 1840; is a descendant of Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall, near Bradford, England, who emigrated to America in 1660, and settled at the Falls of the Appomattox, where the city of Petersburg, Virginia, now is. Dr. Bolling received his education in the University of Virginia and in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the last-named institution with the degree of M. D. in the year 1867, and immediately afterward visited Paris, London, and Edinburgh for further instruction. In the year 1868 he located in Louisville. In 1874 he was made Dean of the Hospital College of Medicine and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. In 1869 he married Miss Ida Foree, daughter of the well-known Dr. Foree, of Louisville.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

The elder Coleman Rogers, progenitor of a distinguished line of physicians in Louisville, was one of a family of fourteen children, sprung from the pioneer Rogers, who, coming from Virginia in 1787, settled at Bryant's Station, now Lexington, Kentucky. Coleman was then a child of six years, having been born in Culpeper coun-



Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell

ty, Virginia, March 6, 1781. He had but small facilities for education in the schools of the period. When twenty-one years old he began to read medicine with Dr. Samuel Brown, of Lexington, rode on horseback to Philadelphia in 1803 to attend the lectures in the University of Pennsylvania and study with Dr. Charles Caldwell; established himself as a practitioner in Danville, Kentucky, with Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a surgeon then of some note, and, as their practice enlarged, opened an office also at Stanford, in the adjacent county; returned to Fayette county in 1810, and then to Philadelphia, where he finished his course in 1816-17, and received his diploma; declined the appointment of Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the Transylvania University, and formed a partnership with Dr. Daniel Drake for practice in Cincinnati, becoming also an original corporator, Vice-President of the corporation, and Professor of Surgery in the Ohio Medical College; removed temporarily to Newport, Kentucky, and in 1823 came to Louisville, where he soon had a very large practice. He was thenceforth one of the very foremost practitioners here for thirty-two years; for ten years was Surgeon to the Marine Hospital; aided to form the Louisville Medical Institute in 1833, and was appointed Professor of Anatomy, although finally he declined active service in a chair; filled a large space in public and professional affairs here for a generation; and passed away at length on the 17th of February, 1855, in his seventy-fourth year, greatly beloved and mourned.

Lewis Rogers was son of Dr. Coleman Rogers, and was born near Lexington October 22, 1812. He was trained at Georgetown College and Transylvania University, graduating from the latter; began the study of medicine with his father, and pursued it in the Medical Department of the University; went to Louisville for practice, and was appointed Resident Physician to the City Work and Poor House, but by and by took a further course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M. D. from that great school in 1836. He resumed practice in Louisville, and presently formed a partnership with his father, which endured for a long time. The same year of his final graduation he was appointed Clinical Assistant to Dr. Caldwell, of the Louisville Medical Institute,

and long performed the duties of that place. In 1849 he became Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Louisville, but was afterwards transferred to the Chair of Theory and Practice, succeeding the renowned Dr. Austin Flint, and again, in 1867, was returned to his former chair, shortly after which he resigned. Besides his labors in the medical schools, it is said that for more than forty years he commanded the largest general practice of any physician in the city. He died in Louisville June 13, 1875.

Coleman Rogers the younger is son of the subject of the last sketch, and was born in Louisville August 10, 1840. He received his elementary education in the public schools, took a European tour with his father, completed an undergraduate course at the University of Toronto, graduated in medicine at the Louisville University after several years' study, and then attended lectures at the Bellevue Medical College, New York City; began practice in Louisville in September, 1868, was afterwards chosen Adjunct Professor to Dr. Bell, in the Chair of Theory and Practice, in the local University, and was for some years Physician to the University Dispensary and the Louisville Marine Hospital. He has collected a very superior medical library, and written much on professional topics.

Joseph Rodes Buchanan, one of the most original thinkers our land has produced, was born December 11, 1814, at Frankfort, Kentucky. Noted in his childhood for great maturity of mind, he became early a student and investigator in the sciences so familiar to his learned father. After pursuing a diversity of studies in a great variety of fields, he secured the degree of M. D. from the Transylvania University. In 1835 he devoted himself to the study of the brain, and six years subsequently traveled and lectured through several States, meanwhile carrying on constant investigations and arriving at new conclusions, by which he was enabled to rectify the principles of crainoscopy. In 1841, by his bold experiments and discoveries, phrenology really entered upon a new era in its history. He subsequently published for years in Cincinnati, his *Journal of Man*. His *System of Anthropology*, issued in that city in 1854, also had a direct influence on the same subject. In 1842, Robert Dale Owen, in the New York

Evening Post, said: "Unless the discoveries of Dr. Buchanan are quickly exploded, they will rank among the first gifts of philosophy and philanthropy to the cause of science and the good of the human race." As medical professor, he occupied a prominent place in the Eclectic Medical Institute or College at Cincinnati, editing meanwhile the Medical Journal. For five years previous to the year 1861, he devoted his time largely to the care of his family and property in Louisville, at which date he married the daughter of Judge John Rowan. Between 1861 and 1866 he had an active part in the politics of the State, first as an opponent of secession, afterward as Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party. He has since returned to his scientific researches.

Joseph Buchanan was born in the year 1785, in Washington county, Virginia. He is called physician and editor, but was as well author, teacher, philosopher, and inventor. His boyhood was passed in the State of Tennessee, where he made his college preparation. In 1805 he completed his studies in the Transylvania University, following which he became a student of medicine in Lexington, practicing a portion of his time at Fort Gibson, on the Mississippi river, to get means for a more thorough education. While at Fort Gibson, he wrote a volume on fevers which gave his name great celebrity, although never put into published form. In 1809, although so young a man, he was made Professor of Institutes of Medicine in the Transylvania Medical School. Not long after this date, he gave up his profession and went East to study the Pestalozzian system of education. On his return, he taught a school founded on these principles for several years. In 1812 he wrote a book that has brought to his name no little renown, "The Philosophy of Human Nature." His writings, among learned people, rank with the most original and philosophical. In fact, at that date he elucidated principles brought out at a later day by such men as Carpenter, Huxley, Tyndall, and Herbert Spencer. Among his studies he became proficient in the law, but he never practiced. His first editorial work was to aid on the Lexington Reporter; we afterward hear his name in connection with the Frankfort Palladium, Western Spy and Literary Cadet, and the Focus and Journal. On the last-named he

was doing editorial work at the time of his death in 1829. He also wrote a History of the War of 1812, the life of General George Rogers Clark, and various articles on education, law, and steam power applied. His attainments in scholarship were really wonderful. While a mere youth he detected faults in his mathematical text-book, and noted errors in the speculations of Sir Isaac Newton. As an inventor, he prepared a capillary steam-engine with spiral tubes for boilers, and a steam hand-carriage, anticipating many of the most recent inventions. He also discovered a new motive principle derived from combustion without water or steam. Dr. Buchanan, while so able and scholarly, was always modest and unassuming, and during many years of his life was much hindered by poverty. At his death he left a wife and one son, Professor J. R. Buchanan, whose labors have been in a similar field.

Richard W. Ferguson, M. D., was born in Louisville, August 21, 1805. His father came from Ireland to this country in 1772, settling at first in Virginia, but moving finally to Louisville. His mother was a daughter of Colonel W. A. Booth, of Virginia. Dr. Ferguson's early teaching came from private schools in his own town, till, in 1824, he became a student at Transylvania University. His graduation occurred three years later. The following three years were devoted to the study of medicine with his father, when he graduated from the Medical Department of the same University, and immediately became a practitioner with his father, up to the date of his father's death, which occurred in 1853. Having gained a fine property, Dr. Ferguson has retired from active business, but continues his interest in all enterprises tending to improve the city or its people. For nine years he was physician in the City hospital. All the early part of his life he was a member of the Unitarian church, until some years ago, at the age of sixty, he united with the Protestant Episcopal church. Formerly he was a Whig in politics; since that party ceased to exist, however, he has been counted with the Democrats. Years ago he owned a large number of slaves, but before the beginning of the war set them all free.

John Thruston is a native of Louisville, a scion of the famous old pioneer family and a long line of English ancestry, which included at



John Goodman, M.D.

least one medical man, Malachi Thruston, who published in London two editions of a Latin Treatise on the Respiration, in 1670-71. He began active life in mercantile pursuits in New Orleans, but returned to Louisville, read medicine with his brother-in-law, the late Dr. Lewis Rogers, graduated at the home University, practiced for ten years with Dr. Rogers, and afterwards alone, establishing a lucrative and well-maintained practice.

The well-known manufacturer of proprietary medicines in Louisville, Dr. John Bull, was born in Shelby county in 1813, scion of an old and reputable Virginia family. He was fairly educated in the home schools, but at the early age of fourteen pushed for Louisville to study medicine, which he did very earnestly for several years under Dr. Schrock. He was still very young when he resolved to devote his life mainly to chemistry and pharmacy. Following his bent he soon became one of the best pharmacists in the city, and was often called upon by the doctors to compound their more delicate prescriptions. He formed a partnership in the drug business with J. B. Wilder, and continued with others for some years, until, single-handed and alone, he started in the manufacture of his famous patent medicines. He began very humbly, and with only a small part of the remedies which afterwards made his name widely known; but from year to year the business and his inventive genius enlarged, until, in the latter years of his life, it is presumed that his net income from the sale of his specifics amounted to \$150,000 a year. He had experienced some sharp reverses, however—one by establishing a branch house in Louisville, and again by the vicissitudes of the late war, that for three years so reduced him that he was glad to accept the post of a Federal provost marshal, at \$75 a month. He finally became, it is believed, a millionaire, with the largest income of any citizen of Kentucky. He died suddenly at his home in Louisville, on the 26th of April, 1875.

George W. Bayless was a native of Mason county, in this State, born January 17, 1817. He received an excellent elementary training, and began to study medicine in Louisville at the age of twenty, with the first class organized in the Medical Institute. He then attended lectures in Philadelphia, where he received his degree,

and began practice in Louisville. He was soon made demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical Institute, but resigned in 1848, and, the next year, joined the faculty of the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, resigned for his health in 1850, removed to Missouri, and engaged in farming for several years, but returned to Louisville at last, and resumed practice. He was for many years professor of physiology, anatomy, or the principles and practice of surgery, in the medical department of the University or in the Kentucky School of Medicine. As a surgeon he was especially skillful, and had wide repute. After suffering from paralysis since 1870, he died of apoplexy at Rockcastle Springs, September 8, 1873.

Martin Lee Lewis, son of Jedediah H. Lewis, was born in Massachusetts, on June 10, 1800. When nineteen years of age he began the study of medicine in Columbus, Ohio. He afterward went to Cincinnati, and finally, in 1824, graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine. He commenced practice in Columbus, Ohio, but removed to Louisville in 1827, where he has since remained, an active and successful practitioner. Considering the disfavor generally given physicians of the Eclectic school, Dr. Lewis, by his unostentatious methods and genuine determination to benefit those around him, has gained a place seldom reached by the average physician. He is a prominent member of the Order of Masons, but has kept entirely aloof from politics. In religion, he has been a member of the Methodist Church from early childhood. In 1827 Dr. Lewis was married to Miss Eliza A. Johnston, of Columbus, Ohio. Of their six children, two sons are both practicing physicians, Dr. W. C. Lewis near Perryville, Kentucky, and his brother, near Louisville.

Dr. James Harvey Owen was of Welsh ancestry on the paternal side, the son of Captain John Owen, of English ancestry on the mother's side. She was Martha Talbot. He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, May 19, 1801; received a substantial English education from a son of a French nobleman named De l'Huys; commenced the study of medicine under the tutelage of his cousin, the late Dr. John M. Talbot, of Louisville, in 1817, and received, in 1822, from Drs. Talbot, W. C. Galt, Richard Babbington Ferguson, and James C. Johnston, an endorse-

ment of his qualifications to practice medicine and surgery. He commenced practice the same year at New Madrid, Missouri, and remained there till 1827, when he moved to Port Gibson, Mississippi, and practiced his profession at that place in partnership with Dr. John O. T. Hawkins till 1832, taking charge of Claiborne Female Seminary for one year, when he moved to Louisville and practiced his profession very successfully till 1852, when he retired to his farm in Hunter's Bottom, Carroll county, Kentucky, the farm having the largest peach orchard on it in the West. He was very popular, and was often solicited to accept political honors. He was a member of the City Council of Louisville two years; received the nomination for a place in the House of Representatives of Kentucky several times; and once he was the choice of the Louisville delegation in the Democratic nominating convention in 1847 for Representative in the lower House of Congress in the United States, but uniformly declined. He was a Jackson Democrat, and a Free Mason of long standing. He was a member of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, and a true Christian. He died December 1, 1857, of pneumonia, and was interred at Cave Hill Cemetery. Dr. Owen was married in 1827 to his cousin Martha, daughter of Major David Owen, of Gallatin county, Kentucky. They had six children, five sons and one daughter. The mother died in 1876. The two youngest sons are also deceased.

William H. Goddard, doctor of dentistry, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 28, 1808, son of Dr. Thatcher Goddard, of that city, who had been a physician, and then a successful merchant. He received a liberal education, began to study dentistry at twenty, prepared thoroughly, and began practice in New York City, but removed to Louisville in 1834, where he soon had an extensive and profitable practice. He became the oldest, and was considered the most prominent and influential member of his branch of the profession in Kentucky. In 1856 he took an interest in the agricultural implement business of Munn & Co., and was reaping large profits from it when the war closed the establishment and reduced him to comparative poverty. He became a deputy during the Collectorship of the poet Gallagher, and at the close

of the war resumed dental practice, in which he has since remained.

Henry M. Miller, one of the most notable physicians ever in practice in Louisville, was born in Barren county, November 1, 1800, son of a Glasgow pioneer of German stock. Young Miller was not college-bred, but became a good scholar in English, with a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin. At seventeen he began to read medicine with Drs. Bainbridge and Gist, of Glasgow, and after two years joined the first class organized in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. He began practice at Glasgow with Dr. Bainbridge, but returned to Lexington presently to complete his course, and graduated in 1822. After a short residence in Glasgow, he was appointed, although so young, as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the university; and after further study in Philadelphia, he undertook its duties. In 1827 he removed to Harrodsburg for general practice, and came to Louisville in 1835, to aid in organizing a new medical school. When the Medical Institute here was established two years later, he became Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. He resigned upon the transfer of the institute to the University of Louisville in 1858, after twenty-one years' service. In 1869, however, he rejoined the Faculty as Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, and soon after took a similar chair in the Louisville Medical College, which he held during the rest of his life. In 1849 was published his successful book, *Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Human Parturition*, known in the later editions as *Principles and Practice of Obstetrics*. He wrote much otherwise in pamphlets for the professional journals. Dr. Miller died February 8, 1874.

John Esten Cooke, the renowned physician, surgeon, and writer of medical treatises, was for very few years a resident of Louisville; but, as one of the most remarkable physicians who ever lived in this city, or anywhere in Jefferson county, he amply deserves notice in these pages. He was of the famous Cookes of Virginia; but was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1783, during a visit of his parents to that city. His father was Dr. Stephen Cooke, also a physician of note and an army surgeon during the War of the Revolution. He was finely educat-

ed in the English branches, in Latin, and in Greek; studied medicine with his father, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1805, and settled for practice in Warrenton, Virginia; removed to Winchester, in the same State, in 1821, and six years later to Lexington, Kentucky, where he became Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Transylvania. For ten years he held his chair, and was the first professor in the school to prepare a systematic treatise in any department of medical authorship. He had already, while still in Virginia, published the first volume of his work on Pathology and Therapeutics, which was afterwards completed in two large octavos, and his medical essays, mainly contributed to the Transylvania Journal of Medicine, would make another massive tome. In 1832 he went somewhat into Episcopal theology, and added to his duties the Professorship of History and Polity in the Theological Seminary at Lexington. In 1837 he joined in the plan for the foundation of a medical college in Louisville, removed thither, and was there also made Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. He held peculiar views, however,—“his medical philosophy was of the heroic school,” says one; his lectures were not popular; he by and by fell into difficulties and struggles, and finally, in the winter of 1843-44, retired altogether from the school to a farm he had bought near the city. This he afterwards traded for an estate on the Ohio, thirty miles above Louisville, in whose improvement he tranquilly passed the rest of his days. He died there October 19, 1853, in the seventy-first year of his age. He is remembered as a man of great professional and general learning, and a writer and lecturer of uncommon interest on medical topics, notwithstanding the peculiarity of his views and some disadvantages of style.

In the fall of 1839 the celebrated Cincinnati physician, Dr. Daniel Drake, whose boyhood had been spent in a country neighborhood of Kentucky, and who was long afterwards once and again a professor in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, was elected to a professorship in the Louisville Medical Institute, upon the dissolution of the medical school of Cincinnati College, which had been in existence but four struggling years. The learned doctor

remained in this new connection for ten years, and then, upon the adoption of a rule that professors in the Institute should not be employed beyond the sixty-fifth year of their age, he resigned, although then only sixty-two years old, and the rule was voluntarily suspended in his favor. While residing here in 1847-48, he prepared the interesting series of letters to his children, since collected and published in an octavo volume under the title, *Pioneer Life in Kentucky*. In 1850, then drawing near the close of his life, he consented to return for a time to the Louisville school, and lectured here for two more sessions, when his connection finally closed. He died in Cincinnati November 5, 1852.

Richard O. Cowling was born April 8, 1839, near Georgetown, South Carolina. He was brought with the family to Louisville when but two years old, and was educated in the city schools and under Noble Butler and the Rev. Dr. Chapman, and in Trinity College, Hartford, where he was graduated with the highest honors in 1861. He made a short tour in Europe, returned home, did some tutoring and surveying, studied law a year, began to read medicine with Dr. G. W. Bayless in 1864, heard lectures at the local university and Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia, began practice, and was soon made demonstrator of anatomy in the University, then adjunct professor of surgery, and finally professor of surgical pathology and operative surgery (afterwards “science and art of surgery”). With Dr. W. H. Galt he founded the *Louisville Medical News* in 1876, and was connected with it till his death, which occurred April 2, 1881. His last public address, at the dedication of the monument to Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the father of ovariectomy, has been particularly admired. An appreciative and elaborate address in memoriam of himself was pronounced by Dr. David W. Yandell on the evening of February 28, 1882, at the annual commencement exercises of the University.

J. Alexander Ireland was born September 15, 1824, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He was of Scotch origin, but his father was born in this State. His mother, Jane Stone, was of English ancestry, but born also in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch gained a good common education by the time he had reached the age of

seventeen, when the study of medicine was begun. He graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1851, and entered upon the work of his profession in the city of Louisville at once. For ten years between 1854 and 1864 he had his home in the country, where he pursued his practice, till in the latter year he was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the Kentucky School of Medicine. Subsequently, he became Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University. In 1848 he was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church, and for several years was actively engaged in his profession, and served, at the same time, as regular pastor over a church in his denomination, using his pen too, at times, as a writer. Dr. Ireland has made himself a most useful and influential member of society. In 1846 he was married to Sarah E. Cooper, and by this marriage had one son, Henry Clay Ireland. In 1859, he was the second time married, to Susan M. Brown, and by this union another son, William F. Ireland, was added.

Benjamin Miller Wible was born in 1814, in Nelson county, Kentucky. His paternal ancestors came from Switzerland, his father, John Wible, a Kentucky farmer, serving in the War of 1812. Some of his maternal ancestors were Virginians, who settled on the East Fork of Cox's creek, Nelson county, Kentucky, late in the last century. On both sides his ancestors were in the Revolution. Dr. Wible's early education was received under private tutors, until he began the study of medicine in 1833. Four years later he was graduated from the medical college of Ohio. From that date he was engaged in practice at Mount Washington, Kentucky, until 1846, when he removed to Louisville. The next two years, with others, he was engaged in a private hospital, until in 1848 he became contract surgeon for a Kentucky regiment in the Mexican war. Between this date and the beginning of the Rebellion he resumed his practice in Louisville, leaving it as a regularly commissioned surgeon in the Confederacy. During the great conflict he held many responsible trusts, and established a reputation for faithfulness and skillful treatment, which he retained on resuming his old practice in Louisville. His death occurred in March, 1877, while seemingly in the vigor of early manhood. As a writer for medical journals, Dr. Wible at-

tained some merited fame. He was married October 18, 1864, to Miss C. M. Brown, of Georgia, a most excellent lady, the daughter of one of the wealthiest planters of the South.

George H. Walling is descendant of an old English family, but was himself born in Canton, Ohio, February 29, 1820. His parents removed to Lexington in 1828, and in 1836 to Louisville. He was educated in the best private schools of these cities, and was graduated in 1847 from the Medical Department of the University in the latter place. He began practice in the city the same year, and steadily pursued it, mostly in Louisville, for many years. He has also been quite active in public affairs, served three or four years in the City Council, and six years on the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.

Willoughby Walling is son of the physician last named. He is a native of Louisville, born March 3, 1848; was trained in the city public schools; read medicine in his father's office, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University; was for some time physician to the City Alms-house, and for eight years on the Board of Health; resided abroad in the further pursuit of his studies; returned and resumed practice; became President of the Medical Chirurgical Society of Louisville, and for a number of years Local Secretary of the American Medical Association, also writer of many articles for the professional journals.

James A. Graves was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 2, 1842. He was the son of Dr. James Graves, a manufacturer of patent medicines, who came to Louisville in 1849, and, buying a large tract of land in the western part of the city, erected a large establishment for a medical laboratory. The son received his early education, accordingly, in the Louisville public schools, and subsequently became a student of medicine. Instead of becoming a practitioner, he acquainted himself with his father's business, purchased his establishment, improved upon his methods, and has had remarkable success in the excellency and successful sale of his compounds, his agents being numbered by thousands, and his medicines finding sale in all parts of the world. Dr. Graves has a reputation for liberality as well as for wealth. He shows an interest in all good works, and gives liberally to their support. He was married to Miss Roxie Gilrath in 1868.

David D. Thomson was born in Lincoln county, January 6, 1824, of Virginia stock on both sides. He was given the best education the schools of the neighborhood and Centre College afforded at the time, and was graduated from the latter in 1846. He read medicine at first with Dr. Weisaker, at Danville, then with Dr. S. D. Gross, in Louisville, where he heard lectures in due course, and was there graduated as M. D. in 1849, but continued to study with Dr. Gross until the next spring, when he opened an office in Louisville and practiced till 1860, when he removed to Paducah, and there practiced with success till 1875, when he returned to Louisville, where he has since remained in full practice. During his former residence here, he was for two years President of the Board of Education, and for a much longer term Vice-President of the Board.

John A. Krack was born near Baltimore September 15, 1823, son of Rev. John Krack, Lutheran clergyman. He was educated in the Baltimore public schools and in a classical school at Madison, Indiana. He taught school three years in Henry county, Kentucky; came to Louisville in 1847, read medicine with Dr. Joshua B. Flint; attended a single course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and began practice in Gasconade county, Missouri; finished his course at the Kentucky School of Medicine, graduating in 1850 and settling in the city for practice, where he has since resided, but not altogether as a physician. He was a successful druggist 1852-57; then manager of the Louisville Glass Works for sixteen years; and since in various business. He has held a number of public offices, as member of the City Board of Education for five years, six years an Alderman from the Third Ward, and since 1873 continuously Assessor of the city, which office he now holds.

Robert Peter was born January 21, 1805, in Launceston, England. His parents, Robert and Johanna Peter, came to America in 1821, and settled in Baltimore, but afterwards removed to Pittsburg. During these years the son learned the druggist's business, and meantime acquired a taste for the study of applied chemistry as used in that department. He wrote, investigated, and lectured up to the year 1828, when he took his first course of lectures in form on his favorite

subjects. Following this date we hear of him as lecturer and teacher of chemistry in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Lexington, Kentucky, and soon after his arrival at the latter place he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Transylvania University. In 1834 he received the degree of M. D. from Transylvania, and began the practice of medicine in Lexington with Dr. L. P. Yandell, then a professor in that university. He, however, abandoned practice and returned to teaching, becoming Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. At the opening of the war the institution in which he lectured being closed, he was surgeon in the Government Military Hospital at Lexington. At the close of the war he accepted the Chair of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy, which place he still occupies, adding to his regular duties much geological work on the State surveys and for other purposes. Professor Peter is devoted to his profession, writing, studying, and investigating, although getting advanced in years. He is now considered one of the first chemists in his own State, and is widely known throughout America. He makes his home in Lexington, or on his farm near that city. In 1835 he was married to Miss Frances Paca Dallam, daughter of Major W. S. Dallam. Mrs. Peter, on her father's side, is a relative of the Paca and Smith families of Maryland, and on her mother's with the Breckenridges, Prestons, and Meredith, her grandfather having been a near relative of Patrick Henry. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are yet alive.

John Bruce Smith was born January 16, 1835, in Roxbury, New York. His parents were both natives of the same—Roxbury—county. His early life was passed in obtaining an elementary education, and in 1851 he entered the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, New York. Three years later he began reading medicine at Delhi, in the same State, and devoted four years, in large part, to preparation for his profession, attending medical lectures at various places and graduating in 1857 in the University of Louisville. The same year he located and began practice in his profession at Fauview, Fleming county, Kentucky. In 1859 he removed to Millersburg, Bourbon county. He has gained there an excellent practice, and is recognized in

that section of the State as a prominent man in the profession. In politics he is a Democrat. During the war, as well as at other times, his sympathies were with the South. As to his religious principles he is a member of the Christian or Reform church. November 4, 1857, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Maria A. Ball, of Mason county, Kentucky.

Samuel Brandeis was born December 4, 1819, in the city of Prague, Austria. His early education was gained in the Catholic Gymnasium of his native city. Later he studied medicine at Vienna,—a private pupil of the great anatomist, Professor Hyrtal,—and finished his medical studies in 1845. Three years following, he practiced in Prague, when, becoming involved in the revolution of Bohemia against Austrian rule, he left his country and emigrated to America. His first settlement here was in Madison, Indiana. In 1852, he came to Louisville, where he speedily became known. In 1860, he became Adjunct Professor in the Kentucky School of Medicine, when, the war beginning, he went into the Government Hospital at Louisville. Six years later, in recognition of his able and conscientious services, he was made President of the Board of Examiners of applicants for pensions. He has also filled the place of President of the Board of Health in Louisville, and contributed from time to time to medical publications. In 1849, he was married to a lady from his native place. They have now living seven children.

James McDonald Keller was born in Tusculum, Alabama, January 29, 1832. His father, David Keller, was a merchant and planter of Hagerstown, Maryland, and his mother, Mary Fairfax Moore, a Virginian, was the granddaughter of Governor Spottswood, who served as General under George III, and was the first white man to cross the Blue Ridge mountains. For this feat of daring he was made "Knight of the Golden Horseshoe," and received also a full-sized gold horse-shoe, set with rubies. This gift remains in the possession of the family of the late R. E. Lee, a grandson of the "Knight," the first colonial Governor of Virginia. Dr. Keller's early education was obtained in the Academy of Tusculum, Alabama, and when eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine in the same city, finally graduating from the University of Louisville in 1852. After remaining for a

short time in the vicinity of Louisville, he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he gained a good practice and remained till 1861. On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a surgeon, and soon became medical director in several departments. After the surrender, he returned to Memphis to find himself, with many others, under the indictment of high treason, and, "declining to take the oath of allegiance, was only relieved by the general amnesty." In 1869 he was called to the chair of surgery in the Louisville Medical College, which position he has since held, together with that of Professor of Surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine in the same city. In 1874, at Detroit, he was elected Vice-President of the American Medical Association. Growing out of his wide practice and especial study in the field of surgery, Dr. Keller furnishes many reports to the journals of his profession, and is a valued member of all associations within his State or vicinity that have at heart the improvement of so important a science. In 1852 he was married to Miss Sallie Phillips, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, and James Irwin, Assistant Physician at Anchorage Insane Asylum, and Murray P., of the firm of Hall, Keller & Company, manufacturers, are his sons.

William A. Hundley was the third son of Joel Hundley, born in Jefferson county, March 28, 1822. He attended the country schools, and then a better one at Mount Washington, Bullitt county; began to read medicine with Dr. Johnson, of that place; attended a course of lectures here and graduated in 1852, beginning successful practice here the same year. He was physician to the city hospital four years, and to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum fourteen years, making no charge for the latter service. He was a close professional student, and wrote much upon medical topics. As a physician it is said of him that "he was well-read, skillful, and unusually successful; his gentle kindness won him the hearts of his patients." Dr. Hundley died of apoplexy in Louisville March 23, 1873.

Archie Brown Cook was born September 23, 1828, in Noblestown, Pennsylvania. His early education was begun in his native county, after which he was at an academy at Wheeling, Virginia, and also under the instruction of Rev. David Wallace, now president of Monmouth col-

lege, Illinois. In 1848 he graduated, as one of the orators of his class, from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, and three years later received the degree of A. M. Soon after this he came to Kentucky, and in 1849 began the study of medicine under Dr. E. D. Foree. Having attended lectures in New York City, he graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, in 1853. The same year he attended upon the practice of his profession in Newcastle, Henry county, where his practice very soon became an excellent one. Not long after this he became Demonstrator of Anatomy, first in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and afterwards in the University of Louisville, after which he occupied a number of honorable and important positions till, in 1875, he was elected President of the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College. During his work as teacher he also accomplished not a little with his pen, articles appearing from time to time in the medical journals that have contributed largely to the science. In 1860 he became surgeon with the rank of Major on General Buckner's staff, in the Kentucky State Guards, and has also occupied many places of trust in public institutions. Dr. Cook was married to Miss Fannie M. Roberts, of Louisville, February 21, 1872.

One of the most remarkable physicians and medical writers Louisville has ever had, Dr. Charles Caldwell, came to the city in connection with the attempt to establish the Medical Institute here. He was a professional graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, became an eminent though still young practitioner in Philadelphia, and in 1816 was appointed Professor of Geology and Natural History in his *alma mater* there. Coming West three years afterwards, he took a professorship in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, and remained upon the Faculty of that school about eighteen years. During this connection he made a tour in Europe, meeting Gall and Spurzheim, and embracing their doctrines of phrenology. The reader finds him referred to heretofore, in the notes of the celebrated Dr. George Combe concerning his visit to this place. He became a professor in the Louisville Medical Institute, and served until 1849, when he was seventy-seven years old, and desired retirement. He died July 9, 1853, aged eighty-one. He had all his life

been a voluminous writer upon scientific, medical, and educational topics, beginning with a translation of Blumenbach's Physiology before his graduation at Philadelphia. His published papers and other works, if collected, would fill many volumes.

John Edward Crowe was born June 4, 1829, in Louisville. His father, who was a grocer here, had emigrated to the city about 1818. Having received his elementary education at a parochial school, at the age of fifteen he entered St. Mary's college, in Marion county, Kentucky. Three years later he began the study of medicine in the University of Louisville, but stopping to teach in the public schools he did not graduate until 1856. He continued the practice of medicine in Louisville up to the beginning of the civil war, when he was commissioned as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. Since his army experience he has gained an extensive and important practice. Devoting himself mainly to the treatment of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, he was appointed, in 1869, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Louisville, where, by untiring devotion to his department, he has won an enviable reputation for scholarship and skill. At various times the esteem and confidence of the people has shown itself by giving him place in the City Council, on the Board of Aldermen, as Trustee of the City Hospital, and President of the City Board of Health. Dr. Crowe was married to Miss Augusta Douglas, of Ohio, September 7, 1871. He died here September 25, 1881.

Charles F. Carpenter is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Chester county July 9, 1826, of an old and honorable English family. He began to study medicine when only sixteen years old, but did not graduate until he was twenty-three, when, in 1849, he received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He returned to his native county and practiced until 1856, when he removed to Louisville, and was soon busily and profitably engaged. Upon the outbreak of the war, he was placed in charge of several hospitals, and sustained an important relation to the medical staff of the army. The war closing, he retired from active practice and gave his time largely to scientific pursuits, especially to operations in metallurgy in Colorado, in which he has

made a number of valuable improvements. He has also taken out many patents for mechanical devices. In 1873 he was one of the Government Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, and the next year was prominent in the organization of the Louisville Microscopical Society, of which he was made vice-president.

Thomas P. Satterwhite was born July 21, 1835, in Lexington, Kentucky. His father, bearing the same name throughout, was a distinguished physician before him. His mother was a daughter of Hon. Joseph C. Breckinridge. He was trained in the Lexington schools and at Center College, started in his medical reading in 1855, with Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, and graduated from the proper Department of Louisville University in 1857. He decided to remain in the city, and began practice there the same year. He managed the Dispensary for a time, was for six years Demonstrator of Anatomy in his *alma mater*, and then operated a dispensary on the University grounds, in union with Dr. Goodman. He has chief prominence as a surgeon, and has taken high rank for his difficult and successful operations. Chairs in the Louisville Medical College have repeatedly been offered him; but have as often been declined. He was for one term President of the Medico-surgical society.

William H. Leachman's natal day was May 15, 1834, and he is a native of Boyle county, son of an old Kentucky pioneer, who was in turn son of a pioneer from Germany to Virginia. William was well educated, and spent some time in the celebrated Covington Institute, at Springfield, Kentucky. When of age he entered the law department of Louisville University, took the two-years' course, and was dubbed M. D. in 1857, enjoying also private study under the elder D. W. Yandell. He began practice in the city, and was soon widely and satisfactorily employed. He makes a specialty of obstetrical practice, in which his business has been very large. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and afterwards served in the City Council, but resigned when half his term had expired.

Professor Emory A. Grant was educated as a physician, but was long better known as a teacher. He was born June 15, 1823, in Ithaca, New York; educated at Genesee and Centre Colleges, from the latter of which he received in

1861, the degree of LL. D.; studied medicine and began practice, but soon abandoned it, and began teaching, in which profession he remained twenty-five or thirty years. He continued, however, to practice the specialty of orthopedic surgery, performing some important operations for club-foot, and devising some contrivances for reducing the deformity; and after leaving the pedagogic profession some years ago, he returned to successful practice, especially in this kind of surgery. He was for seven years Principal of the Boys' High School, and has taken great interest in the upbuilding of the Polytechnic Society, of which he is secretary.

William G. Redman, M. D., D. D. S., was born in the State of New York, April 2, 1821. He was of German extraction, his parents having been among the early emigrants along the Hudson. His early education was gained at the common schools, and afterwards at Cazenovia and Homer Academies. Coming to Kentucky in 1843, he occupied the next three years in teaching school, studying medicine, and attending medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated. He then began practice in Shelby county, Kentucky, but on account of ill health turned his attention to dentistry, graduated in the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, and finally located at Henderson, Kentucky, where he was engaged in dentistry for a succession of years. He came to Louisville in 1860, and has succeeded in gaining a large and lucrative practice. He fills the place of president in the Southern Dental Association, and is the inventor of a number of appliances now in general use in the profession. In 1849 Dr. Redman was married to Miss Mary C. Chisen, of Lexington, Kentucky, and their family now consists of thirteen children. As to politics, he is not a partisan, voting for the person who will do the best work. His religious connection is at present with the Episcopal church, although he was formerly a Methodist. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows claims his membership and influence.

Erasmus O. Brown was born in Burkesville, Kentucky, February 13, 1817, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his father a physician before him. He was fairly educated in English branches; began clerking in a drug-store at sixteen, and studied medicine in the intervals of leisure;

heard medical lectures in the University of Louisville in the winter of 1841-42, and began practice at his old home, which he maintained with much success until 1847; finished his course at the university, and graduated in 1848; and resumed practice. In 1862 he took charge of a Federal hospital at Louisville; then served as Medical Purveyor of Burnside's army; and remained in this and similar service till the war closed. He then opened an office in Louisville, and soon built up a large business. For several years he was physician to the Eastern District of the city; had for a time the Eruptive Hospital and medical department of the city Workhouse in charge; has written much on medical topics, and is a member of many prominent professional societies. He was elected to the Legislature in 1855, and re-elected in 1857.

John Aroid Octerlony was born in Sweden, June 24, 1838. His father was a man of property and a captain of dragoons in the Swedish army. The family was originally of Scotch origin, the name having been spelled Auchterlony. The mother was of French extraction. Dr. Octerlony was educated in the Swedish Government School, and came to America in 1857. In 1861 he received the degree of M. D. in the University of New York, and at once began practicing in New York City. One year later he entered the army as a medical officer, and, during the four years following, held several important positions in the hospital service. In 1866 he was appointed physician-in-charge of the Government Dispensary at Louisville. Having filled the position of lecturer on clinical medicine in the University of Louisville, and having shown himself a teacher of more than ordinary ability in several other places, on the organization of the Louisville Medical College he was offered the chair of dermatology and clinical medicine. This he accepted, only resigning to accept the chair of materia medica, therapeutics, and clinical medicine. From 1865 he has had charge of the Old Ladies' Home, and, since 1869, has been one of the physicians to the Louisville City Hospital. He is now president of its Medical Board. Since 1876 he has devoted himself to his benevolent work and private practice, writing, meantime, many valuable papers for publication. As a practitioner, teacher, and scholar, he has attained a high

place while yet in his early prime. In 1863 he was married to the daughter of Hon. U. H. Granger, of Louisville, a member of the famous Buckner family of Kentucky. They have but one child.

John A. Brady was born September 13, 1832, in Washington county, Kentucky. His early education was obtained in his own home schools and St. Mary's College, near Lebanon. Beginning the study of medicine in 1852, he attended lectures at the University of Louisville, and graduated at the New York University in the spring of 1856, after which date he practiced medicine at Mackville until the breaking out of the civil war. His first service as army surgeon was with the First Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Frank Wolford, until the battle of Perryville. He was under General Garfield in the Sandy Valley campaign; was next in charge of the sick and wounded in the Third Army Corps, and following this acted as medical director at Lebanon until the spring of 1863, when he was ordered to the Louisville Hospital, where he remained till mustered out in the fall of 1864. Since then he has resided in Louisville, and gained an excellent place among physicians of that city. Two years he has been a member of the Board of Health; belongs also to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville and the State Medical Society. In politics he was a Whig as long as that party existed, since which he has voted the Republican ticket. Religiously, he is a Christian, and a member of the Methodist church. Dr. Brady was married to Miss Martha J. Peter, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, October 14, 1856.

Henry F. Kalfus is of German stock, but was born in Shepherdsville, Kentucky, April 14, 1832. His maternal uncle was the eminent Dr. Burr Harrison, of Bardstown. Young Kalfus was educated in the higher branches at Hanover College, Indiana, studied professionally at Shepherdsville, practiced there five years, took a new course of study at the Kentucky School of Medicine, graduated therefrom in 1860, and also took a diploma from the Medical Department of the University. The next year he raised a company for the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, in the Federal service, and rose to the grade of colonel. In 1864 he was an unsuccessful candidate for State Treasurer, upon the Democratic ticket. Since the war he has been a prominent practi-

tioner in Louisville, and is also a lecturer upon the staff of the Kentucky School of Medicine.

John D. O'Reilly is son of the venerable Dr. John O'Reilly, of Louisville, and was born in Philadelphia October 21, 1833. His general education was received largely at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, where he graduated in 1859; and he then studied medicine in the professional schools of Louisville and Nashville. Soon after the war opened he was appointed assistant surgeon in Hospital No. 1, Louisville, and the next year became assistant surgeon in the Tennessee Lunatic Asylum at Nashville, into whose sole charge the institution presently came. He was subsequently surgeon of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry and Secretary of the State Board of Examiners for Surgeons. In May, 1865, he came back to Louisville and began civil practice. For years he was member of the Board of Health, has also been on the Board of Education, and Professor of Diseases of Children in the Kentucky School of Medicine. He is a voluminous and successful writer on medical topics. Dr. O'Reilly now resides in Dallas, Texas.

Richard H. Singleton is of the famous Mississippi, South Carolina, and Illinois family of that name, and was born at Canton, in the first-named State, May 9, 1844, son of the Hon. Otho R. Singleton, who was of old Kentucky stock. Dr. Singleton was liberally educated, completing his undergraduate course at Georgetown College, District of Columbia; entered the Southern army soon after the war opened, participated in many pitched battles and minor actions, and was finally paroled at Grenada, Mississippi. He then began medical study in Louisville, graduated from the University in 1866, and at once opened an office in the city. Four years afterwards, he was made Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College at Evansville, served one year, and then removed to his native place; but returned to Louisville in 1875 and resumed practice here. He is a member of the State Medical Societies of Kentucky, Mississippi, and Indiana, and was for some years on the staff of the City Hospital in Louisville. He is no longer practicing.

Joseph W. Fowler was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 17, 1848. He came of a most notable old family of that State. His father fought in the Mexican War under General Sam Houston, and his grandfather was an officer

in the Revolution. His maternal grandfather served in the War of 1812. In 1864 he graduated at the University of St. Francis de Sales, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, soon after which time he had made such a study of chemistry and pharmacy with Dr. George Mueller, of Lafayette, Indiana, that he began an independent drug business. Since undertaking the work he has made especial effort to advance the business by applying all the skill and science that conscientious study could furnish, and has a reputation among physicians very rarely gained in Louisville. He has won a certificate from the Kentucky State Board of Pharmacy, which gives him the highest qualifications, and he is now a member of the Louisville College of Pharmacy. He has accomplished not a little, also, as a writer. In his religious views Mr. Fowler is a decided and earnest Catholic. In 1873, September 10th, he was married to Miss J. Anna Clark, of Fairfield, Kentucky, a beautiful and accomplished lady.

Thomas L. McDermott was born in Louisville, September 6, 1843, son of an Irish immigrant, among the early settlers of the town. He was educated in the private schools of the city and at Bardstown, in St. Joseph's College. He read medicine here with Professor Benson, and graduated at Bellevue College in 1865. His earliest practice was at Virginia City, but he returned to his old home in a year or two, and has since practiced here. He was elected a member of the City Council in 1870, and the next year a member of the local Board of Health, afterwards receiving the honor of re-election to that position.

George Washington Griffiths, notwithstanding his intensely American name, is foreign born, a native of Altatacca, South Wales, August 22, 1840, son of an able minister and writer of the Presbyterian faith, three of whose sons became physicians. The family settled in Philadelphia when George was an infant, and he was mainly educated in the schools there. He came to Louisville in 1855, became a drug clerk, improving his leisure hours studying medicine, and presently abandoned his clerkship for the study. When the civil war began, he opened a recruiting office in the city, and raised a number of men for the Fifth Kentucky Federal Infantry, but went out finally as hospital steward with the

Second Kentucky cavalry; became assistant surgeon, then successively adjutant, captain, brevet-major, and finally was appointed first lieutenant in the regular cavalry, which he did not accept. He was in many actions of the war, and was wounded and captured during the Atlanta campaign. The conflict over, he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, took a course at Long Island College Hospital, and settled down in 1866 for practice in Louisville. In 1869 he was made Examining Surgeon for Kentucky, and has been Medical Director of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State.

Edwin S. Gaillard was born in Charleston District, South Carolina, in 1827, January 16. At the age of eighteen he graduated at the South Carolina University, and nine years later from the Medical College of the same State with great honor. Between that time and the year 1861 he was practising and otherwise engaged in Florida, New York, and Baltimore. During this time he made a voyage to Europe and returned. At the breaking out of the war he joined the Confederate army, and filled at various times the positions of Assistant Surgeon of the First Maryland Regiment; Surgeon of the same; Surgeon of the Brigade; Medical Inspector of the Army of Virginia; Director of half of the entire army; member of the Medical Examining Board of the army of Virginia; Medical Director of the Department of Aquia, of half of the army around Richmond, of Army Corps in Virginia, of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia; and General Inspector of Confederate Hospitals. At the end of the war he began practice in Richmond, Virginia, and in 1866 started the Richmond Medical Journal. Subsequently he received positions first in the Medical College of Virginia, and the same in the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville. In 1874 he established the American Medical Weekly. Dr. Gaillard has been twice married, first to Miss Jane M. Thomas, of Charleston; afterwards to Mary E. Gibson, of Baltimore. He has three children. He has filled many positions of honor and trust besides those enumerated. He now resides in New York City, where he is editor of the Eclectic Medical Journal.

George S. Seymour, physician and dentist, is of English descent, born June 21, 1836, near Sandersfield, Massachusetts. He was educated

there and at Yale College; but did not graduate, entering upon clerkships in stores instead, in order to purchase the remainder of his time from his father. He studied dentistry and medicine in his spare hours for about five years; then took a dental course of three years under Dr. Tomlinson, of Brooklyn, New York; and finally graduated at the Medical Institute in Richmond, Virginia, in 1860. His first medical practice was in Stewart county, Georgia; but when the war began he enlisted as a private in the Second Georgia Infantry, was made Assistant Surgeon on hospital duty at Richmond a year later, and so remained till the fall of 1864, when he was assigned to duty elsewhere. After the war, he located at Macon, Georgia, and practiced dentistry until 1868, when he came to Louisville, where he formed a partnership with Dr. E. W. Mason. In 1869 he was offered the Chair of Operative Dentistry in the Baltimore Dental College; but declined it.

William P. White is a native of Greensburg, born April 21, 1845, son of Dr. D. P. White, then a prominent physician in that place, but later a business man in Louisville. He was completing his preliminary education at Georgetown College when the war broke out and took him, with so many others as to aid in closing the school for a time, into the Southern army. He joined the Second Arkansas Cavalry and served with it through the war, at the close of which he finished his course at the same college, read medicine in Louisville with Dr. D. W. Yandell, graduated Doctor of Medicine from the University in 1869, and began his active professional life in the city, where he has since remained. He was for some years on the Board of Health, and was at least twice appointed by the Governor to be Surgeon-General of the State militia.

Edward S. Crosier is a native of Harrison county, Indiana, born March 5, 1832. He took an undergraduate course in Michigan University, and then a diploma from the medical department of the same, after some reading with Drs. Reader and Jones, of Corydon, Indiana. He practiced for a time with Dr. Henry Reader, at Mauckport, and afterwards at Salem, where he was examining surgeon during the draft of 1862. For three years thereafter he was surgeon-in-charge of the General Hospital, No. 6, New Albany. He practiced medicine there

after the war to 1869, taking a part also in the management of the Daily Commercial, of that place. He contributed much to professional, scientific, and literary periodicals, was made a member of sundry learned societies, and, in 1870-71, lectured on chemistry and microscopy in the Louisville Medical College. In the winter of 1869 he removed to this city and took a position in the office of the Surveyor of Customs.

John M. Krim is a native of Bavaria, born at Wurzburg in 1842. His father removed to Louisville, and was for thirty-four years a blacksmith and veterinary surgeon in the city. The son entered a drug-store at the age of sixteen, and remained three years, and then studied chemistry and medicine for several more in Germany under some of the best professors and chemists in Europe. After further study of pharmacy and other branches at home, he received his degree from the University of Louisville in 1869, at once began practice, and soon acquired a large and lucrative business. He was, for a number of years, on the City Board of Health, is a member of the Louisville and United States Colleges of Pharmacy, and of the State Medical Society, and has also done much service on the School Board, besides writing considerable for professional journals, mainly on minor surgery, medical pharmacy, and the diseases of children.

Clinton W. Kelly was born February 11, 1844, in Henry county, Kentucky. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Confederate army, where he remained on duty until the year 1863, when, going to Canada, he studied first in Queen's College, Kingston, and afterwards in McGill College, Montreal, from the latter of which he graduated, having, during his stay there, received four prizes for highest standing in different branches pursued. Between 1867 and 1870, he added to his medical preparation by studying in Germany, when he returned to Louisville and began the practice of his profession. During the first year of practice, he was made Professor of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine and, subsequently, held the same chair in the Louisville Medical College, where he still remains. Dr. Kelly is married to Miss Kate W. Harris, daughter of the late Alfred Harris, a lawyer of the same city.

Meverell K. Allen was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, April 15, 1846, of Scotch descent on both sides. His father was James M. Allen, for many years a well-known Louisville contractor. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Muer, a prominent physician in Nelson county. Young Allen received a good education in the home schools, began professional study at Taylorsville with Dr. Thomas Allen in 1864, and entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which he took his diploma in the spring of 1867. He returned to Taylorsville and practiced there with success until 1870, when he removed to Louisville, and soon established an excellent business. He was elected Health Officer of the city in 1874, and held the post with general acceptance for several years.

Luke P. Blackburn was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, June 16, 1816. His father was educated as a lawyer, but became a stock-raiser, his thoroughbred horses having long been celebrated in America. Dr. Blackburn graduated in medicine in Transylvania university, and began practice in Lexington, Kentucky. There he married Miss Ella Guest Boswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Boswell, of that place. In 1835, when the cholera broke out at Versailles, Kentucky, and some of the resident physicians were dead and others had fled from the place, he alone voluntarily gave medical aid. When the scourge had passed by, his self-sacrificing and untiring labor among them had so moved the citizens of the town, that they gave him an earnest invitation to settle there. He removed to Versailles, and speedily had a lucrative and extensive practice. Soon after this date he went into the manufacture of bagging and rope, but became greatly involved during the financial depression of 1839. In 1843, when yellow fever appeared in New Orleans, being Health Officer at Natchez, he was directed by the city authorities to establish quarantine. This he did most effectively, and while performing his duty became so much interested in caring for the suffering marines that he built a hospital at his own expense. Soon after, through his influence a Government hospital was established there, and the building of several others throughout the county followed in a short space of time. For many years he held, by appointment, the place of surgeon in both the

State and Marine hospitals. At an early date he advanced the theory of exemption from Asiatic cholera by the use of pure soft water, and in 1854 protected Natchez from the yellow fever, when it was in the surrounding country, by a most rigid quarantine. He was afterwards empowered by the Legislatures of Louisiana and Mississippi to establish a quarantine below New Orleans. In 1855 his wife died, and two years later he visited the principal hospitals in England, Scotland, Germany, and France. In Paris he met Miss Julia M. Churchill, of Kentucky, to whom he was married in November of the same year. When the war broke out he had in advance taken up the cause of the South—was, in fact, one of the original secessionists. At first he was attached to the staff of Sterling Price as surgeon, but afterward was sent to the borders to superintend the furnishing of supplies by blockade runners, and joined his family in Canada for this purpose. On his return to the States he was for a time on his wife's plantation in Arkansas, but returned to Kentucky in 1873. When Memphis was visited by yellow fever he rendered the city great service by giving medical aid. He is said to have combated more epidemics of cholera and yellow fever than any other living physician, and is considered the best authority regarding such fatal diseases of any in the profession. In 1880 Dr. Blackburn was elected to the place of Governor of Kentucky, which position he now holds. His only child, Dr. Cary Blackburn, is at present a practicing physician in Louisville.

Richard N. Barbour is a native of this county, born September 12, 1820, son of Thomas Barbour, a pioneer of that year. His mother was cousin of President Taylor. He was educated chiefly in private schools, commenced the study of medicine in 1853, with Dr. William Taylor, and graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1835. He pursued his studies further at the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and began practice at his native place in 1838. His practice became wide and lucrative, and he sustained it successfully for thirty-five years, when, in 1873, he removed to Louisville, and there reaped a similar success. He does not confine himself selfishly to his private practice, but his written much, especially in earlier professional life, for the medical journals, and is assiduous in his at-

tendance upon the professional conventions and other meetings.

Leonard W. Taylor was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 22, 1823. His grandfather, Leonard Taylor, was a Virginia Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Kentucky in the year 1790. His father, Leonard Taylor, was born in Mercer county, but, coming to Lexington, became one of its most valued citizens. Dr. Taylor studied first in Lafayette Seminary and began the study of medicine subsequently with Dr. Lloyd Warfield, a leading physician of Lexington. Three years of study prepared him for entering the Medical Department of Transylvania University, from which he graduated in 1845, with the degree of M. D. For twenty-eight years he practiced in Carrollton, Kentucky, with excellent success, and in 1873 removed to Louisville, having in view a smaller and less laborious field. In 1849, he was married to Miss Mary F. Malin, the daughter of Judge Joseph Malin, of Vevay, Indiana. They have six children, and all living.

Louis S. McMurtry was born at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, September 14, 1850. He was educated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, graduating from that institution in 1870. He at once thereafter began the study of medicine under the supervision of the late Dr. John D. Jackson, of Danville. He attended two sessions of the Medical School of the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1873. He remained in New Orleans a year thereafter, as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the university, being at the same time attached to the staff of the Charity Hospital. He spent a winter in New York pursuing special branches of study, and then settled at Danville, Kentucky, where he did a large general practice. In October, 1881, he was elected to the Chair of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, and removed to that city. Dr. McMurtry is a member of the Kentucky State Medical society; an honorary member of the Boyle County (Kentucky) Medical society; and corresponding member of the New Orleans Surgical association. He was chairman of the McDowell Memorial committee of the Kentucky State Medical society, and the erection of the McDowell monument at Danville is mainly due to his energy and perseverance. His contributions to medical literature are nu-

merous, and are to be found in the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, the American Practitioner, and other medical periodicals. A recent paper published in the Medical News and Abstract, of Philadelphia, has elicited much complimentary notice, and has been widely copied. Dr. McMurtry is of Scotch parentage, his ancestors having come over to Virginia in the early settlement of that State. He has devoted much time and study to the literature of medicine, as well as to its essentially practical details.

LOCAL STATISTICS.

The last list of physicians published in Louisville, in the spring of 1882, showed 196 regular, 10 homœopathic, 1 botanic, and 1 "vitapathic" physicians.

HOMŒOPATHY

in Louisville dates from 1839, when it was introduced by Dr. J. G. Rosenstein, who had been an allopathic physician, but was converted to the new faith. The next year he published a little book entitled *The Theory of the Practice of Homœopathy*, the first part of which comprised the treatise proper, with didactic rules, the rest conveying a controversial correspondence between himself and Drs. William A. McDowell, W. N. Merriwether, and Sanford Bell, prominent allopaths of the city. The volume attracted much attention to the author and his subject, and aided to give him high professional and scientific standing. He removed South in 1842, and was followed the same year by Dr. Logue, who went to New Orleans three years after, leaving a successor in his partner, Dr. Angell, an ex-Methodist minister. He also was short-lived here, leaving, in 1848, for Alabama. Meanwhile, two years before, had come Dr. Edward Caspari, who remained to uphold the homœopathic banner in Louisville for nearly a quarter of a century, or until his death in March, 1870. Says one, writing of his advent in 1846: "Homœopathy now received an impetus which elevated it to the dignity of a profession, and new converts were added rapidly to its already large circle of friends." In 1848 another valuable immigrant arrived, in the person of Dr. H. W. Kehler, "a man of fine education, a fine surgeon, a man devoted to his profession." Then rapidly came others—Drs. Armstrong, in 1850; C. Ehrmann and Campbell, in 1857; Clark (left the city

in 1860), and Van Buren in 1858; Keufner and Louis Ehrmann (removed to St. Louis in 1870), in 1858; Swift, in 1862; Bernard and Charles W. Breyfogle, in 1867 (the latter forming a partnership with Caspari); W. L. Breyfogle in 1869 (who took the remaining interests of Caspari the same year); R. W. Pearce (from the ranks of the old school), in 1871; and Klein, Poole, and Pirtle, in 1873. To these may now be added several more recent comers.

The profession did not rotate its members here so rapidly as in its struggling years, and Drs. Armstrong, Campbell, Keufner, and Poole, as well as Dr. Caspari, remained long enough to die at their posts.

Unfortunately we have no materials for biographical sketches of these physicians, except of a single one of the Breyfogles, which will be found above. Dr. W. L. Breyfogle, in an historical account of homœopathy in Kentucky, read to the American Institute of Homœopathy in Philadelphia in 1876, says of the local status at that time:

There has been a steady and healthy growth in homœopathy in Louisville, notwithstanding the fact of its being the "hot-bed of allopathy." We now claim a fair proportion of the wealth and intelligence of the community, and the practice has a foothold, and occupies a position that is rapidly increasing our list of converts.

In 1872 the State Homœopathic Society was organized in Louisville, with Dr. W. L. Breyfogle as President.

THE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

An act of incorporation was obtained on the 7th of February, 1833, for the Medical Institute of Louisville, a project which had been originated by three enterprising medical gentlemen of the city—Drs. Coleman Rogers, Harrison Powell, and A. G. Smith. An organization was not attempted until the next year, when a Faculty was formed, in which Dr. Rogers became Professor of Anatomy. The Institute did not get fairly upon its feet, however, until four years afterwards, when Dr. Charles Caldwell came from Lexington to give the infant institution the benefit of his learning and experience. A mass-meeting of citizens was held at his suggestion, which was eloquently addressed by him in an address of two hours' length. Resolutions were unanimously voted that the Mayor and City Council should endow the Institute with a site and buildings and a gift or loan of \$20,000. The

measures proposed were approved by the Council, with but one negative vote. The Medical Department of Transylvania University had just broken up; and Caldwell, who had been the leading member of its Faculty, was able to secure the aid of three others for it—Drs. Yandell, Short, and Cook. Several other famous physicians were subsequently connected with the school—as Drs. Daniel Drake and Cobb, of Cincinnati, and Flint, of Boston. It was while residing here that Dr. Drake wrote that entertaining series of reminiscential letters to his children, which have been collected under the title of *Pioneer Life in Kentucky*, and published, with a memoir by his son, ex-Senator Drake, of St. Louis, in a volume of the *Ohio Valley Historical Series*. The Institute opened its lectures with an attendance of eighty pupils, which was steadily increased every year, with one exception, until 1847, when the classes numbered four hundred and six, by far the largest number ever gathered in a medical school in the Mississippi Valley. By this time Dr. Caldwell, who was nearing his eightieth year and was feeling seriously the weight of age, desired to retire, and in 1849 his chair was vacated, the Board of Trustees at the same time tendering him the position of honorary and emeritus professor, which he declined.

The subject of the transference of the Medical Department of Transylvania University from Lexington to Louisville had been in agitation for some years, and had been attended with considerable ill-feeling between the two cities. The Legislature decided in 1837 that the removal should not be made; but the interested parties in Louisville decided to go forward upon the old charter of 1833 and 1835 for the Medical Institute, which had not proved a success, and organize a new School of Medicine here. The City Council appropriated \$20,000 and four acres of ground for the necessary building, of which the corner-stone was laid in February following. A law school and a high school were afterwards established on the same lot of ground. Dr. Flint went abroad with a liberal sum of money at his command, and bought an excellent beginning of a library and apparatus for the Institute. Dr. Caldwell had been mainly influential in promoting the project; but many other eminent practitioners, as Drs. Flint, Yandell, Miller, Gross,

Cobb, Short, and Sullivan, *et al.*, were then or subsequently connected with it.

The Institute was re-organized in 1837 sufficiently to resume sessions upon the new foundation, and reopened in the fall, occupying temporary quarters in the upper rooms of the City Workhouse. It was successful from the first, soon attaining a high degree of popularity. Eighty students attended the first session, one hundred and twenty the second, two hundred and five the third, two hundred and sixty-two the fifth; and frequently since that time the attendance has reached four hundred. When Mr. Casseday wrote in 1852, he said: "It has attained the rank of the first school of medicine in the West, and is second to few in the country." It was ultimately thought expedient, however, to merge the Institute in the University of Louisville, which was chartered in 1846, and make it a department of that institution.

A NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL

was organized in Louisville nearly forty years ago—the Medical Department of the Masonic University of Kentucky. The following-named gentlemen were Professors: Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, of Anatomy and Surgery (emeritus); Dr. Robert Peter, of Chemistry and Toxicology; Dr. Thomas D. Mitchell, of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Dr. Joshua B. Flint, of Principles and Practice of Surgery; Dr. James M. Brush and Ethelbert L. Dudley, of Special and Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery; Dr. Henry M. Bullitt, of Physiology and Pathology; Llewellyn Powell, of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Dr. Erasmus D. Foree, of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine; Dr. David Cummins, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The school had thus a strong Faculty, and opened under very favorable auspices, with one hundred and three students the first year, and one hundred and ten the second. Mr. Casseday said in 1852: "Its claims seem already to be recognized throughout the West." It was not destined, however, to become a permanent institution in Louisville, and long since passed out of existence.

In 1838 the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons—a society, rather than a formally organized school—was constituted, under a legislative charter. It existed for many years, but

was broken up early in 1875, it is said through medical politics and strifes.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

In April, 1837, four years after the Medical Institute of Louisville had been chartered, at a meeting of citizens in the Radical Methodist Episcopal Church, it was resolved that a college, with medical and law departments, should be founded in the city, and that the square belonging to the city, and bounded by Eighth and Ninth, Chestnut and Magazine streets, should be given by the city for the foundation of such a college; and that the Medical Department should go into immediate operation, with buildings erected and library and apparatus provided for it as soon as possible. The City Council took action accordingly, and the grant of the square was made November 21, 1837, to the Medical Institute. Suitable buildings were also erected by the city, and apparatus and a library provided, within the next two years, at a cost to the city of about \$30,000. February 7, 1846, the President and Trustees of the University of Louisville were chartered, and on the 24th of April, of the same year, in pursuance of a request from the Mayor and Council, the President and Managers of the Medical Institute transferred all its property to the University, of which it forms the foundation. Upon this was founded the Medical Department of the University, which has since been highly successful, and with which have been connected some of the foremost physicians in the city.

A society of Alumni of the Department was formed in the city in the early part of 1882.

THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

This institution is located on Green, between Third and Fourth streets. The first course of lectures in it was delivered in 1850. Some of the most eminent physicians in the city, as Drs. Coleman and Lewis Rogers, Ewing, Talbot, Powell, Winlock, Bell, Flint, Hewitt, Thornberry, Thayer, and Morton, were among the petitioners for its charter, and a number of leading citizens were its incorporators. Some very eminent names, as Drs. Benjamin W. Dudley, Joshua B. Flint, Bush, Lawson, Bayless, and others, have been on its staff of instructors. Many years ago its building was burned, and all its apparatus and museum destroyed; but the structure was promptly rebuilt, and it has since been highly prosperous.

THE LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE

was established in September, 1869, and grew so rapidly in popularity and success that during the session of 1875-76 it was said to have had a larger class than was then in any other medical school west or south of Philadelphia. It has recently removed to a much larger and better building than was before occupied.

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

is a very recent creation, its first session having opened February 15, 1882. Its faculty is mostly identical with that of the Louisville Medical College, but it is intended that its sessions shall be chiefly held at a different time, and during the warmer months.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

This institution was organized on the 16th day of August, 1870. The following is the list of officers and Board of Trustees then elected: C. Lewis Diehl, president; George A. Newman, first vice-president; B. F. Scribner, second vice-president; Frederick C. Miller, recording secretary; Louis Eichrodt, corresponding secretary; George H. Cary, treasurer; J. A. McAlfee, curator, who, together with the following, constituted the Board of Trustees: Drs. Thomas E. Jenkins, S. F. Dawes, Daniel B. Grable, Frederick J. Pfingst, and John Colgan. This organization meeting was convened upon a call issued by a primary meeting held in July, 1870, at the office of Messrs. Wilder & Co., at which the following were present: Graham Wilder, C. Lewis Diehl, J. M. Krim, William Stassel, and Frederick C. Miller. Mr. C. Lewis Diehl was called to the chair and Mr. Frederick C. Miller appointed secretary. The College was incorporated by the Jefferson County Court the following year and began a course of lectures in November of the same year, with the following Faculty: Dr. Thomas E. Jenkins, Professor of Materia Medica; Dr. L. D. Kastebine, Professor of Chemistry; C. Lewis Diehl, Ph. G., Professor of Pharmacy.

The lectures were delivered in Mrs. Mary P. Pope's building on Third street, between Walnut and Guthrie, to a class of twenty-six students.

In 1873 the college obtained a charter from the State Legislature.

The lectures were for several years delivered in the Rudd block on Jefferson, near Second.



They were afterwards delivered in the German-English Academy on Second and Gray streets. All along the college had been making efforts to obtain a permanent home, which finally met with success.

In 1878 the college purchased its present building, located on Green, between First and Second streets. Last year the building was subjected to a thorough renovation, making, in its present condition, one of the best adapted for the purpose of pharmaceutical education in the country.

The college is now completing its eleventh annual session, the course being ended by March 1st. During the ten sessions fifty young men have become graduates of the School of Pharmacy. The present class numbers forty-five.

MEDICAL JOURNALISM.

The Louisville Journal of Medicine and Surgery had already been published here for some time when, in 1839, upon the removal of Dr. Daniel Drake to this city, he brought his Western Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences with him, and merged it into the other publication, of which he became an editor.

The American Practitioner, a monthly journal of medicine and surgery, was started in January, 1870, and is now in its twenty-fifth volume. It is edited by Drs. David W. Yandell and Theophilus Parvin, the latter of the Medical College of Indiana.

THE MEDICAL NEWS.

This is a weekly journal of medicine and surgery. Its first number appeared on Saturday, January 1, 1876. Its founder was the late R. O. Cowling, A. M., M. D., professor of the principles and practices of surgery in the University of Louisville Medical Department, who associated in the editorial work W. H. Galt, M. D., of Louisville. Dr. Galt retired from the editorship January 1st, 1878, and L. P. Yandell, M. D., professor of clinical medicine and diseases of children, University of Louisville Medical Department, was called to fill the vacancy. January 1, 1881, Dr. Yandell retired, and Dr. Cowling, associating with Dr. H. A. Cottell as managing editor, continued to conduct the journal till his death, which took place on April 2, 1881. Upon the death of Dr. Cowling the News passed under

the editorial management of Dr. Holland, who, with Dr. Cottell, now conducts it. It is the only medical weekly published south of the Ohio River. It contains twelve quarto pages of reading devoted to editorials, original articles upon medicine and surgery, translations from foreign and home journals, and to miscellaneous items of medical news. The journal has secured a liberal patronage from the medical profession, and has won for itself a high place in our national medical literature. For the first three years of its life it devoted much space to the question of reform in medical teaching, and through its influence several glaring abuses of this department of education were discontinued in this and neighboring cities. It was the first journal to advocate those measures of reform which led to the establishment, in 1876, of the American Medical College Association.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Introductory—Biographical Sketches of Hon. James Speed, Hon. James Guthrie, Judge W. F. Bullock, Judge John W. Barr, Judge Henry J. Stites, Judge Henry W. Bruce, John and James Harrison, Worden Pope, Esq., Hon. Alexander Scott Bullitt, William C. Bullitt, Esq., and Joseph B. Kinkead, Esq.—Notices of Fortunatus Cosby, Father and Son, R. C. Anderson, Jr., John Rowan, S. S. Nicholas, Patrick H. Pope, Joshua F. Bullitt, Andrew J. Ballard, Addison W. Gazlay, Bland Ballard, William Preston, John J. Marshall, H. C. Pindell, William J. Graves, Henry C. Woods, Pierce Butler, George W. Johnston, Philip Lee, Franklin Goring, William B. Hoke, Benjamin H. Helm, Joseph B. Read, Charles S. Morehead, Thomas A. Marshall, Edward W. Parsons, John M. Harlan, Eugene Underwood, John W. Kearny, B. H. Bristow, T. L. Burnett, John E. Newman, Samuel McKee, T. E. Bramlette, and R. H. Collins—The Law School—The Law Library—Bar Association.

The introduction to our Medical Chapter might well serve also for this. As in the former case, many notices of early practitioners have been included in the annals of Louisville; the following are simply intended to include a few representative men in each epoch of the professional history of the place—arranged, after the longer sketches, in the order of beginning in this city, and the hopeless attempt has not been made to deal in detail with each of many hundreds in the local profession, past and present.

HON. JAMES SPEED.

This distinguished gentleman is a representative of one of the oldest families in the State and of Jefferson county. For many years he has held a position of the highest distinction at the bar, and in State and National public affairs. He was born in Jefferson county, near Louisville, March 11, 1812. He was the oldest son of a large family of children. His father was Judge John Speed, who came to Kentucky from Virginia in 1783 with Captain James Speed, his father. Judge John Speed's wife, the mother of the present James Speed, was Lucy G. Fry, daughter of Joshua Fry. She also came from Virginia about 1793.

The progenitor of the Speed family in this country was James Speed, a descendant of the old chronicler of England, John Speed. He came to Virginia from England in 1695. His grandson, Captain James Speed, served in the Revolutionary war. He came to Kentucky, as above stated, in 1783. His son, Judge John Speed, settled in Jefferson county about the beginning of the present century. His son James, the subject of the present sketch, received the rudiments of his education in the county schools, and afterwards at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, where he was graduated at the age of sixteen. He passed the next two years of his life writing in the office of the clerk of the Jefferson county court. He then attended lectures at the Law School of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. He opened an office for practice in Louisville in 1833, now nearly half a century ago. He is, with the exception of Judge William F. Bullock, the practitioner of the longest standing at the Louisville bar. He soon acquired a large business, and has been continuously successful. His life has been spent in the practice of law almost exclusively, his public life having only added to his reputation without diverting him from his profession.

In 1847 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature. In 1849 he was candidate of the Emancipation party for delegate to the State convention to frame a new State constitution. His opponent, Hon. James Guthrie, stood for the pro-slavery party and was elected. From 1856 to 1858 he was Professor in the Law Department in the University of Louisville, at

the same time sustaining the burdens of a full law practice.

When the civil war came on his action was prompt and decided in behalf of the Union. Among other conspicuous services at that time he was made mustering officer for the troops recruited in Kentucky for the Union army under President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men. In the first year of the war he was elected to the State Senate, and served for two years in that body. In 1864 he was called to the Cabinet of President Lincoln as Attorney-General. The office being in the condition it had existed since the formation of the Government required reorganization. During his term various changes and reforms were made which remain to this day. Upon him fell the decision of a vast number of new and perplexing questions pertaining to war legislation and to the guidance of the Departments. All this required great labor and research, and the exercise of a prompt, vigorous, and energetic mind. His services at this time were of great value to the country and gave him a wide and honorable reputation.

He remained in the discharge of the duties of this high office until the death of Mr. Lincoln, and afterwards under his successor, Andrew Johnson, until July, 1866, when his views of the policy of President Johnson made it impossible for him to remain in the Cabinet. He then resigned, and at once resumed his practice. The same year he was the presiding officer of the Southern Unionist Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia, to protest against the policy of Andrew Johnson in dealing with Southern questions.

In 1868 he was delegate from Kentucky in the National Convention which nominated General Grant for the Presidency. The vote of the Kentucky delegation in that convention was given to Mr. Speed for the Vice-Presidency. He was also delegate to the conventions of 1872 and 1876, and in each served on the Committee on Resolutions.

In the year 1875 he was again made Professor in the Law Department of the University of Louisville, a position he continued to fill until 1879. He has maintained the practice of his profession, and, though seventy years of age, his physical and mental forces remain unabated vigor.



Sir James Spence

Mr. Speed was married, in 1840, to Miss Jane Cochran, a daughter of John Cochran, a Scotch gentleman who came to Louisville in 1833 from Philadelphia and became a celebrated liquor merchant. Mrs. Speed is now living. They have had seven sons, six of whom still survive. The oldest, John, entered the Union service at the age of eighteen and served through the war on the general staff of the army with rank of Captain. He is now a practicing lawyer in Louisville, in connection with his father and Thomas Speed, Esq., a relative.

Mr. Speed possesses many striking characteristics. He is a lawyer of great learning, and a most skillful and successful practitioner. He is noted for his practical wisdom. His mind is quick, and his conclusions sound. He never fails to understand the real points at issue in a controversy. His speeches are remarkable for force, brevity, and comprehensiveness, and he never fails to impress the court and jury. He enjoys the perfect and entire confidence of all who know him. His frankness and purity of character are universally recognized. So conspicuous is his sense of justice, fairness, candor, and impartiality, that he is constantly appealed to settle differences. The high esteem and respect in which he is held enable him to exert a great influence over both individuals and assemblies.

In politics Mr. Speed is a Republican. He is attached to no church as a member, but attends the Unitarian church in Louisville, which he has materially aided to sustain.

He has cultivated literary tastes, and has a large collection of miscellaneous literature. His favorite authors are Milton (prose writings), Plutarch (Morals), Cervantes, Montaigne, Gibbon, Shakespeare, and the Bible.

He has always shown a great regard for young men. A large number have studied law in his office. This feeling led him to occupy the position of Law Professor in the University of Louisville for so many years. His students never failed to give him their love and confidence, and after entering the practice they always regard him as a personal friend.

Mr. Speed is a warm advocate of equal rights to all, and his influence in shaping the legislation of the country to this end was sensibly felt in the troublesome times immediately following the war. The following extract from one of his

speeches is illustrative of the man as well as the period when it was delivered. In 1868, in a case pending before the Federal Court at Louisville, where the validity of an act of the Kentucky Legislature was questioned on the ground that it was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, he said:

If I stood here the advocate of the negro, I might insist that the wealth and comforts of the State have to a large extent been created by his labor; and may I not say his unrequited labor? For, as a rule, labor brings to the laborer means of his own; but the negro, after generations of toil, stands before us to-day as empty as the sluggard—poor to almost nakedness, and practically friendless—without land, without money to buy tools to work with, without a shelter he can call his own, without education, his ambition, spirit, and hope even, fettered by the memories and effects of slavery. I could plead for him that he is a human being with God-given feelings and capacities; I could show how he is despised by the thoughtless and oppressed by the lawless; and I could invoke for him from this court the protection of a just and impartial administration of the law, before which the rich and the poor, the white and the black, stand equal. But this is a controversy between white men. I stand here the advocate of justice and the Constitution. Where justice reigns under the Constitution, oppression is now unknown to any class or color. I would not have violated that equality in the social compact which the Constitution proclaims and seeks to guard. I would strike down the hand that would tear the now perfect bandage from the eyes of Justice. To-day the right of equal protection belongs to all, without distinction of race or color. It is now the office of the courts to enforce an equal law, and justice is too sacred to be confused by the illusions of color or awed by the frowns of prejudice.

HON. WILLIAM FONTAINE BULLOCK.

Among the noteworthy citizens of Louisville, few have shared a larger degree of popular esteem than Judge William Fontaine Bullock. His prominence was fairly won, and has long been due to the purity of his private character, to the fidelity with which he has often served the public interest, and to the learning and wisdom that have distinguished him as a member of his chosen profession. Judge Bullock was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, January 16, 1807, and is a son of the late Hon. Edmund Bullock, who represented that county for sixteen years in the General Assembly of the State, having repeatedly presided as the Speaker of the House and of the Senate. The parents of Judge Bullock possessed moral, intellectual, and social traits that were distinctly impressed upon his own character, and on a leaf in the family Bible

may be found the following graphic portrayal of them, written by himself, a number of years ago:

My father, Edmund Bullock, the oldest son of Edward and Agnes Bullock, was a native of Hanover county, Virginia. He was descended from a stock distinguished for integrity. His education was as thorough and accurate as the times would permit. In early life, he emigrated to the "District of Kentucky," where he soon acquired a high standing, based upon his exalted merits as a man and as a citizen. In all his dealings he was faithful and just, and in his intercourse with his fellow-men he was polite, noble, and generous. He was soon called into public life and was, for many years, a leading member of the Legislature of Kentucky. He was Speaker at different times of both branches of that body, and, in that capacity, won for himself a high reputation. He was alike remarkable for his dignity and urbanity of manners and for his stern and unbending sense of justice. Throughout a long life he lived above reproach—a noble specimen of an honest man. He died in the eighty-ninth year of his age, in peace with God through faith in Christ.

My mother, Elizabeth, was the second daughter of Aaron Fontaine, who was the youngest son of the Rev. Peter Fontaine, and was born in Virginia in 1754. The Rev. Peter Fontaine came from England to America in 1715, and was soon thereafter installed as rector of one of the oldest parishes of the Episcopal Church in the State of Virginia. He was the son of Rev. James Fontaine, who fled from France to England upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. He was a Huguenot of noble birth and of the most indomitable energy, and was especially distinguished for his heroic devotion to his Protestant faith. My grandfather was a noble scion of such a stock. I never saw my mother. She died at my birth. My knowledge of her is derived from my father, who, to the close of a long life, never ceased to cherish her memory and to impress upon my heart the highest appreciation of her lovely character.

Having acquired in the rural schools of Fayette county the elementary principles of education, Judge Bullock entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, from which institution he was graduated in 1824. Four years later, having reached the period of manhood, he removed to Louisville, entered into the practice of law, and began that career of usefulness, in both public and private life, which has been fruitful of various substantial results. After closely and successfully following his profession for ten years, he was elected, in 1838, to represent Jefferson county in the General Assembly, and was the youngest member of the House in which he served. His services in the Legislature—embracing three terms—were signalized by the passage of several measures of which he was the author, and which have proved to be of inestimable value to the State. In 1838 he introduced into the House, and was chiefly instrumental in passing, the act creating the common school system of Kentucky. He made the only argu-

ment that was delivered on the floor of the Assembly in support of the measure—an argument that engaged widespread attention, and that abounded in convincing facts and manly eloquence; and he is now properly hailed as the "father" of that system of popular instruction in the State, the blessings of which have been multiplying for forty years. Following his educational bill, in 1841, Judge Bullock prevailed upon the Legislature to appropriate \$10,000 for the purpose of creating in Louisville the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind—an institution that has greatly grown in importance, and now ranks high among similar institutions of the land. To the growth of this institution, of which from the start he was, as now, a trustee, he has ever given a zealous care, sparing neither time nor labor to promote its beneficent mission. In addition to his services as a trustee of this institution, Judge Bullock has been for years the President of the American Printing House for the Blind, which possesses a world-wide reputation, being recognized everywhere as the best-governed and most complete establishment of the kind, whether in Europe or in America. In 1878, Congress appropriated \$250,000 as an endowment fund for this institution, thereby giving it the recognition of the General Government; and the bill providing for the appropriation, having been drawn by Judge Bullock, will remain as an imperishable evidence of his wisdom. One of the noteworthy things done by him during his legislative career was the preparation of the memorable report which, in 1842, he submitted to the Legislature, suggesting certain reformatory methods for the treatment of the inmates of asylums for the insane. The report furnishes an important chapter in the history of the subject of which it treats, and is an enduring monument to the industry and care of its author. It supplied the State authorities with various suggestions that were promptly adopted, and which led to marked improvements in the management of the asylums for the insane of Kentucky.

Pursuing a strong natural bent, Judge Bullock has played a conspicuous part as a popular orator. A devoted personal friend and an ardent political admirer of Henry Clay, he long ranked among the most attractive and effective Whig leaders in a period when the hustings offered



John W. Brown

in Kentucky a high arena for intellectual conflict, and an exciting theater for brilliant displays of eloquence. In view of the close relationship to Mr. Clay, he was befittingly chosen to deliver the oration that was uttered in the presence of a vast assemblage in Louisville, May 30, 1867, on the occasion of unveiling the life-size statue of the great statesman—the handiwork of Joel T. Hart—which now adorns the rotunda of the Court-house. Referring to the oration, the Louisville Journal of May 31, 1867, then edited by George D. Prentice, said:

It transcends the expectations of those who expected most from its very distinguished author. It is as just and true as it is eloquent. It bears no trace of extravagance or of exaggeration. It is a discriminating and profound analysis of character by one who is too true and proud either to wrong or to flatter mortal man.

But it is chiefly as a lawyer and jurist that Judge Bullock has evinced his highest powers. During the last forty years he has ranked among the foremost members of the Louisville Bar. The records of the courts show that he has been an unusually successful practitioner, often making great and triumphant arguments before judges and juries, and always exhibiting marked ability in the management of his cases. He has been justly styled one of the most courteous and yet most formidable antagonists in the forum. For twelve years, dating from 1849, he was a member of the law faculty of the University of Louisville, in which capacity he displayed much learning and skill as a teacher, and inspired his students with a love of the science which he taught. For ten years, from 1846, he occupied the bench as judge of the Fifth Judicial Court—first by an appointment from the Governor until 1851, and then by virtue of a popular election under the new Constitution of Kentucky. As a judicial officer he was universally respected by the people and by the bar, being conscientious, courageous, firm, and enlightened in the discharge of duty. Though now in the seventy-sixth year of his age, he continues in the practice of his profession, retaining an extraordinary degree of intellectual and physical vigor. As late as February, 1882, he appeared before the Court of Appeals in the celebrated case of the Louisville Bridge company vs. the City of Louisville, being the attorney for the former corporation. He delivered, in behalf of his client, an elaborate argument, embracing comprehen-

sive and difficult problems of law, and the deep learning which he exhibited has been seldom equalled in the presence of that tribunal. His argument is reputed to have been worthy of the best days of Kentucky's ablest lawyers.

GEORGE BABER.

HON. JOHN W. BARR.

The Hon. John Watson Barr, long a prominent attorney in Louisville, and at present Judge of the United States District Court of the District of Kentucky, is himself a native of the State, born in Woodford county, on the 17th day of December, 1826. His parents were William and Ann (Watson) Barr, both of old families in that region. He was by them of Irish and English descent. The mother's parents were from Virginia to Kentucky at an early day; the father of William, Thomas Barr, was an immigrant from Philadelphia as early as 1787. William Barr died June 5, 1844, in Mississippi; his wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, died at the old home in Versailles, Kentucky, September 18, 1829. John was trained at the public schools of his native place, and finally in that of the Rev. Lyman Seeley, a somewhat celebrated Baptist divine and teacher, whose removal to enter the active labors of the ministry broke up the school, with which young Barr's formal education in the elementary schools closed at the age of seventeen. Some years afterwards he read law in the office of Messrs. Woolley & Kinkead, of Lexington, both of them eminent lawyers of the time; and then matriculated at the Transylvania University, in that city, as a member of the Law Department, and was graduated in 1847, after attendance upon two courses of lectures. He settled in Versailles a few months subsequently, and, alone, opened an office for law practice in his native place. Remaining here until 1854, he determined to seek a larger and more hopeful field; and in that year went to Louisville and formed a partnership with Joseph B. Kinkead, Esq., who is still in practice in the city, and is the subject of a notice elsewhere in this chapter. The firm name was Kinkead & Barr. After the dissolution of this partnership, about 1863, Mr. Barr practiced alone for several years, and then joined his professional interests

with those of John K. Goodloe, Esq., under the name and style of Barr & Goodloe. Another change occurred in 1871, in the admission to the partnership of Alexander P. Humphrey, since Judge Humphrey, who had been connected with the office for a time. The firm was now Barr, Goodloe & Humphrey, which endured until the appointment of Mr. Humphrey to the Chancellorship in 1880. Two months afterwards, April 16, 1880, Mr. Barr was appointed by President Hayes to the judicial position he now occupies, in place of the late William H. Hays, who died in office, after a short term; and the vigorous, prosperous firm of Barr, Goodloe & Humphrey was thoroughly disintegrated. Judge Barr had never cared to enter public life before, except as he might be connected with it through his professional relations, and as he was called at times to brief service in the Common Council of the city, to fill vacancies. While member of the Council he drafted the law for the creation of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, under which, upon its enactment by the Legislature, he was elected a Commissioner, was made President of the Board, and was the main instrument in its organization and earlier operations. He may, indeed, be regarded as the father of the scheme represented by the Board, but resigned his connection with it several years ago, after it had been brought into good working condition.

Judge Barr was married in Louisville, November 23, 1859, to Miss Susan, oldest daughter of Colonel Jason and Josephine (Preston) Rogers, of that city, the mother herself a daughter of Major William Preston. Mrs. Barr departed this life in Louisville on Christmas Day, 1871. They had seven children—five girls and two boys, as follow: Anna, Caroline, Susan, Josephine, Eliza, John Watson, and Jason Rogers Barr, all of them still residing in Louisville, John W., however, being an under-graduate at Princeton College, and two of the daughters at school in Manhattanville, New York.

An old and intimate professional associate of Judge Barr has kindly contributed the following character sketch:

From the beginning of his professional life Judge Barr gave evidence of the mental characteristics for which he is now remarkable, to wit: great perseverance in the pursuit of professional knowledge, unusual calmness of mind, sound,

cool, and impartial judgment, love of truth and justice, tireless pursuit of the real merits of his cases, and industrious, careful, and discriminating investigation of all the law upon the questions involved in them. Whilst engaged in the active practice, his reputation as a wise counselor continually grew, and when he quit the bar to occupy the bench, he stood in the foremost rank of the bar of Louisville, and probably held the highest rank at the bar as a safe, discreet, and wise adviser. Indeed he was more and more sought after by those having complicated transactions to settle and questions involving intricate legal propositions, until he came to have a very large and active employment in this character of practice.

He was so patient in investigating and unravelling the difficulties of his professional engagements, and so clear and practical and so well informed upon the nicest legal questions involved, that his conclusions were accepted with unusual confidence and gave entire satisfaction to his clients, and were received with great respect by opposing counsel. We have spoken of his calmness of mind, his impartiality and love of truth. We know of no one more conspicuous for mental integrity. His mind was always faithful to truth and right and justice, and in these respects he enjoyed a most enviable reputation with his professional brethren. Probably his most prominent mental characteristics were integrity and soundness of judgment. His opinions and conclusions were clear, accurate, and most generally correct.

We should not forget other prominent traits of his character. He has always been a man of great industry, "esteeming others as better than himself," and through all of his life and work he has shown a spirit of profound veneration and respect for holiness, a supreme regard for honorable deeds and honorable lives. He is a man of the largest liberality. He enjoys his own and never quarrels with the opinions of others, no matter how widely he may differ from and earnestly oppose them. His is a most generous and benevolent nature. His hand is ever outstretched to help the needy and to give comfort to the suffering. It is remarked very often that Judge Barr has never accepted the deference which the community has constantly offered him. He has not permitted his fellow-



Samuel S. May

citizens to confer upon him the honors they would. He has constantly declined prominence, and the judicial honors he now wears were never asked for by him, and actually came to him through the recommendation of friends, which he discouraged. As a judge he has shown himself calm, temperate, possessed in an eminent degree of the judicial temperament, industrious, vigilant, careful, painstaking, courteous, and accomplished in the law. His elevation gave universal gratification. His appointment is regarded as one of the most fortunate and fit made by Mr. Hayes. He enjoys the unreserved confidence of the Bar and litigants, and his frank and unrestrained courtesy honors the National judiciary, inspires regard for the Government he serves well, and gives pleasure to all whose business brings them into the court.

We should have said in another place that Judge Barr is a man of the most refined nature, always pure and chaste, and singularly quiet in his manners. He acquired a fine reputation in Louisville for financial ability by reason of his connection with the Sinking Fund of the city, of which he was for several years the leading spirit, and which he placed upon a successful basis before he retired from its administration.

JUDGE HENRY J. STITES.

In 1808 a large family connection, consisting of the Ganos and Stiteses, then living in Elizabeth City, New Jersey, and all of the Baptist persuasion, determined to move West, and to locate a colony in the Ohio Valley. As at that period there were no turnpikes, nor even wagon roads, across the mountains, they were compelled to pack their household goods over the Alleghanies on horses to Pittsburg, then a small town at the head of the Ohio. There they bought and equipped a flat-boat, and on it embarked for Cincinnati, also then a small town, opposite the mouth of the Licking river, which, after many hardships and dangers, they reached in safety. At this point a number of the colonists determined to settle, being averse to going into Kentucky, because of the existence in that State of slavery. Others, however, captivated by the glowing accounts of the region about Lexington, resolved to locate in the Blue Grass section, and

made their way to Georgetown, in Scott county. Among these was Dr. John Stites, an accomplished physician, a graduate of the Edinburgh Medical School, and a middle-aged widower. Not long after his location in Scott county, the Doctor intermarried with Mrs. Ann Johnson, the widow of Captain Henry Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier, who had emigrated with his family from Louisa county, Virginia, to Kentucky.

In a little while after the marriage of Doctor Stites, his son Abram Stites, who had remained in New Jersey to complete his studies as a lawyer, also came to Kentucky, and soon after his arrival married Miss Ann Johnson, the daughter of his stepmother. Of this marriage came a large family, and among them the subject of this sketch, Henry J. Stites, who was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1816.

In 1818 his father, with his family, removed from Scott to Christian county with Colonel Robert P. Henry, to pursue his profession as a lawyer; and in a few years was appointed Clerk of the County Court of Christian, an office which he held for more than twenty years.

His son Henry was, at an early age, sent to school in the town of Hopkinsville, and his first teacher was Dr. Buchanan, a man of science, father of Dr. Joseph R. Buchanan, of Louisville, also noted for his scientific attainments. Both of them are duly noticed in our chapter on medical men. His last teacher was James D. Rumsey, celebrated in that region as a most successful instructor. Young Stites was an apt and industrious pupil, and stood well in his classes but, because of the comparatively straitened circumstances of his father and the large family then dependent on him for support, became restive and anxious to earn his own living and to that extent to relieve his father, who was desirous that he should continue at school. At length, overcome by the earnest importunities of the son, his father placed him with a most excellent gentleman of fine business habits, George Ward, Esq., to learn the business of a retail merchant. His term of service was four years, "for his victuals and clothes." Henry served his time faithfully, and at its expiration was tendered and accepted a partnership with his friend and fellow-clerk, to whom he was much attached, Mr. L. D. Holeman, who had capital. Stites had none, but he had energy and the purpose to suc-

ceed. They were both young men, and made a successful business. In 1837 the financial crash occurred, which played havoc with even the best business men of the country. But this young firm, though largely in debt, weathered the storm and came out unscathed in their credit. The severe ordeal of that year, however, and his horror of debt, determined him to adopt some other calling, whereby he could make a living without incurring heavy pecuniary obligations and the hazards of commerce.

He selected the law; and although for several years he continued business as a merchant, and with success, he devoted every leisure moment he could spare from his business to the study of law and to fit himself for the bar. Early in 1841 he obtained his license, and was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with Mr. Phelps, of Hopkinsville, also a young man and now a prominent lawyer, and for some years they enjoyed a lucrative practice. The Eastern merchants who knew Stites as a trader, gave him their business as a lawyer, and contributed not a little to his success in his new calling.

Within a few months after his admission to the bar, Mr. Stites was married to Miss Mary Jane Sharp, daughter of Dr. M. Sharp, of Christian county, and niece of the distinguished lawyer and statesman of Kentucky, Hon. Solomon P. Sharp, who was assassinated at his residence in Frankfort, while extending the hand of hospitality to the murderer. With this charming and estimable wife Judge Stites led a happy life for more than thirty years, when she fell gently asleep, beloved by all who knew her.

In 1848 Mr. Stites, though then but little over thirty years of age, was nominated as Presidential Elector on the Cass and Butler ticket, and made a vigorous and thorough canvass of his district for the General. Though always an ardent and zealous States-rights Democrat, this was the only political contest in which he ever took part as a candidate.

In 1850 the present Constitution went into effect, and in May, 1851, an election for judicial and ministerial offices occurred throughout the State. At this election Judge Stites was chosen, by a handsome majority, to the office of Circuit Judge in the Second Judicial District, in which there was a decided majority politically opposed to him, political questions at that time

being, to a great extent, ignored in the selection of such officers. In 1854 the term of Hon. E. Hise, then Chief Justice of the State, expired, and he declining to be again a candidate, Judge Stites was urged by prominent friends of both political parties to become a candidate for the vacancy in the Court of Appeals. It was urged that he should continue to hold the office of Circuit Judge whilst a candidate for the higher position, and that, in the event of his defeat, he could hold on to the former. This he refused to do, saying that in his opinion it would be improper whilst Judge to be a candidate for another and higher judicial position. In the meantime two distinguished gentlemen, opposed politically to Judge Stites, had become candidates for the same office, but with the understanding, as it was said, that in the event a Democrat sought the place, one would withdraw, and thus give the other the advantage of the Whig majority in the District of several thousand votes.

Judge Stites's friends urged him still to stand for the office, and at length he yielded to their wishes, resigned the place of Circuit Judge, and became a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. One of the gentlemen referred to immediately withdrew, leaving the contest to his friend, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, with a political majority in the district of over five thousand. Judge Stites, nevertheless, was elected by more than five thousand majority, and took his seat as Appellate Judge in September, 1854. He served out his term as Judge of the Court of Appeals, and was Chief Justice in 1862, in the midst of the civil war. Although urged to become a candidate for re-election, he declined; and being a States-rights Democrat and Union man, but opposed to the war, and his sentiments well known, he was subjected to annoyance by the military on both sides. Unswerving in his allegiance to Kentucky, he continued throughout the war. To avoid proscription, and being harassed by the petty military satraps of both sides, that were then riding rough-shod over the peaceful citizens of the southern part of the State, Judge Stites was advised by his friends of both parties to leave the State and go where he would be free from such annoyances. This advice he adopted and went to Canada, where he remained with his wife until "the cruel war was over."

On his return to Kentucky, in January, 1866, he located in Louisville and resumed the practice of his profession, in conjunction with the Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, with whom he had been associated in the Court of Appeals as a brother judge. In Louisville he soon had a good practice, and was pursuing his profession zealously, when a vacancy occurred in the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, an important civil tribunal, caused by the resignation of the Hon. Judge Muir. To this place Judge Sites was appointed, upon the unanimous recommendation of the lawyers of the Louisville bar, without distinction of party, by Governor Stevenson, in October, 1867. In August, 1868, he was elected by the people of the district, composed of the county and city, to the same office, without opposition; and again, in 1874 and 1880, he was re-elected, also unopposed both times, to the same places, thus holding high judicial stations, by the will of the people among whom he dwelt, for more than thirty years in all—an assurance on their part that they deemed him “honest, faithful, and capable.”

In 1876 Judge Sites was again married, and to a sister of his first wife, Mrs. Caroline M. Barker, an estimable lady, widow of Richard H. Barker, Esq., a prominent lawyer of New Orleans.

The Judge's present term of office will expire in 1886, when, as we are informed, he will, if alive, claim exemption from public duty, and retire to private life. He has held, throughout his life, that it was the chief duty of man to be useful to his fellow-men, and has faithfully sought to discharge that duty.

THE TARASCONS OF LOUISVILLE.

An account of Louisville, Kentucky, would be very imperfect without a reference to these far-reaching, sagacious, and enterprising men. In 1794 Louis Anastasius Tarascon emigrated from France and selected Philadelphia as the headquarters for his mercantile enterprises. He was wealthy and became a large importer of silks and a variety of goods from France and Germany. He was a man of great sagacity, and soon began to entertain enterprising ideas of the opening glories of the West. In 1799 he sent two of his clerks, Charles Brugiere and James Berthoud, to explore the courses of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of sending ships and clearing them from the port of Pittsburg, ready rigged, to the West Indies and Europe. The clerks made a favor-

able report, and Mr. Tarascon associated them and his brother, John Anthony Tarascon, with himself, under the name of John A. Tarascon, Brothers, James Berthoud & Co., and established at Pittsburg an extensive wholesale and retail store and warehouse, a shipyard, a rigging and sailing loft, an anchor smithshop, a block manufactory, and everything necessary to complete vessels for sea. In 1801 they built the schooner *Amity*, of one hundred and twenty tons, and the ship *Pittsburg*, of two hundred and fifty tons, sending the former, loaded with flour, to St. Thomas, and the other, also loaded with flour, to Philadelphia, from whence they were sent to Bordeaux, and returned with a cargo of wine, brandy, and other French goods, part of which they sent to Pittsburg in wagons at a carriage of from six to eight cents a pound. What a time these wagons must have had in conquering obstructions in the Alleghanies, to say nothing of other parts of the wilderness road? In 1802 they built the brig *Nanino*, of two hundred and fifty tons; in 1803, the ship *Louisiana*, of three hundred tons, and in 1804, the ship *Western Trader*, of four hundred tons. In 1796 Pittsburg was enlivened by a visit of some French princes. They were very pleasant and companionable. They bought a large skiff, covered it in part with tow linen, purchased a stock of provisions and hired a couple of men to row them to New Orleans. One of these princes was Louis Philippe, who afterwards became the “Citizen King” of France.

The Tarascons must have found the Falls of the Ohio something of an obstruction to their shipping enterprises, and they removed to Shippingport, at the Falls, where they carried on their mercantile affairs. They built a grist-mill which was run by the water-power of the Falls. They soon found that they were in an isolated condition, and began operations for improving their position. In 1824 Louis A. Tarascon, “of Shippingport, Jefferson county, Kentucky,” presented a petition to the Legislature of Kentucky for cutting a canal around the Falls, as he said, “for the amelioration of commerce, of course of the improvement of agriculture, manufactures and of all other useful arts, productive of the prosperity of the State, and of the happiness of its inhabitants.” It is ably drawn. He had been residing at Shippingport, Kentucky, then, for a period of eighteen years, having removed there in 1806.

The readers of that famous novel, *The Children of the Abbey*, will remember how members of that Shippingport firm figure in the novel. Before petitioning for the canal Mr. Tarascon had urged upon the Congress of the United States the opening of a wagon road from the Missouri river, skirting on the northern frontier of New Mexico, to the Columbia river in Oregon, on the Pacific. But Kentucky was not in any condition to undertake any monetary enterprises at that time. She soon became terribly involved, and the “Commonwealth's” banking enterprise for the relief of the people, soon acquired the familiar name of “two for one.”

Mr. Tarascon, in his petition of 1824, urged that soon after 1806 he caused to be built, at the foot of the Falls, as he says, “the Shippingport mills, the first great mills which ever existed in the western country, by means of which he contributed his share towards drawing the name of Kentucky flour from a mire of merited discredit, and of raising it up to a high standing.”

These pioneers of a new era of civilization deserve great credit for the earnestness and excellence of their labors. They had little dream of the coming power of steam. Even when the canal at the Falls was undertaken, the men who had charge of the work had so little idea of the coming

change that they adapted the locks to the size of the steamboat Homer, that being supposed the utmost size that a steamboat would ever reach on the Ohio. There were built afterwards steamboats in which she might have been hidden.

John Tarascon's daughter, Nannine, married Mr. Taylor who died with cholera. She afterwards married Captain Z. M. Sherley, and died comparatively young, with consumption, leaving a son and daughter by Mr. Taylor, and two sons by Mr. Sherley. Young Taylor died a few years ago, unmarried. Edmonia Taylor, the daughter, married Hamilton Ormsby, one of the most prosperous farmers of Jefferson county.

Levis Sherley was one of the first and most thrifty merchants of Louisville, Kentucky. He married Miss Brannon, the daughter of A. O. Brannon, a merchant of this city. She died in advance of her husband. He died in the very bloom of his manhood, leaving a son and daughter. The other son, John Sherley, is a partner of Henry C. Glover, in an extensive tobacco warehouse, in Louisville, Kentucky. He married the daughter of Edward Hobbes, one of the first citizens of Kentucky, who is very prominent in her political and social history. Mr. John Sherley has a son and daughter. The spirit of the Tarascons still lives in their descendants.

The writer has read with much interest the manuscript journal of L. A. Tarascon, from Philadelphia to New Orleans made in 1799. It is full of intelligence and of masterly observation. We could not but read with curiosity his charming description of New Madrid. He little dreamed while writing his account of it, what an amount of disfigurement it was to undergo, some ten years after, by an earthquake, from which it has never recovered.

NATHAN BLOOM.

The subject of this sketch was born in Dalheim, a small town in the duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on the 17th day of November, 1826.

He attended school up to his fifteenth year, when he was apprenticed for three years to a merchant, who, being himself thoroughly educated in all mercantile matters, required him to visit commercial colleges and institutes during his spare hours. The knowledge so acquired, in addition to the practical experience gathered during his apprenticeship, helped greatly to capacitate him for his future business career.

After the expiration of this term he remained for three years longer, giving such satisfaction that great inducements for the future were offered to him, but the glowing reports which he had so often heard, convinced him that America presented greater opportunities to young men of energy and will, and he determined to try his fortune in the United States. He landed in New York in the spring of 1848.

During the first two years the lack of means compelled him to confine his transactions to small assortments of goods, with which he canvassed the interior towns of New Jersey, Louisiana, and later on of Kentucky, but, in the fall of 1850, having by strict economy accumulated a sufficient capital, he, with Mr. E. Hirsch, now also a resident of Louisville, embarked in business at Yelvington, Daviess county, Kentucky, opening a country general store.

Here he was successful and prosperous, and made many friends who to this day entertain for him the highest esteem and attachment.

On the 15th of January, 1851, he was married to Miss Rosina Kling, also a native of Germany, and in the following year, desiring a larger field of operations, he disposed of his business interests at Yelvington, and removed to Louisville, where he entered into partnership with Mr. E. Bamberger (his brother-in-law) under the firm name of E. Bamberger & Co., for the purpose of doing a wholesale dry goods business.

From the start the firm established the reputation for honorable and upright dealing, which has ever since characterized it and which has been so great a factor in its remarkable success. Its trade, at first confined to the more adjacent portions of Kentucky and Indiana, rapidly extended until it compassed nearly all the States of the Southwest, and had grown to such proportions in the year 1857 that they found it necessary to remove from Market street to Main street.

In the year 1872 the firm, which in the meantime had added several partners and had changed its name to Bamberger, Bloom & Co., moved into its present beautiful quarters, having found it necessary to erect a building especially adapted to its colossal trade. No description of this structure nor further comment upon the business are necessary, as the firm of Bamberger, Bloom & Co., its house, and its business are known to every citizen of Louisville, and are brought to the attention of every one who visits the city.

The uninterrupted success and growth of this firm, of which Mr. Bloom has always been the acknowledged head, and its remarkable record during the great financial convulsions which have periodically shaken the business communities of this country to their very foundations, overcoming as it did all difficulties, only to continue its career with renewed energy and vigor, bear unquestionable testimony to his exceptional qualities as a merchant and financier.

This, however, is but one phase of his life. Taxed as he has been from the start with the responsibilities and burdens of his large business, he has still found time to take a front rank as a public-spirited citizen. A steadfast, consistent adherent of the Reformed Jewish faith, he is naturally liberal and progressive in his ideas, and has ever been ready to defend the oppressed and to combat sectarian or racial intolerance.

He has at all times been ready to lend a willing ear to the thousands who seek his advice, to give his time and assistance for the promotion of public works, and to open wide his purse in the support of all charities. In fact, he is so deeply imbued with the idea that every man should not merely live for his own personal ends, but should faithfully fulfill the duties which he owes to his fellow man and the community at large, that the good works which he still continues will never cease so long as God spares his life.

Mr. Bloom's family consists of the wife of his youth and six children—two daughters and four sons, three of the nine that were born to him having died in their early youth. The oldest daughter is married to Mr. Charles Goldsmith, who together with Jacob, the second oldest son, are members of the clothing firm established by Bamberger, Bloom & Co., in 1878. Levi, the oldest son, is a member of the latter firm; Isidore, the third son, is now pursuing his medical studies in Europe, whilst the younger daughter, Estella, and the youngest son, Max, are still attending school in Louisville.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

Kentucky, noted in American history for the production of exceptional men, has brought forth none whose achievements for the material good of the State and Nation were greater than those of James Guthrie, lawyer, publicist, and man of business. There have been greater orators, lawyers perhaps of more special ability—certainly politicians infinitely more skilled in the arts of manipulating a campaign or creating a majority,—but there has never been a man who possessed greater wisdom in conceiving measures, or more wonderful power of bringing events to pass, than did he. Whether he managed a private enterprise or dictated the financial policy of a nation; whether he advised an ordinary client or shaped the plans of a vast corporation, the result so uniformly justified his views and opinions that, at last, by sheer force of consistent and habitual success, he won from a whole community a confidence and respect akin to superstition, and after spending years of bitter contest in the defense of his opinions, lived to see his advice received and his measures accepted, almost as a matter of course.

James Guthrie was of excellent pioneer blood, his father being the well-known Indian fighter, General Adam Guthrie, whose most famous action was the battle of Saline, west of Shawneetown, Illinois, where the whites, in the absence of bayonets, successfully charged and broke the Indian line with their tomahawks. After the days of border warfare were passed General Guthrie became prominent in civil life, representing his county in the Kentucky Legislature for several successive terms with credit to himself. The family was originally of Scotch blood, removed to Ireland at an early day, emigrated to America more than a century since, and came to Kentucky from Virginia.

James Guthrie was born near Bardstown, in Nelson county, Kentucky, on the 5th day of December, 1792. Such education as the country schools of the neighborhood afforded he received, and this was supplemented by a term at McAllister's Academy, at Bardstown, of which a scholarly Scotchman of that name was head master, and which bore a very fine reputation at that day. As a schoolboy young Guthrie is described as being the most single-minded in his work or play of any of his class. One day he would take his books to an out-of-the-way spot and study during the hour of recreation; then no temptation could draw him from his task; again an unusual noise and activity would show that he had joined in the sports of his fellows, which were never so fast and furious as when he took part.

No sooner had Guthrie acquired such education as he deemed sufficient to fit him for the duties of life, than he turned his thoughts to the problem of making his own way in the world. The statement has been made by some biographers that he commenced life as a flatboatman. While it is literally true that he did, after the fashion of many Kentucky youths of the time, assist in taking one or more boats, loaded with farm produce, to New Orleans, then the only market available, returning on foot or on horseback through the woods, it is certain that he did not intend to devote himself to the river for life, and it is equally sure that love of adventure and a desire to see something of the world influenced him to the experiment quite as much as did the money consideration involved. Certain it is that he soon began the reading of law at Bardstown, under the tutorage of the celebrated Judge John Rowan, afterwards Congressman and Senator of the United States, that he practiced extensively and successfully in his own and adjoining counties for several years, made two unsuccessful races for the

Legislature in Nelson county, and, after all this was done, removed to Louisville, but nine years after the only flatboat expedition of his participation of which we have any proof.

During his study and practice in Nelson county Mr. Guthrie was completely engrossed in his profession. He denied himself social enjoyment as incompatible with the best intellectual work, and utterly held himself above and apart from the amusements and dissipations which are so disastrously prevalent among the lawyers of the State. He possessed then in kind, as he did later in so much greater degree, the mental grasp, the ready recognition of principles and the receptive and assimilative power of mind, which made intellectual effort a pleasure, certain of its highest reward. That he was well prepared for the practice of the law goes without saying, when so much has been told; that he was from the first professionally successful to a marked degree is as certain, for, in 1820, Governor Adair appointed him Commonwealth's attorney for the district embracing Louisville, and he removed to that city to assume his duties. He was then but twenty-eight years of age, and while the law did not require the Governor to appoint to the office a resident of the district, there was certainly sharp competition for the post, and the preference could not have been given to a non-resident of Guthrie's youth, had he not been deemed a peculiarly able man. At Louisville he held the post of prosecuting attorney for several years. The now magnificent city was then but a rough river town, having a floating population of the most lawless and reckless class—men who had so long defied the law with impunity that the condition of the place bordered on terrorism. Mr. Guthrie was a man of great frame, enormous strength and vitality, indomitable will, and a courage that knew no fear. His vigorous administration, stimulated by the very threats which were intended to paralyze it, soon accomplished the establishment of society upon a basis of law and order.

The town of Louisville was then rendered very sickly by the presence of great ponds of stagnant water here and there within its limits. No effort was made to drain these, and people accepted their annual attacks of fever and chills, and they paid their taxes, as an undoubted, but a necessary evil. Mr. Guthrie turned his attention to this end, and, in the face of all opposition, strenuous as it was blind, succeeded in securing the adoption of sanitary measures, abating the nuisance, and rendering possible the growth and development that would else have been out of the question.

In 1828 Mr. Guthrie took active part in securing a city charter for Louisville. He was elected a member of the first City Council, and for twelve years, from 1828 to 1839 inclusive, his service in that body was only interrupted during two years when he was a member of the Legislature.

During this legislative service Mr. Guthrie made himself the champion of those measures embraced in the Internal Improvement system of Kentucky. The splendid system of highways known as the old State turnpikes was constructed under acts of the Legislature which he was largely instrumental in pushing to a passage. The slackwater improvements of the Kentucky, Green, and Barren rivers, so hopefully begun but since so shamefully abandoned, were undertaken as a result of the same movement, as was the building of the first railroad ever undertaken in Kentucky—one of the very earliest, as well, in the United States—that extending from Frankfort to Lexington. In favor of these measures and others intended to carry them into effect, Mr. Guthrie gave an earnest and efficient support, dictated by a clear-sighted assurance that upon these depended the material future of Kentucky. He rested on no "downy bed of ease."

His politics were avowedly Democratic, while Louisville was largely Whig. In addition to this cause of embarrassment, his own party was strongly opposed to the schemes of internal improvement which he had made peculiarly his own, and, after winning bitterly contested elections against a party representing a majority in his district, with such a leader as the late George D. Prentice and such an organ as the Louisville Journal—after winning against these odds, Mr. Guthrie found himself the acknowledged champion in the Legislature of measures which his party avowedly opposed. Notwithstanding numerical odds he was elected and re-elected; in spite of his personal independence he retained the friendship and support of his party. Whatever may be the opinion of to-day as to the abstract propriety of the improvement schemes, there can be no question that they were then advisable and that they alone served to rouse Kentucky from the condition of a backwoods State, isolated from the highways and markets of the world.

During the years 1833-34, Mr. Guthrie was in full sympathy with the stand of President Jackson, in vetoing the United States Bank act, and was a leader in organizing the Bank of Kentucky, with a capital of \$5,000,000, its principal office in Louisville and its sub-branches in various parts of the State. This bank is now the leading bank of Kentucky, and its charter has formed the model for that of every bank of issue in the State. Mr. Guthrie was for many years one of its directors.

In 1837 Mr. Guthrie was a leader in the steps taken which resulted in the organization of the University of Louisville, of which he was long president, and, for thirty-two consecutive years, a trustee. No interest of his busy life lay nearer Mr. Guthrie's heart than this.

During those same busy twelve years he was active in securing the erection of the Jefferson County Court-house and the introduction of gas into the city of Louisville. The former project met with the strongest opposition, and, for lack of funds, which might easily have been secured, the building remained unfinished for some time, being derisively pointed to as "Guthrie's Folly."

In 1849 Mr. Guthrie was, after great opposition, made a delegate to the convention called to frame a new Constitution for Kentucky, and, upon its meeting at Frankfort, October 1st, became its President. The constitution which to-day endures was then framed. Mr. Guthrie not only made an admirable presiding officer, but took prominent part in the daily discussions in the convention, his speeches always compact, vigorous, and logical, showing a perfect mastery of the situation and of the need of the State. His record in the convention is equal to that of any of the great and prominent Kentuckians who composed it.

Scarcely had Mr. Guthrie completed his duties in the convention when he became ardently engaged as president and chief promoter of the building of a railroad from Louisville to Frankfort, the second road in the State, and which, as it was sixty-five miles in length, was considered a very serious undertaking. The road was carried through successfully. Mr. Guthrie remained its president until 1853, when he resigned. At about the same time he was deeply interested in the building of the Jeffersonville & Indianapolis Railroad, of which he was ever after a director and large stockholder.

At this time Mr. Guthrie was recognized as the leader of the Louisville bar, having carried on his practice in spite of his numerous other occupations, and with a brilliant success that led many to class him as the ablest lawyer in Kentucky. He had grown from year to year in learning, skill, and reputation, and had at the same time more than laid the foundation

of the magnificent fortune of which he died possessed. Aside from purely professional reputation, he had gained a name beyond the borders of his State both as a person of incorruptible honesty and as one of administrative ability and tact in affairs beyond any other Kentuckian. In February, 1853, this reputation led President Pierce, then considering as to the formation of his cabinet, to so far depart from ordinary precedent as to summon Mr. Guthrie, a man utterly a stranger to Federal politics, and tender him the Treasury portfolio. The offer was, after due consideration, accepted, and Mr. Guthrie at once set to work, familiarizing himself with the working of Government machinery, and prepared not only to occupy but to fill his surpassingly important place. That he did it, and fully, the history and records of the department conclusively show. It was no unusual thing in those days to hear him described as the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton. Be this as it may, certain it is that he was a very great one. Without parade or ceremony he soon proved to his subordinates the country over that he was a working man, and that none other could find or retain place in the department. He cut, pruned, and lopped right and left, until there was not a drone or insecure remaining, and he reformed the system of auditing and paying claims against the United States in such manner that the great army of claim agents who had lived by bribing clerks and thus securing preference for their clients, were fairly starved out and forced to turn to some more honest business. If Guthrie decided to pay a claim, it was duly paid in its order; if he determined to disallow it, not the President himself could move him one iota from his position.

A story related by the late Hon. Caleb Cushing in a speech delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, after the close of the Pierce administration, well illustrates this peculiar independence of character. A large claim had been presented to the Treasury department and, after full consideration, payment thereof refused. Pressure was brought upon the President, a very amiable man, to give the matter his personal attention. He sent to the Treasury department for the papers, and having examined them, called a Cabinet meeting to consider the case. The President introduced the discussion, the various members of the Cabinet made comments, and, at last, after the subject had been pretty thoroughly canvassed, Mr. Guthrie alone remaining quite silent, the President, addressing him, said:

"Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, this matter comes from your department, and we have not heard from you; we will be glad to know your views of the claim."

Mr. Guthrie arose and said:

"Gentlemen, this claim has been disposed of, in the Treasury Department." With this he took his hat and left the room.

The President and Cabinet decided that if the claim were allowed, it would be necessary to find a new Secretary of the Treasury to pay it. It was not paid.

During Mr. Guthrie's administration, he lived squarely up to the Independent Treasury act passed during Polk's administration, employed no banks, paid the debts of the United States in silver and gold, reduced the national debt by many millions, leaving only a small remnant, and left his office with its debts paid, its accounts collected, the Government credit of the best, and no suspicion in the mind of any one of the possible existence of fraud or defalcation.

On his return to Kentucky at the close of the Pierce Administration in 1857, his aid was invoked by the directors and stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, an enterprise which had progressed to the point,

common with new railroads, where its resources were all expended, the road unfinished, and its promoters at their wits' end for further means. Mr. Guthrie entered the organization first as Vice-President, and soon after became President. In his endeavors in behalf of the road he found himself for the first time in his career in Louisville, surrounded by a people no longer doubtful in their allegiance to him and their support of his measures. Upon his return a great dinner had been given him at the Court-house, by his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, and so, irrespective of party, they rallied to his aid. He showed his own confidence in the future of the road by risking his large fortune as its indorser to the amount of \$500,000, and from citizens of Louisville and Kentucky banks, and the city of Louisville itself, money came at his call, until the completion of the road which now owns or controls nearly three thousand miles of track and is worth not far from \$100,000,000, was rendered possible.

From 1857 until his death the construction, operation, and extension of this road were the main objects of Mr. Guthrie's life, and by his own wisdom and untiring industry he justified the faith of himself and of his friends in the great undertaking, every cent thus advanced having proved a rich investment.

In addition to his duties as president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Mr. Guthrie was president of the Louisville and Portland Canal company, raising and expending \$1,500,000 in deepening and widening the canal, rendered valuable aid in securing the building of the railroad bridge over the Falls of the Ohio, and was an efficient promoter of the building of the railroad from Elizabethtown to Paducah.

During the civil war Mr. Guthrie was a Union Democrat; he disapproved of the war, but still more of secession. His service as president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad was worth more to the Federal Government than a brigade of troops. Three railroads and the river were bearing to Louisville men, horses, ordnance, stores, and heaping them up at the wharves and depots for transportation to the armies of the South and West. These were the very sinews of war to those armies, and, to transport them beyond Louisville, there was but the single track of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. But there was a man at its head of mighty brain, energy, and activity, and he fed, clothed, armed, and reinforced the armies, day by day, throughout the war, without ever breakage, delay, or mishap. Stanton, Secretary of War, came, soon after entering the Cabinet, incognito, to Louisville, to study the matter of transportation and to advise as to the propriety of the Government assuming charge of the road. That no such policy was ever adopted, is sufficient indication of his opinion.

In 1865 Mr. Guthrie was elected by the General Assembly of Kentucky, as United States Senator. He assumed his seat on the 4th of March, 1866, and served until February 19, 1868, when he was compelled by ill health to resign. His service in the Senate was during the stormy days of the administration of Andrew Johnson, and his contest with the leaders of the party by which he was elected. Mr. Guthrie supported the President very warmly and opposed the so-called reconstruction measures, favoring an immediate, full, and complete rehabilitation of the lately seceding States.

With the expiration of his Senatorial service Mr. Guthrie's official life was at an end. In 1860 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency before the convention at Charleston, and would doubtless have been the most available compromise candidate, had a compromise between the sections been possible. As it was, he had a very respectable following. In 1861 he spent much time and labor

in the peace movements of that year, corresponding and conversing on the subject with many prominent men, and attending the Peace Convention at Washington as a delegate from Kentucky.

The foregoing is a brief and formal statement of the busy life of a great man. From boyhood to old age he worked, as few men work, unremittingly, conscientiously. He possessed to the highest degree the power of grasping and carrying many subjects at once, and transferring his attention from one to another without hesitation or confusion. In business he was methodical, exact, even somewhat cold. In his home he was all that was different from this—indulgent, mild, unexacting, loving, and sweet-tempered. Few men were ever more practical and prompt in affairs or more strict in requiring the same qualities in those about them; few men, on the other hand, arrogate so little in their homes and in contact with their friends.

Mr. Guthrie succumbed to disease and years of over-work, and died on the 13th of March, 1869, after an illness of several months, aged seventy-six years, three months, and eight days. He left surviving him three daughters, his wife, Eliza C. Prather Guthrie, having died on the 25th day of July, 1836.

JUDGE HENRY PIRTLE.

Henry Pirtle was born in Washington county, Kentucky, near the town of Springfield, on the 5th day of November, 1798. His father, John Pirtle, was a man of strong intellect and fine attainments, who combined with the duties of a minister of the Methodist church those of a teacher and surveyor. Under his instruction, and with the opportunities which the neighborhood school afforded, Henry Pirtle acquired, if not a classical, a good education, and had implanted in him a love of learning and habits of patient study and thought which continued through life. He always expressed a great admiration for his father's talents and achievements, and regarded himself as much his inferior; he dwelt with especial pride upon his fine voice, pure character, and great mathematical and mechanical genius, and there remains to this day, as evidence of his learning and industry, a manuscript work of his writing, on mathematics as applied to surveying, containing a full table of logarithms worked out by himself for his own use. His mother, Amelia Fitzpatrick, was a gentle, sweet-tempered woman, who had a spirit and courage which enabled her, when a young wife, to accompany her husband alone through the wilderness from Virginia when they came to Kentucky to establish their home. This home became the center of a large circle of religious influence, and thither came all the pioneer Methodist preachers, so many of whom were men of power and eloquence. The religious atmosphere had its effect on the young boy growing up in this simple life, which was felt in after years, and gave to his character a reverential and moral tone which was never changed.

In 1816 Judge John Rowan, who lived near Bardstown, invited Henry Pirtle to come to his residence and make it his home while he studied law. The opportunity was a rare one, and was gratefully accepted and most devotedly used. For three years the young student applied himself, under the direction of his accomplished friend, to the acquirement of the science of the law, and to a generous course of collateral reading. The library to which he had access was rich in classics of the ancient and modern schools, and the companionship of Judge Rowan—a finished scholar, a profound

jurist, an orator and statesman, and an enlightened student—stimulated the ambition which burned in his breast.

The basis of the learning and accurate scholarship which distinguished Judge Pirtle was laid while at Federal Hill, and when he received his license in December, 1819, he was a well-trained lawyer, needing only the facility which comes from practice. His preceptor said he was the best lawyer of his age that he had ever seen. He first commenced practice at Hartford, and speedily took the rank to which he was entitled, and rose into a good business, extending into many of the counties in that section of the State, and occasionally calling him to those more remote.

In 1825 he removed to Louisville, which remained his residence the rest of his life. He had not been a year at his new home when he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court by Governor Desha, with the approval of the Louisville bar.

Although only twenty-seven years old, his fitness for the office was not doubted, such was his learning, familiarity with practice, and purity of character.

His reputation steadily grew while on the bench, and when compelled by the meagre salary to resign, in 1832, he returned to the bar, he had attained to the first rank among the lawyers of the State.

While he was holding the Meade Circuit Court in 1827, Judge Pirtle for the first time in Kentucky decided that upon the arrest of judgment for defect in the indictment, after conviction for felony, the prisoner should be held to await a new indictment. The practice had been to discharge the accused in such cases, under the provision of the Constitution that no man shall twice be put in jeopardy for the same offense, and thus, by a legal technicality and in consequence of lack of skill, or negligence, of the attorneys for the Commonwealth, many guilty men went free. The judge maintained that the party was not put in jeopardy, within the meaning of the Constitution, on a bad indictment. There was much opposition to the new ruling; but it was followed universally and became the settled law of the State.

As indicative of the value which was attached to his judgments, it may be mentioned that an exhaustive opinion of his, written in a lucid, nervous style, upon a question which was of great interest, challenge of jurors in criminal cases, which could not, from peculiarity of practice, come before the Court of Appeals, was published as an appendix to the seventh volume of T. B. Monroe's reports, as an authority for the guidance of the bench and bar. In 1833 he published a digest of the decisions of the Court of Appeals from the origin of the Court to that date. The work was prepared, with great care, upon a plan comprehensive and easily understood, and with perfect accuracy. The author supplemented the notes of the decisions with references to other authorities and occasional criticisms. The favor with which this digest continues to be regarded is the highest evidence of its value.

With the exception of a short interval, in 1846, during which he acted as Circuit Judge under commission from the Governor, until a permanent appointment could be made, Judge Pirtle was actively and laboriously engaged in the practice of law until 1850, when he accepted the office of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, tendered him by Governor Crittenden. His first partner was Larz Anderson, and, upon his removal to Cincinnati, he formed, in 1835, a partnership with James Speed, which continued for fifteen years. The practice of Pirtle & Speed grew to be equal to any at the bar, embracing cases in all the courts. The habit of Judge Pirtle was to follow his causes to the Court of Appeals, and argue them orally. The reports of

that time show a very large number of important cases thus argued.

The community have so long associated his name with the Chancery Court that few persons know, even by tradition, the power of Judge Pirtle, at this time, as a jury lawyer and practitioner. From 1833 to 1850 he was a skillful and successful practicing lawyer; his power before both judge and juries was not surpassed by any member of the bar, distinguished as it was for men of talent and genius. He was an impressive speaker, and not lacking in earnestness and fire. Such was the weight of his character, of the confidence which all men had in his integrity, that he carried juries with him against lawyers possessing more of the graces of oratory and rhetoric than he had. There yet lingers about the Court-house a tradition of his speech in a breach of promise case in which he secured a verdict for \$5,000 damages, an amount not since recovered, and of the contest over Polly Bullitt's will, in which he crossed swords with Henry Clay.

It was during this period that Judge Pirtle was elected to the State Senate, serving in the sessions of 1840-41 and 1842-43. As Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations in 1842 he made a report which was noteworthy for its eloquence, and for the coincidence of its sentiment with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, subsequently made, in the case of *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania*, 16 Peters, 539, and which was widely circulated and discussed.

The following quotations, in an interesting manner, show the views of the Kentucky Senate at that time on constitutional questions which later became of vital importance, and express the devotion of the Chairman of the Committee to the Union, a devotion that strengthened with time, and in which he never wavered:

The doctrine of the American people is not that the Constitution is a mere compact between the States, a breach of which on the part of one is to be remedied by coercive retaliation on the part of the others, but that it is a form of government of the people of this nation, as sovereign in its sphere as the government of a State is within its sphere; that no State can interfere with its power or assume its action; that National subjects are under this Government referred to National Jurisdiction.

Your committee believe that the duty of the respective States to comply with the provisions of the Constitution in regard to fugitives is one to be enforced by the National Government, or it is left without a remedy; for coercion on the part of another State implies disunion.

Retaliatory exactions of compliance with the obligations of the Constitution are dangerous usurpations, to be deprecated by all the American people.

Your committee has witnessed with much concern the differences between these States on these subjects. The quiet union of the American States should strike every lover of mankind as a desideratum unsurpassed by any subject of sublunary concern; and so it is felt by the people of Kentucky.

His reputation as a lawyer was well sustained by his career in the Senate, and he showed a capacity for politics and statesmanship which would have enabled him to attain the highest rank had he devoted himself to them as to his profession. But his tastes and ambition were for the pleasures of home and the fame of the lawyer and jurist, and he would never consent to take political office again.

Judge Pirtle took a great interest in the foundation of the University of Louisville in 1846, and upon the organization of the Law Department was elected Professor of Equity and Constitutional Law and Commercial Law; his colleagues were Preston S. Loughborough and Garnet Duncan. He entered upon this new field of study and labor with great enthusiasm, and the Law School became and remained the cherished object of his affection as long as he was in sufficient

health to discharge his duties, and indeed to the end of his days. The field was suited to his talents, his learning, and his taste. He was a natural teacher, so full of learning, so devoted to the law and the profession of the lawyer, so sympathetic with the students and so beloved by them, that the duties of the instructor and the studies of the pupil were pleasures. Every graduate felt that Judge Firtle was his friend, and in after years freely turned to him for aid in surmounting the difficult questions which confronted him in practice, with the certainty of receiving it. The remarkable attainments of Judge Firtle in the common law, in equity jurisprudence, commercial and maritime law, in constitutional law and in the civil law were best displayed in the Law School. He was not merely an able lawyer and great judge, but he was a profound jurist, extending his studies into all departments of the science of law, and as familiar with the most difficult branches and those little needed and rarely used in his practice or his court, as with the simpler rules of daily practice. The accuracy of his memory was not more wonderful than the store of learning which it held. Through life he mastered every subject under consideration before leaving it, and seemed never to have forgotten any fact or principle which he had once known. His culture was broad, for he had that scholarly mind which delighted in the acquisition of knowledge of every useful kind. He was always a student; and whether reading law or history, or the exact sciences, or theology, he was acquiring an understanding of the matter so that he would never need to go over the same ground again.

In the particular of his fullness and accuracy of memory he was not surpassed by any one. Perhaps the greatest excellence which Judge Firtle achieved in his life of industry and distinction was as a teacher of law. All over the land there are men occupying high positions in the profession and in public life who look back to him as the beloved preceptor of their youth, and who reverence his memory, his genius, and his character. He was devoted to his "boys," and loved to gather them around him and pour into their minds knowledge, and inspire them with an exalted estimate of the duty and responsibility of a lawyer. His style of lecturing was colloquial, often rising into eloquence when discussing great principles, interspersed with questioning, and his success as a teacher entitles him to a place beside Story and Kent and Robertson.

Judge Firtle remained chancellor until September, 1856, having been elected without opposition at the first election under the new constitution, and after an interval of six years was again in the office, retiring at the end of his term in 1868.

Soon after his return to the bar in 1856 he formed a partnership with Bland Ballard, which was continued until 1860, when he entered into partnership with John Roberts. He enlisted in the active duties of a lawyer with zeal, and displayed a readiness and skill not often found, after so many years on the bench, at his age. His firms enjoyed excellent practice, and the advice of Judge Firtle was much sought by clients and attorneys.

The twelve years which he spent on the bench were busily occupied by the varied duties of the equity judge. The manner in which he conducted the court gave him fame throughout the State, and many of his decisions became part of the legal literature of the country. He was not accustomed to write opinions, usually disposing of the cases by an endorsement directing what order should be entered, but on rare occasions when the gravity or the newness of the questions seemed to require it, he wrote out his opinion in a concise,

vigorous style with sufficient reference to authority to show his entire familiarity with the principle involved, but with no display of learning. The business of the court was dispatched with promptness in open court and in chambers. The great familiarity that he had with most of the questions which were presented enabled him to dispose of them without taking time, and cases which were sent to him on Tuesday afternoon were generally returned on Friday morning.

On the occasion of his retirement from the bench, in August, 1856, Chancellor Firtle received from the bar a testimonial of their high esteem for him, in the course of which they said: "In you the bar have beheld the learned and upright chancellor, who, while administering the law with unwavering fidelity, has softened the asperities of its practice by the benevolence of your feelings and the amenity of your deportment. As a jurist, they desire to pay a just tribute to your attainments; as a man, to honor you for your many virtues."

During his third term of office Judge Firtle added greatly to his reputation. Many nice questions new to the bar arose out of the war, and came before the Chancellor. They were decided by him in opinions luminous with his great learning, and distinguished for clearness and acumen. These opinions were published in the law journals, and were useful as authorities in other courts having before them these grave questions of international law, involving the rights of belligerents.

The admiration of the Bar for the Chancellor's learning and character extended to the people, and he was universally regarded as the embodiment of equity. The confidence which was felt in the purity of his principles, was accompanied by a reverence for his deep knowledge of the springs and fountains of that part of our jurisprudence which is designed to soften the hardness and supply the deficiency of the common law. And in truth the Judge delighted in the beauties of equity, and its benign principles conformed to the kindness of his nature.

Such men as he have made the body of this branch of the law, with minds stored with the common law, but enlightened and deepened by profound study of the civil law and of morals and natural equity, they have adapted the narrow code of our ancestors to the needs of our time, and by the ameliorating influence of equity jurisprudence rendered the common law that which it otherwise would not be, "the perfection of reason."

Judge Firtle was a public-spirited citizen, and assisted in the advancement of the interest of the community on all occasions, particularly in enterprises looking to the relief of the unfortunate and the education and cultivation of the people. To him is due the honor of having first suggested in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury about 1830, that the United States had the right and ought to establish hospitals on the Western rivers for disabled steamboatmen, and others engaged in navigating those waters, and the suggestion was followed by the building of the hospitals at Louisville and at other points. He was the President of the old Kentucky Historical Society, and was among the last to give up hope of its success, and even in its dissolution he preserved reverentially the precious document which had been committed to his care, the journal of General George Rogers Clark of his renowned expedition. This he afterwards edited in an introduction, when by his permission it was published by Robert Clarke as part of his series of histories of the Ohio Valley. The sentiment and motive which made him value this document so highly, was but a part of his devoted patriotism—a feeling which in him was as deep as his nature, and partook of the love which a son feels for his mother, that

made him love all the records of his country's glory and to reverence the deeds and characters of her great sons.

He was a member of the Unitarian church, and a firm believer in the Christian religion. He studied theology as he studied law, and was deeply learned in the history of Christianity. For several years he taught a class of young men in the Sunday-school with the same ample learning and research with which he taught his law students. He wrote, as Chairman of a Committee of the Western Unitarian Conference, a little book called *Unitarian Views*, which is a strong, lawyer-like argument in favor of Unitarianism. The teachings of his pious parents had been engrafted on a nature naturally inclined to religious thought and devotion, and he accepted, after deliberate examination for himself, the truth of revealed religion. Unobtrusive in his views, and conscious of the difficulties of belief, he was charitable to the doubts of others, and liberal to those who differed with him in faith. Bigotry he was incapable of. With his private life this sketch cannot deal. But one whose public walk was so blameless we may be sure was admirable in the domestic relations.

After his term of office expired in 1868 Judge Pirtle returned to the Bar, but appeared in court only a few times. His health had become impaired, though his mental energies were vigorous. Finding that he was not strong enough to continue his active duties as a teacher, he in 1873 resigned his chair in the law school and was made Emeritus Professor of the same chair, that his name might remain connected with the school while he lived. In the quiet of his home, with the companionship of his beloved wife, to whom he was married in Louisville in 1829, and of his children and grandchildren, and with the society of friends and of his books, keeping up his studies and abreast of the times, the rest of his days were passed peacefully and happily, darkened only by sorrows incident to life, suffering sometimes from severe attacks of illness in the decline of health, he descended the vale of years until his life closed March 28, 1880. The members of the profession of the law at the meeting held to commemorate the life and public services of Judge Pirtle united in the expression of veneration for his character and admiration of his talents and learning, not in mere formal phrases, but in heartfelt, earnest words glowing with affection and brilliant with the light of truth. He was a man whose virtues adorned the human race, and whose intellect and learning elevated the profession of the law which he so dearly loved.

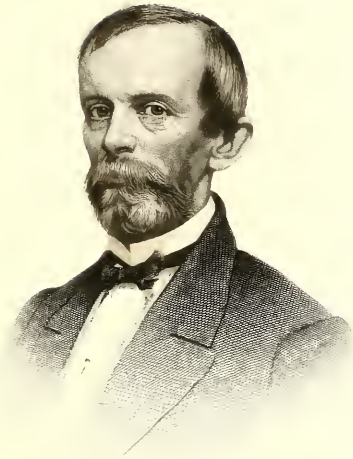
GEORGE ALFRED CALDWELL

was born in Adair county, Kentucky, on the 18th day of October, 1814, and died in the city of Louisville on the 17th of September, 1866. His parents, William and Anne Caldwell, were Virginians, and their fathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary army. William Caldwell was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and Anne, whose maiden name was Trabeu, was of French-Huguenot descent. William Caldwell was for forty years, from the establishment, in 1801, of the county of Adair, Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of the county, but resigned the circuit clerkship in favor of the appointment of his son Junius in 1841, and continued to hold the county clerkship until the first election under the constitution of 1850—in May of 1851—when he retired from office, declining to be a candidate. He was one of the few old clerks of the State holding their offices for good behavior, which practically meant for life, who favored the new constitution and the

making of clerkships elective; but he declined the candidacy on the ground that he was too old to run and had held office long enough. He was twice married, and raised ten children, of whom George Alfred was the eldest son. William Caldwell was brought up in Kentucky, about five miles from Danville, in what is now the county of Boyle, at a time when the means of education in Kentucky were very indifferent, and had but little advantage of what is called school education. But he was a self-educated man, with an indomitable fondness for books and a thirst for knowledge. He possessed a small but select library, in which there was no book that he had not read again and again. He was a man the most familiar with English and American history of any that the author of this sketch has ever known. Alfred the Great was his favorite English character; George Washington, take him all in all, was his model of an American patriot; after these two he named his eldest son George Alfred. Plutarch's Lives, Rollins Ancient History, Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, the British Encyclopedia, and the Lives and Writings of Franklin and Jefferson—books like these, making a small and compact library of one hundred and fifty or two hundred volumes, were his daily companions for fifty years in all his leisure moments, and the reading of books of this class was his recreation. In politics he was a Jeffersonian. He knew intimately all that Jefferson had ever written, and was an absolute disciple of Jefferson's teachings.

George Alfred, with the advantages of such a father and the best education that the schools in Kentucky could afford, commenced life a gentleman and a scholar. Admitted to the bar in 1837 in his native county, in that and the adjoining counties he rapidly acquired practice, position, and character as a lawyer. In 1839, the first year when he was eligible to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Kentucky, he was elected as a member of that body without opposition by the unanimous consent of the people of his county. In the following year—1840—occurred the great campaign known as the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign, in which Harrison was elected President over Van Buren. The Whig party were carrying the country and especially Kentucky by storm, and he had opposition, but carried his county in a fierce contest that will never be forgotten by any man who was a voter in that day in the county of Adair; and when the General Assembly met at Frankfort in the following December, he found himself, among the one hundred and thirty-eight members, one of nine Democrats in the two Houses; such had been the overwhelming triumph of the Harrison campaign in the State. Jeffersonian Democracy was absolutely a part of the education and nature of George Alfred Caldwell. It had been instilled into him by his father. He believed it on conviction. It was congenial to his nature and mode of thought, and he lived and died an undoubting believer in States Rights Democracy. In 1843 he was elected to the Congress of the United States from the district in which he lived, then the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky, and at Washington he found that he was the youngest man in the House of Representatives.

In 1845 the Whig party, still the dominant party in Kentucky, as a State and party necessity determined to defeat him, and brought out against him Joshua F. Bell (of Danville, then in the Fourth district), the most popular orator at that time in the Whig party in the State; and the resulting contest between Caldwell and Bell was the feature in Kentucky politics in the year 1845, and attracted the attention of the whole State and the politicians in many other portions of



the country. And he who may travel through any of the eleven counties then forming the Fourth district of Kentucky, meeting the old citizens who lived in the district at that time, will find that there is no political episode so vivid in their memory as the canvass between Caldwell and Bell in 1845. The Whigs had a majority of fifteen hundred in the district. Bell was the idol of his party; Caldwell of his. Every man, woman, and child in the district took interest in the contest. The elections in Kentucky then lasted for three days—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Such was the organization that each party had complete returns on Tuesday at a central point in the district. On the first day's vote Caldwell was found to be thirty-five ahead in the district; the Whigs, however, fell back on their reserve force and majority, and came out a few votes ahead on the last day, and Bell received the certificate. But such was the enthusiasm of the Democratic party that after the election the county of Lincoln offered a barbecue to the district, and it went from county to county, and through the months of August and September the Democrats were given barbecues over the district, claiming the victory, although Bell was elected.

In 1846, when war became rife between the United States and Mexico, the subject of our sketch, who had advocated the annexation of Texas, which was the subject of the war, applied to the State Government of Kentucky and to the Government of the United States for an appointment in the United States Army in its contest with Mexico, already under the command of General Taylor on the Rio Grande and advancing into Mexican territory. Mr. Polk sent him a commission as quartermaster with the rank of major, which was not what he wanted; yet he accepted it, and went into Taylor's line, where he saw some service more than quartermasters often have the privilege of taking part in.

During the winter of 1846-47 General Taylor sent him back to the United States to purchase horses for the service, which duty he performed in the cities of Louisville and St. Louis. Before he returned to Taylor's army he received a commission from the United States Government as major of the line in the Voltigeur regiment, one of the ten new regiments added by special act of Congress to the regular army to serve during with the war with Mexico. Of this regiment, the first and only Voltigeur regiment ever connected with the United States army, Colonel Andrews, a venerable officer of the United States army, was made colonel, Joseph E. Johnston, since so conspicuously known by his prominent connection with the Confederate army and his position of Congressman from Virginia, was made lieutenant-colonel, and George Alfred Caldwell the major. In service with that regiment Major Caldwell was in active duty in all of the movements of the American army under the command of General Scott, after the battle of Cerro Gordo to the capture of the city of Mexico and until the close of the war. He saw much active service and received many compliments from his superior officers, and particularly for his brilliant and distinguished service at Chapultepec, for which he was breveted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, whence the title by which he was afterwards known. The regimental colors under his immediate command were the first American colors planted upon the walls of the Mexican stronghold of Chapultepec. So fierce was the conflict in which that part of the regiment under him was engaged that two or three of his color-bearers were shot down with the colors in their hands, and it fell to the third or fourth to actually plant the colors upon the walls of the captured citadel. These colors are now in the keeping of his brother, Mr. Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, at his residence, where they are draped over an oil portrait of the subject of

this sketch—one of Healey's master-pieces. They came into the possession of Colonel Caldwell accompanied with the following note from his old superior and beloved officer, Joseph E. Johnston, dated at Louisville, where Colonel Johnston was then stationed in the engineer service of the United States army:

LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1854.

DEAR COLONEL:—I send by the bearer our old colors. You may remember that at our dispersion I took possession of them. It has since occurred to me that as most if not all our honorable marks were received while they were under your command, your claim is far better than mine to the ownership, and besides I want to keep before you a memento of our former association.

As ever,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

Colonel Caldwell.

This old and battered and bullet-riddled flag and the foregoing note from General Johnston were always greatly cherished by Colonel Caldwell. His attachment for his old superior was an exceedingly warm one. He believed him to be the foremost man in the United States army, and never faltered or doubted in that belief.

After his return from Mexico in the fall of 1848, he had time before the Presidential election to make a partial canvass of his old district in favor of the Democratic candidate in the Presidential contest of that year then pending. He did not support General Taylor, his old commander in the first year of his service in the Mexican war, but was true to his allegiance to the Democratic party and supported Cass. In 1849 he again became a candidate for Congress, and beat the regular Whig nominee of the district by a very large majority.

His district was then conceded to him, and it was the universal opinion that he had but to say, in 1851, that he desired a re-election, but his health had failed; he was conscious of a shattered constitution from maladies contracted in his campaigns in Mexico, and from his exciting political contests; and he deliberately decided to desist from following the career of a politician, and to remove to Louisville, where he had long desired to live, and devote himself, for the rest of his life, to the profession of the law. Having determined upon this, his course formed an exception to the ordinary life of politicians, in this, that he carried out his purposes and rid his mind of the distracting interests of politics, became a close student of his profession, and, in a few years, acquired the position of the leading lawyer at the Louisville bar, and the position of perhaps the most beloved man amongst those of his own profession who has ever practiced in that city. His style as a speaker was modest yet confident, chaste yet sufficiently ornate, winning, and convincing. His manners were of faultless courtesy, alike pleasing to the court, to the jury, to the parties, to witnesses, and to the members of his own profession, from the oldest and most distinguished down to the youngest and least known. It was his singular good fortune to have always all the young members of the bar in love with him, and he is remembered and spoken of to-day, by those who were boys in the practice when he was in the zenith of his career, as the model lawyer and gentleman.

In this close and intense practice as a lawyer, it is not to be understood that he lost interest in the affairs of his country. He was a true patriot, and a true lover of the constitution and Union of the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. He did not fail to keep up with what was going on in the government of his country. On the contrary, he took the most sincere and lively interest in what he considered the welfare of the Government and the people. And, although not in politics or a candidate for office after 1851, he was often referred to and consulted by his party in

party movements and emergencies, as an authority and counsellor, as a safe thinker and advisor, as a true Democrat and ardent patriot. Without solicitation on his part he was often called upon as delegate to State and National conventions in the fourteen years of his residence in Louisville. When called to these services he did not decline them, but performed them, returning at once, when the service was accomplished, to the practice of his profession.

Amongst the devoted friends and admirers of Colonel Caldwell was Professor Harney, the distinguished editor of the old Louisville Daily Democrat. On the day succeeding his death that paper published an obituary attributed to Professor Harney's pen, from which we take these extracts:

After the war, Colonel Caldwell removed to this city. Here, with a junior brother, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He gained the first rank at the bar, both as an advocate and counsellor. He was thoroughly learned in the law. It was his delight, his solace, his amusement, his business. During his residence here he obtained the largest practice ever had in the city, and was also possessed of the finest reputation for ability, eloquence, and acumen. Few men were so chaste in their style of oratory. He had studied thoroughly the masters of old English, which knowledge, superadded to his thorough acquaintance with the ancient classics, gave him a force and vigor and clearness of expression which few possessed.

Into the sacred arcana of Colonel Caldwell's private relations we shrink from obtruding. He was a bachelor, large-hearted, generous, genial, cordial, and amiable—unostentatious in his charities and ever distributing with a liberal hand his large income. Simple and unaffected in his manners, unpretending to absolute timidity, save when duty called him, he lived the object of love on the part of a large kindred, of admiration from friends, of respect and reverence from the whole commonwealth.

To the Democratic party he was a bulwark and a tower of strength, his last service being in their national conventions, where he always was a leader.

Such was the beautiful, consistent, heroic, patient, brave, and honorable life of George Alfred Caldwell. From his grave will arise the sweet and savory incense of thousands of grateful hearts who have known him but to love him. Kentucky will weave for him the chaplet and build for him the monumental pile worthy of his long and honorable career, while we who knew him will thank God that beyond the tomb there is a resurrection for the great and good, as was George Alfred Caldwell in all the relations of life.

ISAAC CALDWELL.

The bar of Louisville has been greatly distinguished from the early years of its history for integrity, learning, genius, and industry. Names distinguished throughout the country for eloquence and profundity of knowledge are on its rolls. It has furnished to the State, Senators and eminent judges of the Appellate Court; to the country foreign ministers, a Supreme Judge, an Attorney and Solicitor-General, and two Secretaries of the Treasury; among its members have been numbered Governors of States and men distinguished in National politics, but not a few of its greatest ornaments have remained in honorable obscurity, unknown to the fame their modest virtues deserved but would not seek. The courts have been schools of learning and eloquence; the able bar has made an able bench, and the ability of the judges has incited the lawyers to the highest exertions of their own power.

The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch may be taken as a representative of the lawyers who to-day sustain the ancient reputation of that bar. The history of his life is the history of the life of a lawyer; the

achievements which have given him the admiration of his fellow-citizens, have been in the work of the practicing lawyer, undeviated from his course by the temptations of fame or the desire for the applause of the multitude. In his life we see the complete illustration of the power of steady purpose, triumphing over obstacles, and receiving the rewards which await native capacity, combined with assiduity. Many men make the profession of the law but a means for obtaining entry into public life and subordinate their studies to political ambition. Lawyers of great attainments have done this, and men of transcendent powers have sometimes found a political career not inconsistent with severe application to the study and practice of the law; but these instances are rare and may be explained by the fact that the attachment to the law was stronger than the passion for political strife.

The life of Isaac Caldwell exhibits no such aberration from the line of professional labor. He has proved steadfastly loyal to the inclination which first prompted him to undertake the arduous pursuits of a lawyer, and has been consistent in his ambition to win the honors and remunerations found in labors at the bar. We are indebted to a member of the bar who has known him intimately for the following brief sketch and estimate of his life and talents:

Isaac Caldwell was born near Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky, on the 30th day of January, 1824. A sufficient account of his parentage is embodied in the biography of his brilliant brother, the late George Alfred Caldwell, elsewhere in this volume.

He received, until his fourteenth year, the education which a good village school in those days afforded, then, for three years, wrote in the office of his father, who was then, as for many years, Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts in Adair county. The three succeeding years he spent as a student at Georgetown, Kentucky. He was singularly fortunate in thus combining a liberal academic education with the practice, invaluable in after years, which his constant contact, during three most susceptible years, with the law and practice of Kentucky, in its formal application; still more fortunate, in that he was surrounded with the best formative influences of a refined and Christian home.

After his return from college Isaac Caldwell studied law for about two years, and, in March, 1847, was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice at Columbia, Kentucky. He studied at home without the assistance of an instructor, save that one winter he was a member of a small class of law students whom Hon. Zachariah Wheat, afterwards a judge of the Court of Appeals, daily questioned in their studies, and from these examinations and the explanations of the instructor he derived much benefit. During the first year he had more success than beginners in the practice of law usually have, from his knowledge of the law and his acquaintance among the people of his county. In January, 1848, Judge Wheat offered him a partnership, which was accepted, and for several years they practiced law in Columbia and on the circuit successfully together, and with mutual satisfaction and pleasure.

After George Alfred Caldwell, the elder brother of Isaac, already referred to, returned from Congress, in 1851, the partnership with Judge Wheat was dissolved, and the brothers formed a partnership in the practice of the law, which continued without interruption until the death of Colonel Caldwell, in September, 1866. They removed to Louisville in March, 1852, and opened their office, being induced to make the change by the desire to have the broader field offered by the city.



That the elder member of the firm was a man of distinguished talent, eloquence, and skill as a lawyer and not less as a legislator, his biographer has sufficiently demonstrated. The junior member of the firm had, in a few years of practice, won a place among lawyers and a reputation for learning and talents with the people beyond that of any man of his age on the circuit. Thus prepared for business, by the time that they had become familiar with the peculiarities of the practice in the city, George Alfred and Isaac Caldwell commenced to attract the attention of clients, and in the course of three years were well established in practice in all the courts. As is common in cities, the business of the office was divided by the members of the firm. Each taking different classes of practice, Colonel Caldwell, from choice, took the common law and criminal cases, while the younger brother gave his particular attention to the office work, chancery practice, and argument of cases before the court of appeals, only occasionally trying a case before a jury. In their respective departments the two lawyers rapidly rose to a first place, their business grew to be in a few years of the character most remunerative and important, and for a long time before the death of Colonel Caldwell he had been regarded as unsurpassed at the Louisville bar in common law cases and as a criminal lawyer, while Isaac Caldwell, at the equity bar, occupied a corresponding position.

His methodical business habits and untiring industry peculiarly adapted him for the faithful discharge of the laborious chancery practice, while his clear perception and accurate knowledge of the principles of equity jurisprudence, united with strong analytical powers, and a peculiar faculty for appreciating the force of points of evidence, enabled him to understand the law of his case, to prepare it with distinctness and completeness, and to present it to the chancellor in an argument elaborated with care and by patient research.

The practice at the chancery bar in respect to the argument of causes, has somewhat changed of late years. In the days of Chancellors Pirtle and Logan, it was an infrequent occurrence to have an oral discussion of a case. All the work of argument, with these few exceptions, was done by briefs, and the bar afforded no such field for debate and eloquence as it now does. The lawyer who had a large practice then was a hard-worker, as he now is, but with little excitement and diversion from the monotony and routine of practice.

The years so strictly devoted to his profession, created for Isaac Caldwell a reputation for industry, intellect, proficiency and courtesy in his practice, and a sound learning in the law, and fixed the confidence of his clients and the admiration of his brethren of the bar, but when, on the death of his brother in 1866, he as rapidly as practicable transferred his personal attention to the courts to which he had been a comparative stranger, and gave the burden of his chancery practice to his brother, James Caldwell, his friends feared he was mistaking his proper sphere. He knew his power better than did any one else. The natural bent of his genius was for jury practice, and the debate of great questions before the courts. From the time of coming to Louisville he had subdued his natural inclinations to give his attention to the more laborious and less attractive practice of the chancery court, to gratify a beloved brother and to save him labor. But when it became necessary for him to take the place which had been vacated, he in a short time demonstrated that he was equal to the emergency.

Since 1866 Isaac Caldwell has become known throughout Kentucky as an able criminal lawyer, a skillful and powerful common law and equity lawyer, and as an advocate and

debater at the bar, of eloquence, force, readiness of resource, and perfect courage. He stands as an advocate without a superior at the bar of Louisville. The qualities which make him thus distinguished as an advocate are easy of analysis. He is a good judge of human nature, a man of cool judgment and strong common sense, a diligent student and an indomitable worker in his cases. He has a countenance indicative of a soul animated by the highest sense of honor; an eye capable of espousing all the feelings and thoughts which stir him; a presence of easy dignity; a nervous, forcible style, and a strength and vigor of expression which excite and animate his hearers; a power of grouping facts and dealing with evidence, of analyzing testimony, and laying bare falsehood and deceit with irresistible logic; a lofty scorn of all chicanery and fraud; a hatred of wrong, and a strong love of truth, justice, and liberty, which make his appeals effective and his invective withering.

The reputation and position at the bar of Mr. Caldwell have been attained by degrees. The rise of such a man cannot be marked step by step. It cannot be said that any particular suit or speech made his reputation. It is the result of his talents exhibited in numberless cases, in numerous speeches, in trials for murder, in contests over wills, in suits for damages to character, person, or estate, in arguments before the courts, of instructions, of motions, of appeals—in all the diversified aspects of the business of a lawyer of great practice. But several occasions may be mentioned where he was especially distinguished and which sensibly affected his career.

In the winter of 1869-70 an effort was made to obtain for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad a charter granting it remarkable and unexampled powers which many persons considered to be dangerous to the interests of the State. A large section of the State was warmly enlisted in its favor, and the passage of the bill was urged with great zeal upon the Legislature.

Mr. Caldwell was employed by the city of Louisville to oppose the measure by speeches before the joint committee on railroads, to whom the bill was referred. The railroad company was represented by gentlemen of great ability and unrivaled eloquence. The questions were debated in the hall of the lower House, and the whole Legislature and a large audience of other persons attended on four evenings, each side having two speeches, and the debate extending over nearly two weeks. The committee reported against the bill, and it is believed that the arguments of Mr. Caldwell contributed very materially to this result. He forced the friends of the measure to strike from the bill most of the provisions which he assailed as obnoxious.

Under a resolution of the Legislature, authorizing him to retain counsel in behalf of the State to have the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill of 1866 tested, Governor Stevenson, in 1870, engaged Mr. Caldwell's services. The cases of Blyew and Kinnaird soon after in the Supreme Court of the United States presented some points under the bill of importance to the State. Mr. Caldwell and his colleague, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, asked, and received permission to be heard for Kentucky, though the State was not a party to the record. The cases raised the question whether the United States Courts had jurisdiction in all cases where negroes were sufferers by crimes committed against others, or were witnesses against the accused. The parties in this case were indicted in the State Court for murder of negroes, and were taken from the State authorities by officers of the United States Court.

The constitutional question in the case was argued

briefly and orally by Mr. Caldwell, in February, 1871. The presentation of the matter was eminently satisfactory to the people of Kentucky, and resulted in a decision adverse to the Federal claim of jurisdiction.

The attention of the whole State was called to Mr. Caldwell on those two occasions, and subsequently in the contested election case of John Cochran against T. C. Jones, which arose soon after the latter was by a large popular majority elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The public interest was greatly excited. Mr. Caldwell's argument was a masterpiece of constitutional construction, and his triumph over most distinguished opponents complete.

The Newcomb case soon after attracted universal attention from the striking and most dramatic circumstances and the vast amount of property involved. The arguments made by Mr. Caldwell in the Chancery Court and Court of Appeals were exceedingly powerful and effective, and the point upon which the case turned in the Court of Appeals was presented with all his eloquence and force. Other instances might be given of his talents, for in all his cases he makes a strong presentment of his positions. Though the public have only limited means of judging of a lawyer's qualities, the opinion which the bar as a body holds of the merits of its members, gradually infuses the mind of the people, and that opinion is formed from daily observation extending through years.

The estimate which the bar has put upon the talents of Isaac Caldwell is that of the community—that he is unapproached in the qualities which make up the advocate, and not surpassed in his judgment of nice questions of law. The result is that few great cases arise in the courts of Louisville in which he is not engaged, and his practice has been for years very large and of the character most valued.

In 1876 he was one of the electors for the State at large and made quite an extended canvass through the State. He continued to take an active part in State politics for some time, but found that the field of politics was ill-suited to his taste or his habits of life, and that his best talents lay in the direction which he had pursued with such success, and he withdrew from active participation in politics.

Mr. Caldwell was married on the 20th of January, 1857, to Miss Kate Smith, of Louisville. Her father and mother were members of two most excellent Kentucky families, and she is an elegant, graceful woman of most attractive personal and social qualities. Their home has been one of great hospitality and often of brilliant entertainment.

Mr. Caldwell is fond of society, and of a cheerful, sanguine temper, and enjoys the rational pleasures of life. He is an affectionate and devoted father and husband, and beloved in all the domestic relations. Of strong convictions on all subjects, he is conciliatory in his intercourse with his fellows, and warm and devoted in his friendships. He has many strongly attached friends, and exercises a great influence by the weight of his character and opinions. He has now reached the period of life when all his powers of intellect are at their best, and his health and elasticity of spirit seem perfect. He has accomplished almost all that his ambition as a lawyer can desire, but for such a man activity is the only pleasure in living, and many years of labor in his profession seem before him, which will bring added laurels and rewards. His children, seven in number, are grown, or growing up around him, and in their welfare, and in their settlement in life and in the happiness of home he will find the most delightful exercise of his qualities of mind and heart.

SQUIRE BOONE

was born in Oley township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1744. His father, Squire (son of George Boone, who emigrated from Exeter, England, to Pennsylvania some time in the eighteenth century) moved with his family to the fork of the Yadkin river, in Roan county, North Carolina, about the year 1749. At the age of fifteen young Squire was sent back to Pennsylvania to learn the gunsmith trade. After an apprenticeship of five years he returned to North Carolina and shortly afterwards was married to Miss Jane Van Cleave, by whom he had five children—Jonathan, Moses, Isaiah, Sarah, and Enoch Morgan. The latter was one of the first white children born in Kentucky, Squire, with his family, having joined his brother Daniel at Boonesborough in 1775.

Previous to this, however, he had made two or three trips into the State, carrying provisions and ammunition to Daniel's camp, sharing with him, for months at a time, all the dangers and privations of pioneer life. And from the time of his settlement at Boonesborough, as long as Kentucky needed the strong arms of her sons to protect her little colonies from the savage foes, Squire Boone devoted himself to her service, taking no less active part in their defense than Daniel himself.

Nothing like justice has ever been done his memory. But he ought not to be forgotten, especially by Kentucky. He watered her soil with his blood in too many places and in too heroic a manner in those early days, when the settlers were in constant dread of the lurking savage and his scalping-knife, to be overlooked in the history of those times. He received many wounds. He was shot in the left shoulder severely in the battle at Boonesborough. He was shot in the breast in defending his settlement or fort called "Boone's Station," in what is now Shelby county. He was subsequently shot in the defense of the people of that settlement when they were attacked, near Long run. His arm was badly broken there, yet he succeeded in drawing off his force, with the women and children, and making his way to Louisville, or rather the "Station at the Falls."

While suffering with these severe wounds, he was elected to represent the county of Kentucky in the Virginia Legislature, and made an eloquent appeal to that body for assistance to the brave defenders of the border. His broken arm and unhealed wounds spoke more than words. In after life he often alluded to his kind reception by the Virginians and the courtesy shown him. He considered them the most polite people in the world, for they made him feel as much at home among them in his plain hunting garb and backwoods manners as if he were surrounded by his companions in the frontier settlements.

He made his home at the Falls of the Ohio for many years, during which time he had to endure trials and privations harder to bear than his contests with the Indians. The property he had accumulated—which was considerable for those times—was taken from him by the land-sharks who hunted up the title to all the lands he owned, and he found himself in his old age stripped of every vestige of property, quite insolvent and utterly destitute.

It was then that he turned his back on Kentucky—a State which owed him so much—and in 1808, with his four sons, and the five sons of Samuel Boone, his cousin, he formed a settlement in Harrison county, in the then new Territory of Indiana, about twenty-five miles west of Louisville. This settlement was called Boone township, and soon became a flourishing and prosperous place, the home of many Kentuckians and their descendants. Corydon, in the

same county, was the seat of Territorial government, and the Boones were among the leading citizens. One of them, John Boone—a cousin of Squire—was a prominent member of the Legislature, and of the convention which formed the constitution of the State. After reaching his new home, Squire Boone began with energy and industry to repair his shattered fortunes. He built a mill and for a long time supplied the neighborhood with meal, employing his spare time in making guns, and in cutting out stone from the neighboring hills to build himself a house. On one of these stones which he intended to place over his front door, he cut the words, "The traveler's rest," indicating truly his hospitable nature. Again he carved his religious sentiments on others of these rocks:

"My God my life hath much befriended,
I'll praise Him till my days are ended."

Another displayed his political sentiments, "Liberty, property, Congress and America!!" But he did not live to complete his house. He died in 1815, and at his own special request, a cave on or near the summit of a lofty peak in Boone township became his tomb. It was agreed between him, and John Boone, and H. W. Heth, the civil engineer who assisted in preparing the cave, that when they died they would be entombed there together. But the strong opposition of the families of the other parties prevented the fulfillment of the contract, so far as they were concerned, and Squire Boone alone rests in that beautiful cave. His descendants are still living in Indiana and Kentucky.

COLONEL WILLIAM P. BOONE.

William P. Boone was born October 12, 1813, in Boone township, Harrison county, Indiana, to which place his father, Colonel Samuel Boone, of the old pioneer family, had removed prior to the birth of William. He was educated at Corydon, then the capital of Indiana, until his seventeenth year, at which time he began teaching the district school in Boone township, and studying law. His legal education was completed under the tutorage of Judge William A. Porter, at Corydon, a leading lawyer of Indiana. He was licensed to practice October 16, 1836, and was at once taken into partnership by Judge Porter; but his argument in one of his first causes attracted the attention of Hon. W. P. Thomasson, of Louisville, then attending court at Corydon, and Mr. Thomasson never parted from young Boone until he had exacted a promise from him to enter into a partnership with him in practice at Louisville. Boone located in Louisville, and began the practice there in November, 1836, as member of the firm of Thomasson & Boone. The firm did a good business, and was not dissolved until Mr. Thomasson was returned to Congress, and the firm of Boone & Clark continued the business. Subsequently Colonel Boone and his relative, Colonel Charles D. Pennebaker, formed a partnership as Boone & Pennebaker, and enjoyed a valuable practice until 1861, when both members were elected as Union candidates to the Legislature, where both were prominent and effective aids in securing the State to the Union; and, when Kentucky was invaded by the Confederate forces, and the Legislature issued a call to her patriotic sons to rally to her defense and in support of the Union, each member of the firm got leave of absence from the Legislature and raised regiments for the Union service. Just before his election to the Legislature, Colonel Boone was a member of the Union

Democratic State Central Committee, and also a member of the Board of Aldermen of Louisville, besides president of a large Union club, and he originated the organization of one of the first, if not the very first, Union military forces in the State, viz.: the Louisville Home Guards. The State government and the State guard were in the hands of those who sympathized with the Rebellion, and the United States Government, up to July, 1861, had not begun raising troops in Louisville, hence, at that time, the Union cause was without the support of arms to equalize with the other side.

An ordinance, resting on rather a latitudinous clause in the City Charter, was prepared and in June, 1861, fought by Colonel Boone and others through the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, in face of bitterest opposition, authorizing the Mayor to call into service a brigade of volunteer police or Home Guards, composed only of loyal men, and unformed, officered, and organized as regular military. All over the city secret organizations called "Union Clubs," composed of none but patriotic men, had been drilled in private, and were ripe to step, as companies and regiments, into the military organization aforesaid. Their arms came secretly from the United States Government through General Nelson, then Lieutenant in the United States navy, and Colonel Boone was one of the committee who met Nelson in Cincinnati to receive the arms. Colonel W. P. Boone was elected Colonel of the first regiment. There was of course much feeling among dis-Unionists against this Home Guard, and it was threatened as being illegal and subject to be suppressed by the State Guard, but very few even in Louisville believed that it was much more than a paper organization, without arms, discipline, or drill, and no overt interference with it had taken place, when in the latter part of July or early in August a member of the force was accidentally killed, and this furnished the first occasion for a public parade of the command. The brigade, nearly two thousand strong, handsomely uniformed, well armed, well drilled, and composed of sturdy and determined men, turned out to bury their comrade, marching through the principal streets. This exhibition of military strength amazed Louisville and Kentucky, and reports were sent through the State and South that a Union army had taken possession of the city. The moral effect alone of this manifestation of Union strength can hardly be overestimated as to the encouragement, hope, and confidence it imparted to the patriotism of the State, and corresponding depression to dis-Unionists. Subsequently, when in September General Sherman moved out on the Nashville railroad, at midnight, to meet the enemy reported advancing from Bowling Green towards Louisville, it was this Louisville guard that formed the advance of his command, and it held the front near Muldrough's Hill, nearly fifty miles south of Louisville, till after several weeks its services were no longer needed—the United States Government having hurried its troops into Kentucky. But the organization proved to be, also, a school from which nearly all its members were graduated into the Union army for the whole war. Hence, as a leading spirit in the conception, organization, and command of this useful organization, Colonel Boone, had he never done any other service to his city, State, and country, here established a claim on the memory and gratitude of every lover of the Union—"a Union that none can sever"—a Union that none now would sever.

But immediately after the invasion referred to, Colonel Boone began recruiting a regiment for the Union Army to serve the State and United States three years unless sooner discharged. Within six weeks he had his regiment, the Twenty-Eighth Kentucky—one of the best sent by Louisville or any

other place, into the army, in camp of instruction; and on November 6, 1861, it was assigned to duty in the Army of the Ohio, the name of which army was afterwards changed to Army of the Cumberland, forever illustrious as one of the grandest that ever battled for a cause. From this on till he was disabled in the service in June, 1864, Colonel Boone, whether as regimental, post, or brigade commander, of infantry, mounted infantry, or cavalry, rendered services which were conspicuously distinguished and applauded by his superiors, especially by Major-General George H. Thomas, Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, who held Colonel Boone in high esteem, intrusted him with important commands, notably the command of all the mounted troops covering the front of his army, with headquarters at Rossville, Georgia, during the winter of 1863-64, and with a number of expeditions and scouts against the enemy near Tunnel Hill, or on his flanks and rear. On one of these expeditions, when snow was deep and the cold severe, Colonel Boone, with only two regiments of his command, the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Gray, armed with Colt's rifles, and Twenty-Eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rowan Boone, armed with Spencer rifles, passing around General Johnston's army, penetrated as deep into the enemy's lines as Rome, Georgia, made a night attack on a division near Dirktown, routed it, burned the camp, captured a number of prisoners, horses, etc., procured information wanted by General Thomas, and by forced marches day and night over the mountainous country successfully returned to camp, notwithstanding vastly superior numbers of the enemy's cavalry were after him to cut him off. On this, as on several other occasions, General Thomas publicly complimented Colonel Boone. When the first three years' term of the regiment expired, Colonel Boone re-enlisted it in Georgia for three years more as a veteran regiment, but became so disabled a few months afterwards that the surgeons forbade him on penalty of death to continue longer in the field.

He was offered command of an important post where service would be less onerous, but he decided that as he could no longer render active service at the front, he would give place to those who could, and he resigned, June, 1864, returning to his wife and two young children (his elder son was in the army) at Louisville, from whom he had been long separated by service in distant States, and to his business affairs which had long missed his judicious attention. His superior officers, and his devoted regiment—to which latter he was peculiarly endeared, as not only its able and gallant commander, but also with ties resembling those of fond children towards a father, sympathized deeply with his affliction, and felt his parting keenly.

This hasty sketch, illustrative of his whole-hearted and valiant patriotism during the darkest days of our Union's existence, has here preceded mention of other prominent events in Colonel Boone's life, to which reference is equally due.

Returning, chronologically, to the period, 1836, when he entered upon the practice of the law at Louisville, we find that he soon secured a highly honorable place at the bar and in the esteem of the community, which yearly was added to until his death in 1875. He married Miss Eliza Harney, only child of Dr. John Milton Harney, a gentleman eminent in poetry and literature as well as in his profession, whose wife was a daughter of Judge John Rowan, distinguished as lawyer and statesman the country over, who raised his granddaughter, Mrs. Boone, both her parents having died when she was an infant. The children of this marriage were John Rowan Boone,

Samuel H. Boone, and Annie M. Boone, who, with their mother, survived the death of Colonel William P. Boone, and are residing at the old Boone homestead in Louisville.

Colonel Boone was never an office-seeker, and he resisted temptation to give himself up to political life, but he was popular, an ardent Democrat always, a strong speaker, and the people generally kept him in some official position, and in every capacity, whether at the head of political organizations, or councilman, alderman, legislator, soldier, corporation council, or member of the conventions of 1851 and 1870 to frame new charters for the city, his record, as in every relation of life, public or private, was conspicuously useful, clean, and honorable, and was satisfactory to the public, to his clients, to his friends, to his family, and to his own exacting conscience. He was public spirited, and for several years before he died had given much attention to plans for building up manufactures in Louisville. He originated a scheme for throwing \$10,000,000 additional capital into that indispensable requisite to the full development of Louisville, through the medium of a "Board of Manufacturers," and he nearly perfected the plans, and an organization to develop the immense water-power of the Ohio Falls at Louisville. Only his untimely death prevented the carrying into execution of his plans, which, with the estimates, etc., had been submitted to eminent experts and endorsed by them.

Colonel Boone was of fine presence, six feet one and one-half inches high, straight as an Indian, about one hundred and ninety pounds in weight, broad shoulders, soldierly carriage, with hazel eyes, black hair, mustache and side whiskers, and his countenance and voice were pleasant and assuring. Ostentation, hypocrisy, and all shams were abhorrent to him. He was an open, fearless, courteous, self-respecting, upright, pure, totally unselfish gentleman, who attracted the confidence and commanded the esteem of those with whom he came in contact. He bore malice towards none, and held mankind in high esteem, believing them generally better than usually credited with being. He was charitable, and generous to the unfortunate and poor, without making any parade about it; and his employes and numerous tenants always counted confidently on his unstinted liberality, and were never disappointed.

One of the most gratifying episodes, to him, of his public career, occurred after the late war when he was a candidate for Corporation Counsel to the city of Louisville. Having been absent from the city during the war, and disabled for some time afterwards, he had not mixed with the people much, had no connection with local politics, and did not know as the city had grown much since 1861 and had received a large Confederate element, whether his *ante bellum* popularity could be counted on, or whether he had faded from the public mind. Two popular lawyers had been long in the field as candidates for the office. Only a few days intervened before the election, and his health did not admit of very active canvassing, but his friends insisted he should run the race, and he was elected by a handsome majority, largely added to by the Confederates, who voted for him with striking unanimity. This compliment they repeated afterwards, when he was elected to the Charter Convention of 1870 (which charter, by the way, he, as Chairman of the Revision Committee mostly wrote, and did more to carry at the election than any one man). That handsome action of the Confederates towards their late enemy, he fully appreciated, and believing that as the Union had been preserved, and the enemy in good faith had returned to their citizenship and allegiance, they were entitled to all the blessings and protection that he was, his voice and influence were always in favor of



Col. J. Rowan Boone.

securing to them these blessings. Happily he lived to see the Union secure, and its incomparable blessings free to all.

He had regained his health and was in its full enjoyment when early in January, 1875, he was caught in a rain-storm. Typhoid pneumonia ensued, and notwithstanding medical skill was exhausted in his behalf, he died on the 24th day of January, 1875, after great suffering, borne with characteristic fortitude and Christian resignation, being for over a week fully conscious that the physicians had wholly despaired. He was buried from St. Paul's Episcopal church, January 25, 1875, and his remains followed to Cave Hill Cemetery by the Masons, the members of the bar, and a large procession of mourners.

Of the many public expressions following his death we select as an example of the popular estimate of Colonel Boone, the following extract from an article in the *Courier-Journal*, viz:

During the past few months we have been called upon to pay the last sad tribute of respect and affection to an unusually large number of our old and prominent citizens, whose faces were wont to smile on us, and whose names were as familiar as household words. And now to the sad list another honored name has been added, causing us to exclaim with the Apostle, "How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out." To say that Colonel Boone was a man of truth and justice, desiring always to be right, of unwavering integrity, a wise counsellor, a faithful public servant, a gentleman by nature, honored and respected by all who knew him, who acted well his part in the drama of life, is but to restate the verdict of the community in which he spent the greater part of his life. But would you know his worth? Inquire of his neighbors. It is difficult to delineate a character like his without seeming exaggeration. It is more like we read of in partial biographies than what is often found in real life. A critical inspection is apt to reveal defects and blemishes in what, to mere casual observers, may appear noble and almost faultless. The striking truth in his case, however, was, that those who knew him most intimately, saw most of his daily inner life, had the deepest sense of his personal worth and the greatest admiration of his character. His pure life, ever kind word, gracious smile, and helping hand, his generous and sympathetic regard for the poor, had taken a deep and abiding hold upon the confidence and affection of the West-end, that part of the city which is so greatly indebted to his untiring efforts for its improvement and prosperity; and their unceasing inquiries, anxieties, and hopes for his recovery during the period of his last illness, the large number of them who, as real mourners, attended his funeral services at the church, and accompanied his remains to their last resting place, attested their high appreciation of him.

The lawyers of the city held a meeting and adopted resolutions as follows:

Common Pleas Court—Resolutions by the bar on the death of Colonel W. P. Boone:

The members of the bench and bar of the several courts in the city of Louisville are again called upon to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of a deceased brother. Colonel W. P. Boone has been suddenly taken from our midst by the hand of death.

Colonel Boone commenced the practice of law in this city in his early manhood, and throughout his professional life his conduct was characterized by the strictest fidelity to his clients and the highest sense of honor towards his professional brethren.

He was incapable of subterfuge, and in his life at the bar he never failed to illustrate his innate love of truth and justice. He was frank, manly, and chivalrous in his bearing, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. His brethren of the bar can never forget his genial temper, his uniform politeness, and his punctilious regard for the rights of others. He was gentle in his manners, truthful in his utterances, magnanimous in every impulse, and heroic in the discharge of every duty. As a citizen in the performance of the many official duties imposed upon him by a confiding public, he was always faithful to his trust, and was controlled only by the highest considerations of the public good. Impelled by his ardent nature, and prompted by a conscientious sense of public duty, during the late unhappy civil

war Colonel Boone tendered his services to the Federal Government in command of the Twenty-eighth regiment Kentucky volunteers. To say that he acquitted himself with honor, is but a just tribute to the true and gallant soldier. In all his responsibilities he was true to the interests of his fellow-men, to the strictest integrity, and to the holiest dictates of justice.

W. F. BULLOCK,	HAMILTON POPE,	THOMAS W. GIBSON,
JOHN W. BARR,	MARTIN BIJAR,	HENRY J. STITES,
		Committee.

At the time of his death Colonel Boone was sixty-two years of age, but having within the last six or eight years of his life entirely recovered his health, which his arduous services in the army in the winter of 1863-64 had almost totally wrecked, he was, until his last illness, of comparative youthful appearance, his eye bright, his expression strong and animated, his carriage erect and step firm. The portrait of him accompanying this sketch was copied from a picture taken of him when broken down by disease and exposure after he left the army in 1864, never expecting to recover—hence it gives a very incorrect idea of the Colonel, lacking as it does in fullness of face, power of eye, and animation and force of countenance, indeed those who only know him after he had recovered his perfect vigor of manhood and appearance will hardly recognize the portrait as that of Colonel Boone, but unfortunately no later likeness than that of 1864 could be obtained.

COLONEL JOHN ROWAN BOONE.

Among the younger natives whose valor and services illustrate Louisville's patriotism and enterprise, few can claim pre-eminence over Colonel John Rowan Boone. He was born and raised in Louisville, and was a son of Colonel William P. Boone, a sketch of whom we have herein before given, and of Eliza H. Boone granddaughter of the distinguished lawyer, statesman, and orator, Hon. John Rowan, for whom young Boone was named. Up to his sixteenth year he attended the Louisville schools, giving also considerable energy and time to manly exercises, such as horsemanship, hunting, etc., from which he acquired early physical development.

When in 1861 the tocsin of war was sounded, Rowan Boone, in his seventeenth year, was a student of the Indiana university at Bloomington, Indiana, prominent in his classes and in the literary and debating societies. To his ardent temperament confinement to college campus when the air was full of battle echoes was like prison life, and he stepped from college in June, 1861, into the stirring arena of active life. Many of his dearest loved companions and school-mates, in hot zeal, were espousing the Southern side, and they earnestly entreated young Boone to go with them. It may easily be understood that his heart bled at parting with his chums, but to his mind it was evident that, though some States had enacted nullifying legislation, the General Government had given no color of offense to any State, and was true to the Constitution and Union; that the Democrats by their divisions elected the Republican President; that he was the legal Chief Magistrate for four years, entitled to the respect and support due to his station; that the Democrats had a majority in both Houses of Congress, and that nothing could be more causeless than an attempt to destroy a Union from which nothing but unrivalled blessings and honors had accrued. To him love and admiration for that Union, established by the blood of the Fathers, was a sacred religion, and unfealty to it a sacrilege. He united with the Union clubs

forming in Louisville, became secretary of the large one that met over Avery's plow factory, made patriotic addresses at flag raisings, and did what he could in support of the Union cause. As soon as military organization began in Louisville, he enlisted in the "Boone Guards," named in honor of Colonel William P. Boone, took his first lessons in drill, progressed to a lieutenantcy in the company, and, with his company, early in September, 1861, responded to the call of General Anderson, going at midnight as the advance of the force under General Sherman, which moved from Louisville to Lebanon Junction to meet the enemy invading the Union State of Kentucky and threatening the capture of Louisville. Within a few days he was made ordnance officer by General Sherman, but resigned to become adjutant of a battalion at Bardstown Junction, and early in October, 1861, was appointed adjutant of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky infantry, a regiment raised by Colonel William P. Boone for three years' service in the Union army. That he was efficient, his early promotion to post adjutant, then to assistant adjutant-general, attests. After the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Graysville, and Ringgold, on the recommendation of Generals George H. Thomas and W. C. Whittaker, the Governor of Kentucky, Bramlette, himself a distinguished soldier, tendered young Boone a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky volunteers.

His services in the positions mentioned had separated him for some time from his old regiment, and naturally he preferred to be with his comrades of that regiment, but he was reluctant to supersede gallant officers of the regiment entitled by rank to promotion, especially as his father was the colonel (though he was not aware of the Governor's offer to young Boone), and he made known these objections to the Governor. But His Excellency expressed his belief that the promotion would more than please the regiment; that he made it on its merits, and instructed Boone to go with the commission to the regiment, which had then been sent back to Nashville to be mounted and armed with the celebrated Spencer repeating rifles, and, if his reception did not satisfy him that the regiment approved of the promotion, to return the commission and he would send him one as full colonel in another regiment.

His reception relieved his mind of all doubts, and on December 23, 1863, he mustered in on his commission. Colonel W. P. Boone was next day put in command of a brigade composed in part of the Third and Fifth Kentucky cavalry, Fourth Michigan cavalry, and Twenty-eighth Kentucky Mounted infantry, and the brigade dispatched at once to the front. Thus, on the 24th of December, 1863, in the twentieth year of his age, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rowan Boone became commander of his regiment, and, as Colonel William P. Boone never commanded less than a brigade until he resigned in the spring of 1864, Colonel Rowan Boone never had a command less than a regiment thereafter until mustered out in January, 1866. After a winter of arduous and gallant services in front of the Army of the Cumberland, during which fighting and scouting was almost incessant, the regiment "veteranized," *i. e.*, re-enlisted for three years more, and was sent home to Louisville to enjoy the usual thirty days furlough.

Its reception in Louisville was enthusiastic and flattering, and the Journal of that city said:

The Twenty-eighth Kentucky volunteers have re-enlisted as veterans and arrived in this city yesterday from the front. The Twenty-eighth is one of Kentucky's earliest regiments, and has rendered efficient and gallant service on many fields. A majority of

its officers and men are Louisville born, and the city has felt a deep interest in all their movements. The regiment was mounted about a year ago, and no troops have seen more active service or sustained themselves with greater gallantry. The last six months the Twenty-eighth has been on outpost duty for the Army of the Cumberland, and led the advance in all the movements of that army. W. P. Boone is the colonel, and is one of those dashing officers a proud State delights to honor. He has long been commanding a cavalry brigade. We are sorry to learn that he is seriously indisposed. For the last four months the regiment has been under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rowan Boone, one of the youngest and best officers of his rank in the army. He greatly distinguished himself in the storming of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, for which gallantry his State promoted him to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the twentieth year of his age. He has a brilliant future before him.

We welcome with pride each member of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky veteran regiment to our city and the State of Kentucky.

Before the furlough expired the surgeons pronounced Colonel William P. Boone totally disabled for service, and about May 1st, Lieutenant-colonel J. Rowan Boone led the regiment again to the front. At Chattanooga it was found horses for a re-mount could not be obtained without delay and as the Atlanta campaign was in progress and fighting at the front inviting, young Boone, with the regiment's approbation, decided to waive for the present the right to continue as mounted infantry and to get into the fight without delay. Accordingly he applied to General Steadman for transportation to the front. That veteran, in whose command Boone had once served, responded by honoring the regiment with a very generous and perilous duty. He had some fifteen hundred head of beef cattle on hand, very greatly needed at the front, but which, owing to the enemy's cavalry along the route he had been afraid to send forward. Recognizing in this splendidly armed regiment and its experienced, though beardless commander, a safe guard worthy of this valuable charge, he put the immense herd in Colonel Boone's care, who, disposing of his command so as to be most available against attack, moved out for the front at once. After driving off the enemy a number of times during the march of over one hundred miles through the enemy's country, Colonel Boone overtook the army near Burnt Hickory, Georgia, and amidst much enthusiasm turned over the beef to the hungry boys, without having lost one. About the middle of May his regiment was assigned to General Wagner's brigade, Fourth army corps.

General Whitaker, who commanded a large brigade in the same corps, hearing that Colonel Rowan Boone had arrived, offered General Wagner two of his regiments for Colonel Boone's. The exchange would have been made, but, before it had been a furious attack was made on Wagner, which portended danger to his front lines. He called on Colonel Boone with his regiment, which then was in reserve, to reinforce and take charge of the front line. This was gallantly and effectively done—the enemy was repulsed, and next day General Wagner complimented Boone publicly, and informed him he had notified Whitaker that he would not swap Boone's regiment for five others. This high standard the regiment ever maintained, and as there were but one or two other infantry regiments in the army having the Spencer seven shooters, the regiment became justly celebrated for the heavy work it did during the balance of the war. It got to be known by the enemy, and often on the skirmish line it was greeted on the opposite side with, "We know you; you are that regiment of Kentuckians that load on Sunday and shoot all the week."

At Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, Colonel Boone, as



stated in the report of the battle, led his regiment in three desperate charges against the impenetrable works of the enemy, after having been severely wounded in the first charge. No persuasion could induce him to leave the field, even to have his wound dressed, until the battle was over. He was then carried on a stretcher to the hospital.

For his gallantry in the Atlanta campaign and specially at Pine Mountain, and at Kennesaw Mountain, he was commissioned, July 5, 1864, full colonel. He being only twenty years of age, was known in the army as "The young colonel." Before entire recovery from his wounds news came of Hood's invasion of Tennessee, and throwing aside his crutches, he resumed command of his regiment at Columbia, held the post of honor at Spring Hill November 29th, driving out the enemy's cavalry, and capturing the town about 11 o'clock A. M., holding the most advanced position all day, and covering the town in the face of Hood's whole army till day dawn, November 30th, after the Union army had retreated by midnight to Franklin. In the battle of Franklin, November 30th, his regiment suffered heavily, but contributed its full share towards the enemy's terrible repulse. The first day of the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, he commanded the division of skirmishers, advancing in front of the Fourth corps, and did brilliant work, capturing a battery and about three hundred prisoners at one point before the main lines of the United States got up to it. The second day he commanded his regiment, carrying every position directed against. He received a painful flesh wound during this battle, being his third wound, but refusing to be placed *hors du combat*, he had his wound dressed at night, and every day led his regiment against Hood's retreating army till Florence, Alabama, was reached, and the enemy had crossed the Tennessee river. The weather was very inclement, and it was months before this wound healed, but Colonel Boone was always at the head of his regiment. He was breveted by the President "for gallant and meritorious services," and during the latter part of his service he for five months commanded a brigade and the post of Port Lavaca, Texas, and afterwards the sub-military district.

Considering that he had no knowledge whatever of military affairs when the war broke out, and that his promotions were, as stated by General Thomas, because "of his individual merit and gallantry," and not from any favoritism, the career of Colonel Rowan Boone as a soldier and patriot was not only strikingly brilliant, but also quite remarkable, as in years he really was only a boy, and justify the unusual space here given to it.

He was mustered out of service in January, 1866, having been in military service since July, 1861.

In 1867 he made his first visit to Washington city. Hearing that he was about to visit Washington, General George H. Thomas, the Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, in which young Boone had served during the war, voluntarily sent him a letter of introduction to the President of the United States, which, because of his unlimited admiration of Thomas, Colonel Boone is said to value as highly at least, as any of the numerous commissions he won. The letter was follows:

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson,
President U. S. A.

SIR: I take the liberty of introducing the bearer, Colonel J. Rowan Boone, late of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky volunteer infantry, who served with distinction during the late war, and rose by his individual merit and gallant conduct from the grade of lieutenant to the colonelcy of his regiment.

He was severely wounded at the assault on the enemy's entrenchments near Kennesaw mountain, Georgia, during the Atlanta campaign, but as soon as he recovered he rejoined his command, and

remained on duty with it until honorably mustered out of service in Texas, in January, 1866.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. A.

When it is remembered General Thomas rarely complimented and never flattered, the estimate that Colonel Boone is said to put upon that letter is not too high.

His Excellency, President Johnson, had known Colonel Boone as a soldier when he, Johnson, was Military Governor of Tennessee, and believing he had decided military talents he offered the young colonel a position as captain in the Seventh cavalry, United States Army, or a majority in an infantry regiment. Nothing could have been more satisfactory to young Boone, but information of the offer having reached his father and mother, such uncompromising opposition to his going into the regular army was interposed, that with a heart filled with regret he had to decline the highly flattering and enticing offer.

Subsequently the President nominated Colonel J. Rowan Boone to the Senate as United States Marshal of Kentucky, but that body had become so bitter in its hostility to the President that it would confirm none of his nominations. It was, however, communicated to Colonel Boone that if he would make some speeches putting himself on record as an anti-Johnson Republican he would be confirmed. Colonel Boone was young, without any profession or employment, the office was said then to be worth about \$17,000 a year, and he could reasonably have expected to hold it about six years. He was an uncompromising Unionist, but a Democrat, and he felt that the condition suggested was a reflection on his patriotism and in the nature of a bribe, and as such he repelled it in vigorous Saxon not flattering to the Senate. Yet he was not affirmatively rejected as were many nominations—General McClelland as Minister to England, among others—sent to the same Senate. The body adjourned without any action, and the appointment was cut off thereby.

He then studied law, and in 1869 began practice as junior in the firm of Boone & Boone, the senior being Colonel William P. Boone, who quitted the office of corporation counsel of Louisville to form the partnership. The firm maintained a valuable practice till the death of the senior member in 1875, since which Colonel J. Rowan Boone has successfully practiced alone.

Early in 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Bell Morris, one of the most popular belles of Louisville, the daughter of Hon. George W. Morris, a prominent citizen and merchant of that city. The union has been blessed with seven promising children—George M., William P., Harney, Annie M., Carrie, Fanny, and Rowan, Jr., of whom Colonel Boone is justly proud.

PRESIDENT R. S. VEECH.

Few men are successful in varied pursuits, especially when changing from one to the other after habits of thought and action are fixed. The subject of this sketch has been peculiarly successful as a farmer, banker, railway official, and as a breeder of trotting stock. Richard Snowden Veech was born April 20, 1833, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, five miles from Louisville, on the same farm where his father was born in a pioneer fort in 1787. His grandfather was a sturdy Scotch Presbyterian, a surveyor by profession, who came to

Kentucky in the earliest pioneer days. He settled near "Indian Hill," Mr. R. S. Veech's splendid farm, and upon land which has now passed through three generations without alienation.

Until 1869 Mr. Veech was exclusively engaged in farming. By close application to the details of agriculture, he had managed to add largely to his inheritance. Desiring a somewhat more active life, in 1869 he accepted the position of cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' bank. This bank had at that time a small capital, and was without deposits. Under Mr. Veech's management it rapidly rose in public esteem, trebled its capital, and in ten years had a deposit only second or third among the banks of Louisville. No similar institution ranked higher, or commanded a larger degree of commercial confidence. Mr. Veech subsequently became secretary of the Farmers' and Drovers' Insurance company, and here again gave evidence of his superior executive ability. In 1879 his attention was turned to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, which, under a series of misfortunes and mismanagements, had become almost worthless. With two hundred and eighty-eight miles of completed line from New Albany to Michigan City, with no bonded debt, and only \$10,000 of capital stock to the mile, the stock had depreciated to twenty-five cents on the dollar, and its net earnings were less than \$50,000 per annum.

Mr. Veech and Colonel Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, conceived the idea of reorganizing this road. They inaugurated measures looking to that end, and with Dr. E. D. Standiford secured the assistance of capitalists in New York, who bought a majority of the stock; and in January, 1880, Mr. Veech was made president of the company. Bringing his executive talent into play, he soon developed the capacities of the property. New equipment was obtained, new life infused into the enterprise; the stock, under the magic of able and competent management, sprang to 125, and, after the issue of bonds for improvement, in the sale of which the stockholders received a dividend of eighty per cent. the stock rose to 112.

Mr. Veech still remains with the road. He has acquired for it a Chicago and Indianapolis line, adding one hundred and fifty-seven miles to the system, and securing an independent entrance into Chicago. The road is now very prosperous, is earning nearly double in 1882 what it did in 1881, and is considered one of the best railway properties in the West.

Mr. Veech delights in his country home, and is never so happy as when offering its hospitality to his friends. His "Indian Hill" place contains about six hundred acres of the finest grazing land in Jefferson county, and he has recently added one thousand acres of splendid land to his farm, making him the second largest farm land-owner in Jefferson county.

Mr. Veech is one of the most distinguished trotting horse breeders in the United States. He is simply a breeder—neither trains nor races, and will not, under any circumstances, go upon a racing course. Upon his place are found the best trotting strains in the world. His knowledge in these matters is wonderful, and his judgment infallible. His stock has produced more trotters than any other in Kentucky, with one exception. The best ever bred by him is Trinket, with a record of 2:14, which makes her at this time the fourth fastest trotter the world has produced.

Mr. Veech is a staunch Presbyterian, and with a generous, liberal hand, sustains the causes of his church. He is a graduate of Centre college, in this State, and was married when not yet twenty-one years of age, to Miss Michals, of Danville. His home life has been peculiarly happy.

In appearance Mr. Veech is exceedingly striking. He is six feet two inches in height, well proportioned, and enjoys to an unlimited degree the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has always lived.

HAIDEN TRIGG CURD.

Daniel Curd, the father of H. T. Curd, was born October 14, 1774, in Albemarle county, Virginia. His father, John Curd, emigrated to Kentucky before it was a State, and settled on the Kentucky river at the mouth of Dick's river. In 1786 the Legislature of Virginia, by an act of the General Assembly, granted to him a right or privilege of a ferry across the Kentucky river at the mouth of Dick's river, (it was one of the eight ferries established in Kentucky by Virginia before Kentucky was a State,) allowing the grantee to charge three shillings for crossing a man from one side to the other, and the same for a horse. These were the emoluments allowed to the keeper, his heirs and assigns, so long as he or they should keep the same (ferry) according to the directions of the act.

John Curd, the father of Daniel, married Lucy Brent, in Virginia, before he removed to Kentucky. Young Daniel was a small boy when he, with his father's family, reached their new home on the banks of the Kentucky river. All was new to him. All the luxuries of life had been given up by his parents. They had a few slaves and horses and not much else, save strong wills, honest hearts and minds capable of meeting every trial and emergency, and enduring the vicissitudes of a wilderness life.

He received but a limited education, though as good as the country afforded, and he saw much of practical surveying. He was quick and anxious to learn, and was taught to depend upon his own exertions. His mother, as well as his father, was sensible, and their example was followed, and their advice received and acted upon without hesitation, consequently he grew up a self-reliant man.

When still a young man he went to Bowling Green, and entered into the office of William Chapline, clerk of the Warren circuit and county courts. He remained with Mr. Chapline until this county was established. He was present at its organization, was a candidate for surveyor and was elected. He held the office, giving general satisfaction, until his death, which happened April 18, 1843.

Soon after his election he married Fanny S. Trigg, daughter of Haiden Trigg, Esq., one of the first justices of peace of Barren county. She was born in Bedford county, Virginia.

He was a remarkable man in every respect. He possessed untiring industry, and was as brave as he was forgiving. He was liberal to a fault; he never deserted a friend, and the poor and hungry never left his door without their wants having been relieved. Being surveyor of the county he soon knew nearly all the vacant land, and had it in his power to appropriate the finest and best for himself. Instead of doing so he would go to a friend and urge him to take it up for his own use.

A few years before his death he united himself to the Methodist church, lived a quiet and good member, and died in the faith.

Notwithstanding he was born and lived on a farm nearly all his life he was not a farmer. After his marriage he always lived and carried on a farm. He had a trusty colored servant, Powell, who was his main manager. Some yet

living, besides Mr. Curd's children, can bear witness to Powel's faithful character in all relations.

Mrs. Curd survived her husband many years, instilling in her children industrious and honest habits. They had nine children.

The second son, Haiden Trigg Cuid, was born April 26, 1804, on his father's farm in Barren county, Kentucky, near Glasgow, the county seat, and died in Louisville from the effects of an accident by which he lost his left hand, February 24, 1858. He had the limited advantages of an education procurable in those days, and, as his career shows, he made the most of them. When quite a young man he removed to Scottville, Allen county, Kentucky, and started in business as a general merchant. This was the commencement of his mercantile life. After a few years he removed to Glasgow and started the same business with his brother, A. T. Curd, and James Murrell. This firm bought or traded largely in tobacco, which they "rafted" to New Orleans from a point on Green river, near Glasgow.

In 1830 he was married to Miss Martha A. Edmunds, the daughter of Captain William Edmunds, who came from Henry county, Virginia, during the latter part of the eighteenth century and located in Barren county, near Glasgow.

In 1834, finding Glasgow too small a field for operations he dissolved partnership with Mr. Murrell and his brother, and removed to Louisville, where he immediately formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a wholesale dry goods business with James Trabue and the late William Jarvis, and located at the corner of Third and Main streets. This proved a successful venture, and at the expiration of the partnership he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and did perhaps the largest business of the kind ever conducted in Louisville. This business he conducted until his death.

The twenty-five years of Mr. Curd's life in Louisville was usefully and charitably spent. He devoted himself at all times, not only to business enterprises which would redound to the credit of the city, but also to all worthy charitable objects, and notwithstanding the large amount of labor he had to perform, he always had plenty of leisure to listen to and answer a worthy appeal for assistance.

Mr. Curd was a member of the first board of directors of the American printing house for the blind, and contributed largely to its success and present standing. He was also treasurer for many years of the American Bible society, and in addition was connected with several other charitable institutions. As a business man he was very successful and carried on several enterprises besides the grocery business. He was one of the oldest directors of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and also of the Bank of Kentucky, owned and operated the only cotton mill that had ever been built in Kentucky; at the time he was also largely interested in the manufacture and export of tobacco, and at time of his death was operating probably the largest manufactory in Kentucky. He died in 1858, as he had always lived, a worthy and consistent Christian, loved, honored, and respected by all who knew him.

WILLIAM H. LONG, M. D.

William H. Long was born in the town of Mount Eden, situated in Spencer and Shelby counties (the boundary line running through it), on the 5th day of October, 1812. His father was an eminent physician and did an extensive prac-

tice. His name was Josiah Long and was the fourth of nine children, seven boys and two girls, and was born March 21, 1815. His father, Thomas Long, emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia, coming with his family when a small boy, and they settled in Woodford county. He was born March 1, 1788. He lived in Woodford county until January, 1810, when he married Nancy Jackson, and soon after moved to Spencer county, which was just being settled. Nancy Jackson was born September 27, 1789, in the old fort at Lexington, Kentucky, and the only child ever born inside the fort. The settlers had all been compelled to seek refuge in the fort, and while the excitement and Indian fighting was going on she was born. Her father was a cousin to General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, who is so well known to the history of his country. When the War of 1812 broke out Thomas Long enlisted and was through the Canadian campaign, taking part in all the important actions, and was honorably mustered out at the conclusion of war. He lived a happy and prosperous life and died in 1868, aged seventy-eight years. His wife, Nancy Jackson Long, died in 1876, aged eighty-seven years. Seven of their children lived to maturity, six sons and one daughter. Three of the sons were physicians. Josiah, the father of William H., completed his medical education in 1840, and located in the town of Mount Eden, and on the 11th day of November, 1841, was married to Mary J. Burnett, a daughter of James Burnett and Rhoda Brown Burnett. She was born September 3, 1825, and is a direct descendant of Bishop Burnett, the English historian. Bishop Burnett's second wife was a Scotch lady of noble birth, and one son by this marriage emigrated to Virginia, and from this son the mother of William H. Long is descended. Another son of Bishop Burnett, by his first wife, settled in New England, and nearly all of that name in the United States are from one or the other of these sons. The Burnetts moved to Kentucky at an early day and settled in Shelby, Spencer, and Nelson counties.

Dr. Josiah Long died November 20, 1852, being thirty-seven years of age. His widow, with five children, three girls and two boys, of whom William H. was the oldest, survived him. William was ten years of age when his father died, and being the oldest of the children, it devolved upon him to assist in the support of the family, the estate left by his father consisting of but little more than a homestead in the town. He attended school during the winter of 1852, and the next summer "worked out" on a farm at \$6 per month. He was a great student and lover of books, and read everything in the shape of a book or paper that he could get hold of, besides continuing the studies left off at school. In this way, attending school in winter and laboring on a farm in summer, his wages going to the support of the family, his life was spent until 1858, when the town property was sold and the proceeds invested in a farm near Vandyeke's mill, in Spencer county. Here he worked the farm, and took up several studies at home, which he prosecuted without the aid of a teacher. Rhetoric, philosophy, chemistry, and the French language were studied during the years of 1858-59-60. Mathematics, particularly algebra, had always been a favorite study. He taught school during the winter of 1850-60, which was of great advantage to him in many of his studies. He learned phonography without a teacher. As he had made up his mind to make medicine a profession, during the following summer he read some in anatomy and physiology, having previously acquired considerable knowledge in the latter branch. Dr. A. B. Coon, a prominent physician, who succeeded his father's successor in Mt. Eden, was his preceptor. The war of the rebellion had broken out during this year (1861), and

the excitement throughout Kentucky was intense. Neighbors, brothers, families, were divided in sentiment, and it became necessary for every young man to take sides.

His preceptor, Dr. Coon, had entered the Union army as assistant surgeon, and having made up his mind to join the Union army, and as great advantages in the prosecution of his studies of medicine and surgery was offered by his preceptor, William H. Long joined the same regiment, the Sixth Kentucky infantry volunteers, in December, 1861, many of his acquaintances and associates going South to join the rebel army. He was at once detached from his company and detailed as nurse and ward-master. Unfortunately Dr. Coon died in March, 1862, and Dr. Long lost his best friend, but the surgeon of the regiment, Dr. James S. Drane, professed his services as preceptor, and ever afterwards rendered all the assistance in his power. His first experience in caring for the wounded was at the battle of Shiloh, where he assisted the surgeon in establishing a field hospital and in dressing wounds. Soon after the battle of Shiloh the regimental hospital steward was detailed for duty in general hospitals and Dr. Long was detailed as acting hospital steward, which position he held until he was mustered out of service, January 2, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, having served three years and one month. His regiment had been hard service, being in General Hazen's brigade. The second battle of consequence was Stone River or Murfreesboro. The regiment lost heavily, and a monument now marks the spot where Hazen's brigade withstood the assaults of the enemy, all of the army to the right of him having been driven back. During a lull in the fighting on the first day Dr. Long took two ambulances and went to an old house between the lines and removed the wounded. He was not one hundred yards from the rebel lines and could see them plainly but was not disturbed. He remained on duty at the general field hospital for one month after this battle. He was at the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and afterwards in all the battles fought on the Atlanta campaign until just before the final flank movement which gave Sherman Atlanta. The regiment was in front of Atlanta, when, its time having expired, they retired to guard the railroad between Murfreesboro and Stevenson, while the muster out rolls were being made. After the battle of Mission Ridge the army corps to which his regiment belonged went on a forced march to Knoxville to the relief of General Burnside. From Knoxville Dr. Long was detached to return to Chattanooga to look after medical stores of many thousand dollars in value; and the trip was an unusually hard and laborious one, a large part of the journey being made on a flat-boat on the Tennessee river.

After being mustered out of the army he went to his home in Spencer county on a visit, but was soon notified by a friend that the guerillas, who infested the country at that time, would pay him a visit that night. He speedily made his way to Louisville, and clerked in a drug-store during the summer of 1865, continuing his medical studies by employing a private teacher. He entered the Kentucky School of Medicine in September, and graduated with honor March 1, 1866. Dr. Long located immediately after his graduation at Southville, in Shelby county, Kentucky, and entered upon a lucrative practice. He attended a partial course of lectures during the winter of 1868 at the University of Louisville, and the *ad eundem* degree was conferred on him. In October, 1879, he went to New York and spent the winter at Bellevue Hospital College of Medicine and received a diploma from that college in March, 1879. He spent much of the time in the hospitals, paying attention principally to clinical medicine. In March he returned to Southville, and con-

tinued to practice his profession until March, 1874, when he removed to Louisville. He was married December 11, 1873, to Miss Cass C. Clark, youngest daughter of R. R. Clark, Esq., of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Mr. R. R. Clark was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, and is a grand nephew of General George Rogers Clark, whose name is so closely woven in the early history of Kentucky.

In August, 1875, a vacancy occurred in the United States Marine hospital service at Louisville, and Dr. Long applied for the position. He received the appointment and appeared before an examining board at Chicago, Illinois, in September. He passed a good examination, and assumed charge of the office of assistant surgeon, October 15, 1875. January 1, 1878, he was promoted to be full surgeon United States Marine Hospital service, and placed in charge of the service at Louisville. His predecessor was Thomas J. Griffith, who was retired as consulting surgeon by reason of bad health. Surgeon Long since his promotion has been entrusted with several important duties; one, the inspection of the ports of Nashville and Chattanooga. At the latter port he recommended a change of officers, and instituted reforms by means of which \$600 was recovered to the service which had been fraudulently taken from the treasury. He also has served on examining boards at Washington, in 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881. During the latter year three boards were convened, of each of which he was a member, and was president of the last one, in October.

Three children have been born to Dr. Long and wife, two of whom are living—Cleo C. Long, born July 19, 1877, and William Hamilton Long, born August 26, 1880. Surgeon Long is now in charge of the marine hospital service at Louisville, and has always performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the department.

CAPTAIN ZACHARY MADISON SHERLEY.

This distinguished citizen of Kentucky was born in Virginia, in Louisa county, May 7, 1811. He was removed to Kentucky at a very early period of his childhood, and had, for a number of years, to battle with the exactions of poverty. He was one of a pair of twins; his twin brother, Thomas Sherley, early embarked in the stock business, and while engaged in transporting cattle to a southern market, was drowned in the Mississippi river. The resemblance of the twins was so perfect that when Z. M. Sherley approached the house to inform the widow of the catastrophe, she was confident that it was her husband. During a trip up the river in 1832, the steamboat was hailed by a flat-boat, on its way to New Orleans with produce, with a request to take the sick captain aboard and return him to his family at Portland. To the horror of the captain and crew of the steamboat, they discovered that the man was ill with cholera; at that time this was supposed to be contagious, and the sick man was fastened up in a room to battle with death by himself. All stood aloof from him. In hunting some needed article, Captain Sherley, a passenger on the steamboat, remembered that it was in the room of the sick man, and he went into it with great fear and trembling, in search of the missing implement, intending to beat a very hurried retreat. The dying man spoke to him, informing him that he had a wife and little boy at Portland, whom he hoped to see before death terminated his sufferings. Captain Sherley could not leave the dying man, but remained by him until he died, ministering to his comfort and wants. He besought Captain Sherley

to watch over the youthful life of his young son. When the boat reached Portland the captain went to the house of the dead man to convey the mournful tidings of the death. He found the widow was the daughter of John Tarascon, a gentleman who had acquired a great celebrity in his struggles in behalf of the prosperity of Louisville. He was a man of great enterprise.

In due course of time Captain Sherley married the widow of Captain Taylor, and commenced his career as a business man. His wife bore him two sons, and perished with consumption. She was one of the liveliest of her sex. She left the captain with four children to provide for, a son and daughter by Mr. Taylor, and two sons by Captain Sherley. No one was ever able to see any discrimination in his care of these children. They were well educated, and the boys were trained to business pursuits, in which they prospered.

Captain Sherley engaged for a short time in the pork house business, but retired from it, retaining his interest in the property. He successfully run for some time a boat store, thus paving the way for that which was to be the master business of his life—the management of lines of transportation. No man was ever more gifted for any enterprise than he was for this great department. He became a prominent owner in the mail line between Louisville and Cincinnati, and his singular capacity for this great public interest was manifested conspicuously in every feature of its management. He was known throughout the country by his great success in everything of this kind with which he was connected. He owned an interest also in the line of packets running from Louisville to Evansville and Henderson. He became an owner in the ferry-boat interest between Jeffersonville and Louisville. Nowhere on the Ohio river were to be found boats that surpassed the equipments of the boats between Jeffersonville and Louisville, and he thus wielded an immense trade that widely extended his fame. He was well known from Maine to the far off borders of Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. As the demands for business increased he seemed to expand in his capacity for every emergency.

During the civil war he was incessantly at his post, and no man was more relied upon than he was by the military authorities. He never was found wanting in anything that was needed. His judgment was ripe, his advice at all times judicious, and when he was called upon for action he was always ready and fully equipped for duty. When, for example, it was necessary to move General Buell's army from Louisville south, Captain Sherley at once furnished means for transportation for the entire force by water. The boats made their appearance at the proper time, as if by magic. This was accomplished by Captain Sherley. His knowledge, the wide acquaintance he enjoyed among steamboat men, their perfect reliance upon him, enabled him to supply the Government with all it needed in this great emergency. This fulness, this promptitude, enabled Buell to reach Pittsburg Landing in the very nick of time. In expediting comforts and supplies to the soldiers in the field, supplied often by the ton by soldiers' aid societies throughout the northwest and Middle States, he was the master mind to whom all looked, and he never failed in a single instance in promptly furnishing the needed means to forward the supplies. In some of these emergencies he seemed at times to be endowed with a species of ubiquity. In all these matters he fulfilled to the letter, and in the fulness of its spirit, the apostolic injunction: to be "instant in season, out of season." It was often remarkable how speedily he met every emergency; how successfully every one of these demands upon his capac-

ity was carried out. He thus gave free and speedy transportation for supplies that would have footed up thousands of dollars if charges had been made. It was a consolation and reward to him to know that no suffering soldier was kept out of supplies by any remissness on his part.

When the last battle was fought, before its smoke cleared away, he became conspicuous in his active, enlarged, and judicious spirit of conciliation. He at once evinced his desire that all should be blotted out, and that we, who had met as hostiles, should become one in all things. He carried this out in all his conduct; he remembered in the calamities of the South the gentle offices of mercy, kindness, and beneficence. In these highest traits of humanity he was as active and as unceasing as he had been during the war in doing all in his power to bring about this result—the peaceful solution of a perplexing problem. In the pursuit of this object he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the chiefs of the governing authorities, and his advice was eagerly sought and usually obeyed. In this way Captain Sherley wielded an immense influence for the welfare of his country. It was very quietly exercised, but was not, thereby, the less effective.

In the city of Louisville his judgment and management were eagerly sought, and they were in the highest degree useful in their various exercises. He was a trustee of the medical department of the University of Louisville for a number of years, and was efficient and faithful in the performance of the duties of this trusteeship. For a number of years, indeed, up to the time of his death, he was a member of the board of trustees of the Kentucky Institution for Educating the Blind, and of the American Printing-house for the Blind. In the duties devolving upon him in these two trusts he was remarkable for the excellence of his services. In the heating apparatus for the institution, in the alterations of the building, in the stucco work on the house, his labors were altogether invaluable; in these he has left testimonials that will be fitting monuments to his noble memory. He was for a number of years a trustee of Cave Hill cemetery. Through his active agency a number of deforming obstructions were removed and graces of beauty and taste were substituted for them. We never see them without awakened memories of the mind that materially aided in evoking them into monuments that supply food to the taste and delight the eye by their beauty. In all these departments of duty Captain Sherley has left conspicuous traces of himself as imperishable as the material on which his tasteful and wise labors were expended. In all his business ways, in his management of everything, he was remarkable for the quiet and unostentatious way in which he succeeded. No braying trumpet ever attended him in his movements.

Captain Sherley was married three times. The first wife was, as we have mentioned, Mrs. Taylor, a member of the celebrated Tarascon family. The second one was Miss Clara Jewell, of Louisiana; the third, who survive him, was Miss Susan W. Cromwell, of Fayette county. A single son by each of these wives survives him. He left a large estate which he divided among these four heirs. The afflictive illness which carried him off was cancer of the stomach. This deprived him of appetite, and during the last twelve months of his life he rarely felt any disposition to take any kind of food. His mind was remarkably clear, and he attended to a variety of business with an unclouded intellect. This was very conspicuous in all his affairs long after his debility drove him to bed. Indeed, this was his condition up to near about the time the cancerous tumor of the stomach ate through his duodenum. At 2:15 o'clock on the morning of February 18, 1879, his long, beautiful life closed upon earth, amid a host

of sorrowing relatives and friends. He had become a member of the Presbyterian church some time before his death, and his hours of consciousness were, as his life had been, peaceful and calm. His funeral was attended by a multitude of his admirers, the Rev. Messrs. Simpson, Wilson, Humphrey and Tyler officiating. His body reposes in the beautiful cemetery of Cave Hill, which he did much to adorn and beautify.

Thus passed away from among us one of the most perfect types of manhood. He was a citizen of whom the Commonwealth has just reason to be proud. In all the duties of good citizenship, he took a delight in advancing the welfare of his fellow-citizens. Calm, self-possessed, thoughtful and intelligent he rarely ever made a mistake in the conception of what it was right and proper to do, and he unwaveringly walked in the pathway which his judgment approved. He was greatly beloved, and he commanded an amount of confidence among those who sought his advice in their troubles, and we know of many hundreds of this kind that never was misplaced. It is incredible what multitudes of such cases went to him for guidance, and how calmly and cheerfully he aided and befriended them. He had a great number of relatives to whom his beneficence and kindness were unceasing. As a son, a brother, a husband, and a father, he was a great exemplar. In his friendships he was rarely ever equalled; if he had any enemies, he kept them concealed. There was one feature of his mental equipment in which he was probably never excelled. A distinguished member of the National government, one of the most distinguished of his contemporaries, who was very intimate with Captain Sherley, said his vein of what is called common sense excelled that of any man he had ever known; his capacity to penetrate to the very heart the most perplexing and intricate of the problems of human life, and return from the work with every difficulty cleared up, and rendered easy and plain. In this respect he said he never knew him to fail; that in many of these difficulties that came up in his public work, he felt that when he had Captain Sherley at his side he had a tower of strength which he would have looked for in vain elsewhere. We have seen him in many of these troublesome difficulties, and have often been surprised at the perfectness of his work in cutting his way successfully through every bewilderment. No tempest-tossed mariner in a dark and murky night ever watched for rifts in the clouds that might reveal a glimmering of light, than we often watched in like circumstances for Captain Sherley; we felt that he was our polestar who would infallibly lead us out of perplexity and bewilderment into paths of security and safety.

Upon the occasion of his death, the various and numerous bodies of citizens with which he had long been connected in the transaction of public affairs, met and took action upon the great bereavement they had experienced, and expressed their sense of the great loss they had experienced in his death.

REV. STUART ROBINSON, D. D.,

one of the ablest and most famous of Kentucky divines, was born in the north of Ireland, at Strabane, on the river Foyle, in county Tyrone, November 14, 1814, and died in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, October 5, 1881, aged nearly sixty-seven. His father, James Robinson, was a linen merchant of high standing and character in his native town, Strabane; his mother, Martha Porter, was the daughter of a Scotchman who settled in Ireland, where he became a ruling elder in a

Scotch-Irish Presbyterian church, of which his father had been or was the minister. Of seven children, six sons and a daughter, Stuart was the fifth. Although Irish born, and Scotch-Irish by close descent, he soon became American by adoption; for before he was a year old, suretyship—that cruelest of all financial misfortunes—and to which was super-added some misconduct of his business partner, snatched from his father the accumulations of years and the good credit so dear to every merchant of integrity.

It is generally accounted easier to stem the tide of such disasters in a new sea than at home, and so Mr. Robinson transferred his young family to an emigrant ship which landed him in New York city. There he struggled against hope for some two years, then drifted to the South and settled in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles west of Harper's Ferry, and in or near the county seat, Martinsburg, then a small village. Here, about four years after, the mother died—that best and truest and most needed friend of boys with brains and pluck—and the father married again. But the mother, already daughterless, had lived long enough to impress her piety, force and energy of character upon her lads, ranging in age from sixteen down to little Stuart, of only six or seven. She had taught him to read, and made him familiar with portions of the catechism. He was quick-witted and ready beyond his years, full of humor, yet thoughtful, and prompt to obey; this very readiness soon stood him in hand, young as he was.

All who ever heard of Dr. Robinson in the pulpit in after years—when he was a power in the church, bold in advocating the right and still bolder in denouncing error and condemning the wrong—must have been struck with a peculiarity of gesture which savored slightly of personal deformity. One arm seemed unnaturally short and stiff, and a vigorous gesture with that arm caused a noticeable curving of the head and shoulders. Then, too, in taking a drink, he was compelled with one hand to lift or guide to his mouth the other hand which held the cup or glass. This serious physical infirmity, which never failed to enlist the sympathy of his hearers, was the result of an accident in infancy in Ireland.

When only eight months old, his nurse was tossing him playfully over her shoulders, when he slipped from her grasp and fell to the floor, dislocating his right shoulder and seriously injuring his hand, thumb, and head—the latter so greatly as to cause strong apprehensions of idiocy for life. "His head soon recovered, and grew, as he matured, to be unusually large, and well formed, carrying a full, massive brain, and was strikingly attractive in all its features. His arm and hand were disabled for life; his arm, especially, was ever after weak and stiff." This same arm was broken a second time, some forty years afterwards, about 1855, by a railroad accident when traveling westward on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He had it bandaged temporarily, and would not stop to have it set by strangers, but waited until he arrived among friends at Lexington, Kentucky. In time it regained its former strength and flexibility. "This was the rigid, the shattered and enfeebled right arm and hand with which he held, and often painfully moved, the pen that gave to his generation and the world his written thoughts—thoughts that are embodied in his published letters, speeches, lectures, sermons, and books; and other thoughts sufficient to fill two or three additional volumes, carefully studied, and well-nigh ready for the press, at the beginning of his last sickness."

Not long after the mother's death the boys were scattered; the oldest running off, reached Louisiana, and in time became a wealthy planter; the fourth afterwards followed him,

and also became a planter. The semi-cripple, then less than seven, was placed with an old German farmer named Troutman, a member of the same Presbyterian church where the now sainted mother had worked, and taught, and prayed in faith, leaving results to God. The farmer started him to school, and in two days he mastered his reader. The teacher, shrewd forecaster as he was, thus alighting upon the most singular incident in all his experience with the very young, wrote in the back of his book, "This is a wonderful child, and will some day make his mark in the world!" Thus six years past; the lad planted corn, and ran errands, and fed the stock, and helped in all the farm work which he had strength and size for—going to school in the winter, and giving evidence of genius and quickness in every new study and at each fresh opportunity.

When he was thirteen the good farmer and his wife—impressed with thoughts of a great future for the motherless boy who was too much of a cripple to become a superior farmer—and yet too smart for their own practical little world—carried their noble-hearted trouble to their minister, Rev. James M. Brown, and asked him what was best to be done for one they called "the smartest boy in the world." That young minister, in all his long and useful life, never did a grander work for the Master than when he took to his own home that promising lad, and took charge of his personal training. Before he was eighteen he sent him to Amherst college, Massachusetts, where he graduated with high honor in 1836—in a class now renowned for its great men; among them Governor Bullock, Rev. Dr. Allen, Rev. Russell D. Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D., and others. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., LL. D., of Louisville, and Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans, were among his college-mates. Few institutions of learning have had under training at one time such a bevy of great men.

After spending two years at Union Theological seminary at Virginia, Mr. Robinson taught school for several years at Charlestown, West Virginia, paid back the money previously advanced to aid him in his theological course, and saved enough to take another year in Princeton Theological seminary, 1830-1. So, while a college student in Massachusetts, he had taught school during all his vacations, and thus defrayed the expense of his education.

In 1841 he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and was installed pastor of the little church at Malden, six miles above Charlestown, where he labored for six years—doing full duty as a pastor, and also as a missionary in the neighboring country along Kanawha river, besides giving especial attention to the business interests of his mother-in-law, for he was now married. Thence he was called, for nine months in 1846, to fill the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian church in Louisville, during the absence of its pastor, Rev. Dr. Edward P. Humphrey, in Europe. This was his introduction to Kentucky, whose people never after voluntarily gave him up. In 1847 to 1854 he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Frankfort, Kentucky, and besides great labor as pastor, found time to act as president of a female seminary, president of a cotton factory, president of a turnpike road company, built mainly through his efforts, and one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, with its seven branches and \$2,200,000 capital. Few men had the physical endurance and business wisdom to accomplish what he did—and this, too, in addition to the full work of a very laborious and faithful ministry! No wonder he became a rich man; and that, by his own shrewdness and economy and wise investments, and not by the help or use of others.

wealth as has usually been supposed. He was always giving, and always helping others; and yet was blessed and prospered, left his family in wealthy circumstances, and made large bequests to the church and for various benevolent purposes. He illustrated the proverb of Solomon, wisest of men, "The hand of the diligent maketh rich."

In 1854 he was called to the Duncan Presbyterian church in Baltimore, Maryland, out of which he built the Central Presbyterian church. There, besides the care of a rapidly growing congregation, he originated and mainly edited for two years, 1855-56, the Presbyterian and Critic, a very able bi-monthly, leading, outspoken, and to some extent controversial. This was discontinued only when, under an election by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States to the chair of church government and pastoral theology in the Theological seminary at Danville, Kentucky, he deemed its editorship not altogether consistent with his new relation to the church. This new post of duty he filled with distinguished ability for two years, 1856-58; then resigned and removed to Louisville, where he could give proper attention to a business interest which, in the control of others some four hundred miles distant, had largely involved him pecuniarily. The trustees and friends of the seminary protested against his resignation, and tendered such leave of absence as might be needed. But he took the high ground that no minister of the gospel could be useful as such, and preserve the entire confidence of his people and of the world around him, who did not hold himself amenable promptly to the strictest rules of mercantile integrity in all business transactions. In Louisville he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, salary \$3,000; and besides, taught a select school of forty boys, for \$4,000 per year—to keep down the interest on a large debt he was compelled to assume; while he so judiciously managed and supervised the assets and operations as to ultimately discharge all the obligations so unexpectedly cast upon him.

The relation of pastor thus formed under rather discouraging circumstances, continued from 1858 to June, 1881, twenty-three years, when, on account of ill health he resigned his charge. When his people could no longer prevail upon him to hold it, they elected him Pastor Emeritus, the first instance in which this has been done in the Southern church.

Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, conferred upon him the degree of D. D., when he was thirty-eight years old, and at forty-three, the greatest representative Presbyterian church court in the United States elected him professor in an important theological seminary.

Dr. Robinson did not publish much in a form for permanent preservation. In 1858, was issued his first great work, *The Church of God as an Essential Element of the Gospel, and the Idea, Structure and Functions thereof*, which soon reached a second edition, much enlarged. While he was a temporary resident of Canada, during and after the Civil war, from 1862 to 1866, he prepared for the press a volume of sermons entitled *Discourses of Redemption*, which was first published in Canada, but has been reprinted in several editions in the United States and Scotland. He has published several smaller works, and some pamphlets of a controversial character.

In 1861, he began at Louisville the publication of a religious weekly, the "True Presbyterian," which was twice suppressed by the military, in July, 1862, and again in November, 1864. This was a result of private and personal bitterness, and not because of political utterances. He himself was arrested by the military, when about to enter his

church to preach, one Sunday night in 1862, and was taken to headquarters and there promptly released until next morning; but neither then, nor afterwards, could he obtain from the commanding officer or any other source any statement of the charge preferred, or even ascertain that any were preferred. He returned to his church on being released and preached; but not long after, while in Cincinnati on business, a friend telegraphed him that another order was out for his arrest, whereupon, to avoid the repetition of such annoyances, he took the railroad to Canada, and remained there nearly four years in voluntary exile. While there, some of the ablest and most acceptable preaching of his life was done, the theological students of Toronto and the leading professional men frequently going in a body to hear him.

In 1873 Dr. Robinson visited Europe, extending his trip to Egypt and Palestine. On his return he lectured repeatedly to crowded houses in various cities, upon these travels—always for benevolent or church objects, never for private reward. He twice attended the Pan-Presbyterian council or convention—taking part in its organization in 1875, in London, and in 1877 being a delegate at Edinburg, from the Presbyterian church in the South. On every occasion in which he was brought in contact with the great men and great minds of the church and state, in England, Scotland, on the continent of Europe, or at home, he was a man among men, and always a power for good.

† In Toronto, Canada, and in New York city and Baltimore, repeated propositions to build a church for him were made, to induce him to settle there. But his love for Kentucky, and his faith in the friends of his riper years, nipped in the bud all such temptations. The church that he loved honored him with its best and highest positions, from the day of his first pastorate with a salary of only \$150 per year, up to the moderatorship of the Presbyterian general assembly at Mobile, in May, 1869; and he was content. The writer of this has attended a number of, and been somewhat familiar with, the highest church courts in the United States; and he does not remember any man who more uniformly had the ear of those bodies and wielded in them a large influence more unmistakably than Dr. Robinson. He was a tower of strength there, always.

A writer in one of the religious journals, who had good opportunity to know Dr. Robinson, said of him, in 1871:

"The secret of his power is his directness, simplicity, scripturalness, and intense conviction of truth. Of course, these traits are mingled with genius, learning, and great industry. Dr. Ben. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, excels him in word painting; Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, in poetic temperament and power of pathos; Dr. Samuel R. Wilson, of Louisville, as a compact and wary debater in ecclesiastical courts; Dr. Robert L. Dabney, of Virginia, in exactness of information upon a limited number of subjects; Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, in melody and compass of voice; but in breadth and versatility of character and genius, the American pulpit has no superior. Were he settled in London or Edinburg, his congregations would be equal to those of the most celebrated men." As proof of this last claim, it will be remembered that his address at the second meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian council in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1877, on the "Venerableness of Presbyterianism," drew forth the wildest applause from that staid but great and venerable body.

In September, 1841, Dr. Robinson was married to Miss Mary E. Brigham, eldest daughter of Colonel William Brigham, of Charlestown, West Virginia, but a native of Massachusetts; her grandfather was James Bream, from England.

She survives him. Of their eight children, five died when very young. Their only son, Lawrence, died of consumption, at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1869, just as he reached man's estate. Two daughters are living (May, 1882)—the younger, Miss Lizzie Robinson; the elder is the wife of Colonel Bennett H. Young, one of the most prominent and successful of the lawyers and business men of Louisville. They have four children, under fourteen, two daughters and two sons.

CAPTAIN BASIL PRATHER,

one of the earliest settlers of Jefferson county, was born about 1740 in Maryland. He came of the large family of Prathers of English extraction residing in Maryland and Virginia. He embraced a military life, and when the troubles between the colonies and the mother country arose he took the side of the patriots, and served as a captain throughout the war, declining any pay for his services. After the war he married Miss Fanny Merriwether, of the Kentucky and Virginia families of that name, a lady much younger than himself, with whom he resided happily in easy fortune, and indeed opulence for that early time, upon a large and fertile farm which he purchased in the Beargrass district just above the city of Louisville. He first met his wife at a ball at the fort which was then situated at the old town of Jeffersonville, Indiana. He died about 1803, much regretted, for he was a man of a warm, impulsive and affectionate nature, and of commanding character and ability. He was exceedingly handsome, six feet three inches tall, and finally proportioned, almost the ideal soldier. His manners were cordial and engaging, and he exercised a widely known hospitality and lent a helping hand to the poor; and, as Thackeray's Esmond says of the Duke of Hamilton, "his courage was like his charity and never turned any man away."

Of the five children born to him three survived to mature life—Mary M., Thomas, and Martha M.—married and left descendants, some of whom settled in Jefferson county and Louisville and some in Fulton county in the southern part of the State, where the ancestor had bought land when he first came to Kentucky. A younger half-brother of Captain Basil Prather was Thomas Prather, the successful Louisville merchant, from whom Broadway or Prather street was named, and who has numerous descendants in Louisville.

JUDGE ISAAC MILLER.

Judge Isaac Miller, the progenitor of the Miller family, residing south of Louisville, was the third son of Warwick Miller, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and came of a family which immigrated from Wales at the time of the coming of Penn's colony. He descended from a vigorous stock, which bore a name without reproach, derived from generations of honesty, integrity, and honor. And, indeed, he was a very prince in bearing, and kingly in the native dignity of his unaffected manners. He suggested Macauley's description of Bradshaw, the judge of Charles I.—as one fit to sit in judgment on a king. And in his kindness and power he resembled Job in the days of his prosperity when the candle of the Lord still shone on his tabernacle. He made the poor and the solitary comfortable, and he made the widow's heart to sing for joy. He was of majestic presence, being nearly six feet in height, corpulent, erect, and

broad of build; his manners were frank, engaging, and sincere; his commendation hearty, and his condemnation withering.

He left his native State when a young man and settled in Charlottesville, Virginia, where he married Miss Mary Lewis, a lady belonging to an ancient and honorable family long distinguished in Virginia. A brother of his wife, Nicholas Lewis, having the previous year emigrated to Kentucky where he was pleased with his new home, Isaac Miller, in 1804, determined to remove to Kentucky himself. At that time his family consisted of his wife and three children, Robert N., Warwick and Louisa, and he took with him twelve slaves. With this household he began his westward journey in wagons, with a carriage for his wife. He traveled over that route which penetrates the Cumberland range at the gap of that name, and arrived at the future home of his family on October 11, 1804.

He spent the first night at the house of his brother-in-law, Nicholas Lewis, and on the following day cleared the site for his home near the center of the land he had bought, then wholly in its primeval forest state.

Before the winter he had erected a substantial, though plain, house for his family, cabins for his slaves, and stables for his stock. Year by year he made additions to his out-buildings, which were spread around the dwelling like a village about its court-house. His own dwelling remained until his death, in much the same style as it found for itself on its erection. Around it clustered a throng of associations, which year after year its hospitable host made dear to his guests.

He soon became a man of mark, and was made one of the judges of the Jefferson circuit court, then having three on its bench. But his social distinction and eminent broad-heartedness were his loftiest titles to honor, and crowned him with undiminished splendor until his death, which occurred on the 8th day of August, 1844, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years.

ROBERT N. MILLER.

Robert N. Miller was the eldest son of Isaac Miller and Mary, his wife. He was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, December 1, 1791, and died at Clover Hill, Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 18th day of September, 1877, having reached the rare age of eighty-five years. He married on March 17, 1817, Miss Juliet Thurston Holloway, who died in 1830, having borne him eight children, two only of whom reached maturity; Isaac Price Miller and Emily Montague Miller, the wife of Dr. Thomas Buchanan.

On the 25th of November, 1830, he married a second wife, Mary Latimer Howard, eldest daughter of John Howard, of Beargrass, who bore him five children, two only of whom attained full age, Howard, and Madison Latimer.

Robert N. Miller soon gained for himself an honorable place among the inhabitants of his adopted home, and was early held in high esteem by his neighbors, which increased with his age.

By close attention to business he accumulated a good fortune, and was ever ready to take part in and forward public improvements in his county and State. Though never seeking public station, he was twice elected to the State House of Representatives, and served once as sheriff of his county. He was one of the chief promoters in his county of the building of the turnpike from Louisville to Nashville, was an earnest advocate for the establishment of an agricultural

fair in his county, and contributed liberally of his time and means in sustaining it.

He was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and at his death was probably its oldest communicant in the county. His christianity was not demonstrative, but none the less real, true, liberal, and exalted, and gave grace to a character well nigh perfect.

In all the relations of life he so bore himself as to command the respect, the admiration, and the love of all who knew him; his name became a synonym for all that was loveable, charitable and kindly in character, and his word for all that was true, and honorable, and just in business.

DR. WARWICK MILLER,

the son of Judge Isaac Miller, was born at Charlottesville, in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1793, and came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, with his father in 1804. He grew up at his father's residence, "Old Place," receiving what educational advantages the country then afforded, and profiting more than usual by them. He was of an ingenious, inquiring mind, and was constantly investigating new subjects. As a farmer he was for the best and most approved methods and in all county and State enterprises—building of roads, school-houses, improvement of stock, and such matters—he was foremost and helpful. He married young, being only about twenty-one, a Miss Martha Merriwether Prather, daughter of Captain Basil Prather, with whom he lived in devoted attachment until May, 1863, husband and wife dying within four days of each other at their place of Edgewood, in the county. Dr. Warwick Miller was at an early age inclined to science and after his marriage he studied medicine, which he practiced with great success. He loved the healing art and was a good physician and kind friend to many a poor family in the "Pond Settlement" of Jefferson county, certain portions of which were at that time very unhealthful. He was genial of temper and exceedingly fond of jest. He had a passion for hunting, which he had full opportunity to indulge during his youth, for when he first came to Kentucky there was but one brick house in Louisville, and deer and wild turkeys could be readily found in the dense surrounding forest, and now and then a bear. Even in old age his aim with the rifle was sure, and so fond was he of the sport that he used to go on hunting expeditions with the almost certain expectation of paying the penalty of illness.

His wife was truly a helpmate to him, liberal in mind beyond her time, devoted and tender. She cared for all that was best and noblest. She was a lover of letters, a lover of beauty. She was the friend of the friendless. She was full of sympathy and help for the humblest slave. To the end of her life her sweet impulsiveness and enthusiasm for the right and the true, and her warm human sympathy drew to her all who knew her and made her loved by persons of all ages and conditions.

Dr. Warwick Miller was returned to the General Assembly of Kentucky three times, never having the necessity of making a canvass, and was a man of mark and influence in his county. However, he did not greatly care for politics, but turned himself to a career of more immediately practical beneficence, leading with his wife a life of christian usefulness.

CHARLES D. JACOB,

now mayor of Louisville, was born in that city June 1, 1838. Both his parents were Kentuckians—his father by virtue of early settlement and long-continued residence—his mother by birth. The latter, Lucy Donald Robertson, was a granddaughter of Commodore Richard Taylor, one of the naval heroes of the War of Independence.

Mr. Jacob's early education was obtained under the most favorable conditions. After a few years in the best home schools, he went to Cambridge to prepare himself for Harvard college. Professor Reginald H. Chase, of Harvard, was engaged as his tutor, and during the years 1856 and 1857 directed his studies. In the latter year, so diligent had been the work of both, that Professor Chase gave him a certificate which entitled him to admission to the junior class at Harvard, an institution whose standard of scholarship was then as now of the highest order. But just here at the very threshold of college life he met a severe disappointment. An attack of diphtheria compelled his return to Louisville. It was hoped that his illness meant only temporary suspension of his studies, but the physical prostration which supervened, necessitated long rest and change of air; hence during the years 1857 and 1858 Mr. Jacob traveled in Europe, returning in September of the last named year in renewed health, and feeling that the advantages of foreign travel had, in a great degree, compensated him for the interruption to his college course.

A few months after his return from abroad, and on the 12th day of January, 1859, Mr. Jacob married Miss Addie Martin, of Louisville. In 1860, and for eight years thereafter, his state of health was such as to preclude his taking active part in the affairs of the city, whose welfare he has always had at heart, and in whose history he has since held so prominent a place. But in 1870 he accepted the Democratic nomination for councilman for the Seventh ward, and was elected; he served one term, and was re-elected without opposition.

In 1872 he announced himself a candidate for mayor. There were several other candidates, and the canvass was warm for a while, but before the election all save Mr. Jacob had retired, and he was, of course, elected, being the youngest man who had ever filled that office in Louisville.

In 1875 a call was made on him to stand for re-election. This call was signed by more than four thousand citizens, and was couched in language at once urgent and complimentary. The duties of the place had, however, weighed heavily on him, and having scruples about succeeding himself in office, he declined.

A mass meeting of the people was held on the 4th day of August, 1875; a meeting memorable for its magnitude and enthusiasm, and its demand on Mr. Jacob was so emphatic as to admit of no further refusal on his part. In the meantime the friends of the Hon. John G. Baxter had nominated that gentleman for the office, believing that Mr. Jacob's first refusal was necessarily final. The contest which ensued was one of unprecedented rancor. Both candidates were Democrats, and the issue was therefore purely personal; both sides were determined, the excitement was intense, bonfires, illumined the streets, prominent speakers harangued the people, large sums of money were thrown into the canvass, which lasted several months, and resulted in the election of Mr. Jacob by a majority of a little less than one thousand. This has often been cited as the most remarkable local struggle on record in this country, and the bitterness engendered by it served to illustrate in a striking manner the influence

of the two contestants over their respective factions. Entering upon the duties of his office for a second term, Mr. Jacob continued mayor until the month of January, 1879, when by a change in the charter the mayor became ineligible for re-election.

In September of the succeeding year, by the advice of his physicians, he went again to Europe to recruit his health, returning in September, 1880. In September, 1881, in response to urgent requests from his friends of both parties, he again became a candidate for mayor and was elected without opposition, receiving 14,260 of 15,000 votes polled at that election. He was installed in office for his third (and present) term January 2, 1882.

Mr. Jacob's inclination to engage in active business had been from time to time frustrated by periods of ill health, but in 1871 he accepted the presidency and general management of the Central Savings bank, which at that time was badly involved, and before he resigned the presidency in 1873 he had the satisfaction of seeing the bank restored to a sound financial basis.

The best comment on Mr. Jacob's personal character may be found in the manner in which he has been trusted by his fellow-citizens. The tribute which the people of his native city have paid to his intelligence and honesty by thrice selecting him for the first honor in their gift needs no comment here, but we may add in simple justice that while diligently guarding the public interests he has brought into his official life the same high-bred courtesy and kindness which have so eminently distinguished him as a private citizen. If there be adverse opinions as to the wisdom of any part of his municipal policy, these he encounters in common with all public men who have the courage to maintain their own convictions. But in the light of his past record it is safe to predict that at the end of his third term Mr. Jacob will retire with undiminished popularity from the office which he has administered with incorruptible purity, and graced with that courtly refinement which marks the true gentleman.

MAJOR JOHN HARRISON.

Major John Harrison was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1754. After passing through the Revolutionary struggle of 1776 as a soldier and officer in the American Army, he came to Louisville in 1785, and on the 24th of May, 1787, he was united in marriage to Mary Ann Johnston, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Johnston, at the residence of William Johnston, on his farm, "Cave Hill," now Cave Hill Cemetery. He died in the town of Louisville July 23d, 1821.

Major Harrison from 1785 resided in the town of Louisville, and was an active participant in repelling the attacks made by the Indians upon the citizens of that part of Kentucky in the neighborhood of the Falls of the Ohio. In 1788 the inroads of the savages, and their attacks upon the several forts near Louisville, were frequent and bold, and Major Harrison, for the safety of his family, placed them in the fort at Clarksville, Indiana, located immediately east of Silver Creek, on the Ohio river. In this fort was born Sophia Jones Harrison, February 15th, 1788. The Virginia Legislature had set apart a tract of land to the north of the Ohio river as bounty to the officers and soldiers who were attached to the army under the command of General George Rogers Clark, and the town of Clarksville was laid out upon a part of the grant, which was called the "Illinois Grant." Major Harrison had five children, Sophia, the oldest, who intermarried with Robert A. New, Benjamin J., Colonel Charles L., Dr. John P., and James, all of whom, except Sophia, were born in the town of Louisville, and all of whom were raised in this city. Major Harrison lived until his youngest son had attained the age of 22 years, and his remains were followed to the grave by all the military companies of Louisville of that day, and a large concourse of citizens.

Major Harrison came to the Falls in a flatboat from Wheeling, Virginia, in company with a number of other Revolutionary officers, who were seeking homes in what is now the State of Kentucky, among whom were the Wickliffes, Hardins, Andersons, Lynn, Thompson, Nelson, Patton, and Floyd. Major Harrison had learned to understand and speak the language of the Delaware tribe of Indians, who were located in what

is now the State of Indiana. Once every year a number of them were in the habit of coming to Louisville, bringing with them their squaws, laden with peltry, oil, and Indian curiosities, which they traded to the citizens of Louisville for red paint, blankets, calicoes, powder, and lead. On such occasions, the night before their departure, the braves would have a grand frolic by getting drunk. Before their frolic commenced the squaws were careful to hide the knives and tomahawks of the "braves," so that they could not injure each other.

In 1788 Robert Johnston and James Perkins borrowed from Major Harrison a favorite hunting horse, his rifle, and five hunting dogs, and went across the river to kill turkeys. Major Harrison advised them not to remain all night as the Indians might attack them that night, Johnston and Perkins found the game they sought very plentiful, and had fine sport during the day, but as night approached Perkins insisted upon their return to Louisville. Johnston prevailed upon him to stay, and to encamp for the night. They built a fire, cooked a portion of the turkeys, cut limbs of trees, and made a bed of their saddle blankets. About midnight they were aroused from their slumber by the barking of the dogs. Perkins believed that the dogs were barking at Indians; Johnston thought otherwise, as the Indians would when the dogs ran towards them retire and howl like wolves. Perkins not being satisfied, went from the fire some distance, and stood by a large tree; shortly afterwards he saw an Indian creeping towards the tree that shielded him. He immediately ran by the fire and cried to Johnston that "they were Indians." He continued the race for life, and when a short distance from the fire, he heard the report of Johnston's rifle, and immediately the almost simultaneous report of the Indian's gun. As Perkins ran an Indian, only a short distance from him, endeavored to shoot him, but his gun missed fire. Perkins ran and the Indian after him, but the superior activity of Perkins in jumping over a large fallen tree enabled him to escape and reach Jeffersonville before day. A body of some twenty men, mounted on horses, well armed, in company with Perkins, crossed the river and repaired to the scene of conflict. They found the body of Johnston perforated with several balls, his head

tomahawked and scalped, and his heart taken out of his body. The Indians took Major Harrison's horse and rifle, the dogs followed the horse. The Indians were pursued by their trail, but could not be overtaken. The body of Johnston was brought to Louisville and interred. Some years afterwards, and after Wayne's treaty with the Indians, a Delaware Indian told Major Harrison that he was one of the seven braves who had made the attack upon Perkins and Johnston; that they had heard them shooting at turkeys during the day and had secretly watched them, and would have made the attack sooner had they not discovered that they were going to encamp for the night; that Johnston had killed one of the Indians, and showed that he was brave; and that they had taken his heart out to eat it to make them brave.

James Harrison was born the 1st of May, 1799, and received a common English education at the Jefferson Seminary, in Louisville, under the tuition of Mann Butler, Richard Murray, and William Tompkins, Professors. In 1818 he went to the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson County and Circuit Court as an assistant to the then clerk, Worden Pope, and remained in his employ until the latter part of 1820. From that time until July, 1823, he was assiduously engaged in study. In the latter year he married Mary P. Overstreet, daughter of the Rev. James Overstreet, and entered into a partnership with him in merchandise, manufacturing tobacco, and cotton yarn, and in a saw-mill. The partnership closed in 1834, at which time he sold his interest in the saw-mill to David W. Reater. In 1827 Mr. Harrison was elected a Justice of the Peace of Jefferson county, which office he held until January, 1846, when by seniority in office he became High Sheriff for Jefferson county, and held the office for two years. He was elected Councilman for the Second ward in the city of Louisville in March, 1829, and introduced into the Council the first ordinance to establish the free schools in the city. From that time until 1849 he was elected to the Council eight years, and devoted no little time and all of his energies to advance the health and prosperity of Louisville. From 1843 to the present time he has been engaged in a large and important practice of the law, and now, in his eighty-third year, his superior activity and devotion to professional

duty are a marvel in the eyes of his younger brethren at the bar. In 1840 he was employed by the City Council of Louisville to codify the city charter and the laws relating to the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, and further to draft ordinances for the city. This duty was accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Council, and was published, in book form, with the author's name. In 1864 he was elected to the State Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Gibson Mallory. During his term in the Senate he rendered unusual service as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, reporting all business referred to his committee within a single day after its reference, by devoting himself, during the greater portion of the night, to the consideration of the same, and upon one occasion he reported sixty bills for the action of the Senate. He introduced measures to repeal such laws as operated against those who sympathized with the Southern Confederacy, and also measures to regulate the status of colored citizens of the State. He was urged to become a candidate for re-election, and would have been elected without opposition, but declined. He entered the Order of Odd Fellows in 1831, and, prior to his removal to the country, was very active in that society. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in August, 1820, and has since been a member of that denomination, holding the usual lay offices. He has, for a number of years, been an efficient member of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

His first wife, Mary O. Harrison, died in 1832, leaving four children. In 1834 he married Susan Howard, widow of Lee White, who bore him two children, and died in 1854. In 1858 he married Virginia Corlett, widow of James Mc-Grain; and by her he had five children. He has lost six children, two being married daughters. Mr. Harrison is of high integrity of character, and after obtaining a release from all his debts, upon failing in business in 1840, he afterwards, out of his professional income, paid every dollar of the debts from which he had been released long before. He began practicing his profession late in life, but matured by study and business experience; his success was unusual and has always continued; and no lawyer at the Jefferson county bar is more highly respected.



HON. H. W. BRUCE,

late Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, and now attorney of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, is a native of Lewis county, in this State, born in a comfortable country home on the banks of the Ohio, one mile below Vanceburg, February 22, 1830. The name, Horatio Washington, was given him for his two uncles, Horatio and Washington Bruce. He was son of Alexander and Amanda (Bragg) Bruce. The father was of Virginian parentage and Scotch ancestry, but himself a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, and in mature life combined the occupations of lawyer, farmer, and merchant. The mother had also Virginians for parents, and was herself born in Kentucky.

Judge Bruce's earliest ancestors in America, of whom we have any authentic account, were, in the maternal line, John and Maren Gibbs, a Scotch couple, who immigrated to Virginia and died, it is said, of nostalgia soon after they settled in this then wild country. They left a daughter, Mary, who married George Neville, of the family, it is believed, of the King-maker, the last of the Barons. Anne, a daughter of George and Mary Neville, married Thomas Blakemore, and their daughter, Lucy, married Thomas Bragg; and Amanda, the daughter of Thomas and Lucy Bragg, married Alexander, the father of Judge Bruce. Alexander was the son of John Bruce, the son of a Scotchman who had emigrated to Virginia. John Bruce married Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Clay, Jr., of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. John Bruce's father had married a North-of-Ireland lady. So Judge Bruce's inherited blood is quite composite. The Gibbses and Bruces were Scotch; the Nevilles and Blakemores, English; the Clays, Welsh; Thomas Bragg's mother, French; and John Bruce's mother, Irish. An interesting account of Elizabeth Bruce's sister, Rachel Martin (*née* Clay) is recorded in Mrs. Ellet's *Women of the Revolution* (vol. i, p. 274).

Young Bruce was well educated in private schools near his home, notably in one kept by a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and in another school at Manchester, Ohio. When but fifteen years old, however, he made a beginning of practical life as clerk in a dry-goods store at Vanceburg, where he staid about four years. In the winter of 1849-50 and the sum-

mer of the latter year he taught school in his native county, at the same time assiduously devoting his spare hours to reading and studying law. In December, 1850, he went to Flemingsburg, and continued the study of law in the office of the Hon. Leander M. Cox, of that place. He was soon favorably noted for the regularity of his habits and the eager interest he took in his studies; was admitted to the bar within less than a year, in July, 1851, his license being signed by Judges Walker Reid and J. W. Moore. The next year he opened an office in Flemingsburg. He worked hard, was rigidly attentive to his duties, and early reaped the rewards of professional success. Within about three years (in 1855) he was called as a Whig, or American, candidate to represent the people of Fleming county in the State Legislature, and served with great credit for so young a member. The next year he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the Tenth Judicial District, but resigned after a service of something more than two years to settle in Louisville. He came here in 1858, but did not resign his attorneyship until the spring of 1859, when nearly half his official term had expired. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ben Hardin Helm, afterwards a General in the Confederate Army, who was killed at Chickamauga. They rapidly built up a large and lucrative practice; but the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 induced a complete abandonment of their business for the time being. Mr. Bruce was made the candidate of the States' Rights party that year for a seat in the Federal Congress against Robert Mallory.

He decided to cast his fortunes with the Confederacy; and on the 17th of August, 1861, he left Louisville for Bowling Green, then the headquarters of the Kentucky secessionists. After reaching Bowling Green he was chosen a member of the Provisional Government of the State, having sat in the convention which formed that Government. He was a member of the Provisional Council, in which he served until January, 1862, when he was elected by citizens inside the Confederate lines to represent one of the Kentucky districts in the Confederate Congress. He took his seat at Richmond February 18th of the same year, and again in February, 1864, upon re-election. He took a prominent part in the councils of the Confederacy, making

a number of notable speeches, particularly one upon the bill introduced near the close of the war for recruiting negroes into the army. He was in Richmond when the break-up came a few weeks later, and made a rapid tour by rail south to Greensboro and Augusta, thence north to Halifax county, Virginia, Richmond, and so on to Washington City; whence he made his way homeward, arriving in Louisville June 19, 1865. After revisiting old friends and relatives in Lewis and Greenup counties, he settled down again in August in the city for law practice, in company with Samuel Russell, Esq. For three years he devoted himself to an important and growing business, and then, in August, 1868, he was called to the Bench of the Ninth Judicial District, then consisting of Jefferson, Bullitt, Oldham, Shelby, and Spencer counties. It is worthy of note that he was elected by the tremendous majority of 10,611 in a total poll of 14,817.

Judge Bruce was one of the pioneers in Kentucky in favor of making negroes competent witnesses in all cases, as shown in the following extract from a letter written by him to the Chicago Evening Post February 20, 1869:

I have for years been in favor of throwing wide open the doors in courts of justice for the investigation of truth, and making all persons competent witnesses, without regard to race, color, or interest. And this I feel authorized to say is the sentiment of the great mass of the late Confederates of this State, and of the legal profession, without regard to politics. I am not sure that I express their sentiments as to interest, but as to race and color I am sure I do. The chief opposition to making negroes competent witnesses here is outside the legal profession, and it is constantly growing weaker; and, I am sure, it is only a question of time as to when all persons will be competent witnesses in all cases.

And he showed himself the impartial friend of the colored man while he was Circuit Judge, as evidenced by the following extract from an opinion delivered by him in the case of Commonwealth vs. John Conley, of color, on the question of admitting his confession:

An uneducated, ignorant, helpless negro, lately a slave, and recently made free, is thrown into jail, charged with the murder of a fellow-negro, and there he lies without counsel or friends to advise him. The Superintendent (of Police) and a policeman call and take him into a private room of the building—no one else present—and the Superintendent interrogates him as to where he was on the day of the supposed murder, where the deceased was that day, what they were doing, whether he did not kill the deceased that day and hide him in the woods, and other questions tending to elicit information as to the supposed murder. Some of the questions were repeated several times. How much, if any, austerity and imperiousness were employed at the time is not

shown. This poor negro had been raised in habits of obedience to the white race. His race is known to stand in awe of the constituted authorities, and particularly of the policeman. Should the statements of such a person, in such a place, resting under such a charge, made in the presence of such persons, in reply to repeated questions with which he is plied by one of them who is the active head of the Police Department, be used as evidence against the prisoner thus making them. Is it not violative of the maxim, "*Nemo tenetur seipsum prodere*?" Had an intelligent, free-born, free-raised man, with the advantages of friends and counsel, been subjected to such an examination, I might have come to a different conclusion. But in this case, considering the situation of the accused and all the attending circumstances, and *in favorem vite*, I feel it my duty not to allow his statements thus obtained to be proven to the jury.

His course as Circuit Judge was so highly approved that upon the death of Chancellor Cochran, of the Louisville chancery court, in 1873, he was appointed by Governor Leslie to the vacancy, was regularly chosen by the people at the special election in March, 1873, and re-elected in August, 1874, for the full term of six years. He made a marked impression upon the Bar and the public, even during his first and shorter term. The Louisville Democrat of March 1, 1869, speaking of the "prompt and efficient administration of the law in the criminal cases brought before Judge Bruce," said:

Such a judge is worth his weight in gold to any community like Louisville or other large city infested by thieves, burglars, and law-breakers of every description. Such offenders are only restrained from the commission of crime by the activity of the police and the certainty and promptness of punishment. The law loses half its terrors to evil-doers when it is tardily or loosely administered.

Judge Bruce while still upon the Circuit Bench gave a number of memorable opinions in important cases; as upon the application for a new trial in the case of Washington Ferguson, convicted of murder, and another in the case of William Kriel, sentenced to be hanged. His charges to the grand juries were also specially noticeable, and several of them were published. As Chancellor some of his more remarkable opinions were pronounced in the cases of the Emanuel Episcopal church property, the City vs. the Public Library of Kentucky (a suit to recover a large sum of back taxes), E. H. Paine et al. vs. the Pullman Southern Car Company (in which about \$150,000 were involved), the city vs. the Louisville Bridge Company, the Loretto Literary and Benevolent Institute vs. Henry L. Pope et al., and the Williams and Newcomb marital cases.



Hamilton Pope.

In the early part of 1880 Judge Bruce resigned the Chancellorship, to accept a more lucrative position as attorney and counsellor of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. Upon his retirement, in March, a very complimentary notice of it was taken by the local Bar at a meeting held in the Chancery court-room on the 5th of that month. The following minute was reported by a strong committee of prominent lawyers and unanimously adopted:

Horatio W. Bruce has held the office of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court for eight years. He has been distinguished as a judge by his promptness and dignity, his patience and urbanity, and his research and firmness. He has conducted the great and difficult business of the court over which he has presided with such system and laborious application that perhaps in no court in the country have litigants obtained a speedier settlement of controversies. He has gained the confidence of the Bar by the entire absence of any discrimination between counsel, and of the public by the sound sense and justice that have characterized his decisions. He leaves an office which he might have retained by the common consent of the Bar and the people. He has sat worthily in the seat of his distinguished predecessor. The members of the Bar, while regretting his retirement from the Bench, with unfeigned pleasure welcome his return to their ranks.

A public testimonial was also given the retiring Chancellor in the shape of a reception at the Galt House, where many handsome things in his behalf were said by leading attorneys and other citizens.

Judge Bruce has since been engaged by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, occupying one of the elegant offices of that great corporation at the corner of Main and Second streets. It is needless, after the foregoing notice, to descant upon the ability with which the legal interests of the company are guarded and guided. Judge Bruce is also called somewhat frequently to address the public on literary and other general topics; and his address to the graduating class of the Law Department of the University of Louisville, in which he was a professor, was much admired. He served seven or eight years in this school as Professor of the History and Science of Law, the Law of Real Property and Contracts, and Criminal Law, but resigned some time after taking his attorneyship for the railroad company. He was also for a time President of the Board of Trustees of the Louisville Medical College, and has otherwise been conspicuously identified with the affairs of the city.

Judge Bruce led to the altar June 12, 1856, at

Helm Place, in Hardin county, Kentucky, Miss Lizzie Barbour Helm, daughter of Governor John L. Helm, and granddaughter on the mother's side of the Hon. Ben Hardin. They have five children surviving—Helm, a graduate of the Louisville High School and the Washington and Lee University, and also very recently of the Law Department of the University here; Lizzie Barbour, Maria Preston Pope, Mary, and Alexander;—all still residing with their parents, in their pleasant home on the corner of Third street and Weissenger avenue.

As member of the State Legislature, Commonwealth's Attorney, member of the Council of the Provisional Government of Kentucky, member of the Confederate Congress, Circuit Judge, and Chancellor, Judge Bruce has spent about twenty years in the public service of his State.

In person Judge Bruce is tall, erect, and well formed, stands six feet two inches in height, and weighs from 175 to 180 pounds; has blue eyes and straight, dark brown hair, in which the gray has not yet appeared; has straight nose and square, well-formed chin. His manner is very courteous and dignified; he is known for his kind thoughtfulness and consideration for the feelings of others, and for his unswerving rectitude and high moral character. He impresses people with his kindness and hospitality, and is a worthy representative of the pure, chivalric gentleman of the South.

WORDEN POPE

was born in the year 1776, on Pope's Creek, in Virginia, in sight of where General Washington was born. Indeed, between the latter and the Popes of that day there was a relationship, as General Washington's grandmother was a Pope. Such a relationship was an honor to the Pope family, which is recognized and claimed, as to them and to Americans; and it is grander and far more ennobling than a relation to kings or princes.

At an early day, probably in 1779, Benjamin Pope, the father of Worden Pope, determined to emigrate to Kentucky, and did so. In doing so he crossed, in his wagons, the mountains of Virginia, descended the Ohio river, and landed

at the Falls thereof, at Patton's Fort, then situated on what is now the corner of Main and Seventh streets. Whilst there, he remained outside of the fort, and, having no corn, he bought for \$150 in the Continental currency, a bushel thereof; and, having submitted to his family how it should be used, they unanimously voted it should be made into mush, with milk, he having a cow, and whilst the same was so used and eaten, the cry of Indians, who had crossed the Ohio river from Indiana, was heard. Benjamin Pope and his wife, with their children, rushed into the fort; but their son Nathaniel, older than Worden, was missing, and they supposed he had been killed or captured by the Indians. In a short time, however, he entered the fort, and was upbraided, if not punished, by his mother, for his temerity; and he responded, "Indians or no Indians, I was determined to eat that mush and milk."

The "Falls," as they were then known, and Louisville now, being full of ponds, with no springs, and being unhealthy, Benjamin Pope, like all Virginians there, who cared nothing for money, but health and water, left the Falls, and emigrated to Salt River, in Bullitt county, Kentucky, where he thought those advantages, as well as good land, could be had, and where he made his home. That home is now occupied by his grandson, James Y. Pope, his worthy descendant, a gentleman, a fine farmer, of the utmost probity and the highest character.

When Benjamin Pope, the father of Worden, removed to Bullitt county, he established a ferry at Shepherdsville, as it is now known, and placed Worden in charge thereof. One day the Hon. Stephen Ormsby, who was then the Clerk of the Courts at Louisville, and afterwards Judge thereof and a Representative in Congress, an Irishman, distinguished for his knowledge of men, his independence of thought and action, and his good education and ready wit, as well as his large acquirement of property, was ferried over Salt River by Worden. Whilst doing so they talked, and Ormsby said: "I am going to Bardstown [where he practiced as a lawyer], and if, on my return, you will go with me to Louisville, I will make a man of you." Worden gladly accepted the offer, and on Ormsby's return Worden came to Louisville with him. He entered the then town with leather breeches and a coon-skin cap,

with the tail turned downwards, the prevailing style of dress.

Ormsby placed Worden in his office, where he soon acquired a knowledge of its duties; and on the resignation of the former, the latter was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court and the County Court. The former he held until 1834, when he resigned, and his third son, Edmund Pendleton, was appointed; and the latter he held until 1838, when he died, and his fourth son, Curran Pope, was appointed in his stead.

In the commencement of his career as clerk, Worden Pope studied law, and always, down to his death, studied and practiced it. Being forbidden to practice it in Jefferson county, the county of his office, he practiced in Oldham, Nelson, Hardin, Bullitt, and Meade, but, as he grew older, he confined it to Oldham and Bullitt. His name was a tower of strength, and he was engaged on one side or the other of nearly every case therein, and his employment was regarded as an assurance of success by those who employed him.

The writer of this was informed by the Hon. R. J. Browne, formerly of Washington county, now of this city, himself an eminent lawyer, when the Hon. Benjamin Hardin was a candidate for Congress, he was rebuked by his clients for his consequent inability to defend large ejectment cases brought for their lands in that county, he replied, "I have asked my friend, Worden Pope, a greater land-lawyer than I am, and the greatest in Kentucky, to represent me, and he will do so, and that will satisfy you." It did satisfy them, and Mr. Pope did attend to and gain them.

In addition to this, he practiced in the Federal court, and, after his resignation as clerk, in the Louisville Chancery court. In the great case of Beard's heirs against the city of Louisville and others, in the former court, he was counsel for the latter. The case occupied weeks, and, said a gentleman, "Mr. Pope, you have beaten the Duke of Town Fork, but you can't beat 'Old Blue-skin'" (the late Judge Mills of the Appellate Bench); but Mr. Pope won the case, which involved thousands, and even against two of the greatest lawyers in Kentucky.

Thoroughly comprehending and preparing his cases, leaving nothing undone requisite thereto, loving work, and doing it well, he was masterly in his argument thereof, and won them.

He was a decided politician, and the consistent, unflinching friend of General Andrew Jackson, whose first nomination was made by him, the late William Pope, and Alexander Pope, at the house of the last on Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh. This they made because they thought Hon. Henry Clay, the "Great Commoner," as he proved to be, and who was the most practical statesman and the greatest and most eloquent leader this country produced, could have prevented the Hon. John Pope, their kinsman, from having been burnt in effigy at Lexington, and in the General they could produce and develop a candidate for the Presidency who would keep Mr. Clay, who aspired thereto, therefrom.

In this canvass Worden Pope, under the *nom de plume* of Publicola, was the urgent and consistent advocate of the General in the Advertiser, edited by S. Penn, Jr., then the oldest newspaper in the West, which exerted a powerful influence therein. The General and Mr. Pope were intimate friends, and the latter, at his house, gave the former the largest party ever then given in Louisville, when the General visited it.

General Jackson was a great man, recognizing not only the loyalty of his friends, but their ability and qualifications for office; and upon his accession, by election, to the Presidency, tendered to Worden Pope any position within his gift, but being near-sighted and wholly unable to see in the night, the latter declined it, and asked that the Hon. John Pope, his cousin, should be placed on the Supreme Bench. This the General agreed to do, but did not do so; but yet he made John Pope Governor of Arkansas.

In the memorable struggles in this State between the old and new Court parties, which convulsed it, Worden Pope was the stern and bold and steady advocate of the former. His character, ability, and able articles, placed him in the front rank of its best leaders. It felt and recognized his wide-spread and powerful influence, and it sought him as their leader, and wished to nominate him as their candidate for Governor; but, for the reasons indicated, he declined their nomination.

In person he was six feet high and weighed about one hundred and ninety pounds. Laborious in the extreme, and loving work for work's sake, amassing a fortune, but giving it away for

his friends, until he reduced himself to poverty, he seemed to think his life was not for himself, but his people and friends.

In his charity he was munificent, and he gave without knowing or counting what he gave. The late Coleman Daniel, a staunch Methodist, one of the purest and noble citizens of our city, told the writer of this that when he would hand the box around in his church for charitable purposes, Worden Pope would empty his purse, not knowing what he gave, and that, for curiosity sake, he, Daniel, would count it, and that "it would amount to hundreds of dollars."

His home was always open to the poor and needy, and his ear to the cry of distress. He was, it may be said, the adviser of his county, and in the advice he gave the utmost confidence was placed. For he never charged, nor did he ever charge a widow, orphan, or minister of the Gospel, or a young lawyer. He adjusted difficulties amongst his friends and prevented litigation by his counsel; and when rebuked by those who thought suits should have been brought and fees obtained, he would respond, "My advice is my own, and I will give it." In his practice, however, he aided young lawyers, devoting his abilities to them, rejoicing in their success, but refusing fees they insisted on sharing with him.

Unflinching in his friendship, stern and unyielding in his opposition to fraud or wrong, of the loftiest integrity, and bold in his assertion of right, he was yet placable in his hostilities, and charitable with the faults of others.

He had thirteen children—Patrick, the eldest, who defeated Hon. Henry Crittenden for Congress in a Whig district of a majority of six hundred; John Thruston, Edmund P., Edmonia, Curran, who was the Colonel of the Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment in the late war, and whose regiment behaved with so much gallantry on the battlefield of Perryville and covered itself with undying honors, where his gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Jouett and his brave Major Campbell were killed at his side, and he was wounded, from the effect of which, with typhoid fever he had at the time of the battle, he died at the Rev. E. P. Humphrey's in Danville; Hamilton, Elizabeth, Gideon Blackburn, Felix Grundy, Paul, Alfred, and Mary, and a child unnamed, and Hamilton, a practicing lawyer of the Louisville bar, who is his only surviving child.

This sketch of Worden Pope, his life, character, and career, would be incomplete unless mention was made of what D. R. Poignard, a farmer, of Spencer county, now old, a cultivated gentleman, of polished experience, wonderful accomplishments, and an eloquent conversationist said. It is this: "Sir, knowing Worden Pope as I did, and what he did for his country, it ought to erect to his memory a monument; it is due him, and I will subscribe thereto." He but echoed what people thought.

His funeral was attended by thousands. So many, for that day, who mourned his loss, revered his memory, and spoke of his life with pride and reverence. So large was that funeral that George D. Prentice, editor of the Journal, though a political opponent, spoke of it as a wonderful and just tribute to the dead.

To this day, among the old people, his character, career, and deeds are spoken of and remembered, and his maxims quoted and cherished.

He was a constant reader of the Bible, and carried a pocket edition with him. In it he firmly believed, and often quoted from it, regarding it as the Word of the great God, by which he sought to be, and was, in all his actions, guided. That Bible is now kept and held by the surviving son. In his daily life he was governed by its precepts, and tried to live on and be governed by it. When not engaged, he turned to it, and in his lonely hours he seemed to be supported and sustained by it.

ALEXANDER SCOTT BULLITT,

the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1761 or 1762. The record on his tombstone is: "Died, April 13, 1816, in the 54th year of his age. Emigrated to Kentucky in 1783."

He was the son of Cuthbert Bullitt and Helen Scott, mentioned in a previous part of this work, and was born in Prince William county, Virginia. His father designed him for the bar, and from his talent, courage, and enterprise, conceiving great hopes of his future, kept him engaged in collegiate studies until his twenty-first or twenty-second year.

He thus laid the foundation of an education somewhat unusual in those days, but in after

years he informed his son, William C. Bullitt, that this rigid and long-continued course of study had disgusted him with books, and to his father's wish that he should enter upon the law, he replied that he would rather make his fortune in fighting the Indians. The thought of the years of further study necessary properly to prepare him for the bar was repulsive to him. Doubtless he was animated also by the love of adventure which characterized so many of the youth and even the older men of that day. Accordingly he emigrated to Kentucky. The earlier and the latter portions of his life were in singular contrast.

Three times he crossed the mountains lying between Kentucky and Virginia, preparatory to his final settlement in the State; and in those days each passage of the mountains was fraught with hardship and with peril. On one of these trips he was seized with a violent fever and felt that it was impossible for him to proceed. But being in a wilderness, it was equally impossible for his party to remain. The certainty of death from the Indians or by starvation stimulated his expiring energies, and on horseback he accompanied his companions to the stations.

He first settled on Bull Skin, in Shelly county. He resided there for a short time, and deeming his settlement too far from the Falls of the Ohio, he removed to Jefferson county, and purchased the farm Ox Moor, about eight and one-half miles from Louisville, which is still the property of his descendants.

In the fall of 1785 he married Priscilla Christian, the daughter of Colonel William Christian, then scarcely fifteen years of age. He was with Colonel Christian on the 9th of April, 1786, when the latter was killed in an engagement with the Indians on the north side of the Ohio river. The exact date of this engagement, left uncertain in the Histories of Kentucky, is fixed by the inscription on the tombstone over Colonel Christian.

The early and thorough education of Colonel Bullitt now proved of value to him. He soon became a man of influence, which he retained as long as he consented to remain in public life.

In 1792 (then about thirty years of age) he was elected and served as a member of the convention at Danville, which formed the first constitution of Kentucky.

He was president of the convention of 1799, which formed the second constitution of the State. In 1800 he was elected and served one term as Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and from that time until 1808 served as Representative or Senator in the State Legislature.

At this time he retired from public life, being about forty-six years of age.

Meanwhile, having acquired a handsome fortune—his farm Ox Moor being a very fertile and beautiful tract of about 1,000 acres, and having a considerable family of slaves—his habits of life changed. From the active and energetic youth, who courted all the hardships of frontier life, he now became sedentary, devoting himself to books and to the retirement of a country life. Doubtless the death of his wife, which occurred November 11th, 1806, exerted an influence in this direction. He married a second time. This lady was a Miss Churchill, who survived him, but there is no living posterity descended from this marriage.

Colonel Bullitt displayed excellent judgment in his library, which was extensive for those days and well selected, and is still in existence.

He was a man of stern will and quick temper, but withal a man of social disposition. Society was in those days a thing to be sought, and frequently Colonel Bullitt would walk to the road to waylay travelers to bring them for the night under his roof. His sedentary habits during the latter years of his life brought on disease, and to this his family attributed his death at the early age of fifty-three years.

We have referred several times in this article to the records upon the tombstones. These are found in the old graveyard, located on the farm belonging to Colonel Christian and adjoining Colonel Bullitt's farm, Ox Moor. It is doubtless the oldest graveyard still existing in Jefferson county, and perhaps in the State. It is surrounded by a strong and substantial stone wall. The earliest burial in it was that of Colonel Christian, in 1786, and it now contains the remains of five successive generations; three of which generations have all passed from the stage of human life. A corporation known as the "Ox Moor Burying-ground Company," has been created and a considerable sum of money been provided by the descendants of Colonel Bullitt to keep the grounds permanently in order.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN BULLITT.

William C. Bullitt, son of Alexander Scott Bullitt and Priscilla Christian, was born at the farm Ox Moor, in Jefferson county, on the 14th of February, 1793. His father dying in the year 1816 devised to him this farm, upon which he lived the greater part of his life, and owned it at his death. He was admitted to the bar in Louisville in December, 1812, being not twenty years of age. He practiced at that bar with considerable success until the year 1817, when he came under the ban of the dueling law, by reason of a challenge sent to the Hon. Ben Hardin. By the operation of that law he lost the right to practice his profession, but returned to it within a few months, the Legislature by a general law having relieved the then existing disabilities of all persons who had incurred its penalties. On the first of September, 1819, he married Mildred Ann Fry, the daughter of Joshua Fry, who was early distinguished as a teacher in Kentucky. Finding the law too great a strain upon a somewhat delicate constitution, he retired from the bar early in 1820, and settled upon his farm, where his family were all raised. His education was derived almost entirely from his father, having attended school but a very short time during his youth. He at all times took a deep interest in politics, was a constant student and well versed in history, but never entered upon public life, the only public office which he held being that of a member of the convention in 1849, which formed the present constitution of Kentucky. In youth he was of a gay and joyous disposition, but of quick temper. In later years he became reserved and somewhat stern. Clear, strong sense, and unyielding firmness of purpose, perfect candor in his dealings with men, and a strong sense of justice, were his marked characteristics. While he mingled but little in society, his home was distinguished for that rare hospitality which marked the early days of Kentucky. During the late war the disturbed condition of society in the country induced him to remove to the city of Louisville, and he never afterwards resided on his farm. He died August 28, 1877, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and his wife died July 12, 1879, in the eighty-third year of her age. They left surviving them six children, Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, of Louisville; John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia; Thomas W. Bullitt, of

Louisville, all of whom are lawyers; and Henry M. Bullitt, a farmer, who resides upon a part of the old farm. The daughters are Mrs. Sue B. Dixon, wife of Hon. Archibald Dixon, of Henderson, Kentucky, and Helen M. Chenoweth, wife of Dr. Henry Chenoweth, of Jefferson county.

JOSEPH B. KINKEAD, Esq.

This well-known resident of the Kentucky city at the Falls of the Ohio, long one of the prominent members of the Bar in Louisville, is a native of Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky. He was the second son of Robert and Elizabeth (Bryson) Kinkead. His father was a prosperous owner of a large flouring-mill and cotton-spinning establishment in Versailles, and also Postmaster of that place for about a quarter of a century, under the administration of Presidents Monroe (appointed about 1827), Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, and in part that of Fillmore. He had become a citizen of Woodford county about 1812, immigrating thither from Rockbridge county, Virginia. The mother's family was from Washington, Pennsylvania. On both sides the stock is from the excellent Scotch-Irish, which has given so many reputable and useful citizens to the New World.

Young Kinkead was trained in elementary education in the schools of the period at Versailles, and also prosecuted a preparatory course for a time at Augusta College, below Maysville, on the Ohio, then one of the most famous institutions of learning in the State. At the age of eighteen he received an appointment as midshipman in the United States Navy, through the voluntary kindness of Senator Thomas H. Benton, Vice-President Richard M. Johnson, and Major Herman Bowmar, Sr., of Versailles. Ordered at once to the steamship Missouri, he found the second in command of it Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, who shortly afterwards hanged at the yard-arm of the Somers young Spencer, son of the Secretary of the Navy, for mutiny. Captain John Thomas Newton was the superior commander. By request at Pensacola some time after, he was transferred to the receiving-ship Ontario, at New Orleans, with which he remained but a few months while awaiting a leave of ab-

sence. It being granted, he returned to Kentucky, and there resigned his commission, at the instance of his father, who preferred to have his son nearer home; and resolved to study law. He entered the office of a distant relative, George B. Kinkead, Esq., at Versailles, with whom he completed a course of professional reading, and was granted in 1845 a license to practice, by the Hons. John Mason Brown and Richard A. Buckner, two of the then Circuit Judges of Kentucky.

He began practice at once in his native place, alone; but presently joined his interests with those of Caleb W. Logan, who had then a fine local business, but afterwards removed to Louisville, and there became Chancellor of the Chancery Court in that city. This removal closed the partnership; Mr. Kinkead assumed the practice of the firm single-handed, and maintained it until 1850, when he also removed to Louisville, where he has since resided as a practitioner at the bar. He was at first alone in the business here; but, in 1854, was joined by the present Judge John W. Barr, of the United States District Court, who was also a native of Versailles, and is the subject of another sketch in this chapter. The new firm was Kinkead & Barr, and it lasted about eight years, when it was dissolved.

In 1855, June 20th, Mr. Kinkead was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Ridgely Short, fourth daughter of Dr. Charles W. and Mary H. (Churchill) Short. Her father was widely known as one of the most learned and industrious botanists and professors of medicine in the Ohio Valley, and his distinguished life and public services form the subject of a biographical notice elsewhere. She departed this life April 8, 1868. They had children as follow: Elizabeth, married Mr. William O. Eastin, of Versailles, now of Lexington, Kentucky, and died in January, 1880; Peyton Short, married Miss Sallie Johnson, of Lake Washington, Mississippi, February 8, 1882, and resides in Versailles; Robert C., married Julia, daughter of William F. Grinstead, of Louisville, February 24, 1881, and is a practicing lawyer in partnership with his father, at No. 8 Center street, in this city; Mary Churchill, Charles Short, and Annie Lucy, still residing with their father, in their pleasant residence at 917 Second street, near Broadway.



J. B. Kinkead

After the dissolution of Kinkead & Barr, the former remained alone in practice for many years, but spending most of his time necessarily in discharging the duties of large fiduciary trusts committed to him. In 1880 he took his son Robert into professional partnership, as above noted, under the name and style of J. R. & R. C. Kinkead, by which it is now well and reputationally known.

Mr. Kinkead has often been solicited to embark in politics, and to accept various local, State, and Federal offices; but has almost invariably declined, and studiously avoided the vicissitudes and excitements of official or political life. Many years ago, however, he occasionally made speeches in the campaigns of the Democratic party, with which he trained until the Presidential canvass of 1860, during and since which he has been quietly identified with Republicanism. He was also Pension Agent in Louisville from 1854 to 1861; but has never been in any way an office-seeker or professional politician. He is a Presbyterian in religious convictions, a member of the College Street church; was one of the founders of the House of Refuge, and for years a member of the Board of Directors; has long been associated with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and was a charter member of De Molay Commandery of Knights Templars; and has otherwise been somewhat conspicuously identified with affairs in the city of his adoption. He has served in both branches of the City Council, and also in the Directory of two of the heaviest local moneyed institutions—the Bank of Louisville and the National Bank of Kentucky.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Judge Fortunatus Cosby was born in Georgia in 1766, December 25th. After graduating at William and Mary College and studying law, he was married to Mary Fontaine, daughter of Captain Aaron Fontaine, who was then but sixteen years of age. In 1798, he came to Kentucky, and with his father-in-law's family settled near Louisville. After a time he moved into Louisville and began law practice, in which he met with marked success. In place of his little log cabin he built the second brick residence put up

in Louisville. In 1810, he received the appointment of Circuit Judge. This place he held for a period of years, establishing, meanwhile, the reputation of being an able lawyer and an impartial officer. At one time he was the owner of a large part of the land where Louisville now stands. Possessing, too, the capability of quickly and easily amassing wealth, he with this quality had a heart full of generous impulses, which prompted him to do for others as much or more than he did for himself. Brilliant and scholarly, he became the chosen friend of many people of note, among them Henry Clay. His noble wife, also, made their home ever an attractive place. He died October 19, 1847.

Fortunatus Cosby, Jr., son of the preceding and one of a family of seven children, was widely known as a poet and scholar. He was born at Harrod's Creek, near Louisville, May 2, 1801. First a student at Yale, he finally graduated at Transylvania University. A student of law, he never practiced his profession. During a period of years he was the able principal of a female school of great reputation, and afterward became the Superintendent of Public Schools in Louisville. While engaged in educational pursuits he was a constant contributor of criticisms, poems, essays, etc., of a high character of excellence. At one time he was editing the Louisville "Examiner," and at another was employed in a Government office at Washington. In 1861, he became Consul to Geneva, Switzerland. In 1826, he was married to Miss Ellen Blake, a beautiful and accomplished lady, whose death occurred in 1848. Mr. Cosby died June 15, 1871. The oldest child, Robert Todd, a poet of ability, died in 1853, aged twenty-five years. George, who received his education at West Point, finally became a General in the Confederate army. Frank C. is an officer in the United States navy. Of the remaining four children Ellen married John S. Carpenter, and Mary was first the wife of Colonel Lucius Rich, Confederate States army, and, after his death, married Thomas Bradley, Washington, District of Columbia. The writings of the Cosby family have never been put into book form.

The Hon. Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., was a native of Louisville, born August 4, 1788, son of the celebrated surveyor, Colonel R. C. Anderson, Sr., and Elizabeth (Clark) Anderson, sister

of General George Rogers Clark. He graduated at William and Mary College, read law with the celebrated Randolph Tucker, in Virginia, returned to Kentucky and practiced for many years with eminent success, served several terms in the Legislature and twice in Congress, where he added materially to his fame, was appointed by President Monroe in 1823 Minister to Colombia and negotiated an important treaty with that Government, and in 1826 was Envoy Extraordinary to Panama, but died on his way thither, at Turbaco, July 24, 1826. His successor to Colombia was General W. H. Harrison. He was engaged in his last years in writing a History of that Republic and its political institutions. He is remembered as a pure, upright, and very able man.

William Rowan, father of the distinguished lawyer, statesman, and orator, John Rowan, a resident of Louisville for about thirty years, was a pioneer in the Indian period at the falls of Green river. The son was trained at Dr. Priestley's famous school, in Bardstown, and studied law under George Nicholas. Only four years after his admission to the bar he was chosen, in 1799, a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He removed to Frankfort in 1800, and was Secretary of the State during Governor Greenup's administration. In 1807, then residing in Nelson county, he was chosen to the Federal House of Representatives, and served with distinction. Ten years after this election, when he had become a resident of Louisville, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1824 was elected by the State Legislature to the Senate of the United States. Here, among other notable occurrences, he took part in the great debate upon the Foote resolutions in 1829, and it is said that after his speech Mr. Webster declared to a fellow-Senator that the States'-rights party had displayed consummate generalship in bringing up Mr. Rowan as a reserve, since his effort was one of the most masterly of the debate. His family—of whom Hon. John Rowan, for several years American *charge d'affaires* at Naples, was one—had also remarkable talent, and of his law-pupils at least five became members of Congress. He died in Louisville July 13, 1843.

Judge Samuel Smith Nicholas was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in the year 1797. He

was the son of George Nicholas, who was an influential member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State of Kentucky, and whose family figure prominently in the history of Virginia. His mother came from a well-known Maryland family named Smith, members of which were statesmen and patriots during the Revolution, and held important Cabinet positions in early times of the Federal Government. General Samuel Smith was United States Senator from Maryland for twenty-nine years, and for distinguished services during the War of 1812, received a sword from Congress. The subject of our sketch was the twelfth of thirteen children, the two youngest alone remaining out of the entire family at the end of eight or ten years. Through security debts and the mismanagement of executors, these children came penniless upon the care of relatives, although their father had been in possession of a large fortune. General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, the uncle for whom the subject of our sketch was named, received him into his family and gave him work in his counting-room, where, during intervals of leisure, he pursued several studies alone with wonderful success. His early education was received entirely in three or four years at a country school. When sixteen years old he was sent on one of his uncle's vessels on two voyages to South America and China, during which he gained the Spanish language and kept an excellent journal of his travels. On his return he began mercantile life at New Orleans, but becoming satisfied of his unfitness for that business he exchanged it for the study of law in Frankfort, Kentucky. In 1825 he began law practice in Louisville, and was soon appointed agent and lawyer for the old United States Bank. He was first married in 1829 to Matilda Prather, of Louisville. She died fifteen years later, leaving him seven children. Four years from her death he was again married, to his cousin, Mary Smith, the granddaughter of General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, who became the mother of three children. She died after her husband in 1874. In 1831 Judge Nicholas was appointed by Governor Metcalfe to that office in the Court of Appeals, but six years later resigned. He afterwards was appointed to the place of Chancellor at Louisville by Governor Letcher, which he also resigned from principle when the office became

elective. In 1850 he was appointed with others by Governor Crittenden, to revise the Code of Practice in Kentucky. In the emancipation movement in this State he was a zealous leader, although himself owning slaves. After retiring from the position of Chancellor he resumed the practice of his profession, but limited his work to the most difficult cases, giving much of his time to writing and study. A patriot of the higher type, he could never be called a party man. During early secession times, he probably did more than any other man to keep his State loyal to the Union. His death occurred in November of 1869. While in the social circle he seemed cold and distant, as a judicial officer he was ever courteous and just. Always interested in the advancement of those about him, he did a great work in education and benevolence.

Hon. Patrick H. Pope was born March 17, 1806, in Louisville, Kentucky, and was the eldest son of the distinguished Worden Pope. Graduating as valedictorian from St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, he began the practice of law in the city of his birth, in 1827. Speedily rising to distinction in his profession, he declined the place of Secretary of State under Governor Breathitt, but, in 1834, was elected to Congress, which position he filled with credit to himself and acceptance to his electors. In 1836 he represented Jefferson county in the State Legislature. His death occurred May 4, 1840. He was a consistent believer in Christianity, being a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Jackson Democrat. July 17, 1827, he was married to Sarah L. Brown. Their son, Worden, lost his life at 19 years of age, in Walker's expedition to Nicaragua. Their other children are Elizabeth T., wife of Dr. William H. Galt; Urith, wife of J. Fry Lawrence; Ellen E., wife of Dr. John T. Thruston; and Mary A., wife of George Nicholas. Although dying so early in life, Mr. Pope held in possession rare qualities socially, and had gained an enviable public rank. His conversational powers, integrity of character, and eloquence made him one of the first lawyers of his time.

Hon. Joshua Fry Bullitt was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, February 22, 1822. During his boyhood he attended a private school, and then spent some time clerking, before entering

Centre College. Following his course here he attended the University of Virginia one year, when he returned home and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Louisville, in 1844. He has been associated in business at various times with Messrs. F. Fairthorne, J. C. Bullitt, Ballard Smith, S. B. Smith, Henry Stites, W. O. Harris, and Thomas W. Bullitt. He has filled a number of public offices—one of the Board of Aldermen of Louisville, a member of the State Legislature, member of the Court of Appeals, and then Chief Justice of that Court. On the 5th of July, 1863, on the pretense that certain persons were conspiring to invite the Confederates into the State and so bring about civil war, the Government authorities caused the arrest of Judge Bullitt and other prominent citizens, and either sent them to prison or banished them from the State. Subsequently he was appointed to aid in revising the Code of Practice in Kentucky, and afterwards one of the editors of the Civil Code. In politics he was a Whig up to 1855, after which he became a Douglas Democrat. December 6, 1846, he was married to Miss Elizabeth B. Smith, of Louisville. They have three children.

Andrew J. Ballard, son of James Ballard and grandson of Bland Ballard, the famous pioneer and Indian fighter, was a native of Shelby county, received an academic education in the Shelbyville Seminary, read law with Hon. George M. Bibb, and attended Transylvania University in 1835-36. He was admitted to the bar at Louisville in 1837, and at once began practice, which he continued ably and successfully for a quarter of a century, or until his appointment as Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the District of Kentucky, in which office he served from 1862 to 1870. The next year he became the chief political writer for the Louisville Commercial; but remained with the paper little more than during the campaign of General John M. Harlan as a candidate for Governor. He then retired substantially from active business, and during the next five or six years made two visits to Europe. April 27, 1848, he was married to Miss Frances Ann, only daughter of Charles M. Thruston, and a grandniece of General George Rogers Clark.

Addison W. Gazley was born at Edmiston, Otsego county, New York, December 31, 1818.

He was educated in the public schools and an academy near Rochester till his fourteenth year, when for five years he was a clerk in a store at Binghampton. In 1837 he borrowed \$100 from his brother and started west. After visiting a number of the larger cities he came to Louisville, and soon found employment with Mr. A. Bayless, with whom he remained three years. Between 1840 and 1845 he divided his time between commercial affairs and the study of law, at the latter date was admitted to the bar, and one year later began practice in Louisville, where he has since labored. His professional life has been a success, affording him the means of discharging long-standing, burdensome debts, some of them contracted while a student, and one to his older brother dating back to his twelfth year. In 1874 he organized the Louisville Plate Glass company, and refusing the presidency, he accepted the vice-presidency. He has long been identified with the order of Masons. On the 11th of February, 1851, he was married to Miss Sallie L. Wheeler, daughter of Josiah Wheeler, of Oldham county, Kentucky. They have five living children. Mr. Gazley has had a busy and laborious life, but his pecuniary success and the eminence he has gained in his profession have given him ease and competency, with the esteem of all who know him, for his old age.

Judge Bland Ballard was born September 4, 1819, in Shelby county, Kentucky. His early education having been gained at Shelby and Hanover Colleges, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Hon. James T. Morehead. The year following, he graduated in the law department of the Transylvania University, and at once began practice in Shelbyville. The winter of the same year he removed his practice to Louisville. In 1846 he was married to Miss Sarah McDowell, daughter of Dr. William A. McDowell and granddaughter of Samuel McDowell, the first marshal of Kentucky. She was sister, also, to the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Ephraim McDowell. In 1861 Judge Ballard received the appointment from President Lincoln of United States District Judge, and long retained the position. He was President of the Kentucky National Bank, President of Cave Hill Cemetery Company, and a Trustee for the Institution of the Blind. For years he was one of Louisville's most enterprising and public-spirited men. A

member of the City Council several terms, he was interested in everything that could be of benefit to the city and its inhabitants. Strongly anti-slavery in sentiment, he always acted in public and private on his belief. As a judge he ranked high, but always kept himself unassuming. He died in Louisville, July 29, 1879, leaving five children.

General William Preston was born near Louisville, October 16, 1816. His great-grandfather emigrated from the county of Derry, Ireland, and settled in Virginia as early as 1739. His only son was William Preston, a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, who died from a wound received at Guilford. He was one of those who planned the battle of King's Mountain. He also had charge of the surveys of the western part of the State of Virginia and the whole of what is now Kentucky, and received a military grant of one thousand acres of land, a part of which is now occupied by Louisville. This he left to his son William, who served in the regular army under Wayne, subsequently marrying Miss Caroline Hancock, the daughter of a Revolutionary officer and a member of Congress. His son, General Preston, after studying at Augusta College, St. Joseph's College, and at New Haven, Connecticut, finally graduated from the law department of Harvard University, in the twenty-second year of his age. In 1840 he became associated with Hon. William J. Graves in law practice, but much of his time was necessarily used in the management of his large estate. During the war with Mexico he was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He was at various times member of the convention which formed the present constitution of Kentucky, the State Legislature, the State Senate, and Congress; Presidential elector; a member of the convention at Cincinnati that nominated Buchanan in 1856; and two years later Minister to Spain. On the breaking out of the war he was one of the first to join the cause of the South. Colonel, Brigadier-General, Major-General, and Division Commander, in many of the severest encounters he distinguished himself by his military bearing and bravery. In 1866 he located at Lexington, and three years later was sent to the Legislature. He married in 1840 Margaret Wickliffe, daughter of the Hon. Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington.

Hon. John James Marshall was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, August 4, 1785. In 1806 he graduated from New Jersey College. Following this date, he prepared for and entered upon the practice of the law, in which he attained considerable eminence. As a politician he also ranked as a leader, and for several terms was a member of the State Legislature. His public office, however, did not stop here, for from the year 1836 up to the time of his death he served acceptably as Judge of the Circuit Court. In 1831-34, he published in seven volumes, octavo, his reports of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Three years after the last date, he placed his entire fortune at the disposal of his friends, and became himself a poor man. In June, 1846, at Louisville, he died. He has always been considered one of the strongest and most learned members of the great Marshall family, which Kentucky may justly be proud to call her own.

Henry Clay Pindell was a native of Lexington, Kentucky, born in 1823, son of Thomas Pindell, a banker, and grandson of Dr. Richard Pindell, also of Lexington. He was educated in Transylvania University and the College of New Jersey, read law with Chief Justice Robertson, and finished his professional course at Transylvania. He began practice in Lexington, where he was elected to the General Assembly; but in 1846 removed to Chicago, and the next year to Louisville, where he formed a partnership with the late Judge W. S. Bodley, which existed seven years. He was for seven years cashier of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and then of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, returning to his profession in 1871, after two years in Europe. He was attorney for two of the Kentucky railroads, and filled other important positions. His death in Louisville, March 8, 1882, caused a deep sensation.

Hon. William Jourdan Graves was born in 1805. After the thorough study of the law, he was admitted to practice, and stood high among men of the legal profession. He first served in the State Legislature, and afterwards in the lower House of Congress. In 1848 he was candidate for Governor in the same convention that nominated Hon. John J. Crittenden. In 1838, at Bladensburg, Maryland, he engaged in a duel with Jonathan Cilley, in which the latter

was killed. Ten years later Mr. Graves died in Louisville.

Judge Henry C. Wood was born November 27, 1821, at Munfordsville, Kentucky. In 1841 he graduated at Centre College, after which he prepared for the practice of the law, upon which he entered in due time. He soon took a leading place among the lawyers of his native town, where, for a time, he served as County Attorney. The year 1848 saw him elected to the State Legislature, and two years afterwards he became a resident of Louisville. He was elected to the position of Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1858, and died February 11, 1861. Mentally and morally among the strongest, his physical powers were crippled by a delicacy which time did not overcome. In the memories of those who knew Judge Wood best, he will always remain a just and righteous man.

Hon. Pierce or Percival Butler was born October 4, 1794. In 1820, he was elected from Fayette county to the Legislature, and at the expiration of the term was re-elected from Woodford county. After this term he moved to Louisville, and represented the city in both branches of the Legislature. He has become widely known as a capable lawyer and successful legislator. He died in Louisville in 1850. Two daughters survive him—Mrs. Dr. Urban E. Ewing, of Louisville, and Mrs. Judge James Pryor, of Covington. The father of Hon. Percival Butler was General Percival Butler, the first Adjutant-General of Kentucky, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1760. His parents, Thomas and Eleanor Butler, were both natives of Ireland. Conspicuous, first in the Irish rebellion, and afterwards, with his five sons, in the War of the Revolution, this family of patriotic men received what they well deserved—honorable mention from Washington and Lafayette. The five sons became officers of distinction, and three died or were killed while in service. General Percival Butler removed to Kentucky in 1785, after which time he was married to Miss Mildred Hawkins, and of this large family of children five are still living. Among these are Hon. Percival Butler, the youngest son; General William O. Butler, soldier, statesman, and poet; Major Thomas L. Butler, and Richard P. Butler.

Judge George W. Johnston was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1807. His great-grand-

father settled in the colony of Virginia, and came from Scotland, near Dumfries, some time before the Revolution. Both the father and grandfather were born in Virginia, the former removing to the State of Kentucky as early as 1800. When serving as a member in the State Legislature, in 1814, he died at Frankfort. In the War of 1812 he commanded a company of mounted volunteers at the battle of Mississinaway; and in the battle of the Thames, an entire battalion. George W. Johnston received his education in the best private schools of that time, and in the Shelbyville Academy. For a few years he worked at office writing, after which he began the study of law. Having thoroughly prepared himself he was admitted to the bar, and continued his practice, associating with it the work of various local offices, till 1851. He was soon after this time elected to the State Legislature, and remained there during two succeeding sessions. He next became a member of the State Senate, and was one of the convention that framed the present constitution of the State. The following year he was again sent to the lower house of the State Legislature, and became Speaker of that body. In 1851 he came to practice law in Louisville, and three years later was elected Judge of the City Court, where he was retained during eleven years. He then resigned, and became soon after Judge of the Jefferson Circuit. At the end of three years of service he retired from active business. Judge Johnston has been twice married, and has one son and two daughters. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church in 1846, and has long been identified with the order of Masons.

Colonel Philip Lee was born October 22, 1832, in Bullitt county, Kentucky. His father, Wilford Lee, came at an early day from Virginia, and was one of the distinguished Lee family in that State. When but eighteen years of age Colonel Lee graduated from St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, following which he studied law in the University of Louisville, and entered into practice in 1852. The next year he was elected to the Legislature from his native county, and three years after re-elected. In the beginning of the civil war he warmly advocated the cause of the South and, after recruiting a company, aided in organizing Camp Boone, on the Tennessee border. As a part of the Second Kentucky

Confederate infantry, his company made the first raid of the war into Kentucky, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. At Fort Donelson he was captured and remained six months a prisoner. During the war he was in every engagement except one in which his regiment had a part, and was several times wounded. He was promoted twice, first to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, and afterward to the position of Colonel. At the war's close he resumed his law practice at Bardstown, but removed to Louisville in 1866. He was, after this date, twice elected as the Commonwealth's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District. His death occurred at Louisville, in 1875. Colonel Lee was married June 23, 1866, to Belle B. Bridgetford. In his profession he was considered an able man. As a soldier and officer he was daring, resolute, and capable. As a citizen he was greatly admired and esteemed.

Franklin Goring—the first white child native to Barren county—was born May 3, 1798. His father, General John Goring, was in the Revolutionary War, served in the Indian wars under General Wayne, and had a part in the battle of the Thames in 1812. He was in the lower House of the Legislature, and also served eight years in the State Senate. He was descended from a French Huguenot family, his paternal ancestor having settled in what is now the District of Columbia some time during the seventeenth century. Franklin Goring began the study of law in 1819, under his brother-in-law, Judge J. R. Underwood. Not long after, having attended law lectures at Lexington, he was regularly admitted to the bar. For fifteen years he held the office of Attorney for Barren county, when he resigned and was elected to the Legislature. After serving the second term in that place, he became the law partner of Hon. John Bell, of Nashville. Following this partnership, he was similarly associated with Hon. John R. Rogers, of Glasgow, and Chief Justice William Sampson, of Louisville, but finally returned to Glasgow. He has been three times married, and has three children.

Hon. Wm. B. Hoke was born August 1, 1837. His father, Cornelius Hoke, was of German descent, although born in Kentucky. His mother, Jane Dunbar, of Scotch-Irish descent, was also a native of Kentucky. His early education was obtained wholly in the country schools. After

spending three years in college, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. James Speed, and attended lectures in the Law School of the Louisville University. Here he graduated at the head of his class, and was admitted to the bar, beginning his practice in the office of S. S. English. In 1866, he was elected Judge of the Jefferson County Court, and has since been twice re-elected. In 1859, he was married to Miss Whartie English, one of a leading Kentucky family, her father, Mr. S. S. English, taking high rank in his profession. In politics, he has always been in the Democratic party. Judge Hoke is a man of remarkable memory, excellent judgment, and great legal ability. A dignified and conscientious officer, a fine writer, and forcible speaker, his decisions are rarely reversed.

General Benjamin H. Helm was a native of Hardin county, born June 2, 1831, son of Governor John L. Helm and grandson of Thomas Helm, who came from Virginia to Louisville in 1780, and the next year settled at the old "Helm Place," near Elizabethtown. His mother was of the famous Hardin family, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Hardin, one of the ablest lawyers of his time in the State. Young Helm received a military and general education in the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, and at the West Point Military Academy. He served for a time in the regular army, but resigned from ill health, studied law with his father and in the Law Department of the University of Louisville; was associated in practice with his father, and then with Judge M. H. Cofer, at Elizabethtown; served one term in the State Legislature, and was chosen Commonwealth's Attorney; came to Louisville in 1858, and associated himself in practice with his brother-in-law, Hon. H. W. Bruce, and soon commanded a fine business; joined the Southern army at the outbreak of the war, was made a Brigadier-General, and fell at Chickamauga September 20, 1863. He was a brother-in-law of President Lincoln, by his marriage in 1856 to Miss Emily, daughter of Robert S. Todd, of Lexington.

Hon. Joseph B. Read was born October 2, 1829, in Hardin county, Kentucky. His father was an emigrant from Virginia, a well-to-do and useful farmer. After obtaining a good common school education, Joseph began the study of law with his brother, W. B. Read, a distinguished

lawyer of Kentucky. In 1859 he was admitted to practice in Louisville, and soon made a good reputation in the profession. Consecutively, he was elected to be member of the lower House of the Legislature, one of the Board of Education in Louisville, and a representative for Louisville in the State Senate. February 28, 1860, he was married to Miss Lucretia A. Brown, and is the father of six children now living. Mr. Read has always evinced an active interest in the public welfare, and, as a public officer, discharged his duties in a manner honorable to himself and satisfactory to those who chose him to fill such positions. As to political faith, he is a decided Jeffersonian Democrat. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Church.

Governor Charles S. Morehead was born July 7, 1802, in Nelson county, Kentucky. Graduating from Transylvania University, he began the practice of law in Christian county. In 1827 he was elected to the Legislature, and at the expiration of his term received a re-election. His profession was afterward continued in Frankfort till he was appointed Attorney-General of Kentucky. Between the years 1838 and 1859 he held, at various times, the offices of member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House, to both of which places he was twice again chosen, member of Congress, and finally that of Governor of Kentucky. The last-named office he filled with the wisdom and justice that become so important a responsibility. In 1859 he came to Louisville, and again engaged in the practice of his profession. Two years later, he was a delegate to the Peace Conference at Washington city, and at a later date was a member of the Border State Convention which met in Frankfort. For a time he became a civilian prisoner, and during the war lost a large portion of his property. Governor Morehead died at his plantation near Greenville, Mississippi, December 23, 1868. A distinguished lawyer, a popular public officer, his memory is one which his State will always hold sacred.

Thomas A. Marshall, formerly Chief Justice of Kentucky, was among the more noted Louisville dead of 1871. Mr. Collins furnishes the following sketch of his life and services:

Thomas A. Marshall, above, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, January 15, 1794, and died in Louisville, April 16, 1871, aged seventy-seven. When a boy he spent

some time in Washington City, while his father was United States Senator. One day, dressed in homespun, he climbed up one of the huge posts in the vestibule of the old capitol, and wrote his name. Some one inquired what he was doing. "I am writing my name," he replied, "and I want to see if it will be here when I come to Congress." He was but seven years old. In 1831-35 he came to Congress from the Paris and Maysville district, but the name written in infancy had been painted out. He had previously, 1827 and 1828, represented Bourbon county in the Kentucky House of Representatives, as he did the city of Louisville, 1863-65. From April, 1835, to August, 1856, and for a short period in 1866, he was upon the court of appeals bench, and from 1847-51, 1854-56, and in 1866 was chief justice. His claim to greatness and renown will be found in the twenty-four volumes of Kentucky Reports from Third Dana to Seventeenth Benjamin Monroe. From 1836, when he removed to Lexington, to 1849, he was a professor in Transylvania law school. In November, 1816, he married Miss Price, of Lexington, a niece of Mrs. Henry Clay. Several of their sons have attained distinction, Colonel Thomas A. Marshall, of Charleston, Illinois, and Judge Charles Marshall, of Paducah, Kentucky.

Hon. Edward Young Parsons was born in Middletown, Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 12, 1842. His father, Rev. C. B. Parsons, became one of the most eloquent ministers in the Methodist Church, going into the church from a tragedian's place on the stage. The son laid the foundation of his education in St. Louis and Louisville, from the High School of which he graduated with the highest honors in 1861. Then followed brief terms of service as principal of the Fifth and York Street Ward school, teacher in the Male High School, and professor of elocution in the same institution. Meantime he was busy in the study of the law, and entered, in 1864, the Louisville Law School, where he graduated in one year as valedictorian of his class. He first located at Henderson, but soon returned to Louisville, where, in 1868, he formed a partnership with Judge W. L. Jackson, which ceased only when the latter gentleman took his place on the circuit bench. Following this time, while in business connection with Colonel M. Munday, he figured in some noted legal cases and gained the reputation of being one of the ablest and most eloquent young lawyers of the Louisville bar. In 1874 he was elected to Congress, where he afterward made a record greatly to his credit. In Washington, July 8, 1876, he died, and his remains were brought to Louisville, where they were buried amid almost numberless tokens of respect and sorrow. Mr. Parsons, like his renowned father, was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was

a consistent Christian, bright and agreeable to all around him. Mr. Parsons leaves a wife and two children. The wife was formerly Miss Mary S. Belknap, daughter of Dr. Belknap, of Little Falls, New York.

General John Marshall Harlan is the son of the late Hon. James L. Harlan, a celebrated lawyer of Kentucky, and Attorney-General of the State at the time of his death in 1863. He was born near Danville, Kentucky, in Boyle county, June 1, 1833. After graduating at Centre College, his law studies were pursued under his father; he finally graduated from the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington. The practice of his profession was begun at Frankfort. Previous to his coming to Louisville in 1861 he had served one year as Judge of Franklin county. Soon after becoming associated in practice with Hon. William F. Bullock, the civil war broke out, when he recruited and organized the Tenth Kentucky United States volunteer infantry. While serving as commander of his brigade, in 1863, he was nominated Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, which promotion he never accepted, however, since his father's death at this time compelled the resignation of his place in the army. In the fall of the same year he was elected by an immense majority to the position of Attorney-General of the State, but in 1867, as a candidate of the Union party, he failed of re-election. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes on the Louisiana Commission, on the part of the Government, and his wise course had much to do in bringing about its good results. He is now on the Supreme Bench of the United States. A man of magnificent personal appearance, General Harlan is one of the ablest and best among the distinguished men of the West. In his religious connection he is a Presbyterian. In 1856 he was married to Miss M. F. Shanklin. He has six children.

Eugene Underwood was born at Glasgow, Kentucky, April 4, 1818. His great-grandfather was Rev. David Rice, a celebrated Presbyterian minister—the first, in fact, of that denomination in Kentucky. His father was Judge Joseph Rogers Underwood, of Bowling Green, at which place his son pursued his preparatory studies previous to entering Miami University. In 1835 he went to Centre College, Danville, and gradu-

ated in the class of 1838 with several who are now distinguished men, among them J. C. Breckinridge. Following his college course, he pursued the study of law with his father, and afterward became his partner in that business for Bowling Green and the adjacent counties. In 1848 he removed to Nashville, where his success brought him not a little popularity. In 1846 he was married to Catherine R. Thompson, the daughter of a noted lawyer of Nashville. He has now three children. In the year 1861 he moved to Louisville, where he was married to Mrs. F. V. Wilder, and in 1864, on account of his wife's ill-health, he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota. During the war he retired from his profession, and up to 1874 was employed in farming, real estate, and other operations. At this date he returned to Louisville. In the Masonic fraternity he has taken the high degree of Knight Templar, and while a resident of Minnesota was active in the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry. He has given much time, too, to the advancement of railroad interests, and has served as railroad director and attorney a number of years. With all his varied occupations, he has, however, found time to cultivate his taste for literature, and contribute not a little of permanent value to the journals of the day. Mr. Underwood is an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is prepossessing in his personal appearance, and has the dignity and ease of action of a cultivated gentleman.

The Hon. John Watts Kearny, who came from Fayette county to Louisville in about 1868, was trained to the legal profession, but did not enter upon its active practice. He is a native of Paducah, born July 25, 1845, son of the famous General Philip Kearny, who was killed at Chantilly, Virginia, during the late war. His mother's maiden name was Diana Bullitt, of the famous Louisville family. He was finely educated, and took his law course at Columbia College, New York, graduating in 1866. After a European tour, he settled on a farm in Fayette county, but removed to Louisville two years afterwards, where he has since lived. In 1873 he was elected to the Legislature. He is well known as a writer and speaker on subjects of tariff and taxation. In 1866 he was married to Miss Lucy, daughter of Dr. T. L. McNary, of Princeton, Kentucky.

Hon. Benjamin Helm Bristow was born in July of 1832, at Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, and is second in a family of four children. The Hon. Francis M. Bristow, his father, was a celebrated lawyer of the southern part of the State. His mother, who still is living, was Emily Helm, of Elizabethtown. Young Bristow received a thorough education, and was graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and afterward studied and practiced law with his father until 1857. From this date till the opening of the civil war, he was with his brother-in-law, Judge R. J. Petrie, in Hopkinsville, engaged in law practice. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment, he was in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh. Between 1862 and 1863, he was in the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, first as Lieutenant-Colonel, and afterwards as Colonel. In 1863, he was sent to the State Senate, where, as one of the committee on military affairs, he zealously stood by the Union. Toward the close of his term he resigned his place, and removed to Louisville. Subsequently he was appointed to the position of assistant United States District Attorney for Kentucky, Solicitor-General of the United States, and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. In the winter of 1874, he was nominated for Attorney-General of the United States, but owing to the non-confirmation of Attorney-General Williams as chief justice of the Supreme Court, he never entered upon the duties of the office. In 1876, the reform element of the Republican party, in the national convention at Cincinnati, made great efforts to gain his name a place as candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Bristow now resides in New York, and is still in the practice of the law. Of singularly fine personal appearance, dignified, intellectually strong, he still impresses those who know him as a modest, unassuming man. At the same time he ranks high among the able men of his day.

Theodore L. Burnett was born November 14, 1829, in Spencer county. His father had been a prominent young lawyer, but died at the age of thirty-four. The son received a superior education, ending at Transylvania University, studied law with Mark E. Houston at Taylorsville, was graduated from the Law Department of Transylvania University in 1846, opened an office in

Taylorville, was elected County Attorney in 1847, entered the Southern army in 1861, but was soon sent to the Confederate Congress, in which he served till the close of the war; removed to Louisville in 1866 and recommenced law practice; was elected City Attorney in 1870, and has been continued in the place for several years by successive re-elections. He was married January 29, 1852, in Spencer county, to Elizabeth S., daughter of Stephen Gilbert.

Judge John E. Newman was born in 1819 in Spencer county, Kentucky. He graduated at St. Mary's College, and afterward studied law at Taylorville with Martin McHenry. His practice began in 1842 at Smithfield. Fifteen years after this date, in partnership with his brother-in-law, William R. Grigsby, he removed his practice to Bardstown. In 1862 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and served one term. Coming to Louisville in 1867, he became a partner with John M. Harlan and B. H. Bristow. In 1847 he was married to Miss Marian Olin, and became the father of four sons and two daughters. His death occurred in Louisville in 1873. In religion he was a Catholic, earnest and consistent. Socially he ranked high, being able intellectually, and upright in all his dealings with others. He was the author of a book of some value in the law—Pleading and Practice. All during the civil war he stood firm in his loyalty to the Government, and suffered both personally and pecuniarily for his determined zeal and unflinching devotion.

Hon. Samuel McKee was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, November 4, 1833. His maternal grandmother came to this State from North Carolina with Daniel Boone and others. His mother was, before marriage, Miss Sallie Wilkerson, of Montgomery county. James McKee, his father, was a native of that county also. He was at different times colonel of the militia, member of the lower House of the Legislature and of the State Senate, dying while a member of the last-named body in the year 1860. The paternal grandfather, Samuel McKee, was a Revolutionary soldier. From Virginia he came to Kentucky about 1783. The early years of Samuel McKee, the younger, were spent on the farm till he entered Miami University. He graduated in 1857, and at once entered the Cincinnati Law School. Following the completion

of his course here, he began the practice of law at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. Entering the army in 1862 as captain in the Kentucky Fourteenth Union Cavalry, he was captured at Mount Sterling and taken to the Libby prison, where he remained until exchanged in 1864. His time for enlistment then having expired, he returned home and resumed his law practice. Following this date he was consecutively Assistant Elector for the Ninth Judicial District on the Republican ticket, twice Congressman from the same district, and, finally, by President Grant's appointment, United States Pension Agent at Louisville, whence he removed in 1869. Two years after this date he began again his practice in the law, and has since resided in the same city. A staunch Union man, he is yet unpretending and unaggressive. As a lawyer he is able and industrious. Since a mere boy, Colonel McKee has been a member of the Christian Church. In 1859, October 5th, he was married to Miss Sophia Brainard, the daughter of a prominent clergyman of Ohio. They have four children.

Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, the war Governor of Kentucky, was born in Cumberland county, January 3, 1817, and died in Louisville, January 12, 1875. He was well trained in general education and law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, soon won reputation and success, was elected to the Legislature in 1841, and for nearly a quarter of a century thereafter was almost constantly in public life. For two years, 1849-51, he was Commonwealth's Attorney; in 1852 began practice at Columbia, Adair county, where he was presently made Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, and filled the place for six years. It is remarked that his decisions were very seldom reversed in the Court of Appeals. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he became a Colonel in the Federal army, and raised the Third Kentucky infantry, which he commanded, but resigned in 1862, to accept the post of United States District Attorney for Kentucky, when he removed to Louisville; the next year was commissioned Major-General, and was also elected Governor of the State by a large majority, as a Union candidate. The Kentucky delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1874 was instructed to vote for him as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. After the close of the gubernatorial term he became a lawyer in Louisville, and

spent this last year chiefly in the effort to found the Public Library of Kentucky, now the Polytechnic Library.

Richard H. Collins, editor, lawyer, and historian, was born May 4, 1824, at Maysville, Kentucky. His father was Judge Lewis Collins, also an editor and historian. His paternal grandfather was Richard Collins, a soldier in the Revolutionary War from Virginia, and his maternal grandfather, Major Valentine Peers, was likewise a Virginian soldier in the same war. The latter was a competent officer on the staff of General Wheedon, and was with General Washington at Valley Forge. Richard Collins obtained his early education at Maysville Seminary, entered Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, in 1840, when sixteen years of age, and graduated two years later. In 1845, he received the title of A. M., and has since been honored with that of LL. D. The study of law next engaged his attention, and he was graduated from the Transylvania Law School at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1846. Between 1845 and 1857 he was nearly all the time engaged in editorial work upon the Maysville "Eagle," and was at a later date the founder and publisher of the Danville "Review." Between 1851 and 1871 he was also engaged, more or less, in the practice of his profession, at Maysville and at Cincinnati, while residing in Covington, Kentucky. The great work of his life, however, was his History of Kentucky, a production of one thousand six hundred pages in two large volumes, published in 1874. This was an enlargement of his father's history of the State, published, twenty-seven years before this date. The older history was but the beginning of the work, being but a single volume of five hundred and sixty pages. The large work is considered accurate and comprehensive, and much praise is everywhere bestowed upon the indefatigable worker who sacrificed so much to put into lasting shape the fullest and most comprehensive history thus far compiled of any State in the Union. It is complimentary to the industrious author that the State Legislature contracted with him, before the work was finished, for some five thousand copies of the work, for the use of the common schools. Mr. Collins is at the present date an esteemed citizen of Louisville.

THE LAW SCHOOL

of the University of Louisville was opened in the fall of 1846, and has been steadily maintained for now thirty-six years. The pioneer graduating class received their diplomas as Bachelors of Laws at the first commencement, held on the first Monday of March, 1847, and consisted of the following-named gentlemen: B. Applewhite, Carroll county, Mississippi; J. P. Chambers, Louisville; Joseph Collins, Columbia, Pennsylvania; H. C. Hicks, Brandenburg, Kentucky; R. A. Maupin, Louisville; W. P. Monroe, Frankfort, Kentucky; Benjamin W. Pollard, Louisville; F. M. Rawlings, Shawneetown, Illinois; W. P. Robinson, Liberty, Mississippi; R. P. Trabue, Columbia, Kentucky; John W. Tyler, Louisville; S. D. Ward, Flemingsburg, Kentucky. Many distinguished men have since been graduated from this school. In the class of 1849 were B. Gratz Brown and R. J. Oglesby. With them graduated Patrick Joyes, Esq., of Louisville. The class of 1850 included Milton P. Dunham, since Congressman, and R. T. Durrett; that of 1851, John A. Logan and James S. Robinson, of Illinois; that of 1861, Congressman Lashley F. Wood, of Mississippi; and others might be named.

THE LOUISVILLE LAW LIBRARY

is kept in suitable rooms in the county Court-house, and is composed of six thousand volumes, mostly reports. It is owned by a corporation chartered February 8, 1839. The act of incorporation authorized the establishment of a law school, a law library, and a miscellaneous library. When the corporation was organized in 1841 an attempt was made to establish law lectures and a law school, but it fell through. In 1844 a room was obtained in the basement of the Court-house, and six book-cases made. No librarian seems to have been chosen until 1847, when John W. Tyler was elected.

In 1853 a contract was made between the Library company and the University of Louisville, by which law students of the University were to have the use of the library during the term, and their matriculation fees (\$5 each) were to be paid to the library and invested in books. From time to time books were given to the library, and books were bought as fast as could be done with the scanty income.

In 1864 William Atwood was chosen treasurer of the society, and until his death remained an officer of the same. To his energy and attention the library owes much. At first the shares of stock were \$100 each, and annual dues \$10. In 1870 there was a membership of about forty; \$75 had been paid in on each share. There was thus an income of \$400 per annum, which was much less than was needed. At Mr. Atwood's instance the price of shares of stock was reduced to \$25, and each holder of the old stock was treated as holding three shares. In consequence of this arrangement, thirty-eight persons purchased shares of stock from the library, and the extra shares of many of the old members were sold or given away, so that the membership soon rose to above hundred. This arrangement gave the library a much greater income, and put it upon a solid basis.

In 1874 it was decided to issue certificates of stock and to open a transfer book. Up to that time no formal records had been kept, and the lists held by Mr. Atwood were not found after his death. The corporation has power to issue new shares of stock without limit, upon receipt of their face value in cash. The annual dues are \$10. For many years no text-books have been bought; the net income has been invested in reports, digests, and statutes. Since 1865 the library has occupied rooms on the second floor of the Court-house.

The present officers are: Byron Bacon, president; C. B. Seymour, secretary; E. W. C. Humphrey, treasurer; W. O. Harris and James A. Beattie, managers. The same officers have been annually elected ever since 1874, except Mr. Beattie, who has been a manager since 1880.

For many years the successive librarians had been students of the law school, but in 1874 it was deemed necessary to have a librarian who could devote his entire attention to the library. Mr. S. F. Johnson was then elected librarian, and still holds that position.

The annual increase of the library is about one hundred and thirty volumes.

THE LOUISVILLE BAR ASSOCIATION was organized June 10, 1878, with Professor James S. Pirtle as President.

THE KENTUCKY LAW JOURNAL is a monthly publication of a high order, started

in this city in July, 1881, by George Baber, Esq., its present able and accomplished editor.

CHAPTER XXII.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Introductory—Manufacturing—The Statistics of 1880 Showing the Situation—The Tobacco Trade—Finances and Banking—History of the Banks—Insurance—Street Railways—Miscellaneous Statistics—The Board of Trade—The Industrial Exposition—Biographical Sketches of E. D. Standiford, James Bridgeford, Charles Tilden, Thomas L. Jefferson, Joseph J. Fischer, E. P. Alexander, H. Victor Newcomb, Charles E. Kincaid, Captain Joseph Swagar, A. A. Quarrier, George W. Morris, Benjamin F. Avery, James S. Lithgow, Dennis Long, James S. Phelps, James Anderson, Jr., James Brown, Richard A. Robinson, Robert J. Ward, Samuel Caseday, Joseph Danforth, H. Verhoeff, Jr., Levi Tyler, Alexander Harbison, George H. Moore, and Samuel Coggeshall.

This chapter will not recapitulate the historical facts given in the annals of Louisville, concerning the progress of industry, trade, and finance in this city, nor attempt to give a chronological account of their development. It will be sufficient if, in the brief space which can be given to these subjects, the position which Louisville has attained in a material point of view, be measurably indicated.

MANUFACTURING.

An account of the leading local industries in 1832 has been detailed in our annals of that year. It may here be further noted that the Cotton Factory employed eighty hands, moved one thousand and fifty-six spindles, and had a yearly consumption of five hundred bales of cotton. The Directory of that year says: "The yarns from this factory are esteemed preferable to those sent to this city for sale." The Woolen Factory had steam for its motive power, employed thirty hands, and used twenty-five thousand pounds of wool annually. The Fulton Foundry consumed seven hundred tons of iron per annum, and employed eighty men; the Jefferson five hundred and seventy-five, respectively. Keats & Co.'s planing-mill had two machines and two circular saws, with a capacity of planing, tonguing, and grooving four thousand feet of boards per day. The Barclay Lead Factory used up three hundred tons of pig lead a year,



VIEW OF MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

and the rope-walks and bagging factories six hundred tons of hemp.

The rapid rise of the manufacturing interest here was graphically sketched by Mr. John E. Green, President of the Board of Trade, at the opening of the Louisville Industrial Exposition in the fall of 1881, in an address during which he said :

The number of manufacturing establishments has grown from 620 in 1860 to 1,191 in 1880; the capital invested therein from \$10,000,000 to \$21,000,000; the number of hands employed from 10,000 to over 20,000, and the value of the product from \$18,800,000 to \$36,000,000. These figures for 1880 do not include the product of our iron and steel works, the manufacture of worsted or woolen goods, coke, glass, ship-building, distilleries, breweries, etc., which, being taken by special agents of the Government, are not yet obtainable, but will, when reported, swell the aggregate for 1880 at least twenty-five per cent.

This progress has been exhibited more in detail in the United States census returns, which are thus tabulated in the Report of the Board of Trade for 1881 :

	1860.	1870.	1880.
No. of establishments.	436	801	1,191
No. hands employed.	7,396	11,589	21,937
Pop. of Louisville....	68,033	100,753	126,566
Capital invested.....	\$5,023,491 00	\$11,129,291 00	\$20,864,449 00
Am't of wages paid....	2,120,179 00	4,444,040 00	3,765,387 00
Value of material.....	7,896,891 00	19,369,550 00	22,262,704 00
Value of products....	14,135,517 00	20,364,650 00	35,908,338 00

Upon this Report we shall now mainly rely for the facts enabling us to make a rapid exhibit, in alphabetical order rather than the order of importance, of the industries of Louisville. It is by Major J. M. Wright, superintendent of the Louisville Board of Trade, for 1881-82, which we use at times in his own words, or nearly so. When no other date is specified, it will be understood that the statistics are for 1880.

The manufacture of axes and hatchets began here about 1876, and has grown from sales of \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year to \$40,000 to \$50,000. Value of material used per year, \$25,000; annual product, \$45,000.

Making artificial limbs is also comparatively new in Louisville. About \$1,000 worth of material is used up per year.

Awning- and tent making, like the latter above, has started up within ten years, but has an annual product of \$58,000.

Axle-grease has one establishment opened within a decade, and using \$1,000 worth of material a year.

The manufacture of agricultural implements

is noted as "one of the oldest and largest industries connected with Louisville's productive commerce. Between the years 1850 and 1860 it grew up to such an extent that, with the exception of plows, the product at that time was almost as large as at the present date. The panic of 1873 was exceedingly calamitous to this industry, but it has since bravely recovered itself. Louisville is thought to be the largest producer of plows in the world, some of the establishments for their manufacture being simply gigantic. As may be seen below, about 100,000 plows and cultivators are turned out per annum, nearly the whole of which go to the Southern States. The following are the statistics for 1880:

Establishments, 7; capital invested, \$1,915,100; greatest number of hands employed, 911; value of lumber used, \$49,000; value of iron and steel, \$367,000; other materials, \$222,600; total value of materials, \$646,600. Product—corn-planters, 530; cotton-planters, 500; grain-drills, 45; cultivators, 19,000; harrows, 13,100; dozen hoes, 9,700; plows, 80,000; corn-shellers, 1,500; fanning-mills, 250; separators, 15; threshers, 50; cane-mills, 400; cider-mills, 1,100; straw-cutters, 350; hay-presses, 3; cotton-presses, 50; horse-powers, 275; saw-mills, 40; evaporators, 200; steam elevators, 8; hydraulic elevators, 10; agricultural engines, 2; churns, 300; value of all other products, \$280,000; total value of products, \$1,220,700.

The bagging industry has fallen off in ten years, there being but one establishment where formerly were two or three. It is a pretty large factory, however, employing one hundred and seventy-five hands, with \$150,000 capital, and using a like value of material in 1880.

The manufacture of leather belting and hose commanded a capital of \$19,000 and the labor of seven hands in 1880.

The boot and shoe industry was begun in Louisville less than twenty years ago. At first only women's shoes were made, then men's wear to the extent of about five hundred pairs a week, a production now multiplied by twenty at least. There are ten factories, with \$188,800 invested capital, employing 527 hands and 152 sewing machines, using up \$345,473 worth of material a year, and turning out a product of \$584,832, besides \$252,705 from the small shops and custom work, etc. Besides boots and shoes, shoe

uppers were produced in 1880 to the value of \$39,700; and for leather slippers, \$480 worth of material was used.

Paper boxes were produced \$5,500 worth the same year. Packing boxes employ 118 hands and a capital of \$90,172, with an annual product of \$107,000.

The bread and other bakeries have 230 hands, \$218,000 capital, and \$625,000 product. The steam bakeries alone use \$172,000 worth of material.

Brick-yards and tile-works exhibit 414 hands, \$127,350 capital, \$45,680 materials used, and 20,500,000 common brick produced, and 600,000 pressed brick, with a total value of \$150,175.

As to bridge-building, Major Wright's Report says:

This industry started in 1866 as the outgrowth of the demand for a bridge over the Ohio at Louisville, which structure was the first job undertaken. Since then the single establishment at Louisville has been doing a steady and healthy business. It is the only large iron-bridge manufacturing establishment south of the Ohio river. In 1870 capital invested was \$150,000. The product has been largely marketed West and South, some of it, however, crossing the Ohio, and all of it standing the tests of comparison and usage by the side of any Northern or Eastern-made work. Competition from Pittsburgh and vicinity and Chicago. In 1880 annual value of product, \$175,000.

Boat-building is carried on principally in the cities on the other side of the Falls, but is accounted as substantially a Louisville industry. The boat-yard at Jeffersonville is the largest in the West. Number of hands employed in 1868-69, 275; capital, \$350,000; yearly product, \$425,000.

Brush- and broom-making has been a local industry only since the war, but produced in 1880 \$35,480 worth of brooms, and \$33,000 in brushes.

Of baking powder, the value of the product of 1880 was \$18,000.

Blacksmithing and horse-shoeing, annual product, \$147,455.

Baskets, annual product, \$7,820.

Bitters, annual product, \$40,000.

Blueing, materials used yearly worth \$4,000.

The manufacture of carriages in Louisville is one of its oldest, though not one of its largest, industrial interests. Houses now in business are from twenty to forty years old. The manufacture of farm wagons at this city promises to be-

come quite an extensive industry. The location is favorable, materials are cheap and easy of access, and the demand for these goods is increasing with surprising rapidity in all portions of the South and West. Besides the smaller establishments which have been doing a healthy business for years, there has recently been organized an extensive wagon-making establishment at Louisville, started July 1, 1879. For baby buggies Louisville has had during a series of years a good and somewhat extended reputation. The statistics of the trade are as follows: Capital, etc., invested in 1880, \$390,000; hands employed, 522; value of product, \$818,415. This product is divided into carriages, \$283,625; carriages and wagons, \$473,900; baby buggies, etc., \$60,890.

Before the war there were but two hydraulic cement mills about the Falls, and the annual product was from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand barrels. Now the capacity of the mills existing around the Falls is about four thousand barrels per day, though as this amount is greater than the demand, none of the mills make full time. The production is to be much further increased, however, by the product of another mill now in progress of erection. For 1880 the showing of the two Louisville mills is as follows: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$275,000; largest number of hands employed, 192; value of product, \$145,000. The manufacture of cement at Louisville dates back as early as 1829 (when some was made while excavating the Louisville and Portland canal), and its manufacture in greater or less quantities has continued ever since. Pipe and terracotta have had one or two establishments in operation ever since the war. Value of annual product, \$32,500.

The clothing business is one of the older forms of Louisville industry, and one in which the trade of that city extends over a considerable area. Latest statistics: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$699,300; greatest number of hands at one time, 1,332; value annual products, \$1,308,718; manufactured clothing proper, \$797,300; custom work, clothiers and tailors, \$511,418.

The industry in coffins (metallic cases, etc.), but little over a decade in age, has grown into quite an extended trade, and has good prospectives for the future. In 1880 the capital, real



and personal, invested was \$185,300; hands employed, 156; value of product, \$200,800.

The confectioneries in 1880 employed in capital, real and personal, \$95,800; hands, 74; value of product, \$139,580.

Cooperage in 1880: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$361,300; hands employed, 582; value annual product, \$762,800.

The manufactures of candles and soap industry at Louisville is an old and established one, though as compared with some other cities is not so extensive. The business has always been vigorous and prosperous. The value annual product 1880, \$401,925.

Chemical works in 1880: One establishment. Value of material used annually, \$1,000.

There have been at Louisville ever since its infancy, a large number of concerns engaged in the cigar manufacture business, of moderate size, individually, but making in the aggregate an important feature in the business of the city. In 1880, the business employed a capital, real and personal, of \$109,027; hands, 368; value annual product, \$354,988.

Of the car-work industry may be said what will apply equally well to a large number of manufacturing establishments around the Falls outside of the Louisville city limits, viz: that it is run by Louisville capital and is due for its existence to Louisville energy. The interests of all manufacturers located around the Falls are closely identified with those of Louisville, and advantages or hindrances in the commercial world affect both alike. It is hence not only proper to include most of these enterprises in a report of Louisville manufactures, but manifestly unjust to Louisville to omit them in such a summary. The car works are located in Jeffersonville, and for that reason their statistics are not given for 1880. In 1870, as reported to Board of Trade: Capital invested, real and personal, \$180,000; number of hands employed, 75; value annual product, \$340,000.

Carpenters' and builders' product, \$631,100.

Cider and vinegar product, \$89,000.

Cigar box product, \$21,000.

Coppersmith, one establishment, material used annually worth \$50,000.

Corks, one establishment, material used annually, \$3,500.

Cutlery product, \$7,500.

For making chains, one establishment has been recently founded; material used annually, \$26,400.

Dress-making product, \$354,700.

Dentistry product, \$49,500.

Dye-houses product, \$7,000.

Electrotyping, one establishment, materials used annually, \$2,500.

Electroplating, materials used annually, \$700.

Electric batteries, one establishment, materials used annually, \$1,600.

Elevators, one establishment, materials used annually, \$1,500.

An establishment for the manufacture of edge-tools was started at Louisville in 1869, and in a year or two grew into a quite extensive trade, employing fifty hands. The articles turned out were carpenters', coopers', carriage and wagon-makers', and stone-masons' tools, also machine knives, etc., besides hot-pressed nuts. The quality of the work was first-class, but either from lack of encouragement or from the undue pressure of competition from other cities, or from some unknown or at least unexplained cause, the works failed, and the remains were moved to Cincinnati after an existence of four years.

The manufacture of furniture, including chairs and cabinet-making, is one of the large and important branches of Louisville's productive commerce, and one which has materially increased in magnitude and importance since the war. Several factories are engaged in the business, with sales aggregating over \$1,000,000. Before the war the total sales of furniture would hardly exceed \$200,000 per annum. Cabinet-making, as distinct from furniture manufacturing, is confined mostly to small shops, and does not form an important feature of Louisville commerce. For 1880 the statistics were: Capital, real and personal, \$551,600; hands employed, 971; value of product, \$1,029,910.

In January, 1882, there were eight flouring-mills, with a daily capacity for producing 1,575 barrels of flour, and a yearly production (1881) of 129,000 barrels. Statistics showed in 1880: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$260,000; greatest number of hands employed, 105; estimated capacity per day, bushels, 3,247; wheat ground per annum, 633,600 bushels; value, \$625,850; other grain ground per annum, 377,-

800 bushels; value, 168,300; value of mill supplies, \$43,165; total value of materials used per annum, \$837,315. Product—wheat flour, 132,168 barrels; rye flour, 1,600 barrels; corn-meal, 12,990,000 pounds; mill feed, 6,376,000 pounds; hominy, 1,800,000 pounds; total value of products, \$951,850.

There are two large architectural foundries, besides several of lesser magnitude, in Louisville, producing architectural iron-work, including cast-iron columns and fronts, iron fences, wrought-iron girders, etc. They have been in successful operation since several years before the war (one of these started in 1853 with an annual product of \$20,000 and now turns out work yearly amounting to \$150,000). The business is steadily growing at the rate of ten to twelve per cent. per annum, and the work wherever known is satisfactory. The total product for all the architectural foundries at Louisville, per annum, is \$216,799.

Brass foundries reported as follows in 1880: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$33,600; hands employed, 61; value annual product, \$111,276.

Bell foundries, value annual product, \$34,300.

Car-wheel foundry, one establishment, materials used annually, \$154,000.

One cast iron pipe foundry, at Louisville, which is quite an extensive one, has been in operation about fifteen years, during which time it has increased from an annual product of about 5,000 tons to the present capacity of 20,000 tons. Materials used annually, \$425,000; annual product, 800,000.

A limited business in stoves, mantels, and grates was done at Louisville before the war, but the main trade in mantels and grates has grown up since, mostly within the past six years. About 68,000 mantels are now made in Louisville per annum, ranging in price from twelve to fifty-five dollars each. Six establishments make these goods here. The manufacture of stoves and hollow-ware is also an increasing business. About 60,000 stoves of all kinds are made here annually, and the trade is prosperous. Value of annual product, \$736,000.

The total statistics for iron castings, stoves, etc., are as follows: Capital, real and personal, invested, \$1,569,250; number hands employed, 1,119; value annual product, \$1,531,709.

Files and saws, annual product, \$6,000.

Feather dusters, one establishment, material used per annum, \$4,000.

There are at Louisville two or three extensive manufacturers of frames, moldings, etc. (besides the small shops), who export a very fair percentage of their product. For 1880, value annual product is \$111,557. The export trade in these goods has grown up entirely since the war, as also has the larger part of the entire business.

Fringe and buttons, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$1,400.

Fertilizers, annual product, \$40,000.

Gas, capital invested in 1880, \$1,500,000; hands employed, 189; value materials used per annum, \$54,782.

The manufacture of glue commenced on a small scale directly after the war. Product for 1869-70 was reported at \$5,019 in value. All of the factories for this article are outside the city limits.

There were at one time three large plate-glass manufactories around the Falls, one of which was located in Louisville. The business of the last-named enterprise, however, became involved, through some disagreement of the stockholders and mismanagement of its affairs, and it wound up at a severe loss to all concerned. The only glass works now existing in Louisville is a small concern making only fruit jars and glass bottles; capital and trade limited.

The manufacture of stained glass is a new enterprise at this point. It has commenced in a modest way, but bids fair to increase steadily, and has every indication now of permanent prosperity. Value of materials per annum, \$5,000; product, \$54,782.

The industry in human hair has been represented in the city since before the war. In 1880 the value of its product was \$25,600.

Statistics of hats and caps only for 1880 show value and annual product, \$7,000.

Hide curers and tallow manufacturers, annual product \$125,700.

Hosiery, annual product \$6,100.

Hubs and spokes, annual product \$34,000.

Hickory handles, for tools, furnish a new industry at Louisville, comprising but a single firm, which came to the Falls City three years ago on account of an easy access to abundant supply of timber. This firm works about one hundred

hands, making nothing but hickory handles of various kinds. Value materials used per annum, \$58,740.

Galvanized iron, annual product, \$38,493.

Ink, annual product, \$11,800.

Ice cream, annual product, \$17,630.

Surgical instruments, annual product, \$10,000.

Jewelry, annual product, \$59,903.

The leather trade has grown from very small beginnings in 1864. Now the tanneries of Louisville and the Falls represent a very important element in the productive commerce of that city. Sole and harness leather are made exclusively. The business is now at least twenty times as large as before the war. The reputation of Louisville sole-leather is second to none in the world. Formerly there was a large amount of leather made here and exported. Now none whatever goes abroad, the exports being confined to a cheap quality of leather made East.

Seventeen of the twenty-three tanneries about the Falls are located at Louisville. They consume from 150,000 to 200,000 hides per annum. Statistics as follows, in 1880: Capital invested, \$1,704,000; greatest number of hands employed, 518; tons oak bark consumed yearly, 28,245; number of hides tanned, 154,334; number of skins, 5,320; total value of materials, \$1,294,381; of annual product, \$1,916,850.

Planed lumber, including sash, doors, and blinds: Capital invested, \$398,376; hands employed, 449; value annual product, \$740,194.

Lumber- and saw-mills, for 1880: Capital invested, \$300,000; greatest number hands employed, 118; total annual wages paid, \$25,582; value of logs, \$124,000; value of mill supplies, \$2,375; value of other material, \$126,375. Product 10,800,000 feet lumber and 3,342,500 laths. Total value of product per annum, \$212,500.

Locks and bell-hanging, annual product, \$35,400.

Liquid salts, annual product, \$3,900.

Lithographers, annual product, \$59,270.

Linseed oil, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$50,000.

Malt for 1880: Capital invested, \$89,000; hands employed, 31; value annual product, \$510,000.

Marble and stone works for 1880: Capital invested, \$172,395; hands employed, 386; value annual product, \$365,400.

Machine shops, product, \$388,200.

Cotton gin machinery, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$11,711.

Mill-wrights, product, \$136,000.

Mineral water, product, \$26,693.

Millinery, product, \$176,900.

Music-publishing, product, \$6,227.

Mattresses and bedding, product, \$56,800.

Musical instruments, product, \$31,150.

Church organs, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$9,000.

Oleomargarine, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$200,000.

Vegetable oil, capital invested, \$75,000; number hands employed, 18.

The pork-packing industry, measured by the amount of money which is annually employed for its necessities, is by far the largest and most important element in Louisville productive commerce. It represents an annual product in value two or three times as great as the business in manufactured tobacco at Louisville, and probably almost as much larger than the whisky and distilled spirits produced in the immediate vicinity of Louisville. The entire slaughtering interest here is larger in fact than the product per annum of the entire Fifth Kentucky District in distilled spirits. Until recently Louisville stood fifth in the list of magnitude of Western pork-packing cities, but, in at least five out of the six past seasons, it must exchange places with Indianapolis and rank sixth. The business in Louisville is not nearly so large as it was twenty-five years ago, before the war. The special statistics of hog packing at Louisville for the winter season 1879-80, are as follows: Number of hogs killed, 231,269; average weight, 212.5 pounds.

The statistics for the entire industry of slaughtering and meat packing, including pork packing, for 1880, are as follows: Capital invested, \$2,520,000; Greatest number of hands employed, 1,224; number of beeves killed, 23,731; value, \$699,500; sheep killed, 21,903; value, \$58,052; hogs killed, 241,261; value, \$2,511,061; value of animals slaughtered, \$7,716,586; of other materials, \$64,937; total, \$7,812,720.

Product: Beef, fresh, 10,155,290 pounds; beef, salted and cured, 300,000 pounds; mutton, fresh, 1,679,940 pounds; pork, fresh, 3,708,832 pounds; pork, salted, 89,198,161 pounds; bacon

and hams, 82,780,345 pounds; lard, 8,276,343 pounds; value of other products, \$352,027; value of all meat products, \$9,006,718.

Proprietary medicines: Capital invested, \$105,500; hands employed, 71; value annual product, \$264,800.

Before the war there was only one paper mill at Louisville, making about 4,500 pounds "news" per day. There are now four mills, making about 30,000 pounds daily, including "news," "book," and "manilla." One of the largest of these mills runs entirely on "news," the other solely on "book," whilst the third mill in size makes only "manilla," and the last and smallest concern makes "wrapping" and a little "news."

Statistics of this industry are as follows: Capital invested, \$600,000; greatest number of hands employed, 220; wages paid for year, \$92,460; value materials, including mill supplies, \$363,070; total value of product, \$619,420.

Job printing and publishing: Capital invested, \$991,900; hands employed, 853. Annual product: Publishers, etc., \$633,115; book and job printing, \$307,225; printing and binding, \$124,000; total, \$1,064,340.

In this summary the statistics of one of the largest establishments are omitted, a fact which makes the total value of the product show 25 per cent too small.

Pumps: Capital invested, \$22,250; hands employed, 40; value annual product, \$33,789.

Paints (not including white lead) capital invested, \$14,200; value of material used per annum, \$25,733; value of annual product, \$42,480. There was before the war one white lead factory, making 450 tons of all grades, equivalent to about 350 tons of pure lead. Capital invested, \$302,000; value of materials used per annum, \$152,500; hands employed, 65; annual value of product, \$195,555.

House-painting, product, \$107,127.

Sign and carriage painting, product, \$13,000.

Photographers, product, \$68,685.

Plumbing and gas fitting, product, \$123,975.

Patterns, product, \$18,400.

Pickles, sauces, etc., product, \$3,800.

Pipe, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$10,500.

Refrigerators, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$1,900.

Roofing, product, \$40,000.

In saddlery and harness there was considerable done before the war in a distributive way. Three or four houses employed perhaps 10 to 12 hands each, also in manufacturing. Now there is a single house in the trade, which employs 150 hands. All of the manufacturers are doing a good business, and have fine prospects for increasing their trade. Capital invested, \$366,750; hands employed, 398; value of annual product, \$749,000.

Horse collars, value of annual product, \$133,542.

Saddlery hardware, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$2,200.

Scales, product, \$28,500.

Show cases, product, \$6,900.

Spice mills, product, \$112,900.

Shirts, product, \$65,513. Louisville is an extensive producer of shirts, custom-made.

Street cars, product, \$39,500.

Stair-building, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$1,000.

Tin, copper, and sheet-iron works, capital invested, \$172,200; hands employed, 125; value of annual product, \$253,460.

Tin-ware and roofing, product, \$192,920.

Toys, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$9,500.

Taffy, tolu, and chewing gum, one establishment, materials used per annum, \$4,500.

Tools, mill picks, etc., product, \$7,850.

Trunks, valises, etc., capital invested, \$59,800; hands employed, 137; value annual product, \$164,000. The manufacture of trunks may be called one of the staple industries of Louisville.

Umbrellas, one establishment, material used annually, \$2,000.

Upholstery, capital invested, \$13,100; hands employed, 18; value annual product, \$38,200.

Underwear, one establishment, materials used annually, \$25,000.

Before the war there were at Louisville but two small woolen-mills. Now there are three on the Kentucky side of the river and one in New Albany. As an indication of growth of this industry, one of the mills, above mentioned as existing before the war, ran from 1858 to 1865 with one set of looms (about 15); now they have seven sets, and have not shut down a day in four years, except during the strike. This report may be taken as a fair index of all the



trade. The Louisville mills run exclusively on "jeans." The New Albany mill has done some work for the Government (all wool).

Wood turning, product, \$12,250.

Wire sifters, one establishment, material used \$650.

Wire signs, one establishment, wages paid for year, \$4,890.

Watch-making, product, \$14,650.

The trade in distilled spirits belongs virtually to the productive element of Louisville commerce, although, as the product is mostly made outside the city limits, it can only lay claim to the trade strictly as a part of that city's distributive commerce. With regard to breweries it may be stated that this industry has only gained prominence or magnitude since the war. There are in or near Louisville, twenty-one distilleries and twenty-two breweries. One of the former covers twenty-five acres with its buildings, etc.

TOBACCO.

The importance of the tobacco trade and manufacture in the business of Louisville demands that they receive some special notice in this chapter. Statistics of this trade have happily been preserved from a quite early day. During the year from the opening of Todd's warehouse in 1826 to November 1, 1827, the total receipts there were 2,261 hogsheads; at Booth's warehouse, during the same time, 2,093; total, 4,354, at an average price of \$2.59 per hundred weight. During the preceding year (ending November 1, 1826,) the total receipts were 1,100 hogsheads; the succeeding two years (1827-29), 6,984. During the decade 1829-39, 31,983 were received; 1839 49, 62,135; 1840-59, 136,360; 1859 65, 237,300. In 1839 were received 46 hogsheads that sold for an average of \$73.73 each, or \$3,390.84 in all. The largest sale in any one tobacco year (November 1st to October 31st) before 1865 was in the next preceding year 1863-64, when sales aggregated 63,322 hogsheads, at an average of \$188.90 apiece, or a total value of \$11,961,802.

The sales of the tobacco year 1864-65 were 46,677 hogsheads, with a total value of \$6,519,289; those of 1865-66 were 37,373, at \$4,379,717; 1866-67, 34,902, at \$4,434,758; 1867-68, 29,568; 1868-69, 29,419, at \$4,315,968; 1869-70, 43,351, at \$4,823,330.48; 1870-71, 48,165, at \$4,601,416.38.

From this time we have used the remarkably full and lucid reports of Colonel W. H. Chilton, commercial editor of the Courier-Journal, to prepare a brief history of the local market during most of the years since the date last above given.

1871-72. The tobacco year now, as before, and for several years to come, did not correspond with the calendar year, but reached from November 1st to October 31st, inclusive. Louisville was now designated at "the central emporium of the West" for the tobacco trade, "the point where the greatest accumulations of the staple come to meet the most varied demand and the largest capital." The bulk of sales, however, was below the high standard that had prevailed in 1870-71, by nearly ten thousand hogsheads. The money balance, however, was the other way, and represented a gain on the transactions of the year. It was expected that fifty thousand hogsheads of the current crop would be marketed in Louisville. Prices during the year ranged from \$6.00 to \$7.50 at the beginning for common lugs to \$6.25 @ 8.25 at the end; good lugs, \$6.25 @ 7.75 to \$7.00 @ \$8.75; common leaf, \$6.75 @ 9.25 to \$8.75 @ \$10.50; medium leaf, \$7.75 @ 10.00 to \$9.75 @ \$11.50; fine and choice leaf, \$8.75 @ 14.00 to \$13.00 @ 17.00; bright wrappers, \$30.00 @ 60.00 to \$25.00 @ 55.00; and bright fillers, \$20.00 @ \$30.00 to \$15.00 @ 25.00. Cutting sorts—good leaf, \$10.00 @ 12.00 to \$15.00 @ 18.00; fine to choice leaf, \$28.50 @ 30.50 to \$20.00 @ 30.00. The sales of the year were 38,342, with an aggregate value of \$4,616,459. Hogsheads received, 37,008; delivered, 36,684.

1872-73. This was reported as a "prosperous one to all classes concerned, whether as producers, warehousemen, or buyers." The only unfavorable periods were at the beginning and the end of the year, and they were transient. Prices ranged somewhat lower than in the next preceding, principally from an extraordinary advance in the cost of exportation. An eager competition in buying, however, had aided to keep up the market. In the spring the movement of tobacco became more active than it had been at any time since the war. The money market was fairly encouraging until the panic of the fall of 1873 set in, when it suffered more from the immediate results of the crisis than any other

interest. The exhibit of warehouse transactions was very favorable, showing inspections of 15,300 hogsheads more than in the previous year, and 5,600 over the very active season of 1870-71. The total inspections were 53,607. The sales were \$1,175,000 above the aggregate of 1871-72;—total, \$5,775,983.03. Receipts, 51,494, and deliveries 50,498.

1874-75. A curiosity of trade was made manifest this year, in the shape of five hogsheads of tobacco shipped across the continent from California, for sale in Louisville. It brought \$8.20 @ 8.30 per cental. The year was one of shrinkage and loss, although it closed hopefully. Louisville continued to lead the van of the primary markets of the world, and there was not a single failure among its tobacco firms. The Exchange warehouse closed in July, but only by reason of the closure of the bank connected with it. The city had become well known in both Europe and America as a distributing centre, as well as a forwarding market. "There is no other market," said Colonel Chilton, "which presents as great a diversity of styles or affords so liberal a supply.

Buyers are resorting here who formerly confined their operations to New York. There has also been during the year a considerable amount of direct exporting to Europe." Freights were lower than in any year before known—20@40 per cent. below the average of former years. The receipts of the year were 25,087 hogsheads; deliveries, 24,956; sales, 28,525; values, \$3,880,326.13. The extreme range of prices October 31, 1875, as compared with the market of the corresponding day in the four previous years, was \$4.00@7.50 for hogsheads, against \$9.50@14.00 in 1874; \$5.25@10.00 in 1873; \$6.25@13.00 in 1872, and \$6.00@7.75 in 1871. For leaf tobacco in the same years, \$7.00@25.00, against \$12.50@35.00, \$7.00@30.00, \$8.75@30.00, and \$6.75@30.50.

1876. The crop of 1875 is described as "not only a decidedly low average in quality, but also a high average in quantity." All who dealt with it, except as mere agents or forwarders, lost money. At least three-fourths of it was "non-descript and inferior." A brisk speculative movement occurred in the spring, resulting in a decided advance in medium to good grades, but with disastrous results to those engaged in it. Some spring buyers, it is said, lost \$30 to \$40 a

hogshead. There was considerable fluctuation in prices through the year, which closed with a market slightly in advance of its beginning. The trade was dull in the winter months, but lively and uninterrupted from February to October. The total handling of the year was: Receipts, 54,883; deliveries, 53,611; sales, 61,322; values, \$5,878,789. Three new warehouses were started during the period reported. The Falls City, opening in November, 1875, retired in the following October. The Grange Warehouse began operations in December, 1875; but was small and limited in its transactions, and closed after less than six months' business. The third, Gilbert, Hudson & Co.'s, began in April, 1876, about the time the Grange retired, and held its own to the end of the year. The older houses maintained themselves, with some changes in their owners. Transportation was uncommonly cheap during the year, most shipments to New York being made on the basis of 20@27 cents per 100. The trade year was changed to correspond with the calendar year, and reports were thereafter made up accordingly.

1877. The general summary of receipts for the year exhibited a total of 50,532 hogsheads; deliveries, 50,462; sales, 56,219; values, \$4,374,580. The receipts for the last quarter of the year were 5,878 hogsheads, against 3,215 in the corresponding quarter of 1876. A decline of 50 cents to \$5 was experienced in various types of tobacco between the beginning and end of the year. One prominent concern, the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse, went to the wall during the year, from old losses and advances to country shippers. But many dealers lost money, and few made any. Says the reporter for the year: "In its great character as a distributing market, Louisville has fully maintained its pre-eminence. . . . The whole tobacco world is represented in the daily auction sales, and nothing in the shape of tobacco comes amiss." The tobacco for this year, in general, was of "exceeding inferiority."

1878. An immense crop was on hand at the beginning of the year's business; but it was of unsatisfactory character. The year's trade developed as a prominent feature the constant and increasing popularity of colony leaf and lugs. These advanced 25 to 40 per cent. over the prices of 1877, while most dark tobaccos fell off

10@25 per cent. The stemming trade had been overdone and declined materially, closing the year with prices extremely low. Planters were earnestly advised to decrease the area of tobacco cultivation, and devote their energies to the improvement of the quality. The principal statistics of the year are as follow: Receipts, 69,016 hogsheads; deliveries, 61,072; sales, 70,523; values, \$4,196,978. This was the largest volume of business recorded here to that time, the receipts exceeding those of 1874 by 4,574 hogsheads, and the receipts and deliveries showing an excess of 3,610.

1879. The statistics of the local warehouse movement in leaf tobacco for the year are as follow: Receipts, 48,870; deliveries, 49,037; sales, 58,035; values, \$3,906,410. The prices at the opening of the year were: For common lugs, \$2.25@ \$5.00; good lugs, \$3.50@ \$7.50; common leaf, \$4.00@ \$7.50; medium leaf, \$5.00@ \$10.00; good and fine leaf, \$9.50@ \$35.00. At the close of the year these grades were, respectively, \$2.75@ \$9.00, \$4.50@ \$12.00, \$4.75@ \$14.00, \$6.25@ \$16.00, and \$8.00@ \$25.00. Bright wrappers, common to fancy, sold all the way from \$10 to \$70. In the first four months of 1879 the market was steady, but a speculative movement afterwards set in, which culminated about June 20th, with some decline following. In November manufacturing tobaccos began to advance, and slowly appreciated to the end of the year. In December there was an advance in all types of the weed.

In May about 35 buyers seceded from the Tobacco Board of Trade, and organized a separate body.

1881. The largest business in the tobacco history of Louisville was transacted, except that of 1874 and 1876. The sales of this year reached to 67,408 hogsheads. The average of the ten years ending with this showed a gain of 255 per cent. in the volume of transactions as compared with the decade ending 1861. The sales of 1881 represented a gain of 20 per cent. over the average of other years of its decade, and 72 above that of the several years of the decade ending with 1871. "This rapid progress," said Colonel Chilton, "can hardly be equaled by any city in any staple department of trade." The extreme range of prices during the year had been from \$2 to \$6 for common lugs; \$3.50 to \$8 for

good lugs; common leaf, \$4 to \$10.50; medium leaf, \$5 to \$12; good and fine leaf, \$8@ \$35. The quotations included dark and heavy types, as well as Burley tobacco, but not bright wrappers.

The development of the industry in manufactured tobacco—which is a thing of much later introduction than the trade in leaf tobacco—may be inferred from the figures of 1880, which represent 5,206,313 pounds manufactured and sold, and those of 1881, 6,098,258,—an increase of 831,945 in a single year. It was expected that three or four new and large manufactories would be established in 1882, and that Louisville would ere long become the leading tobacco manufacturing city, as well as the largest market for leaf tobacco, in the world. Already the manufacturers pay out about half a million a year to their operatives.

FINANCE AND BANKING.

The rapid increase in the volume of bills of exchange, during the years 1825-31, affords some indication of the enlarging business of Louisville. The statistics of domestic bills on hand in the United States Branch Bank and unpaid January 1st of each year, are as follow: 1826, \$46,392; 1827, \$108,287; 1828, \$184,144; 1829, \$350,354; 1830, \$615,455; 1831, \$915,075; 1832, \$1,281,178. It was believed that the actual amount of bills purchased in the city in 1831 was nearly \$5,000,000. The amount of paper discounted here the same year was estimated at \$10,200,000. In 1825 the total of bills and discounts had been but about \$1,150,000. The increase in financial transactions during the six years had therefore been more than 200 per cent. The aggregate in business in the one year 1830 was something more than \$13,000,000.

The year 1877 was the first of the operations of the Louisville Clearing House. The bank clearings that year were \$229,320,854; for 1878, \$216,950,317; for 1879, 255,706,175; for 1880, \$299,114,416; for 1881, \$396,341,005; total for five years, \$1,397,432,767.

Many paragraphs concerning the early banks of Louisville have appeared in the chapters conveying the history of the several decades. The Branch Bank of the United States was located in Louisville in 1818; but little was done under the arrangement until 1825. In 1832 its capital

was \$1,250,000. W. H. Pope was president; Edward Shippen, cashier; G. C. Gwathmey, teller, with eight clerks. The Directors were Messrs. George Buchanan, James Anderson, Samuel Bell, James Stewart, V. McKnight, D. S. Chambers, and D. D. Addison. It was open only from 10 to 2 o'clock. Among its announcements were these: "The Exchange Committee sits daily." "Notes offered for discount must be deposited in the bank before 2 o'clock Monday and Thursdays; answers given at 10 o'clock on Tuesday and Fridays."

The Bank of Louisville is the oldest now in existence in the city, dating from 1833, when it had an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, and a paid-in capital, when opened, of \$1,080,000. Its presidents have been John S. Snead, 1833-40; Joshua B. Bowles, 1840-68; Charles Tilden, 1868 to this time. Cashiers, Alfred Thruston, Charles Tilden, E. D. Morgan, and J. A. Leech. The original charter was extended for twenty years in 1863, and has already been extended by the Legislature for twenty years more from 1883. Two branches were established in 1843, at Paducah and Flemingsburg, and another at Burksville in 1858, which was closed upon the outbreak of war in 1861, and has not since been re-opened. The capital of the bank is \$722,300.

The Bank of Kentucky is but one year the junior of the Bank of Louisville. It was formed in 1834, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000; paid-in capital, \$3,750,000. It was originally on Market street, but occupied the building on West Main street, near Second, built for the Branch Bank of the United States, after that institution ceased to be, and is still in the same. Presidents of the Bank—John L. Jacob, 1834-37; William H. Pope, 1837-40; Virgil McKnight, 1840-72; Henry A. Griswold, 1872; Thomas L. Barret, 1873 to this time. Cashiers—George C. Gwathmey, S. H. Bullen, T. L. Barret, W. G. Hume. It had formerly eight branches in the State, of which seven were extinguished by the war, and only that at Frankfort now remains. The active capital of the bank has also been reduced to \$1,645,100.

The private banking-house formed in 1851, by Messrs. C. N. Warren and J. P. Curtis, under the name of C. N. Warren & Co., was reorganized in 1865 as the Louisville City National Bank, with Mr. Warren as President, the only

President it has ever had. The house had previously received the Government "greenbacks" from the first day of their appearance at its counter, when other banks of the city were refusing to recognize them as currency. Present capital, \$400,000.

The People's Bank of Kentucky was organized under the State laws in 1856, at Bowling Green, with paid-in capital of \$250,000. It removed to Louisville in 1862, on account of the war troubles; went into liquidation in 1876, and was reorganized in June, 1881, on the original charter extended. Mr. E. C. Grider was the first President, and W. B. Hamilton became President on the removal to Louisville. A. G. Hobson and J. H. Huber were Cashiers at these respective periods.

The Merchants' National Bank of Louisville was organized as a State bank in 1860, with a subscribed capital of \$500,000, which was reduced by two-thirds, under authority of the Legislature, after the derangement of the war began. It remained otherwise on the old foundation until 1874, when it was reorganized as a National bank, under its present name, but retaining its old officers and returning to its original amount of capital. Mr. H. C. Caruth has been the first and only President of the bank, and J. H. Lindenberger Cashier from the beginning in 1860.

The Citizens' Bank was formed in 1861, under the State laws, a successor of the old Southern Bank of Kentucky, with a capital of \$350,000; and became the Citizens' National Bank in 1874. Its capital has since been increased to half a million. Presidents, William B. Belknap, J. G. Barret; Cashiers, J. G. Barret, H. C. Rodes.

The first National Bank of Louisville was, as its title indicates, the local pioneer under the National Banking Act, and was one of the few of the kind existing here that started upon no other foundation. It was organized in October, 1863, with a paid-in capital of \$120,000, which has since been successively increased to \$200,000, \$300,000, and \$500,000. It is a United States depository, and itself deposits \$300,000 in Government bonds at Washington as security. George A. Lewis has been the only president of the bank. R. M. Cunningham was cashier in 1878. His successors have been F. P. Schmidt (to October, 1879), and A. L. Schmidt.



February 24, 1864, the Masonic Savings Institution was chartered; and it opened in the following January, with but \$56,000 capital. In 1868 the capital was increased to \$250,000, the present amount; and the name was changed to the Masonic Savings Bank, by which it is now known. For a time during the late financial crisis, in 1875, its capital was increased to \$300,000, \$50,000 of which were bought up in 1880. President, Jacob Krieger, Sr.; Cashier, William Egelhoff.

The Second National Bank is another creation of 1865. Its original paid-in capital was \$200,000, which has since been increased by one-half, or to \$300,000. Its officers have been the same from the first—Mr. James Bridgford, who is the subject of a biography below, president, and George S. Allison, cashier.

The Western Bank also had its origin in 1865, starting with half a million authorized capital, and half that sum paid in. Its present capital is \$250,000. C. H. Finck was president till 1868, when he was succeeded by A. F. Coldewey, who now holds the post. Jacob Krieger was cashier to 1868, and William Reinecke to 1870, when the present officer, Henry Hurter, succeeded him.

The German Security Bank was chartered and organized in 1867, and opened for business May 8, of that year. It began with \$100,000 paid, in capital, which was increased in 1879 to the present amount, \$179,000. It was organized as a savings institution, but no longer makes this a special feature. Mr. John H. Detchen, president; J. S. Barret, cashier.

The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank was chartered February 18, 1869, and opened August 2d, the same year. Beginning with a cash capital of \$50,000, it was successively increased to \$100,000, \$200,000, and \$350,000, of which about \$40,000 has been called in. It has the right, under the charter, to raise its capital to \$500,000. Its Presidents have been D. O'Bannon (till his death in March, 1870) and Dr. E. D. Standiford, of whom a biographical sketch appears below. Cashiers, R. S. Veech, now President of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and J. W. Nichols.

The German Bank also opened in 1869, with authorized capital of \$300,000, and \$150,000 paid in. Its original officers were Henry Dep-

pen, President, and P. Viglini, Cashier. The latter became President on the death of Mr. Deppen in 1879, and Mr. H. C. Walbeck was made Cashier.

The Kentucky National Bank of Louisville dates from October 12, 1871, when it was organized. It was opened December 27, next following. Its capital is \$500,000. The Hon. Bland Ballard was its first president, then upon his death, July 29, 1879, came in Logan C Murray, who resigned in March, 1881, and was succeeded by W. H. Dulaney. Cashiers—Mr. L. C. Murray, James M. Fetter.

The German Insurance Bank was chartered in 1872, and opened with a fully paid-in capital of \$300,000, which has since been reduced to \$258,900. Mr. F. Reidhar has been President, and J. J. Fischer Cashier from the beginning.

The German National Bank was founded the same year, upon the pecuniary basis retained to this day, a paid-in capital of \$251,900. Henry G. VonSeggern was President till 1873; then A. N. Struck to 1875, and thenceforth Mr. A. Reutlinger. Cashiers—Mr. Reutlinger, George Vissmann, and Henry Vissmann.

The Louisville Banking Company became the successor, in 1872, on an amended charter of the Louisville Insurance and Banking Company, an institution of 1867. Its original capital was \$100,000, which had been increased to \$118,653 at last report. Mr. Theodore Harris, President of the Louisville Insurance Company, has also been President of this institution from its origin; Mr. W. J. Duncan, Cashier.

The Third National Bank was organized upon its present basis, in August, 1874, with \$500,000 authorized capital and \$200,000 paid in—which latter figure is retained. Its predecessor was the Western German Savings Bank, formed as a State bank in 1872. Its officers—S. Ullman, President; E. C. Bohne, Cashier—became the officers of the Third National. After January, 1875, Mr. J. Van Borries was President until March, 1881, when J. H. Wrampelmeier succeeded him. Mr. Bohne has remained Cashier.

The Louisville Safety Vault Company was formed in 1880 with a stock capital of \$100,000, and Mr. T. L. Barret, President of the Bank of Kentucky, for President, and Charles Merriwether, Secretary and Treasurer. The property of the Savings Bank at Louisville, at

No. 64 Fifth street, was bought for it, and its vault, containing 630 separate steel boxes, is situated there. It is the only institution of the kind in the city.*

INSURANCE.

Many facts of historic interest belonging to this topic will be found noted in the annals. In 1832 the only local companies seem to have been the Life, Fire, and Marine, at No. 5 Cross street, near Main, with a capital of \$100,000, James Marshall President and B. N. Hobbs Secretary; and the Merchants' Life, at 7 Prather's Row, north side of Main, between Fifth and Sixth, capital \$100,000, W. J. Vennor Secretary, L. D. Addison President. The Etna, Madison, and Protection & Fire foreign companies, had agencies here.

The local companies are much more numerous now, at the end of half a century; but we have memoranda of but two or three.

The Kentucky & Louisville Mutual Insurance Company was organized in 1839, by a few corporators, for the purpose of insuring their respective dwelling-houses, stores, shops, and other buildings, and household furniture, against loss or damage by fire, "to secure relief to its members, and their legal heirs and assignees, by mutually associating persons in order to equalize the risk of fire." Its benefits have since been indefinitely extended, and it has become a strong and prosperous institution. Its losses in forty-three years have been but \$288,985.85, an average per year of \$6,720.60. Mr. Thomas L. Jefferson, of whom a biography is given below, is President of the company; Mr. W. A. Cocke, Secretary.

The Louisville Insurance Company was organized in May, 1872, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. It is the successor, in the insurance business, of the Louisville Insurance & Banking Company of 1867, and Mr. Theodore Harris remains its President and active manager. Its business is conducted in Mr. Harris's bank, the Louisville Banking Company.

The German Security Insurance Company is managed in connection with the German Security Bank, at the corner of Market and Preston

*The material of these sketches has been derived almost altogether from the admirable brief histories in *The Industries of Louisville*, a valuable work compiled and published in 1881.

streets, and by the same officers—Mr. John H. Detchen President, and J. S. Barret Secretary. It has a capital of \$100,000, and confines its risks exclusively to Louisville.

STREET RAILWAYS.

It was said by a local writer of 1879 that, "of the 900 miles of street railroads, now in operation in the United States, the first three miles were built and operated in Louisville by the late Isham Henderson." These were upon the track of the old steam railway from Louisville to Portland, which the opposition of citizens along the route had forced the company to abandon.

The present horse-car system in Louisville had its principal development in 1864-65-66, under contracts made by the local authorities with the City, Citizens', and Central Passenger Railway companies. Cars began to run on Main street in November, 1864; on Preston in August, 1865; on Second and Broadway to Cave Hill Cemetery in April, 1866; on Fourth street in June, 1866; Sixth and Twelfth and Broadway about the same time; on Twelfth, Jefferson, and Second in November, 1865; and Portland Avenue in May, 1865. All these lines were the property of the City Railway company, which had 23.085 miles of track.

The Citizens' Passenger company opened the Market Street line from Thirteenth to Brook June 1, 1866, and from Brook to Woodland Garden half a month after, and Thirteenth to Twentieth streets July 29th following. July 1, 1866, this company bought the lines to Portland and Main and Twelfth, and the New Albany ferry landing at Portland; had double tracks on both lines, and ran from Woodland Garden to Portland without change.

The Central Passenger company began work on the Walnut Street line in April, 1866, and on Fourth in May, opening both lines with single track soon after. At the close of that year it had four cars on Fourth street, and as many each on East and West Walnut street.

All the lines are now concentrated in the hands of the City and the Central Passenger companies. The latter was incorporated in December, 1865, with J. L. Danforth, G. H. Cochran, R. H. Woolfold, H. A. Dunsinn, J. M. Robinson, M. M. Green, and J. M. Armstrong, as incorporators, and commenced building its road, as already noted, in the following spring,

Additions or extensions have been made from time to time until it has the longest horse railroad in the country, being about thirteen and a half miles in length from east to west, or twenty-seven miles to the round trip. The road runs north and south through the city and into the country four and one-half miles. Its different lines or routes are East and West Walnut street, Fourth Avenue, Beargrass, Riverside, and Race-Course or Fair-ground road. The present officers of the company are: B. Du Pont, president; A. V. Du Pont, vice-president; T. J. Minary, superintendent; and T. C. Donigan, secretary. It owns about 60 cars and 300 mules, and employs 125 men.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

For the year ending August 31, 1881, 27,207 bales of cotton were received in Louisville, and 27,751 shipped. On hand at the beginning of the year, 1,605 bales.

The amounts of duties collected on foreign goods imported into Louisville the last four years are as follow: 1878, \$56,652.88; 1879, \$44,034.16; 1880, \$58,788.96; 1881, \$75,053.22.

The collections of internal revenue in the Fifth District of Kentucky (the Louisville District) for the last three years have been: 1879, \$3,399,411.67; 1880, \$3,464,016.16; 1881, \$3,896,500.

During 1879 204 brick and 314 frame buildings were erected in Louisville—a total of 518, valued at \$650,288. Four hundred and sixty-five buildings were improved, with an added value of \$158,357, or a total improvement of \$808,645, against \$651,718 in 1878.

The value of Louisville real estate conveyed in 1879 was 2,936,927, an increase upon 1878 of \$102,024.

In 1878 forty-seven steamers were inspected at Louisville, with a total tonnage of 16,137.38. Twelve of the steamers were built in this district, measuring altogether 8,960.89 tons. The inspectors granted 226 licenses in 1878, and 262 in 1879.

In the year from July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880, inclusive, the consumption of leading articles in the city was as follows: Bituminous coal, 15,897,500 bushels, worth \$1,954,550; coke, 1,142,524 bushels, \$105,524; anthracite, 5,270 tons, \$38,207; wood, 32,388 cords, \$115,852; charcoal, 50,000 barrels, \$15,000; total,

\$2,229,133. Ice was consumed to the amount of 24,873 tons, with a retail value of \$373,095.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Legislature had granted a charter to the Louisville Board of Trade March 17, 1862, and an amendment April 23, 1873. The present Board of Trade was organized at meetings of business men held in April, 1879. On the 29th a Board of Directors was chosen, and by them officers were elected the next day, and standing committees appointed May 29th. Stock subscriptions were obtained to the amount of \$46,145, and the Board presently became possessor of the splendid building erected by James S. Lithgow in 1872-73, at the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, at a price of \$100,000, which was less than half its prime cost (\$217,000, with the site). The transfer was made July 7, 1879. A lot adjoining on the north was afterwards purchased, and a new building, called Exchange Hall, and connecting with the other, for the meetings of the Board, was erected thereon, and completed on the 1st day of February, 1880, at a cost, with the lot, of about \$5,500. From the main building the Board derives an income in rents of \$8,000 to \$10,000, including the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Louisville City National Bank, the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad Co., the Kentucky Land Co., and other important institutions, among its tenants.

The Presidents of the Board have been F. D. Carley, 1879; John B. McFerran, 1880-81; John E. Green, 1881-82. Treasurer, J. H. Lindenberger; Superintendent, J. M. Wright, whose annual reports are among the best of their kind, and have been of great service to us in making up this chapter.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

was organized in 1872, its fine building at the northeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets put up that year, at a total cost, with the ground, of \$225,000, and the first of a distinguished series of annual Expositions opened therein in September of that year. The displays have been made every year since, except in 1876, the Centennial year, when everything centered upon Philadelphia; and they have become a very marked feature of business and entertainment in Louisville. It is believed that the Exposition is

worth several millions a year to the city. Mr. John T. Moore is President ; E. A. Maginness, Secretary, Treasurer, and Manager.

HON. E. D. STANDIFORD.

The Hon. Elisha D. Standiford, M. D., President of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, and late President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, is a native "to the manor born." His natal day was December 28, 1831, and he was born in this (Jefferson) county, son of Elisha and Nancy (Brooks) Standiford. His father was also a native Kentuckian, but of descent from Switzerland, whence his American progenitors emigrated at an early day and settled in Maryland. He was born, however, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. The mother was of Irish stock, but belonged to a pioneer Louisville family, her parents having located in the place more than eighty years ago. She was born in Pennsylvania, but removed with her parents to Point Pleasant, Virginia, before coming to Louisville. Dr. Standiford thus, on both sides, traces his ancestry through early Kentucky families. He was liberally educated. Although he left the school early, at about the age of sixteen, he was already a good Latin and French scholar, and it was designed that he should pursue a course at Georgetown College, with a view to becoming a civil engineer. This plan was not executed, however; and, after some study, partly at the well-known St. Mary's College, in Marion county, this State, he began his medical studies with the well-known Doctor and Professor J. B. Flint, and heard lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, from which he was graduated in due time. He opened an office for practice in the city, and was soon actively and profitably engaged.

Preferring, however, a more stirring and varied business, after several years' practice he abandoned the profession, and engaged in agricultural and other enterprises of the larger and more public character. He invested his means somewhat heavily in manufacturing and banking; became by and by, and remained for a number of years, President of the Red River Iron Works, which was developed into one of the greatest operations of the kind in the West or Southwest; was long President of the Louisville Car Wheel

Company, then, as now, the largest concern of the kind in the Valley of the Ohio; and also President of the influential and strong Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Kentucky, on Market street, above Fourth, the heaviest bank of deposit in the State—a position which he still retains, and to which he gives the major part of his time and energies. It is confidently averred that all these corporations owe their prominent standing and success largely to his business ability. In 1873 an election by the Directory of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad added to his numerous duties the responsible relations of Vice-President of that corporation. His service in this position was so responsible and satisfactory that in 1875 he was promoted to the Presidency of the road, and filled the place during several important years. A writer in the Biographical Encyclopædia of Kentucky, published during his service at this post, says: "Under his management the commercial importance of that road has been greatly advanced, its entire working thoroughly systematized, many of its superfluous offices dispensed with, the running expenses of the road largely reduced, its actual condition greatly improved, its local business increased, its general earnings greatly augmented, and the standing of the road permanently fixed in public confidence." It is probably no exaggeration to say that the way was prepared by the Presidency of Dr. Standiford for the present power and far-reaching influence of this great corporation. The writer further says:

He is a man of uncommon business and executive ability; is ready for any emergency; is remarkably clear-sighted; is possessed of uncommon energy; turns almost everything he touches to advantage; and is, emphatically, one of the most active and enterprising, public-spirited, successful, and valuable business men of Louisville. Dr. Standiford is attractive in manners, genial, and companionable; is over six feet in height, in the very prime of life, and is a splendid specimen of physical manhood."

Notwithstanding all his busy and seemingly absorbing vocations, the subject of this notice has found time to do the community service in still more public positions. He served faithfully and for several years upon the Louisville Board of Education; was sent by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens to the State Senate in 1868; was returned to the same body in 1872, and was there the main instrument in securing important legislation looking to the large and permanent benefit of the State. While serving this term



E. D. Sandiford

Dr. Standiford was chosen by the Democrats of the Louisville district to represent that constituency in Congress. He was elected, and entered the Federal House at the opening of the Forty-third Congress. Here, says our authority, "he was distinguished as an active worker and a debater of great ability; and was influential in the passage of the bill authorizing the Government to take possession of the Louisville & Portland canal, a measure greatly beneficial to the interests of commerce on the Ohio river, his speech on the subject exciting favorable comment throughout the country. He also appeared prominently in the debates opposing the reduction of wages for revenue agents, the reduction of certain tariffs, the repealing of the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, and in favor of granting a charter to the Iron Molders' National Union, making for himself an honorable and valuable Congressional record. At the close of his term he was tendered the renomination by both parties, which he declined, believing that in his large business and home interests he could better serve the people."

JAMES BRIDGEFORD.

Mr. James Bridgeford, President of the Second National Bank, and head of the great foundry firm of Bridgeford & Company, is a native of this region, born in Jefferson county, about twelve miles from the city of Louisville, November 6, 1807. He had but limited facilities for education in his youth, and left the schools altogether when he was but thirteen years old. The main feature of his long business career then began to be developed, in an apprenticeship under his brother-in-law, Mr. John B. Bland, of this city, in a copper, tin, and sheet-iron shop. He remained with Mr. Bland for five years, and closed his services an accomplished workman in all departments of the trade. He had now some ambition to see the world and familiarize himself with methods of work elsewhere; and accordingly traveled about four years through the South, laboring at his trade in St. Louis, Natchez, New Orleans, and other cities. In 1829, at the age of twenty-two, he had accumulated a considerable stock of practical knowledge of men and things, and the handsome amount, for a

young man in those days, of nearly a thousand dollars. With his skill, experience, and savings as his sole capital, he came back to Louisville and undertook independent business.

His first connection was with Mr. Cocks, in the firm of Cocks & Bridgeford, as dealers and workers in tin, copper, and sheet iron. Both partners were energetic, masters of their business, and faithful to it; and the new establishment had soon a considerable reputation for the excellence of its work and wares. At the end of five years the firm was dissolved, and a new one formed, with the name and style of Bridgeford, Ricketts & Co., in which, as will be observed, Mr. Bridgeford was already senior partner, although not yet thirty years of age. Another reconstruction occurred four years later, when the house of Wright & Bridgeford was organized. This endured for about eighteen years, when, in 1856, our subject bought the entire interest of Mr. Wright in the business, and, summoning to his aid several of the more meritorious and promising young employes in the house, and admitting them to partnership, they formed the firm of Bridgeford and Company, which, with some changes in its component parts, has been maintained under that name to this day. Their foundry and workshops, and the volume of their general business, have steadily grown with the years, until they have become among the largest in this branch of industry existing anywhere in this country, occupying a great block of buildings below Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, and employing at times more than two hundred men. Three thousand tons of metal per year, on an average, are required in their manufacture of stoves, ranges, grates, and hollow-ware. The manufacture of the first-named was begun as early as 1842, by Messrs. Wright & Bridgeford, and has been prosecuted for now forty years with great success,—so much so, indeed, as to contribute very largely towards making it a leading industry in this city. Another very heavy branch of their business is the supply of steamboats with the large number of vessels and other articles in iron and copper required for their equipment. It is the heaviest house of the kind in the West or South, in this line of trade. The magnificent success achieved by Bridgeford & Company in this and other departments of manufacture is the more memorable,

from the prejudice which long existed against Southern manufactures, and the difficulty of meeting Northern competition with the limited means which the older firm was only able to command. The reputation of the wares turned out by this house is now quite too well assured to be shaken.

Mr. Bridgetford, like so many others of his class in Louisville, has manifested a public-spirited willingness to serve his day and generation, if called to do so, outside of the strictly business walks of life. He was for many years an ardent Whig of the Henry Clay school, but was never an office seeker, much less a professional politician. In 1838, however, and again in 1851, he was a member of the board of councilmen, in the city government. He has been evermore ready to forward with pulse and voice any enterprise that promised well for the public good. His private means have generally been so invested as to give him a direct and personal interest in the growth of Louisville, showing a cordial disposition to share her fortunes, whether for weal or woe. His superb business qualifications have often been called into requisition in the service of financial and other local corporations. For about sixteen years he has served most acceptably as president of the Second National Bank, at the northwest corner of Main and Bullitt streets, and he has from time to time been called to the directory of many incorporated companies during his long business career in Louisville. Says the writer of Louisville Past and Present, in concluding a sketch of Mr. Bridgetford:

He has always displayed business qualifications of the first order. The secret of his marked success may perhaps be divined from the foregoing remarks; but we regard it to be his untiring industry and energy, his strict economy, his financial ability, and the rigid integrity that have characterized his dealings with his fellow-men. No one is more emphatically a self-made man, and no one more richly deserves the success that has thus far crowned his life labors. His quiet and unassuming manners, his goodness of heart, and soundness of judgment have won for him the esteem of all; and we can but hope that he may long enjoy the good things of life by which he is surrounded, and be a blessing still to the community for which he has done so much.

CHARLES TILDEN.

This gentleman, President of the venerable Bank of Louisville, was born on the 12th of November, 1810, in Kent county, Maryland.

His father, Edward Blay Tilden, and his grandfather, William Blay Tilden, were both born and reared in the same county and State. His ancestors emigrated from Kent, England, before the Revolutionary War. The subject of this notice came from Baltimore, Maryland, to Louisville in October, 1833, and accepted a position as salesman in a retail dry-goods store, where he remained about two years, and then obtained a position as book-keeper in a wholesale grocery and commission house, filling the same place up to a short time after his marriage with Miss Sarah T. Dubberly, of this city, in May, 1842. He soon after commenced the grocery and commission business on his own account, and about three years thereafter he was compelled on account of ill health to quit the business, and by the advice of his physician, he removed to the country. Regaining his health he entered the Bank of Louisville as book-keeper in February, 1851; in 1856 Mr. Alfred Thruston, the Cashier, resigned on the 1st of November, 1856, Mr. Tilden was elected to fill the vacancy, which position he filled till May, 1868, when the President of the Bank, the late Joshua B. Bowles, retired, and Mr. Tilden was elected President, which position he still occupies, (April, 1882), having served the Bank of Louisville for thirty-one years.

HON. THOMAS LEWIS JEFFERSON.

This distinguished gentleman, President of the Kentucky & Louisville Mutual Insurance Company, one of the most reputable and useful citizens of Louisville, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 15, 1826, the oldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Smallsread) Jefferson, who were both natives of that city, and were there united in marriage May 10, 1825. The elder Jefferson was born March 17, 1803, and is accordingly now in his eightieth year, a remarkably hale and well-preserved old gentleman, still residing in Louisville. He was early left an orphan, his father dying at sea while master of a fine sailing vessel. His mother died in Baltimore a few years afterwards. He was apprenticed in youth to Mr. Henry Winter, of that city, a blacksmith, and served out his term with the expiration of his twenty-first year. He continued in this business prosperously, was married as



Wm. Tilton

above noted, in 1825, and lived happily with his worthy consort for nearly forty years. He remained a blacksmith for a quarter of a century, and then embarked in the grocery trade, as is more fully noted below. This he followed about twenty years longer, and then retired, from the infirmities of coming age, to enjoy his well-earned competency. He left a prosperous business to his sons, John F. and Henry T. Jefferson, who continued it at the old stand on the southeast corner of Brook and Market streets, until the year 1865, when they closed it to unite in business with their elder brother, Thomas L., the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Jefferson is now one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Louisville. His honesty, liberality, and benevolence are proverbial; and the poor and needy of the present and preceding generations, to whom he has extended a helping hand, may be well said to be almost innumerable. Elizabeth Jefferson, his mother, was born October 25, 1805. Her parents, Frederick and Catherine Smallsread, left their home near the city of Strasburg, in the French province of Alsace, and emigrated to America in 1803, locating at Baltimore. Both have long since passed away, the death of the former occurring at Baltimore in 1810, and that of the latter in Louisville in 1856. Mrs. Jefferson was a remarkable woman. She was gifted with rare executive abilities, possessing great decision of character, and was eminently industrious and persevering. Whilst her husband was busily engaged in attending to the requirements of his trade, she found time, amid constantly increasing household duties, to open a store, with a small capital of her own. It was not long before this business grew to such proportions as to require the services of her son, Thomas L., the subject of this sketch, who was then attending school, and finally the personal supervision of her husband. For many years previous to her death she was a useful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and her husband has also been a valuable member of the same church for a period covering the greater part of his life. She died at Louisville May 8, 1864, in full hope of the Christian's glorious reward in Heaven. This notable pair had five children, all sons: Thomas Lewis, born in Baltimore, February 15, 1826; William Henry, born in Baltimore, August

16, 1829, deceased February 10, 1831; John Frederick, born in Louisville, September 9, 1833; William Franklin, born in Louisville October 31, 1836, and died June 29, 1841; and Henry Theodore, also born in this city November 8, 1840. Three of them are now living—Thomas L., John, and Henry, all residing in Louisville.

The family came from Baltimore to Louisville in 1831, where Thomas L. has been a continuous resident for more than half a century. He received but the ordinary English education, and left the schools at the age of sixteen, to aid his mother in the store. His last academic training, however, was under the remarkable corps of teachers of whom two were the renowned Noble Butler and J. H. Harney. Beginning his active business career as a grocery clerk in 1842, he remained with his parents for ten years, and then gave up his place to a younger brother, and formed a partnership with Mr. Charles Gallagher, in the wholesale grocery business. This connection was brief, however, the partnership being dissolved at his request, January 1, 1853, when Mr. Jefferson undertook an independent venture as a wholesale and retail grocer on Market street, below First. In a short time thereafter he built a commodious business house on the southeast corner of Market and First streets, into which he moved, and very soon established the trade upon a satisfactory foundation, and maintained it successfully for twelve years, his business each year growing in size and profits. During this time he was for a number of years the sole agent for the Kenawha salt manufactories for the sale of their product in this city. The wholesale feature of his business having grown to such dimension as to require a much larger house, he then formed a partnership with his two surviving brothers and Mr. A. N. Jennison, under the name and style of T. L. Jefferson & Brothers, for the transaction of a general wholesale commission business, with salt and flour as specialties, on the northwest corner of Main and First streets. Here, as elsewhere, he was eminently successful. A sketch of his life in the Kentucky Freeman for June, 1876, says:

He had the confidence of the public from the beginning, and has never sacrificed an iota of trust in his integrity throughout his continued successful career. He has engaged in no speculations, but by a regular business has accumulated a fortune of from [three to four hundred thousand] dollars.

He is devout enough to attribute his success to the blessing of Divine Providence. His word to-day is as good as his bond. The dying desire him for an executor, and the living lean upon his promises with all the confidence possible to mankind. He is one of the solid Main-street business men of Louisville, who has done much, in a quiet way, by wise counsel and diligent attention to his own affairs and those matters which appealed to his judgment or enlisted his heart, to build up the material, mental, and moral interests of the city.

Having been appointed executor and trustee by the will of his friend Dr. John Bull, who died in the early part of the year 1875, and accepting the trust, which not only embraced settling up the affairs of the estate, but a continuation of the business, which was a very large one, he felt compelled, on account of the heavy demands upon his time in discharging his duties as executor and trustee of Dr. Bull's will, to withdraw from the old established house of T. L. Jefferson & Brothers on January 1, 1877, giving giving place to his eldest son, T. L. Jefferson, Jr., and John W. Day, who had been for many years a clerk and salesman in the house, and who, with his two former partners, H. T. Jefferson and A. N. Jennison, formed a partnership under the name of Jefferson & Co., and continue the business at the old stand. Finding a great difference in his views of the construction of Dr. Bull's will, under the best legal advice he could get, with the surviving members of the Doctor's family, he resigned that trust in January, 1879, rather than continue it under such circumstances. The business of the estate, the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines, during the continuation of his trust, was eminently successful, producing very large net profits during the term, and the estate was very materially increased both in real estate and investments. Since that time he has not been actively engaged in business, devoting his time and attention mainly to his own estate and the education of his minor children. The different public institutions with which he remains connected also make very large demands upon his time and labor, all of which he cheerfully meets and satisfies.

With all his great personal interests, Mr. Jefferson has, like so many other public-spirited citizens of Louisville, but far more than most of them, been able to do large and wide service to his day and generation. As early as 1851, while yet a young man of twenty-five, he was

elected a member of the Common Council, to fill a vacancy, and served so acceptably that he was re-elected in each of the two following years, again in 1859, and in April, 1860, was chosen a member of the Board of Aldermen for two years. In 1867 he was sent to the lower House of the State Legislature, in which he served with credit for two sessions, and was promoted to the State Senate in November, 1873, with no opposition worth recording, and declined a re-election at the close of his term. He was chairman of the important Committee on Ways and Means in the House, and of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, where he was also a member of the Committee on Banks and Insurance. It may here be mentioned that the political connections of Mr. Jefferson have always been with the Democracy, although he has never been a professional politician, much less office-seeker. He has, however, done his party service as a member of the city Executive Committee, and for several years as a member of the State Central Committee. He has been often a delegate to city, district, and State conventions, and was also a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of July, 1868, in New York City.

While in the City Council he was made chairman of several of the more important committees, and was at the same period filling the responsible positions of Trustee of the Louisville Marine Hospital, the Alms-house, the Workhouse, and the Pest-house. In May, 1870, he was chosen by the General Council a member of the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge for three years, and has served by successive re-elections to this date. He was Trustee for a series of years of the Louisville Female College, until its close through the death of its president, the Rev. S. S. Prettyman. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Leslie a Trustee of the Kentucky Institute for the Blind, and continues in that office by the re-appointments of Governors McCreery and Blackburn.

He is an active, energetic, and very useful member of the board, and is one of the committee for purchasing the supplies for that institution. His work in that committee has always commanded the warm approval of the board of trustees and of the State authorities. He is also a prominent member of the board of trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind,



which has become a national institution. All the members of that board bear cheerful testimony to the great excellence of his services in this board. He aided materially in organizing the method of keeping the accounts of this institution, and under this method its affairs work smoothly and satisfactorily. His fellow-members in these two boards would scarcely know how to get along without him.

Mr. Jefferson was one of the incorporators of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, was elected a director at the organization under the charter February 1, 1867, and remains such, having been also president of the board since May 7, 1869. In 1861 he took all the degrees of symbolic, and afterwards successively the degrees of capitular and the order of chivalric Masonry. His business has been of such a pressing character, and the Masonic Home has commanded so much of his time, that he has not sought but steadily declined the offices of the lodge, chapter, or commandery. He is at present a member of Excelsior lodge No. 258, Free and Accepted Masons, of King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter No. 18, and of De Molay Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, of which he has been the treasurer since January, 1873. Whilst at times he has filled some subordinate offices in these respective bodies, he has felt, and his brethren have accepted his views, that his peculiar and especial work in Masonry has been with the Home. In this he has assisted in its organization, in building, establishing, and sustaining this great work of Kentucky Masonry.

The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary of the State of Kentucky, which to-day gives home and shelter to about one hundred and seventy-five widows and orphans of deceased Kentucky Masons, stands, and is acknowledged by Masons everywhere to be, the noblest monument of Masonic charity upon the continent of America. There were no existing models after which to fashion it, and therefore it has required original and protracted thought and patient attention by those who have provided its fortunes and engineered it to its present gratifying success.

Mr. Jefferson was formerly an active member of the Sons of Temperance, and was for a time presiding officer of his Division and D. G. W. P. of the District. Having joined the Methodist

Episcopal Church South in 1848, he was made a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of that body in 1854, and until the removal of its principal offices to Nashville. He was for a number of years Secretary of the Louisville City Missionary Society of the Church; was Superintendent of the Bethel Sunday-school for fifteen years, which school he organized; and assisted in organizing the Sehon Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, was member of its official board, Recording Steward, and Superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with it, which he also organized. Later he became a member of the Brook street Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a member of its official board also, filling at different times the place of Recording Steward, Treasurer, and class-leader. When this church changed its location and name to become the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church South, he remained actively connected with it until 1871.

In business circles Mr. Jefferson's services have not been less in demand. Under different organizations of the Board of Trade, of which he has long been a member, he has been a Director and Vice-President of that body, also serving on important committees. He was elected a Director of the Bank of Louisville about 1859, and has since served in that capacity, with brief intermissions. He was a Director of the Louisville & Frankfort and the Lexington & Frankfort Railroad Companies from 1872 to 1874, when he declined further re-election. In January, 1878, he was chosen to the Directory of the Kentucky & Louisville Mutual Insurance Company, one of the oldest and safest companies in the State, dating its existence from 1839. He has since his first election been continually on the Board, and in July, 1880, was elected President of the company, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Joseph Monks, and has been retained in that position.

Mr. Jefferson has been actively identified with the charitable efforts of the city as well as with its charitable institutions. He was for many years an active member of the ward and city societies organized during the winter months for the relief of the poor, rendering valuable services as a collector of funds, as also upon committees to raise funds in behalf of sufferers by calamities in other cities. He was prominently identified

with the organization and work of the South-western Relief Commission, an association formed in the fall and winter of 1866, to send supplies of food and raiment to the destitute places in the South, caused by the ravages of the war, associated successfully in this work with such men as James Trabue, H. D. Newcomb, R. A. Robinson, B. C. Levi, Arthur Peter, and others. A very large quantity of supplies was raised in Louisville and elsewhere in the State through the instrumentality of this commission and sent forward by it to the destitute, thus relieving and averting much distress and want. He was chairman of the committee appointed to receive and disburse the funds raised by the Masons of Kentucky to assist the sufferers by the great fire at Chicago on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, and of the appropriation made by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Kentucky at their October session, 1871, to the sufferers by fire in Chicago, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

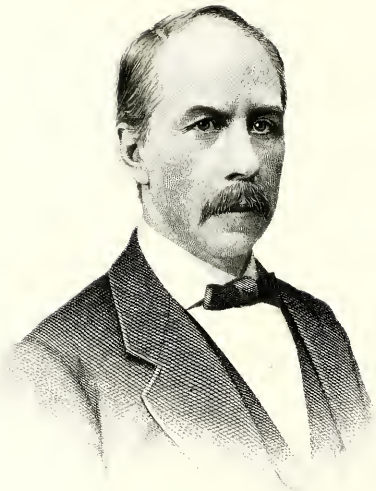
He, in company with his co-committeemen, C. H. Fricke, A. N. Gardner, and P. G. M. Charles Tilden, going promptly to Chicago, arrived there the night of the 12th instant with the offerings of their brethren, and also to offer by authority the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home building, one wing of which had just been completed and made ready for occupancy, to their Chicago brethren, as a temporary home for their suffering women and children. It may not be out of place here to remark that Kentucky ranked sixth in the list of States, in her amount of Masonic contributions.

Mr. Jefferson was married by the Rev. James Craik, D.D., of Christ church, May 28, 1846, in Louisville, to Elizabeth Ann, only surviving daughter of John and Ann (Humphrey) Creagh, with whom he has led a most happy wedded life for thirty-six years. They have had nine children—four daughters and five sons: Ann Eliza, Catherine, Mary Holman, Thomas Lewis, Jr., John Wesley, Lillie Emma, Henry Theodore, and Charles William. Ann Eliza was born on the 11th of August, 1847, and was married to Jabez Balmforth on the 25th of May, 1869; her husband is a successful merchant, being a member of the old successful and well established wholesale commission house of James Todd & Co. He is also one of the incorporators and treasurer of the Todd Donigan Iron Company.

Catherine Louisa was born on the 3d of October, 1849, and married to J. W. Vancleave on the 22d of March, 1871. Mary Holman was born on the 26th of October, 1851, and died on the 1st of May, 1853. Thomas Lewis was born on the 16th of April, 1854, and was married to Miss Katie Welman on the 17th of February, 1878; he is a member of the firm of Jefferson & Wright, successors of the old established house of Hebbitt & Son on Market street near Third, and is doing a very large wholesale and retail grocery business. Son was born and died September 4, 1856. John Wesley was born July 20, 1857, and died July 6, 1864. Lillie Emma was born July 24, 1860. Henry Theodore was born August 4, 1864. Charles William was born February 8, 1866. The three younger children remain at home with their parents.

The parents of Mrs. Jefferson were natives of Ireland. Mr. Creagh was born near the city of Cork and Mrs. Creagh in the city of Cork, where they were united in marriage, shortly after which, in the year 1819, they emigrated to America, settling and residing some years in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where their daughter Elizabeth Ann was born August 19, 1826, moving from thence to Madison, Indiana, a few years afterward to Louisville, on the 19th of November, 1843. They were for many years devoted members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They each died in Louisville, Mrs. Creagh December 15, 1862, in the sixty-third year of her age, and Mr. Creagh on November 13, 1869, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, both dying, as they had lived for many years, in full exercise of faith in God and an assurance of an eternal rest in Heaven.

Mr. Jefferson is a man of about the average size, is in good health, and bears himself with the quiet ease of one who is conscious of power. His hair is black, his nose Roman, his cheekbones high, and he is, altogether, rather prepossessing in appearance. He talks slowly, but without redundancy of words. While he never seems to be in a hurry, he is seldom behind time. He is warm in his personal friendships, and is a reasonably good hater. He could hardly "take tea with a stratagem." While he has something of reserve in his manner, he is far from concealment and totally void of hypocrisy. He is more swift to confess his own faults than to correct an-



other's. As a neighbor, he is considerate, peaceful, and obliging. He is not insensible to ingratitude, meanness, and injury, yet he seldom speaks of those whom he most dislikes, and then only when he regards it essential to a prudent vindication of himself or a maintenance of right. He will never purchase favor with unmeant compliments. In private converse, in committee or board councils, in drawing reports, he is a felt power. He sees the main point readily, and yet is not indifferent to the lesser details. As a business man he has been timid in speculation and cautious in execution, and, hence, he has mourned over but few financial losses. He is liberal and disinclined to lay burdens upon others which he is himself unwilling to bear, and he usually takes the lead in every enterprise for which he solicits subscriptions. We would not lift the veil to exhibit his private hours and his home-life, but we will say that we never looked in upon a more serene circle nor sat at a more hospitable board than in the house of our subject. His moral influence is good; his friends may be counted by hundreds, and his customers thoroughly respect him.

In all his various duties, in his business, in the church, in the varied public offices entrusted to him, Mr. Jefferson has always fulfilled the expectations of his warmest personal friends. He has been actively engaged in business during the past forty-three years, yet his habits are so active and well ordered that each one of these multiplied duties upon him is quietly met and well disposed of. His physical frame is well adapted to these varied works. He has great ease of manner, calm, quiet, and free from anything like bustle. He has an appearance and peculiar magnetic gifts which attach to himself all who know him. He has that marvelous power, unshaking, unrelaxing, by which he accomplishes a world of duty without ever seeming to be nervous or flurried. He has great frankness of manner, by which he wins warm friendships, and holds them with tenacity. He has come through the wielding of immense interests, through a long life, and never had his good name stained with even the suspicion of a blemish. In his public work he is everywhere respected and honored, and he turns from these toward his happy home, confident that he will find there that bliss without which all other things are void of pleasure.

MR. JOSEPH J. FISCHER.

Few of the younger business men of Louisville have made more steady and substantial business advancement than has Mr. Joseph J. Fischer. Mr. Fischer was born at Biebrich, Nassau, Germany, December 6, 1842. In 1854 he came with his parents to Louisville, and almost immediately became an apprentice in the composing room of the *Anzeiger*. As apprentice and compositor he remained in the *Anzeiger* office for four years, when he began to study at Myers's Commercial College in Louisville. In 1862 he entered the German Insurance Bank as messenger. Rising gradually he was, upon the reorganization of the bank in 1872, appointed its cashier, and was, in 1878, elected a director. In 1865 he was elected Secretary of the German Insurance Company, then identical with the banking corporation, and, in December, 1878, became one of its directors. All these offices he now holds. Mr. Fischer has always been prominent among his fellow-Germans. He was, for a number of years, president of the Louisville *Liederkrantz* Society, and has been an officer and director of many social and benevolent societies.

GENERAL E. P. ALEXANDER.

General Alexander, First Vice-President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was born in Washington county, Georgia, May 26, 1835, son of Adam and Sarah (Hillhouse) Alexander. After acquiring a good elementary education, he received an appointment to the West Point Military Academy, where he graduated, the third in his class, in 1857. He was at once appointed a Second Lieutenant in the United States Engineer Corps, and put on duty as Instructor in Engineering at the Academy. He also served with the engineers accompanying the army in the Utah campaign of 1858, and was assistant to Signal Officer A. J. Myers in developing the system of military signals adopted by the United States Army in 1860. In 1860-61, he was on duty with the Engineer Corps in Washington Territory; but, upon the outbreak of the civil war, he promptly decided to rest his fortunes with the Southern cause. He entered the Confederate Army as Captain of Engineers on

General Beauregard's staff, and after the first battle of Bull Run was made Chief of Ordnance to the Army of Virginia, serving in that capacity on the staffs of General Joseph E. Johnston and Robert E. Lee, until November, 1862. He had developed special talents as an artilleryist, and was now promoted to the colonely of the Alexander Battalion, comprising six batteries, and won the compliment from General Lee of being the best officer in that arm of the service in the Confederate army. He was but a stripling in years and stature, and yet was placed in personal direction of all the guns of Longstreet's corps, in the Army of Virginia, whenever an important action was pending. A writer from Atlanta to the *Courier-Journal*, at the time of his removal to Louisville, says :

He was advanced over superior and favorite officers at the battle of Gettysburg, and was in absolute charge of the artillery of [Longstreet's corps] Lee's army during that pivotal and terrible fight, known as the most tremendous artillery duel ever fought on this continent. It was he who handled the batteries, under cover of whose fire Pickett made his furious charge on July 3d; and in this and other supreme tests he so demonstrated his ability and gallantry that, until the close of the war, he had charge of the artillery of this grand old army. [This is rather too strong. General Alexander was subsequently, in February, 1864, promoted to Brigadier-General, and placed permanently in charge of all the artillery of the corps, General Longstreet's]. No officer in his branch of the service, on either side of the war, emerged from the struggle with a more illustrious reputation.

General Alexander's services were much in request by the commanders of the different armies. The following is an extract from a letter written by General J. E. Johnston, February 27, 1864, while preparing for the eventful Atlanta campaign:

The artillery also wants organization, and especially a competent commander. I therefore respectfully urge that such a one be sent me. I have applied for Colonel Alexander [also recommending his promotion]; but General Lee objects that he is too valuable in his present position to be taken from it. His value to the country would be more than doubled, I think, by the promotion and assignment I recommend.

He also received complimentary notice in the reply of General Bragg to this letter, dated March 4th, as follows:

Colonel Alexander, applied for by you as Chief of Artillery, is deemed necessary by General Lee in his present position. . . . It is more than probable that such a junction may soon be made as to place Colonel Alexander under your command.

In 1865, when the conflict was over, the General, like most of his comrades, found himself totally impoverished. He first accepted the po-

sition of Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the University of South Carolina, which he held from 1866 to 1869. In the latter year, on the reconstruction of the State of South Carolina, the University was practically broken up by the carpet-bag party, when he resigned, and till 1871 was President of the Columbia Oil Company, engaged in manufacturing oil from cotton seed, at Columbia, in that State.

In that year he received an offer from the Khedive of Egypt, of the distinguished position of Chief Engineer of the Egyptian army, which he accepted and was about to depart, when he was induced to alter his plans and enter railway business as Superintendent of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad. From this he passed, in October, 1872, to the Presidency of the Savannah & Memphis railroad, then a new project. He built and managed this road with great ability, and then accepted a superior position as President of the Western Railroad of Alabama. Serving this with his usual signal success, he was presently called, under peculiarly flattering circumstances, to supersede the veteran Judge John P. King in the Presidency of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Co., of which the latter had been in charge for the long term of thirty-seven years. The writer before mentioned says of General Alexander's administration :

Succeeding the illustrious ex-Senator King, General Alexander had hard work to meet public expectation, but he more than surpassed the hopes of his friends. Under his rule the price of his stock went up to one hundred and ten, larger dividends were paid, and \$1,000,000 added to the surplus account. New energy and new life were infused into all departments, and the road became the most popular property in Georgia. His directors heard of his leaving them with the liveliest regret, and offered him every inducement, to remain, among which may be mentioned a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

The last reference in this extract is to the appointment conferred upon General Alexander in April, 1881, by President H. D. Newcomb, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, to the vice-presidency of that great and powerful aggregation of railways. He removed to Louisville the following month and entered upon his duties, which now include the presidency of the Henderson Bridge company and of the "Short Line," or the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington road, one of the recent acquisitions of the Louisville & Nashville. Of late he has acquired special celebrity as a speaker and writer in defense of railway



interests and methods, and is called from far and near to address important committees and other bodies.

General Alexander was married, in April, 1860, and in King George county, Virginia, to Miss Bettie Mason, daughter of Dr. A. H. Mason, of Falmouth, Virginia.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB.

Some account of Horatio Dalton Newcomb, former President of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and father of the subject of this brief sketch, has been given in a previous chapter. His son, H. Victor, also, in the fullness of time, President of the great Louisville & Nashville corporation, was born in this city on the 26th of July, 1844. Before he had completed his twenty-first year, in the spring of 1865, then residing in New York, he became a clerk in the famous mercantile house of Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., of that city. In the fall of the same year, having then reached his majority, he became a partner in the new house of Warren Newcomb & Co. In this important association he applied himself so closely to business as to impair his health in a few months, and in the spring of 1866 he took a European tour for health and recreation, during which he extended his travels somewhat widely, spending much time in Southern Europe and Northern Africa. In the autumn of that year he returned to New York and found his uncle, Mr. Warren Newcomb, head of the firm to which he belonged, had died. The partnership was of course dissolved, and his next business connection was with the great firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., of Louisville, with which he aided to maintain a very prosperous business. In 1874 his father, then President of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, sent him abroad in his stead to represent the interests of the road; and notwithstanding his youth and comparative inexperience, he successfully negotiated in London the sale of a large block of the bonds of the company. So great was the confidence now reposed in his abilities that, upon the death of his father shortly after, he was elected a Director of the road, and the next year became its Vice-President. A writer upon "Men of the Hour," in a New York

publication called *The Hour*, says: "It was owing to his excellent and energetic management that the Louisville & Nashville railroad was raised from its somewhat subordinate position and made the centre of one of the chief systems of railroads in this country. He did so by judiciously buying, leasing, and combining with other roads until he had acquired a complete control of a large number of railroads."

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Newcomb was promoted to the high position of President of this powerful railway organization; but he was not physically equal to its burdens, and a return of ill health compelled him to resign in the December following. He has been retained as a director, however, and retains a strong practical interest in whatever affects the reputation and prosperity of the road. He was soon again in influential position, having organized in February, 1881, at No. 35 Nassau street, New York, in association with a number of prominent men, as General U. S. Grant, Morris K. Jessup, William R. Travers, and Henry B. Hyde, the United States Bank. He was made its president,—the youngest bank president, it is said, ever elected in that city,—and remains in that office, achieving already a remarkable success for his institution.

In December, 1866, in Louisville, Mr. Newcomb was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Florence Ward Danforth, of that city. They have had three children—Edyth Ward and Hermann Danforth, both living; and Florence Danforth, who died in infancy.

The writer in *The Hour* says of Mr. Newcomb:

He is a member of the Union Club, but, being a man of domestic tastes, takes more delight in the pleasures of his home than in outside amusements. He is fond of good horses and field sports, from which, however, the active business life that he has led has somewhat debarred him. His remarkable success in business has enabled him to gratify a strong love of art, and in his collection of pictures many fine specimens, which he picked up with good judgment during his extensive travels in Europe, are to be found.

HON. C. E. KINCAID.

Charles Easton Kincaid was born in Danville, Kentucky, in 1855; graduated at Centre College, Danville, June, 1878; stumped part of the Eighth Congressional district that autumn for the Hon. Philip B. Thompson in his hot contest

for Congress; afterwards removed to Anderson county, and owned and edited the Anderson News, the Democratic paper of that county. After a residence of eight months he was elected judge in that county, but resigned and went to Frankfort and reported the long legislative session of 1879-80 for the Louisville Courier Journal. At the close of the session he was appointed State Railroad Commissioner on the first railroad commission Kentucky ever had, which office he held till the spring of 1882. He was the youngest State officer in Kentucky, and by far the youngest Railroad Commissioner in the United States. His ancestors were of Scotch Presbyterian stock, and among the pioneers of the State. He descended through one branch of the family from James Wilson, who signed the Declaration of Independence. The first member of his family in this State was a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, who entered large tracts of land. His grandfather, Judge John Kincaid, was a member of Congress during General Jackson's administration, and held many other offices. He was pronounced by Chief Justice Robertson, of this State, the greatest lawyer he had ever known. Mr. Kincaid's father, William Garnett Kincaid, is a lawyer by profession. He was an officer in the Mexican war, on General Taylor's staff, and was also a classmate of General Grant at West Point.

OTHER RAILWAY MEN.

General Jeremiah T. Boyle was born in May, 1818, in the present Boyle county, Kentucky. He received a superior education, and graduated at Princeton College, and then at the Transylvania Law School. After many years of successful practice at the bar and political service, he became a Brigadier-general in the late war, and long had command of the Department of Kentucky. Afterwards, says the writer of a biographical notice, "he was the first person to urge the construction of street railways in Louisville, and perhaps owing to his earnest labors in that direction that city now possesses its excellent system of roads." He organized and was President of the first of these, and built the pioneer tramway here. He then became President of the Edgefield, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, and was conspicuous in the effort to introduce narrow-

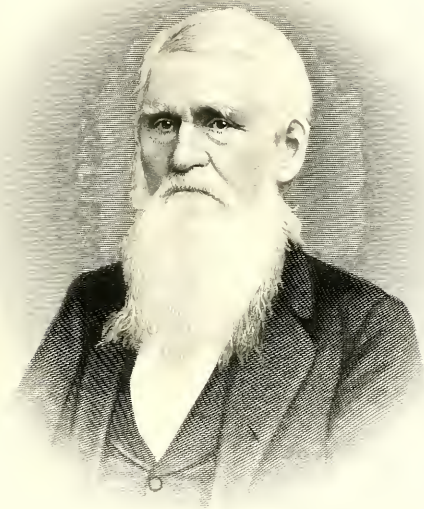
gauge roads into Kentucky. He died of apoplexy in Louisville July 28, 1871.

James R. Del Vecchio, former President of the Market street railroad, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, September 5, 1822, of an Italian father and American mother. He became dry-goods clerk and merchant, editor of the Brooklyn Standard, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the late war, a prominent bank officer in New York City, and in 1865 a resident of Louisville, where he presently became a large stockholder and President of the Market street railroad, and held the place until his death, December 10, 1875.

Frederick DeFuniack, General Manager of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, is a native of Austria, born at Trieste, August 15, 1839. He was thoroughly educated in the engineering and polytechnic schools of the Continent, and began his active career when only eighteen years old, as assistant engineer on the Alexandria & Cairo railroad, in Egypt. He was a Lieutenant of engineers in the Austro-French war, and then with Garibaldi in lower Italy. He came to the United States in 1862, joined the Confederate army and became a captain of engineers; taught in Southern schools and colleges after the war; in January, 1866, became Resident Engineer on the Mississippi levees; in 1867 Assistant Engineer and Roadmaster on the Mississippi & Charleston railroad; in May, 1870, Chief Engineer of the Mississippi Central Railway; in 1871 an agent of Southern railways on important service in Europe; on his return Chief Engineer of the Ripley Narrow-gauge Railroad, the pioneer of such enterprises in the South; and began service with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in March, 1872, as Engineer and Superintendent of the Road Department. He is accounted of remarkable talents as an engineer, an organizer and manager.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH SWAGAR.

The hero of this brief sketch enjoys the honor, doubtless, of being the oldest retired steamboat captain in the Mississippi Valley. Now about to round his ninetieth year, he is still in marvelous health of mind and body, with his physical faculties almost unimpaired, save for some dullness of hearing. His clear and vivid recol-



lections, stated in his graphic yet simple way, go back, as will be seen below, almost to the very dawn of the new era in river transportation in this Western World.

Captain Swagar is a native of the Keystone State, born in Montgomery county, then thirteen miles north of Philadelphia, on the 29th of October, 1792. When but eight years of age, just as the glorious Nineteenth Century was coming in, he went with his parents to reside in the Quaker city. Five years more passed in the pleasant pursuits of home and the schools of that time, when, at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a coppersmith, and in seven years became thoroughly master of the trade in all its branches, as then practiced. He then, late in 1815, decided to try his fortunes in the almost wilderness West, came across the mountains to the Ohio, and for lack of better conveyance just then, embarked in a flatboat for a voyage down that stream. It was caught by cold weather and much ice at Maysville, and young Swagar pushed into the interior, spending the remainder of the winter at Lexington. The next spring—sixty-six years, two generations, ago, be it noted—he reached Louisville, with which most of his busy life since has been identified. He shortly engaged to take two flatboats, with cargoes of bacon, whisky, and tobacco, to New Orleans, where he remained about three months, and then took ship for Richmond, Virginia. On this voyage he came near being shipwrecked on the Florida coast; but happily escaped, went on to Richmond, and reached Philadelphia again the same year (1816). He had taken a fancy, however, to the rising and hopeful village by the Falls of the Ohio; and after a little rest at the old home, he started again toward the setting sun, to make a new one in Louisville. He tarried a little at Pittsburg, and there, by arrangement with the owners, contracted for the copperwork to go into the Hope Distillery, then about to become the most flourishing industry in this place. He engaged as an engineer in it upon his arrival, and completed its works by 1818.

There were few skilled mechanics of any kind then in town, and Mr. Swagar found his services considerably in demand. Messrs. David Prentice and Thomas Bakewer, in the year before that last noted, started their foundry here, and turned over to him all their steamboat machinery that

needed repairing. He served them profitably until 1821, by which time the foundrymen were considerably in his debt; and to extinguish this in part, he took an eighth interest in the new steamer Magnet, which they built the next year, and of which Captain J. Beckwith took command. Mr. Swagar's turn came the succeeding year (1823), when he mounted the deck of his first vessel as master. It was the well-remembered Plowboy, built that year, of which he also owned an eighth. It was a very light-draught steamer, drawing only three feet when empty, and built after the pattern of a schooner. He accordingly, in 1824, took her up the Wabash to Terre Haute, and gave the wondering natives in that quarter and along shore their first glimpse of a real steamboat—a sight which some of them, it is said, went thirty miles to see.

Until 1828 Captain Swagar was chief officer of the Plowboy. Then he went to Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Scioto, bought the original Diana, and ran her two years. As one of her longer and more eventful trips he went up the Missouri with her to Council Bluffs in 1829, taking up the Sixth Regiment of regular infantry to Fort Leavenworth, and returning with the Third Regulars. Two years afterwards he built a boat which made a yet more notable voyage for that period, which deserves to be permanently recorded in history. We will let him tell the story in his own words, as communicated to the *Courier-Journal* in the spring of 1880:

After the total failure of the Colonel-Dick-Johnson expedition up the Yellowstone in 1819 and 1820, the Missouri river was deemed un navigable for steamers. The Fur Company sent all their supplies to the trading-posts on the Missouri river and Yellowstone in barges or keel-boats until the building of the steamer Yellowstone in 1830-31. I had run the Diana up to Fort Leavenworth, with a keel-boat in tow, with perfect success the year before, and assured the Fur Company that I could build them a steamboat that would go to the mouth of the Yellowstone and back with as much certainty as to New Orleans and back; that all that was required was a boat of easy model, strong, plain engine of sufficient power, etc. The engine of the Yellowstone was at least fifty per cent. heavier than those usually built at that day. This steamer made one voyage a year to the Yellowstone and back to St. Louis, without breaking her engine or serious casualty, until the hull was deemed unsafe from decay. I superintended the building of this boat without pay or charge, as I had promised the boat-builders that they should have at least one boat to build per year. My pride of citizenship induced me to labor to make Louisville famed for building steamboats and engines of a superior class for speed and safety."

In 1836-37 Captain Swagar built the steamer

Antelope for the same company, which successfully navigated the turbulent Missouri. He had started the first shipyard here in 1829, and the next year completed in it the first steamer built on this side of the Falls after the Governor Shelby—the Don Juan—and also built the Yellowstone. Owning three-fourths of the vessel, he took personal command, and ran her for two years; sold out and built the Diana No. 2; ran her one and one-half years, and sold to the Fur Company; built the General Brown in 1836, for himself, Captain Frank Carter (now superintendent of the Cincinnati line of mail-packets), and D. S. Benedict. This was the fastest boat of her time. The next year he sold her to his partners and others, and built the Diana No. 3, which in 1838, at a time when a premium of \$500 in gold was offered to the steamer which should get here from New Orleans inside of six days, brought the mails up in five days, twenty-three hours, and fifteen minutes. From 1842 the Captain himself ran the Diana No. 3 until she was somewhat worn, when he reconstructed her for the Diana No. 4, which he commanded one year and then sold. In 1845 he built the Homer, ran her two years, and then, in 1848, at the age of fifty-six, he retired permanently from the river.

In the year 1849 he made the overland trip with Bryant's company of emigrants to California, a trip of two thousand two hundred miles, with a pack-mule train; but returned the next year. In 1854 he was instrumental, with the late Captain John Shallcross and others, in getting the first law for the regulation of steamboat navigation through Congress. The next year he was appointed Local Inspector of Hulls at Louisville, and held the post until 1861. Since that time he has been substantially retired from active business, although for some time, about 1865, he was President of the Franklin Bank.

Captain Swagar was married, in 1819, to Miss Mary Walter, of Louisville, sister of Jacob Walter, well-known in local history as a lively speculator of that age. She died in 1835, and he was remarried in 1839, his second wife being Rachel Moore, of Philadelphia, descendant of one of the immigrants with William Penn. She survived until February 1, 1870. His children living are but two—Frances, daughter of the former wife, now wife of Joseph Clement, long a hardware

merchant in Philadelphia, and has three children; and Ella S., daughter of Mrs. Moore-Swagar, married Thomas H. Sherley, a prominent business man in Louisville, and they have five children—three daughters and two sons. Captain Swagar has lost eight children, four by each marriage—among them a very talented and promising son, Charles M., who, after a varied and eventful life, died in Paris in 1871.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER QUARRIER, Secretary and Cashier of the Louisville Bridge Company, was born in the city of Richmond, State of Virginia, of Scotch descent, his mother being Sally Burns, daughter of Richard Burns, of King William county, Virginia, late of Scotland; and his father, Colonel Alexander Quarrier, a native of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, emigrating to this country early in the time of the Revolution, and becoming imbued with the spirit of liberty, joined the army in Philadelphia, and as Captain in the Pennsylvania line, continued in active service during the war of independence. Mr. Quarrier is the youngest of six sons. His father's family removed from Richmond in 1812 to Charleston, the seat of justice of Kanawha county, now the capital of the State of West Virginia, but then on the border of the Great West, and of such importance for its extensive salt manufactories, supplying the fast increasing population west of the Alleghenies.

Here Mr. Quarrier passed his boyhood and early manhood with his elder brothers in mercantile pursuits. He was married in 1836 to Mary Henry, the eldest daughter of Henry Fitzhugh, of Fauquier county, Virginia. For ten years he was engaged in the manufacture of glass in Wheeling, Virginia, then only second to Pittsburg in that industry; and came to the city of Louisville in 1857, where he has since resided.

In politics Mr. Quarrier has ever been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and sympathizer with the South in all her political troubles and adversities; in religion a member of the Episcopal church from his infancy, and for the past twenty years, and at present, one of the Vestry and the Treasurer of Christ church of this city.



A. A. Quarrier



George W. Morris

Mr. Quarrier's two sons, Cushman and Archie M. Quarrier, have been for many years prominent railroad officials in the Louisville & Nashville railroad company, having seen the road increase from about sixty miles to nearly three thousand miles.

HON. GEORGE W. MORRIS.

This gentleman is of English stock on the father's side; his mother was of Welsh blood. He was himself born near Bristol, England, the third son of John and Elizabeth (Jones) Morris. His natal day was January 27, 1823. When about seven years of age he was brought to this country, and his first recollection is of the city of New York. He had, however, already attended school for a year. The family settled for a time in New York City, and young George continued his schooling there for about a year. In 1832 they removed from that city to Troy, and there the father recommenced the carriage business, to which he had been trained in the mother country, and which he had prosecuted in New York. He was prospered fairly in this until 1837, when the great financial crisis of that period shattered his fortunes, and threw all of his family capable of supporting themselves upon the world. By this time the parents had had thirteen children, of whom eight were living, and six now survive—three sons residing at the North, at the old home in Troy, and three in the South—George W. and William W. at Louisville, the latter the youngest of the family, and the other, Benjamin F. Morris, for twenty-five years a resident of Clinton, Louisiana, and now for six years Mayor of that city. The father survived to a venerable old age, dying at the residence of his second son in Troy, March 24, 1881, in his eighty-eighth year; but the mother had departed this life in the same place, November 6, 1860.

George received comparatively little general education in the Troy schools, and not much more mechanical education in the various branches of his father's workshop and elsewhere, where he had been placed, with the view of training him to a trade. He had no taste or talent for such things, however; and in his fifteenth year, upon the culmination of his father's

misfortunes, he swung away altogether from the parental home, and engaged as clerk in the general country store of Mr. Jesse Tracy, at Sand Lake, on the border of the mountain region east of Albany, at fifty dollars and board for the first year, and not much more for the next following years. During five years, however, he sustained the hard duties of a young salesman and general factotum in such a place, and has found his experience there very valuable as a preparation for an active business career, and remembers his employer with special affection as a man of excellent education, of eminent piety and purity, and the most thorough-going integrity. His fine library was freely at the disposal of his clerk, who owes much more of his present information and intelligence to faithful use of it than to the formal education of the schools. In the spring of 1842, however, ambitious for a wider field and the larger life of the city, George left his employ, and entered that of Messrs. V. & D. Marvin, of Troy, then a very reputable and widely known firm in all the Northeastern States, engaged in selling dry goods. He was a salesman in the carpet department of their house for about six months, and then, from the prevailing dullness of business, transferred his energies to a very different sphere, teaching a country school that winter and the next spring, in Greenbush, Rensselaer county, for two "quarters." Young Morris did not take very kindly to this work, however. He then went to Hampton, near the seat of Hamilton College, and for another six months attended the Delancey Institute, an Episcopal school named in honor of Bishop Delancey. This was the last of his academic training. Returning to Rensselaer county, he took a school in the district adjoining his former field of pedagogic service, but taught it for a much longer period, about eighteen months in all.

He was now very successful in the business, and remained at it through the urgency of the authorities in the district, who advanced his wages several times as an inducement for him to remain. He finally gave it up, however, once for all; and soon pushed Westward, bringing up June 10, 1846, at Louisville, where he has since steadily resided, during a period now of about thirty-six years. It was very difficult, in that dull time, for a young stranger to get a situation here;

but after some weeks he secured a place in the tobacco house of Captain Edward Holbrook, as a clerk, at \$200 a year. He has never since been out of business for a day. In about three months he obtained a better engagement as book-keeper with Messrs. Emery Low & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods. Two years thereafter he made his first venture in independent business, as junior member in the firm of Fonda, Moore & Co., wholesale grocers. About this time he was married, as will be related hereafter. In July, 1851, the house of Fonda, Moore & Co., which had been organized in September, 1848, was dissolved, and that of Fonda & Morris was formed, consisting of two of the former partners. This in turn was dissolved in 1858, by the retirement of Mr. Fonda, and Mr. Morris remained alone for about nine years longer, when, in January, 1867, he finally abandoned the grocery business and engaged in the iron trade with Mr. George S. Moore, with whom he has ever since been associated most pleasantly and profitably. Their present place of business is on the north-east corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

Notwithstanding his large business interests here for many years, Mr. Morris has found time to gratify his tastes for intellectual culture, giving a part of his time each day to it; and has thus reached high literary attainments. His style as writer or speaker is decidedly superior, and the calls upon him for literary or oratorical service have been frequent. It is said that he has pronounced more addresses upon literary and commercial topics than any other non-professional man in Louisville. He has also been of much public service otherwise. In 1851 he rendered essential aid in procuring a new charter for the city. He advocated early and successfully the policy of liberal loans by the city to railroads. He served with great usefulness as a member of the first Board of Trustees of the University and Public Schools, and remained a member twelve years, during five of which he was President of the Board. In 1865 he received from the University the honorary degree of Master of Arts. For a number of years he was a Director of the Mechanics' Institute, and delivered the annual address before it in 1857, which was highly commended by the local press. He was chosen President of the Board of Trade in 1860, and served for two years with great credit. In 1864

he was elected to the Common Council, and two years thereafter was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for Mayor, but was defeated through circumstances not at all personal to himself. In 1870 he was unanimously elected to represent his ward in the convention to form a new city charter, and was made President of that body. Three years afterwards, upon call of many prominent residents, irrespective of party ties, he was sent to the State Legislature, but resigned his seat from the demands of business, after the panic of 1873 set in.

His position in the financial and business world is even more distinguished. Some of the most important material interests in the city have been confided to his management. He was one of the original incorporators of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, and has been a member of the Directory and of the Executive Board from its organization. For twenty-three years he has been a Director in the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Louisville; for ten years was a Director of the Bank of Louisville, and for a still longer period has been a Director of the Bank of Kentucky.

Mr. Morris's religious affiliations are Presbyterian, and he is a ruling elder in the Second church of that faith in the city. He has also served most efficiently as superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has frequently represented the society in the Presbyteries and the higher bodies of the church. In politics he was formerly an ardent disciple of Henry Clay; but for many years his sympathies have been with the Democracy, though he takes no active part in their councils. During much of his life he has been conspicuously identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has been Grand Master of the State, Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and in many other responsible positions. For twenty-four years consecutively he has been Grand Treasurer of the Jurisdiction of Kentucky. In the interest of this Order he has written and spoken much in public or before its meetings, notably in a fine address before the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the State, at its session in Lexington October 24, 1872. Numerous other benevolent and reformatory organizations have enjoyed the benefit of his membership and counsels. The writer of an excellent biography-



cal sketch of Mr. Morris, in Louisville Past and Present, from which some materials have been drawn for this notice, says :

As a debater he is ready, self-possessed, and pungent as the circumstances demand. As a public speaker he is remarkably graceful in manner, distinguished in rhetoric, attractive to his auditors, impressive, and full of earnestness in the presentation of his subject. As a business man he has been uniformly successful; and to say that "his word is as good as his bond" is only to state the fact that both pass current among his large circle of acquaintances.

He is altogether unselfish, and of a most charitable disposition. He contributes of his means with most commendable liberality, not only to objects of common charity, but to the establishment and maintenance of institutions which are intended to benefit mankind. He is the special friend of young men: to counsel, encourage, and assist such as try to help themselves is one of his predominant characteristics, and few men of his age enjoy a better reputation as a benefactor. It has thus far been his aim in life so to live that he might do good to his fellow-men, and it may truly be said that his course furnishes an example to the young eminently worthy of their emulation.

Mr. Morris was united in marriage July 26, 1848, to Miss Caroline A., youngest daughter of James and Abigail Wallace, of Troy, New York, a worthy consort in both physical and mental endowments. They have had nine children, of whom but three are now living—Carrie Belle, married Colonel J. Rowan Boone June 10, 1870, and now resides at the old Boone homestead in the southern part of the city; John Stuart, married Miss Annie Cooper, of Louisville, in November, 1876, and now chief clerk of the Louisville City Railroad, at Thirteenth and Main streets; and Wallace Wood, a youth of eighteen years, still a student in the Boys' High School. The family reside in an elegant mansion at 736 Third avenue, between Chestnut street and Broadway.

BENJAMIN F. AVERY.

One of the most remarkable examples of well-directed, successful business effort, resulting in affluence and renown from small beginnings, is the subject of this sketch—Mr. Benjamin Franklin Avery, the eminent plow manufacturer of Louisville. He was the son of Daniel Avery, of Aurora, New York, to which place the father emigrated from Groton, Connecticut, becoming one of the earliest settlers of Cayuga county. He was a large farmer and land-owner, and represented his district two terms in Congress. Here Benjamin was born, the sixth in a family of fifteen children,

twelve of whom lived to middle or old age. All received an academic education, but the boys had to share the work of the farm. This labor was distasteful to Benjamin, who asked to go to college. His petition was granted, on condition that the expense should be deducted from the one thousand dollars which would be his portion on coming of age, in accordance with his father's custom. He accepted the condition and entered Hamilton College, but at the end of the first year transferred his connection to Union College, from which he was graduated in 1822. At his father's solicitation he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City. He developed no taste, however, for the profession, his natural mechanical inclination precluding much interest in any other direction.

His earlier experience on the farm had convinced him that there was room for improvement in form and general construction of the plows then in use. Providing himself with patterns, a pocket furnace (as it was then called), and other apparatus for a small foundry, he started southward on a small coasting vessel, with these and \$400 in money as his sole earthly possessions. He sailed up James river to Richmond, Virginia, desiring to make his first business venture there, but finding indifferent encouragement he went on to Clarksville, Mecklenburg county, where in company with another young man, Caleb H. Richmond, a practical moulder, he opened his first foundry in a pine log building, 18 to 20 feet square, covered with slabs split from the "old fields" pine. They bought a single ton of metal to start with; would not run in debt by borrowing money or soliciting credit; attended industriously and energetically to business; lived frugally, and in a short time began to reap their reward in success. After a few years, the owners of the land which they occupied determining to turn this success to their own advantage, refused longer to lease their property. This obliged the young men to seek a new field, which they found in Milton, Caswell county, North Carolina. After a few years, the same thing recurring, they went to Meadsville, Halifax county, Virginia, where they bought land and settled permanently. During all the period of their association, Mr. Avery was the business manager, doing also much of the toilful work of the foundry, at which his more skilled partner assiduously labored.



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At Meadsville the partnership was ended, kindly and harmoniously, Mr. Avery always cherishing pleasant memories of his first associate in business.

On the death of his father in 1842, Mr. Avery was appointed executor of the estate, and the next year sold his Virginia property and business to a younger brother, his own time and attention being required at Aurora. Here was residing a nephew, Daniel Humphrey Avery, energetic and desirous of new business interests. In 1846 his uncle Benjamin fitted him out with plow patterns and a roving commission to select the best place in the South or Southwest for a plow manufactory. With excellent judgment the young man, after looking widely and carefully, selected Louisville as the place, and the next spring began work in Jabez Baldwin's foundry on Main street—now the plow factory of Brinly, Miles & Hardy. In a few months, however, he began to feel the need of his uncle's experience, and urged his coming for a short time. Mr. Avery reached Louisville, December 25, 1847, intending to stay a few weeks only. Meanwhile, he became so much interested in a business which he had once relinquished, that he decided to spend his winters here, and finally make this his home. The beginnings of the industry were very small. He was sure he could make a better and cheaper plow than those in general use, but the prejudice against cast-iron plows was so general that the sale of a single plow was, for many months, a notable event. Much of Mr. Avery's outside encouragement in those days was similar to that given by Mr. James Hewitt, of "Rock Hill," near Louisville, who owned large plantations in the South, and who was also a native of Cayuga county. "My friend," said Mr. Hewitt, "if you can succeed in introducing your plow, you will have fortune enough, but *I do not believe you can.*"

After two or three years the nephew, Daniel Humphrey, engaged in a successful business in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he died during the late war. Long before the war Mr. Avery had built a large manufactory at the corner of Fifteenth and Main streets, the beginning of the immense establishment which the firm now occupies. During the war his business, which had been almost exclusively with the South, was entirely prostrated. Through all those dark and trou-

blous days he was earnest and outspoken in the cause of the Union. When the war was over he recommenced business, and soon restored it to more than its former prosperity.

In 1868 he formed a new firm with his sons and son-in-law (John C. Coonley, now of Chicago), joint partners, under the style of B. F. Avery & Sons. The business has gradually extended till it has become of the most important in the Western country; employing a large number of workmen and making many different kinds of cast-iron and steel plows, besides publishing an excellent semi-monthly paper called "Home and Farm," which has a very wide circulation. Of late years Mr. Avery has measurably retired from business, leaving the care and labor to heads and hands which have not so long borne the heat and burden of the day.

He was married by Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, April 27, 1844, to Miss Susanna H. Look, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Look, a farmer widely known in Central New York. They have six children, all living—Lydia Arms, wife of John C. Coonley, of Chicago, Samuel Look, Gertrude Arms, wife of John G. Shanklin, of Evansville, Indiana, George Casswell, Helen Blasdell, wife of C. B. Robinson, of Louisville, and William Sidney. The sons are all in the firm of B. F. Avery & Sons, and live in Louisville. Before leaving Aurora Mr. Avery united with the Presbyterian Church, in which he has since been an active worker, giving cheerfully and liberally for religious and benevolent objects.

JAMES S. LITHGOW.

Another of the "iron men" of Louisville is the subject of this sketch, Mr. James Smith Lithgow, head of the house of James S. Lithgow & Co., occupying the extensive premises at Main, Hancock, and Clay streets. He is a native of the city (then the borough) of Pittsburg, where he was born November 29, 1812, only son of Walter and Frances (Stevenson) Lithgow. The father followed the vocation of a plane-maker, and was one of the first of that trade in the Ohio Valley. He did not survive the birth of his son James quite a year. After his death Mrs. Lithgow broke up her home in Pittsburg, and returned with her fatherless child to the parental



J. F. Gathright



Thomas L. Barret.

home. Her parents in turn departed this life in a few years, and mother and son were left alone in the world. James was well cared for, however, and was early indoctrinated in the principles of religion, as well as in the rudiments of a fair English education. But it was desirable that he should become self-supporting as soon as possible; and in April, 1826, when as yet but thirteen and a half years old, he was apprenticed to the trade of a copper- and tin-smith, in his native city. He served faithfully through his apprenticeship, mastered his business in all its departments, and continued at journey work, meanwhile residing with his mother in Pittsburg until he was twenty years old, when he struck out alone in the world, to do battle with it for himself. He came to Louisville in December, 1832, almost exactly a half-century ago, a period which measures the term of his continuous and active life in the Falls City. He made an engagement here at his trade with Messrs. Bland & Coleman, but was shortly recalled to Pittsburg by the dangerous illness of his mother, from which she died during his stay. She left him no patrimony except a stainless name and the inspiring memory of her good words and deeds; and he returned to Louisville without capital, except that of good habits, good workmanship, and great business ability, which only awaited opportunity for development. He went back to the journeyman's bench, and remained at it for nearly four years, or until October, 1836, when he had realized from his savings the sum of \$484.

Finding, in the person of Mr. Allen S. Wallace, also of Louisville, a fellow-workman prepared to invest a similar sum, he formed with him a partnership under the name and style of Wallace & Lithgow. They opened a new business in copper, tin, and sheet-iron, on Market street, between Second and Third; began manufacturing at once, and in the course of twenty-five years, during which the partnership endured, they built up successfully and permanently one of the very largest establishments of the kind then or now in the Western country. While still young in the business,—less than four years after beginning, indeed,—it was devastated by fire, which cost the firm \$25,000. Almost before the flames had subsided, however,—even on the next day,—arrangements were made for continuing the business, which was actually resumed the

next week; losses were soon made good, and the firm was speedily upon its feet again. In 1837 the house once more suffered from disastrous conflagration, their stove-foundry and warehouse on Second street, erected in 1844, being completely destroyed. Nothing daunted, another and still larger establishment of the kind soon arose through the energy of the firm, on the corner of Main and Clay streets, where are situated the present mammoth foundry and warehouse, enlarged from year to year during the last quarter of a century to meet the increasing demands of business. Here forty to fifty tons of pig-iron are daily transmuted into stoves and ranges, of great variety of design and use. The house is best known, perhaps, by its manufactures of this kind; yet it is very largely engaged in other lines of work, as mantels, grates, iron hollow-ware, and other castings, marbleizing mantels, enameling grates, etc., etc. For all purposes about two hundred and fifty persons are regularly employed, and very much more iron is worked here than in any other foundry south of the Ohio. All needed facilities for designers and workmen have been provided, and mechanical improvements introduced as fast as they became known and approved in the trade.

The long, harmonious, and eminently successful partnership of Wallace & Lithgow was only broken by the death of the senior, which occurred in 1861. Mr. Lithgow remained alone for one year, and then taking into the house his two sons-in-law, Messrs. Clark O. Smith and J. L. Smyser, with Mr. Vincent Cox, they formed the strong firm of J. S. Lithgow & Co., by which title it is still known. Their store and sales-room were long maintained at the corner of Main and Third streets; but in September, 1871, they were removed to a new, more elegant, and commodious stand at No. 71 Main street, adjoining the Bank of Kentucky. Even this was not sufficient for their great business, and the next year the firm began the erection of the splendid building now standing upon the same site, and which cost \$217,000. Before it was finished the terrible financial crisis of 1873 came upon the country, striking the iron trade among the first, and causing therein, as elsewhere, an immense falling off of business and shrinkage of values. The firm, for a time, with countless others, went to the wall. Mr. Lithgow himself

called a meeting of the creditors, made a brief, sensible statement of the situation, and gave up to them all his assets, including his wife's large dower interests, and even property held by his daughters under his grant in fee simple. He was not to be kept down, however; and in due time the house was again "in full blast," with more than its wonted business and prosperity.

Mr. Lithgow has also filled a number of public or semi-public positions of importance. In 1866 he served, by call of an enormous majority of voters, as Mayor of the city, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Philip Tomppert. He has served repeatedly in both branches of the City Council, and sat in the City Charter Convention of 1866. Long before, in 1836, he was Chief Director and President of the Mechanics' Fire Company, a hand-engine company comprising many of the best citizens of the place. In 1865 he was made President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky; and has served in the Directory of both the Louisville & Frankfort and the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroads.

Mr. Lithgow was brought up in the tenets of Reformed Presbyterianism, but in 1843 identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he became a conspicuous member. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1870, in Memphis, and rendered the denomination important service there. He is generous, benevolent, hospitable, and kind, far beyond the common measure of men.

Mr. Lithgow was united in marriage, November, 1837, to Miss Hannah, daughter of an English couple named Cragg, for a long time residents of Cincinnati and elsewhere in Hamilton county, Ohio. They have had eight children, only six of whom survive—Elizabeth P., now Mrs. Clark O. Smith; Fannie, now Mrs. J. L. Smyser; Alice, now Mrs. M. Muldoon; Hannah J., now Mrs. L. P. Kennedy; Walter, engaged in business with the company; and Miss Linnie, still at home with her parents. All the children reside in Louisville, and the two deceased—a son killed by accident, and an infant daughter—are both buried here.

DENNIS LONG.

Here is a face that bears God's impress of the man and his character, for he is universally known and esteemed as "an honest man."

A hard and indefatigable worker from boyhood, Mr. Long became prematurely gray from real toil. He is now in his sixty-sixth year, and bears the marks of hard licks and many a stoutly-fought and victorious battle.

Mr. Long was born inside the gates of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1816. He came to this country with his parents in 1820. They first settled at Erie, Pennsylvania, but shortly afterwards moved to Pittsburg, travelling over a corduroy road, then the only way made between the two cities.

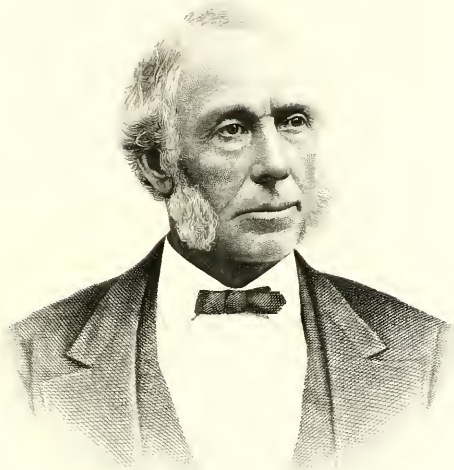
At a very early age Mr. Long was apprenticed to the trade of a moulder, and after some years' work at his trade in Pittsburg, moved to Louisville, where his first day's work as a journeyman was performed at the place where one of his foundries now stands. In the course of a few years, by hard labor and close industry, he was enabled to start a foundry and machine-shops of his own.

He made the first pipe for the St. Louis, Missouri, Gas Works and the first large water-pipe for the city of Nashville, Tennessee, also the castings for the first rolling-mill established in Louisville, and which stood on the site of the present old Coleman mill.

The firm of Roach & Long was soon after formed. They made the machinery for the then noted steamer Falls City, which plied between here and Wheeling, the low-pressure steamer C. B. Cotton, and many others.

In 1860 the city water-works were projected, and the award of the contract for the immense Cornish pumping engines was made to Roach & Long. Such an undertaking at that time was one of great magnitude and risk. In the beginning of this work Bryan Roach was accidentally killed, and thus the labor and care of the surviving partner were greatly increased. The splendid results now to be seen in the operation of this master work are an evidence of the tenacity and industry of the builder.

During the late war Mr. Long was a non-combatant, and lent assistance to neither side, but his sympathies were with the Government in the struggle.



During the war and shortly after, he built the machinery for the well-known steamers Olive Branch, Ruth, General Anderson, Stonewall, General Buell, Tarascon, Ben Franklin, and the iron steamer John T. Moore, and many others.

Fire has been a great element of combat in Mr. Long's career—first, by the total destruction of the foundry, patterns, etc., where all his past work had been done; then by the burning of the smaller pipe works, afterwards the destruction of the steamer Stonewall, of which he owned two-thirds, and finally the loss of the large pipe works, involving in all a loss of over \$300,000.

For years past his energies have been confined exclusively to the manufacture of cast-iron gas and water pipe, and in this line he is the founder of the now largest company in this country. A pipe works at Columbus, Ohio, and another at Chicago, Illinois, were built by him and successfully operated for some years.

The present foundries known as those of Dennis Long & Company, have for years furnished the pipe for the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Allegheny City, Indianapolis, and nearly all the large and small cities north and west of Louisville.

Seven years since, the holding of a large amount of then unsaleable water bonds of a distant company compelled Mr. Long to call his creditors together. After an exhibit of his affairs, the creditors unanimously agreed to act just as Mr. Long desired. He elected to ask for an extension of time, giving his notes with nine per cent. interest for the full amount due all. Every note was faithfully paid with interest inside of three years, and part of same before maturity. Thus no one lost a dollar of principal or interest, and his record for probity has never been questioned.

After these many years of toil Dennis Long stands to-day as a monument of industry, honesty, and integrity. A man of ample means, he quietly and in a particularly unostentatious manner enjoys the fruits of his labor, being yet at the head of his large company, and by his presence and experience giving the care and attention that its very extensive business demands. In no other man, perhaps, in the city is more centered the confidence and respect of the community in whose midst he has lived above forty years.

JAMES S. PHELPS.

Mr. James Shipp Phelps, long one of the most prominent tobacco warehousemen in Louisville, and President of the J. S. Phelps & Co. house, at the southeast corner of Main and Eleventh streets, is a native Kentuckian, born at Hopkinsville, Christian county, March 8, 1828. He was the third child and third son of John H. and Caroline (Shipp) Phelps. The father was born in July, 1790, and had come from Virginia with his brother when a young man some years before, and had taken his wife near Hopkinsville, from the well-known Shipp family. The Phelps stock is probably English, though it is not known when it first made its advent in this country. James lost his mother while still less than two years old, and his father remarried in October, 1830, this time taking to wife Elizabeth Morehead, sister of the first Governor Morehead—James T. She proved an excellent mother to the little family, and brought them up carefully. James had two elder brothers—Hiram Abiff, an attorney at Hopkinsville, and Laban Shipp, deceased at about twenty-six years of age; and a half-sister, Lucy C., now residing with her brother in Louisville. The elder Phelps died in 1842: His surviving wife married Dr. Augustine Webber, of Hopkinsville, in February, 1846, and survived him about eighteen months, dying May 21, 1875, at the residence of her stepson in this city.

Young Phelps was educated mainly by Mr. James D. Rumsey, of Hopkinsville, and in the school of a venerable Baptist minister, the Rev. Robert T. Anderson, near that place, who had much repute as a thorough and successful teacher for many years. He was in this school from about the age of fourteen until he was ready to enter upon active life. At the request of his father, who had been in his lifetime Clerk of the Circuit Court of Christian county, under the old system of appointment, for a long series of years, and had died at the post, James entered the office of his successor while a very young man, as a writer and, indeed, manager of the office, in the absence of his principal, who was in failing health. This was an important position for a youth, and fulfilled his father's expectation of the place as a capital means of practical education for him. Mr. Phelps realizes to this day, and very frequently, the benefits of this beginning of his

business career. So well did he improve his opportunities of observation and legal study in the office that, within a single year after leaving it, he was enabled to receive from the circuit judges a license to practice law. He opened an office with his brother (though not as a partner) in Hopkinsville; but at the end of another year he wearied of the slow and drudging character of the profession, and determined to embark in mercantile business, for which he had a decided taste. He entered into partnership with Mr. Joseph K. Grant, of the same place, in buying out the business of Mr. Archibald Grant, the oldest merchant in Hopkinsville, and father of Joseph. It was in 1853 when the two young men started thus in the dry-goods business. The times were prosperous, and Christian was then the richest county in the State, outside of Jefferson and Fayette. A great many slaves were held in the county, and the negro trade was especially lucrative. The partners made money every year, selling to the amount of \$115,000 the last year they were together. In 1856, however, Mr. Phelps retired, selling his interest to Mr. Grant, and remained comparatively unemployed and at ease until the summer of 1862. During the war Hopkinsville was much of the time on the border between the contending forces; and he determined in the second year of it to remove to a less disturbed region. He came to the city and built the well-known Louisville Tobacco Warehouse the same season, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Main streets. His family followed in December, and they have since resided in the city.

Mr. Phelps embarked in the tobacco business as a warehouseman, and as the head of Phelps, Caldwell & Co., at Tenth and Main. This warehouse was sold about 1867 to Ray & Co., and the superb building now occupied by Messrs. Phelps & Co., and known as the Planters' Tobacco Warehouse, at the corner of Eleventh and Main, was erected by Mr. Phelps in 1875. Meanwhile he was in business in an old building on the same site. The firm of Phelps, Caldwell & Co. was dissolved at the time of the sale and removal, and that of J. S. Phelps & Co. was formed, composed of Mr. Phelps and John C. Durrett, a young man who was a cousin to the wife of Mr. Phelps, had been since boyhood in the family and associated with Mr. Phelps in

business, and had come to the city with or soon after him. The present stock company, bearing the same name, was formed in 1881, and embraces the two gentlemen named, and three of the sons of Mr. Phelps. The business has been most successfully maintained, and enlarged from year to year, though on a safe, conservative basis; and the house is now among the heaviest tobacco concerns in the city.

Mr. Phelps was an old-line Whig before the war, and a hearty sympathizer with the Union cause when the great struggle came on and during its continuance. Since the war he has not been connected with either of the great parties, but has nevertheless faithfully observed his duties as a citizen, voting for those whom he deems the best men. Many years ago he was much attached to Odd Fellowship, and served for several years as Deputy Grand Master of the State; but has not of late maintained his connection with the order. He is a member, with several of his family, of the First Baptist church in Louisville, in the faith of his parents and other relatives of a past generation.

Mr. Phelps was married in Hopkinsville, July 25, 1849, to Miss Mary Jane, second daughter of Zachariah and Mary Jane Glass. She is still living. They have had six children, all sons, in order as follow: John Holland (named for a grandfather), also in the tobacco business in Louisville; Zack, died in infancy; James Shipp, cashier and book-keeper for J. S. Phelps & Co., and secretary of the company; Zack (named from his maternal grandfather), a lawyer in the firm of Jackson & Phelps, in the city; Laban (from his uncle), another of the company at Eleventh and Main; and Hiram Ott (from a Philadelphia friend of the father), still a boy in the schools. The family resides at the corner of Twentieth and Jefferson streets, in Louisville.

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

To the grandchildren of James Anderson, Jr., this record is affectionately inscribed.

The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch removed from the vicinity of Ednburgh, Scotland, to Ireland about the year 1650. They settled on Cool-collet Hill, near Glaslough, in the county Monaghan. His maternal ancestors, the



Williams family, emigrated from Wales about the same year and settled in the same county on a beautiful leasehold estate called "The Groves." These two families intermarried with the family of Walter Bell, who went from the south of England into Ireland, and established himself in the county Armagh.

James Anderson, son of James Anderson and Jane Bell, and Sarah Bell, daughter of William Bell and Agnes Williams, were married August 31, 1792, and were the parents of James Anderson, Jr.

The father of James Anderson, Jr., was a great reader, with a taste for politics and affairs, which drove him into active sympathy with the sturdy Protestant patriots of the north of Ireland who planned and led the rebellion of 1798. The student of history knows the sad termination of that effort for freedom and the sufferings of those engaged in it. During that season of tumult and excitement James Anderson, Jr., was born, January 1, 1798.

During this period of Irish history, the British Government made little attempt to administer the civil laws, abandoning the country to the merciless rule of an irresponsible soldiery. Seeking all participants in the rebellion, the troops reached Mr. Anderson's residence when the young James was a few months old. Failing to find Mr. Anderson there, they determined to secure the youngest child as a means of extorting from the young wife and mother the whereabouts of her husband, or, baffled in this, they would retain the child as a hostage. But their plans were foiled by the acuteness of Mrs. Anderson, who, foreseeing danger to her child, had secreted him on the tester of a bedstead, and, although the soldiers plunged their bayonets into the mattresses, the child escaped unharmed.

After a time the Government adopted a more pacific policy, granting pardon to all but a few of the most conspicuous leaders. But Mr. Anderson, disappointed in the issue of the rebellion, decided to leave his pleasant home at Coolcollet Hill, sever his lifelong associations, and make a home for himself and young family in the New World.

He and his family left Ireland in April, 1801, and after a voyage of six weeks arrived in New York. They crossed the mountains and settled upon a farm adjoining Braddock's Field. Here

the young James passed his childhood, enjoying such educational advantages as the neighborhood afforded, increased by what, at that early day, was a good private library, being directed in its use by the culture of parents familiar with letters; for his parents had brought to our rough Western world the culture and refinement of an ancient civilization, and found books their most congenial companions.

Later James attended school in Pittsburgh, and afterwards engaged in business there as a clerk in the general commission house of his oldest brother, Colonel William Anderson.

Life in America was so different from the life of comfort this family had left behind them, that the parents regarded their removal as a sacrifice, and so referred to it. This doubtless made a profound impression upon the mind of their son James; for at an unusually early age he was thinking of the responsibilities and aims of life, and impatient to press on to advance the interests of his family. Reaching the age of seventeen years, a critical age in the character of a youth, James's plans and ambition were seemingly blighted by a violent attack of rheumatism of two years' duration. A part of this time was spent in most excruciating suffering; but the protracted inactivity was a greater trial to this brave, ambitious, independent spirit than all the torture of pain. He felt that such helplessness rendered him a burden to his loved ones. The sense of kindness then shown him in tender nursing was never effaced from his memory, as has been attested by a life of beneficence toward them. Indeed, later, in the privacy of his own home, in calmly reviewing his long life, Mr. James Anderson, Jr., asserted he had never forgotten an obligation, great or small. Through life he has been wont to call those years from seventeen to nineteen "lost years;" but who, in the light of his subsequent life of benediction to many, will echo this dictum? In that pause in his active life those principles of right, honesty, and benevolence, early instilled by pious teaching, which have characterized his life, probably attained their maturity. No doubt in the quiet, darkened sick-room the young mind sought deeper channels of thought and interest, and youthful illusions gave place to noble purposes. The youth eagerly returned to business, winning confidence and esteem for his many ex-

cellent qualities of mind and character and his aptitude for business, from all who observed him. After several years he determined to go further west; and so with a stock of goods costing \$20,000 he embarked in February, 1822, on the steamer Henry Baldwin for Cincinnati. So valuable a stock of goods he was able to command through the influence of Oliver & Bell, of Philadelphia, and Gormley, Bell & Co., of Pittsburg, Mr. Samuel Bell, of Philadelphia, and Mr. William Bell, of Pittsburg, being his uncles.

James Anderson, Jr., remained in Cincinnati six weeks, when, the Baldwin again coming down the Ohio river, he re-embarked and was brought as far as Louisville en route to Nashville. Not finding here boat or wagon transportation for his goods, and learning the roads to Nashville were impassable, he was apparently compelled to remain in Louisville. In coming down the river he had made the acquaintance of Mr. Benjamin Lawrence, a prominent, influential citizen of Louisville, who, conceiving a warm friendship for the young stranger, urged him to locate permanently in the place. This urgent solicitation probably influenced his decision to remain.

The following autumn, having sold the greater part of the stock he had brought West, Mr. Anderson determined to go on horseback to the East to replenish it. His horse failed him at Wheeling, compelling him to complete the journey by stage. In returning he came from Pittsburg on a keel-boat, the descent of the river occupying twenty-nine days. He passed the winter of 1822-23 in Louisville, going again to the East the next summer, and returning on horseback. These details of tedious travel are cited to give some hint of the difficulties of conducting a successful business then, as compared with the facilities of the present time of railroads, bank exchange, telegraphs, and telephones.

A year later, in 1824, Mr. Anderson formed a business copartnership with Mr. Benjamin Lawrence and Mr. E. T. Bainbridge, under the name of Benjamin Lawrence & Co. Their business comprised dry goods, hardware, and general commission business. To facilitate the commission branch of their business, to transport sugars and other bulky products, they, in common with a firm at Nashville, purchased successively two steamboats to ply between New Orleans and Louisville.

Mr. Bainbridge retiring, the firm of Benjamin Lawrence & Co. was succeeded in 1830 by the firm of Lawrence & Anderson.

In August, 1831, Mr. Lawrence died, universally lamented, and Mr. Anderson continued their joint business until the close of the year, when he settled their accounts. In 1832 Mr. Anderson arranged a copartnership with his brother, John W. Anderson, who had just come to reside in Louisville, and Mr. William Bell, of this city, the style of the firm being Anderson, Bell & Co. This arrangement continued five years, during which period their business gradually developed into an exclusively wholesale dry-goods business. This firm was followed by that of J. & J. W. Anderson.

Through all these years and several changes of firm, the house had steadily grown in popularity and trade and, under the wise, prudent management of its head, had "lengthened its cords and strengthened its stakes."

In 1828 Mr. Anderson's brother, Colonel William Anderson, of Pittsburg, already alluded to, died, confiding to his young brother James his widow and helpless family of six young children. Colonel Anderson's health had been failing for several years prior to his demise, and consequently his estate was much involved. By paying his deceased brother's debts, Mr. Anderson was enabled to save a single piece of property for his brother's heirs. On this farm, believing in country nurture for boys, he made a home for his nephews until they were of suitable age to engage in business, when he provided them situations in this city.

January 15, 1833, Mr. Anderson married Caroline, a brilliant, handsome daughter of Mr. James Brown and Mrs. Urath Owings Brown, *nee* Lawrence, of "Dutch Station," Jefferson county, Kentucky. For nearly eighteen years this bright, vivacious companion, with her lovely smile, quick intelligence, sparkling wit, rare musical talent, and fervent piety made noontday sunshine in his heart and home. Social in disposition and mindful of the Scripture injunction, she united with her husband in dispensing a graceful, elegant hospitality. December 30, 1850, this light and joy of his home was called to a heavenly sphere, leaving husband and young children to mourn their irreparable loss. These children are Edmonia Pope, Louisa Alexander (Mrs. A.

C. Kemper, of Cincinnati), Caroline Brown (Mrs. Wilkins G. Anderson, of this city), Eliza Jane Longworth, Brown, and Mary Lawrence (Mrs. Thomas Sutton, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania).

During the life of Mrs. Anderson Mr. Anderson became a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, of which she was a devoted and active member. He recognized in the Protestant Episcopal Church the pure, sound "faith which was once delivered to the saints" in happy union with an elegant ritual, whose beautiful order and reverent spirit harmonized with his own inherent love of law, order, and propriety. His appreciation of these features of that historical church is clearly illustrated by his reiterated assertion, "The Episcopal Church is the best manners school in the world." To St. Paul's church he was a liberal contributor from its foundation, and served it as a member of the vestry.

Reverting to Mr. Anderson's mercantile life—prosperity attended all his efforts the next four years, and his means increased in spite of the many demands upon his private purse, and notwithstanding his generous contributions to every measure looking to the welfare and prosperity of Louisville; for he was always a public-spirited citizen, helping forward every public interest, without respect to selfish ends.

He was as systematic and benevolent as he was public-spirited. Indeed, it may be affirmed he has always had a passion for helping others—helping those who have been needy, and those who have been struggling. Instances might be adduced where he has furnished young men with means to launch into business.

This habit of assisting others has been free from all alloy of policy or desire to patronize. It has sprung from pure benevolence and has been exercised in the most delicate, unostentatious way: he has comprehended the essence of the divine teaching, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

Mr. Anderson was prudent and wise in conducting his business, but his strong sympathy inclined him to encourage and assist relatives and friends by endorsing for them, and, in consequence, when the critical, stringent year of 1842 came, his firm having endorsed for two firms which had failed, he was embarrassed in having to meet the obligations of these firms.

In January, 1845, Mr. Anderson formed a copartnership with Colonel William McLane, of Bedford, Indiana, who, with slight personal acquaintance with Mr. Anderson, in a complimentary letter had proffered him the use of a considerable amount of capital. Mr. Anderson accepting his proposal, and Mr. John Barbee joining them, the style of firm became Anderson, McLane & Barbee. Some time during the five prosperous years succeeding, Mr. John W. Anderson was admitted. In 1850 Mr. Barbee withdrew. During the interval between that date and 1855, when the firm was re-organized, Mr. George W. Anderson was admitted to an interest.

The transfer of Colonel William McLane's interest in 1855 to his son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Dunihue, of Bedford, Indiana, led to this re-organization. At this juncture Mr. Walter G. Anderson was admitted as special partner. This constituted the firm of Anderson, Dunihue & Company.

The house increased its business, extending its trade into Mississippi and Arkansas, in addition to the territory long tributary to Louisville; and fully sustained the reputation for promptitude, exactness, and integrity, which had marked its senior partner's entire career.

Mr. Anderson, from the beginning of his business life, insisted upon exactness and system in all the methods and habits of his house. He was, indeed, a martinet in his daily routine of business; but also kind and liberal in all his relations to employes and customers. Such a course, while it commanded the respect of all thus dealt with, no less inspired cordial affection for the house.

The copartnership of Anderson, Dunihue & Co expired, by limitation, in the spring of 1860, at which time Mr. James Anderson, Jr., having amassed a handsome fortune, sufficiently large to satisfy a reasonable ambition, realizing his increasing feeble health, and in view of advancing years, desired to retire from business; but being aware the withdrawal of his means would sacrifice the interests of his brothers, with that unselfishness that was a dominant rule of his life, both public and private, decided to renew the copartnership and lend the firm a considerable amount of money.

Scarcely was the step taken when omens of

the evil that soon convulsed and rent our country began to appear.

The following summer (1860) Mr. Anderson, seeking health, visited the principal cities and several of the leading watering places of the East. Observation in the East and conversation with many of its business men and prominent politicians, combined with his knowledge of the Southern character, convinced him that neither section of the country would submit to the administration of the government by a President chosen by the other section. He felt confident that either section would resist unto blood, and that war was inevitable and imminent.

However, the business of Anderson, Dunihue & Co., perforce of the agreement, must go on.

The success of Mr. Anderson up to this period of his history seems wonderful, when we consider his frail health and his distaste for mercantile life. His preference was for farm life. Neither Thomson nor Wordsworth loved the country, in all its variation of aspect, with more ardent enthusiasm than Mr. Anderson, whom circumstances sentenced to a counting-room life. Added to feeble health and disrelish for mercantile life, is the fact that his fortune was acquired in the legitimate pursuit of his business. Speculation he has always condemned as pernicious, and refusing to engage in it, none of its brilliant strokes ever added to his coffers.

Mr. Anderson served the public interest as director successively in the Bank of the United States and Bank of Louisville; and also served the public in the Board of Common Council, having been nominated and elected without his knowledge, when he was absent from the city.

It is not our purpose, in what is designed as a memorial of one of the first wholesale business men of Louisville, one whose energy, sagacity, probity, and public spirit have been exercised for the welfare of the city, and have contributed in full measure to the high tone of its business at home and to its fair name abroad, to discourse of politics and war. A few allusions to their baleful influence will suffice.

When the war began, prohibition was laid upon the trade of Louisville. Mr. James Anderson and his brother John, originally "Old-line Whigs," in the Presidential canvass of 1860 were firm supporters of the Union candidate, and when after the election war was declared,

they remained loyal to the Union. Mr. Dunihue, a resident of Indiana, was in full sympathy with his section.

With such loyalty and established reputation for integrity of character and fair dealing, it seemed very strange at the time, and seems equally strange after a lapse of more than a score of years, that the application of these gentlemen to the United States officials here for permits enabling them to supply their Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana trade from their large stock should have been denied, while permission was granted to other houses of less standing in the community.

Meanwhile the South was closed, and no part of the outstanding debt of Anderson, Dunihue & Co. could be collected. After waiting some months in the faint hope that the political issues might be adjusted, collections made, obligations met, and business resumed, they decided to arrange for the settlement of their business by obtaining the consent of Eastern creditors to receive the stock on hand toward the payment of their indebtedness.

The Eastern creditors acquiesced in the judgment of the firm; and accordingly, in January, 1862, this old and honorable house closed out its stock, and with it ended the forty years' business career of Mr. James Anderson, Jr., in the city of Louisville.

As assiduously as in early days Mr. Anderson had applied himself to business, so assiduously, with the same intensity of interest and diligence, did he now address himself to the task of meeting the Eastern obligations, resolved to strain every nerve to preserve that credit which had been a lifelong subject of principle and pride. Rather than sacrifice that unsullied name, rather than prove faithless to his lofty standard of right, he was prepared to supplement the practical assets of Anderson, Dunihue & Co. with his private fortune.

In the fall of 1862 the firm sent a junior partner South to raise as much of their debt as possible, authorized to receive such products offered, in lieu of money, as might be rendered available. A considerable quantity of cotton was thus received, and stored at several points to await a propitious moment for shipment. One of these lots at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, was fired and destroyed by the army of General Hindman; another at



James Brown

Jackson, Arkansas, shared a similar fate at the hands of General Curtis; while a third lot, unfortunately stored with cotton belonging to other parties, was lost in the confusion and recklessness of rights that often prevail in time of war. Had these lots of cotton, received in the South at fair valuation, been brought to any of the cotton markets and sold at the rates then obtaining, their proceeds would have amounted to more than sufficient to settle the liabilities of Anderson, Dunihue & Co.

The peace, which came at length, found an impoverished South, and depressed business elsewhere. After a few months the United States Government enacted a bankrupt law. Mr. Anderson, from his study of political economy and mercantile law, and from his pure benevolence, looked favorably upon the passage of this law, declaring it was "an act of simple justice on the part of a Government in a time of business depression;" but he accepted it as a fatal blow to any further collection of the Southern debt. And so the sequel proved; for when the law went into effect, the few in the South, and others elsewhere, who might have settled their indebtedness, deemed themselves thereby absolved from all moral as well as legal obligations. In the interim Mr. Anderson has liquidated the Eastern debt, retaining through the entire negotiation the confidence and friendship of his creditors.

Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and his brothers, Messrs. J. & J. Stuart, of New York, were the largest creditors; and in closing their accounts they wrote Mr. Anderson, most complimentary letters, and continued the firm, fast friends of the gentlemen who had composed the firm of Anderson, Dunihue & Company.

The Eastern debt settled, the settlement with partners followed, and here, as in every transaction of his life, Mr. Anderson exhibited rare generosity. Feeling that they who had been in the harness of business so long should not be left without the comforts of life in declining years, he was liberal with them, and made provision for his brothers, and then retired upon the remnant of the fortune earned by long years of industry and close attention to business.

The honored name of the business house of which Mr. James Anderson, Jr., was so long the head and ruling spirit, still survives; and many

of the friends and patrons of those active days have sought him in his retirement, some of the latter coming to Louisville for the sole purpose of again meeting the veteran merchant.

The steel portrait accompanying this sketch, represents Mr. Anderson at the age of eighty-four years, and indicates his keen intellect, spirit, and almost military erectness of former years, while it expresses the dignity and fearless courage that have ever marked his mien. This stately exterior is tempered by a gentle courtesy, extended to all with whom he comes in contact. In conversation he has always been forcible, sententious; his close observation, habits of thought, and large information enabling him always to utter mature opinions.

His old age is spent in his domestic circle, as the head of a pleasant home. His time is given to reading, and thus increasing the rich store of knowledge gathered in earlier years by his habit of reading and travel in our own and foreign lands.

In the summer of 1854, while making what was then called "the tour of Europe," he visited his birthplace, the homestead of his fathers, on Cool-coller Hill. Always of tenacious memory, he retains vivid recollections of scenes then visited. With such resources of happiness and a blessed hope for the future," at eventide there is "light." "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." And—"The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

March 29, 1882.

JAMES BROWN.

James Brown, the American progenitor of Mr. James Brown, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, was born in the province of Maryland in the year 1686, and was the son of an early settler of the same name in that province. The American progenitor bestowed upon his son, born in Dorchester county, Maryland, in 1710, the hereditary name of James. James Brown, of Dorchester county (later of Sussex county, Delaware), married Miss Priscilla White, daughter of Judge Thomas White, of Kent county, Delaware. Their son James, known in Maryland and Dela-

ware as James Brown, Jr., married Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, daughter of Richard Clarkson, "planter of Carolina, Maryland." James Brown, Jr., and Elizabeth Clarkson were the parents of Mr. James Brown, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, who was born in Sussex county, Delaware, October 10, 1780.

Records confirm the tradition that the families of Browns, Whites, and Clarksons were a race of notable men and women in their several generations. They were a staunch, sterling, energetic, huffy, prudent people, wielding much influence and possessing many servants and large landed estates in Maryland and Delaware. They lived in comfortable style; and being handsome in appearance, refined and courteous in manner, and accomplished in the social graces of music and dancing, were people of distinction in their respective neighborhoods.

The family of Whites was eminent for piety. Judge Thomas White was the firm friend of Rev. Francis Asbury (afterwards Bishop Asbury), aiding him in establishing Methodism in Delaware and Maryland; and when persecution assailed him, received and protected him under his own roof. Mrs. Priscilla White Brown, daughter of Judge White, was converted to Methodism by the powerful preaching of the great George Whitefield. His glowing words of life kindled in her soul a missionary zeal that burned brightly until her last expiring breath. She was unremitting in her efforts to disseminate the "good tidings of great joy" which she had received. She established worship in her house, and imbued many of her children and descendants with the same ardent affection for Methodism. Her third son, White Brown, became a noted Methodist in Delaware, building a church there called for many years Brown's Chapel, which is still standing and marks the old estate near Seaford, Delaware. He afterwards became the great lay apostle and patriarch of his church in Ross county, Ohio, where he also built a church, conferring upon it the old Delaware name of "Brown's Chapel."

James Brown, Jr., of Sussex county, Delaware, served as a captain in the Revolutionary army, and after the close of the war removed to Snow Hill, or its vicinity, in Maryland, and engaged in mercantile business. Snow Hill was a place of importance at that date, and somewhat of a seat

of learning, boasting a fine academy. That vicinage produced in those early days men who were destined to win excellent names and exert influence in diverse pursuits in different parts of this broad land. It is probable the entire childhood and early youth of Mr. James Brown, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, was passed in this place, surrounding by its stimulating, enterprising influences; for his attainments were evidence of his having enjoyed good early advantages. With other training—love of truth and honesty, and repugnance to boasting—he had received from his father a thorough training in self-reliance.

Early in life he was bereaved of his devoted mother, and in time his father contracted a second marriage. After some years his father died, when he and his young brother, Richard, left their home to make their way in life. The brother died; and in 1800 Mr. James Brown came to Kentucky. Being a minor, he had not then come into possession of the "Dwelling Plantation," the old homestead of the Brown family, in Sussex county, Delaware, which was entailed upon him as eldest son after the death of his father, by the will of his grandfather. Nor had he probably come into possession of his maternal inheritance from the Clarksons.

Mr. Brown made the journey to Kentucky on horseback, well equipped, bringing letters of introduction from influential persons in Maryland and Delaware to prominent persons in Scott and other counties in Kentucky. The letters secured for him prompt, cordial acquaintance and hospitality, while his handsome, stately figure, noble bearing, refined courtesy, intelligence, and elegance of attire, sustained the testimony of the letters; and better acquaintance proved the young guest was as noble and stalwart in mind and character as in outward form.

With characteristic prudence and energy Mr. Brown resolved to visit other portions of the State and make trial of such as pleased him, before making choice of a home. After acquainting himself thoroughly with Scott and other Blue Grass counties, he came to Jefferson county, presenting letters to Mr. Samuel Lawrence and others of this county.

Pleased with this portion of the State, he remained several months, weighing the expediency of disposing of his inherited estate in Delaware

and investing in Kentucky. He returned to Delaware, and the next year came back to Kentucky with servants and means to settle in the West. Soon after his return he entered into an engagement with Mr. David L. Ward to assume the book-keeping and general management of Mr. Ward's salt works in Bullitt county. By the terms of the agreement he was to receive a stipulated salary; his servants to be employed in the salt works and their hire to be paid in salt, which he was to have the privilege of selling in connection with Mr. Ward's salt.

In making sales of the salt he made frequent visits to Middletown, a place of commercial consequence, then a rival of Louisville, and also visits to Lexington and Cincinnati. To the latter city the salt was shipped by keel-boats, but Mr. Brown always made the journey on horseback.

After prosecuting this business successfully for several years, a keel-boat and its cargo were totally wrecked between Louisville and Cincinnati, which seemed to impress Mr. Brown deeply with the uncertainty of commercial life, and he soon withdrew from the salt-works. Even prior to this reverse, however, he had never considered this his permanent business. He had entered into it only as a temporary pursuit, to allow him time and opportunity to perfect his plans.

September 25, 1809, he married Miss Urath Owings Lawrence, only daughter of Mr. Samuel Lawrence and Mrs. Sarah Lawrence (*nee* Hobbs), of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Never was there consummated a wiser, happier, more equal marriage. She was "the best gift" of God's "providence" to her husband. This he appreciated all the days of his life.

Miss Lawrence was lovely and refined in appearance; in manners gentle and courteous, with rare repose and dignity; and although but eighteen years of age, was singularly developed in character. She was well endowed with all the solid qualities requisite to a firm foundation for character, while she was rich in the gentler attributes. She was the impersonation of affection, tender sensibility, and unflinching sympathy; and her energy equaled her other gifts.

She had been reared by a conscientious, painstaking, admirable mother, and had acquired her literary education principally at the celebrated school of Rev. Dr. Wilson, at Bardstown; which

little town was at that period one of the two seats of learning in the State of Kentucky. Being an only daughter, much household responsibility had devolved upon her when almost a child in years; so, when she went to her new home, she carried with her much knowledge and experience of practical life, an ability to make indeed a home for her husband. Her devotion to his interests evoked a rare executive ability. She relieved him of all care of domestic concerns, superintending garden and dairy, and providing for all the needs of his servants. These duties she continued to discharge even after the expanding farm demanded more hands and the servants increased to quite a host.

While giving daily systematic attention to this wide circle of duties, friends, relations, and children received a full share of attention. Her children received the tenderest nurture; and her house, in its exquisite neatness and order, its profuse, boundless hospitality—a hospitality which recipients were wont to call "princely"—was a pattern home. Mr. and Mrs. Brown entertained with cordial courtesy, and both were so truly polite that they extended to the humblest neighbor who came under roof the same urbane courtesy that greeted their most admired guest.

Mr. Brown's first farm in Kentucky, situated upon the Brunerstown road, was occupied by him two years, and then sold to the late Mr. John Hikus, Sr. About 1812 he purchased four hundred acres of valuable land on Beargrass creek, including the site of the old Dutch settlement for mutual protection against the depredations of the Indians. This place of refuge was known through the country as Dutch Station; and Mr. Brown adopted this name for his farm.

On his new purchase he built a comfortable dwelling-house, which is still standing. In 1820 he erected his larger, more commodious brick residence, which was his home the remainder of his life. This mansion, the scene of so much domestic felicity and elegant hospitality, and which is encircled by a halo of pleasant memories, is still in possession of his family, having passed to the inheritance of his youngest son, Mr. Arthur Brown, who resides there.

Mr. Brown soon began to enlarge his farm, and employed the assistance of an overseer to aid him in the execution of his plans. Such

assistance the size of the farm continued to require, even after—many years later—he associated with himself as partner in the conduct of the farm his son, Mr. Theodore Brown.

In mind Mr. Brown was broad, clear, incisive, and exhaustive, when undertaking to master a subject or branch of business. His mind was philosophical as well as practical. He deliberated before taking an important step, and, therefore, his plans were well matured before he carried them into effect; and this insured a full measure of success. His judgment was too clear to permit him to be discouraged by disappointment in crops or to be influenced by temporary fluctuations in the markets. Even, steady yield of crops was his aim. He desired the best methods attainable, and being free from prejudice, made a habit of making prudent experiments from year to year; noting and comparing the results with great accuracy.

He read the agricultural books and papers of the day, and was well informed upon agricultural topics relating to other parts of this country and England; and was an officer in the first agricultural society formed in this county.

He knew the value of soil, and although striving to render his farm productive and profitable, his habit was to economize and preserve its quality by rotation of crops and free use of clover, that it might be unimpaired in the future.

A humane, kind, generous master, his care of his servants was unvarying, and as laborers he kept them up to a high standard of efficiency.

He did not attempt to keep fancy stock; but considering his stock a part of the means to carry on the farm, he kept it far above the average of good farm stock.

Neatness, thoroughness, system, and punctuality were undeviating rules of his everyday farm life. To every detail of the farming, even after it had grown to large proportions, he lent his attention, seeing that fences were in repair, and all implements were in order and carefully housed when not in use. His principal crops were corn, wheat, and hemp; hemp being his largest and most remunerative crop.

A man possessing such qualities, in combination with lofty moral character, great mental acumen, and courteous manners, could not fail to command general respect. His example and opinions carried great weight. He was often se-

lected as an arbiter in adjusting conflicting property interests, and he was quoted as authority on various subjects, farming, politics, law, history, and leading questions of the day. This deference was a tribute to his character and worth; for no man ever did less to conciliate popular favor.

He was in manner stately, without pomposity; in conversation reserved, but when he spoke there were in his speech a uniqueness and pithiness most convincing.

He was kind and generous in the several relations of kinsman, friend, neighbor, citizen. But although liberal in his dealings with them, he prudently forebore to incur security liabilities. It is related a friend pressed him to indorse for him. He firmly refused him, but when the friend entered a bank soon after, he was informed that such a sum as he needed was there to his credit. He expressed surprise, and then learned Mr. James Brown had lent him the amount.

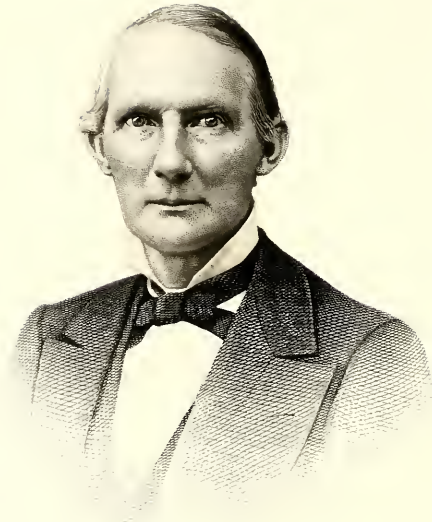
Mr. Brown was eminently a modest man; had no ambition for public place or honors; but the confidence and esteem of his constituency early chose him for the position of county magistrate—a position of importance and honor at that day. In the midst of an active, busy life, he found time, as a good citizen, to fulfill conscientiously for many years the duties of this office, declining all fees. Tradition accords him the commendation of having been the wisest, most efficient occupant of the office.

During the years which we have traced a numerous family had gathered in Mr. Brown's favored home. Some of these children had been—

"As the sweet flower that scents the early morn,
But withers in the rising day."

their pure spirits passing away in infancy or early childhood. Those who lived to adult years were Sarah Lawrence (Mrs. Patrick H. Pope, of Louisville), Caroline (Mrs. James Anderson, Jr., of Louisville), Mary Ann (Mrs. Thomas S. Forman, of Louisville), Theodore, James Lawrence, and Arthur. Two of these lovely, gifted daughters, while yet in early womanhood, passed away before their affectionate parents. The eldest, Mrs. Pope, still lives to adorn the large circle of society which has always held her in admiring esteem.

Although much engrossed in farming, Mr.



A. A. Robinson

Brown took deep interest in current events affecting the welfare of State and country. He was a constant reader of the Washington Intelligencer and other leading papers of the day. Debates and controversial works were his especial delight. While he always considered more the character of the candidate than of the party the candidate represented, he usually voted with the Whig party, and watched the course of Clay and other great lights of that patriotic party with intense interest. He also followed the noted controversy between Rev. Nathan Rice and Rev. Alexander Campbell with keen relish. So logical and argumentative was the scope of his mind, it seems strange that he did not in early life embrace the profession of law. But rural life possessed great charms for him. The calm contemplation of Nature seemed better suited to his temperament than a more exciting life.

He seems to have inherited the fondness of his ancestors for lands; for he added land to land to his home tract, and also two hundred acres to a farm of four hundred acres, called Quirey Place, which was given him early in his married life by his father-in-law, Mr. Lawrence. This farm Mr. Brown worked in common with his home tract until given by him to his son, Mr. James Lawrence Brown. He also purchased a farm of two hundred acres on Fern creek, and made investments in real estate in Louisville.

His home tract of eleven hundred and thirty acres was esteemed very remarkable—one of the most available tracts in Kentucky. Its fertility was almost uniform and of the highest order, equal to the best Blue Grass lands; and it was abundantly watered by Beargrass creek and several excellent, unfailing springs. The face of this farm was a landscape to charm the eye. Its woodland approaches—from the Shelbyville road, its northern boundary, and from the Taylorsville road, its southern boundary—were beautiful and grand as the world-famed parks of Europe. A broad expanse of well-shaped fields of hemp and various grains stretched from wood to wood, with sparkling stream meandering through undulating meadows green; while on a gentle upland, amid ample grounds, bright flower-gardens, and generous orchard, the hospitable mansion stood.

The engraving prefixed to this memorial delineates Mr. Brown at the age of sixty-seven years.

At seventy-two he was still robust and vigorous, and erect as any Norway pine. He contracted a severe cold, including pleuro-pneumonia, which, April 9, 1853, terminated his life, his departing spirit trusting in the sure "mercies of God through Christ." Two days later his body was laid to rest on his own farm, on the acres so beloved by him in life.

The late Rev. William L. Breckinridge, in his funeral discourse, enumerating the virtues of the lamented dead, dwelt upon the "good name" left as a rich legacy, "better," inspiration affirms, "than precious ointment."

Mrs. Brown survived her husband a few brief months, and then was laid by his side, awaiting a joyful resurrection.

Louisville, April 15, 1882.

RICHARD ALEXANDER ROBINSON,

oldest son of Lyles Robert and Catherine Worthington Robinson, was born on his father's farm, "Spring Hill," near Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, October the 23d, 1817. His father was born in the same county in June, 1790, and was the eldest child of Alexander and Priscilla Robinson, of Baltimore, Maryland. Alexander Robinson was a successful merchant of Baltimore, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-five. His wife died soon after the birth of her son Lyles, leaving him to the care of his sister, Mrs. Archibald Magill, of Winchester, where he remained during his boyhood, and then resided in Baltimore with his father, where he acquired a mercantile education.

In November, 1813, he married Catherine W., the daughter of Dr. Richard and Achsah W. Goldsborough, of Cambridge, Maryland, and soon after settled on his farm, near Winchester, where he continued to reside until his death, September 21, 1834. His wife died December 10, 1828. She was a devoted Christian, an active member of the Episcopal Church, and exerted a marked influence on her family and friends. Her children, who were old enough, were early impressed with the importance of their religious duties, and were regular attendants of the Sunday-school and the church.

The subject of this sketch received the advantages of an English education, mainly at the

Winchester academy, a school of some note in that region. But having expressed a desire to become a merchant at the early age of fourteen, in March, 1832, his father obtained for him a situation with Baker Tapscott, a leading merchant of Shepherdstown, Virginia, in an adjoining county. In this establishment he formed the basis of a business education which proved of great value to him in his subsequent career.

The death of his father in 1834 had caused the dispersion of his sisters and brothers amongst their relations in Maryland and Virginia. The eldest brother especially felt the responsibility of his position, which resulted in the determination to seek some favorable point in the West as a rallying point for the family, in the hope that they all might be again reunited. With this object in view he began, soon after his father's death, by more diligent application to business, to prepare himself for a larger field of labor. After careful observation he selected Louisville as the most eligible point. He had several friends in Louisville from Virginia. Amongst them was Mr. Arthur Lee, with whom he had been on intimate terms of friendship in Virginia.

In March, 1837, he arrived in Louisville and succeeded, through the aid of Mr. Lee, in securing a position as book-keeper in a wholesale grocery house, which he retained for about twelve months, the house in which he was employed being forced into liquidation by the severe panic of May, 1837. He then obtained a position as book-keeper with Messrs. Casseday & Ranney, which he retained for a period of three years, until January, 1841, then resigning to embark in business on his own account.

In the meantime he had succeeded in obtaining situations for his brothers, Goldsborough and Archibald Magill, and formed a partnership with them and his friend Arthur Lee, under the firm name of Robinson, Lee & Co., and engaged in a small retail dry-goods business on Market street. In August, 1841, Mr. Lee died, which was felt to be as great an affliction as the loss of a brother. He left a bright example of Christian character, and had endeared himself to a large circle of friends. He was the grandson of Richard Henry Lee, and a grand-nephew of Francis Lightfoot and Arthur Lee, of Revolutionary fame. After the death of Mr. Lee the firm was Robinson & Brothers.

Of the five brothers who moved to this city, Goldsborough died in August, 1844, from the effects of a railroad accident near Baltimore, Maryland, and William Meade died in November, 1858. Archibald M. is now at the head of a large cotton and flour mill at Grahampton, Kentucky, and John M. at the head of the large dry-goods house in this city of J. M. Robinson & Company.

In June, 1842, the subject of this sketch married Miss Eliza D., daughter of William F. and Mary S. Pettit, of this city. Mr. Pettit was a prominent citizen and successful merchant.

Soon after his marriage he had the satisfaction to see all the living members of his family reunited in the same city, with the single exception of his eldest sister, who had married and settled in Maryland. The hopes of his youth and the efforts of his early manhood were thus happily realized.

In 1842 he retired from the dry-goods firm, transferring his interest to his brother, and engaged in the retail drug business on Market street with Messrs. James George and Arthur Peter. In 1846 he removed to Main street and engaged in the wholesale drug business, which was successful, and resulted in the establishment, in 1855, of the present house of R. A. Robinson & Company, one of the largest in that branch of business in the Southwest.

With the view of giving his sons ample scope for their talents and energies, in 1878 he established the wholesale hardware house of Robinson Brothers & Co., which has been remarkably successful. More recently he has established a joint stock company, capital \$200,000, for the manufacture of woolen goods, styled the Louisville, Kentucky, Woolen Mills. With characteristic prudence Mr. Robinson has thus provided for his sons, all of whom but the youngest, who has not yet finished his collegiate studies, have won the entire confidence of the community and are treading closely in the footsteps of their honored father. By precept and example he has made them what they are.

During the various monetary panics which have occurred within the last forty years, he has never failed to meet every obligation promptly, and during the disasters of the late civil war, when his losses in the South were very heavy, every obligation was paid in full.

It is needless to say that Mr. Robinson's success has been the result of indefatigable industry, prudent economy, sound judgment, and correct business principles.

He has always declined political office as being incompatible with his other duties. He has, however, held various public trusts, the duties of which have always been faithfully discharged. He was one of the Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for six years, of the Elizabethtown & Paducah road for five years, and of the Louisville Bridge Company from its incipency to its completion. He was for some years a Director and Vice-President of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, but was compelled to retire from these trusts by the pressure of other duties. He has been a member of St. Paul's church since its establishment in 1839, filling the various positions of Sunday-school teacher, vestryman, and warden the greater portion of that time. He has frequently represented that parish in the diocesan council, and for three sessions represented in part the diocese of Kentucky in the general conventions of the church. It is strictly true to say of him that no man has been more liberal in support of the church and all its charities, or has responded more promptly or liberally to calls upon him for the promotion of the general interests of the community.

He is modest and unassuming in his intercourse with his fellow-men, charitable in his judgment of others, and true to his own convictions of right and duty. In his life and conduct he exemplifies the highest type of the Christian gentleman.

It is not strange that his character should have been fully appreciated by an intelligent community. That character was fully understood by the representative business men of Louisville. The Board of Trade, in which every department of business is represented and the high qualities of the merchant are understood and recognized, by a unanimous vote bestowed upon him the high distinction of honorary life member of that organization. This was the first time that this honor was conferred on any citizen of Louisville. It was unsought, and was voluntarily bestowed by those who knew how to appreciate his exalted worth. The following correspondence speaks for itself, and is such a testimonial as any man might rejoice to be able to transmit to his posterity.

MR. GREEN'S LETTER.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, January 9, 1882.

Mr. Richard A. Robinson.

DEAR SIR: I am charged by the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade with the duty of informing you of your election as honorary life member of their organization.

It seems to me, sir, in presenting to you this high testimonial of the regard of your fellow-men, that we, as the representatives of our merchants and manufacturers, were but paying that just tribute which we owe to those who have distinguished themselves for the merits and virtues which make the great and good man and merchant.

The by-laws provide that one member per year may be chosen; that ample notice shall be given of the intention to elect; that there shall be no nominations; and that it shall require the unanimous vote of at least two-thirds of all the board. The unanimous vote of eighteen representative merchants and manufacturers, in attendance at the meeting, in choosing you to first receive this distinguished honor, is a more eloquent tribute to your worth than anything I could say.

In the name of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, permit me to transmit to you this engraved parchment, and may its reception be both a gratification to you and yours, and an incentive to others to imitate the noble example which you have set them.

I remain, very respectfully,

JOHN E. GREEN, President.

MR. ROBINSON'S REPLY.

LOUISVILLE, January 9, 1882.

John E. Green, President of the Board of Trade.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of this date, advising me officially of the great and unexpected honor conferred on me by the Board of Trade, has been received.

I am profoundly grateful for this high testimonial of my neighbors and friends, and will always cherish it as one of the most valuable that could have been bestowed.

I will transmit it to my children for their encouragement and emulation, and as having a value which wealth can not bestow.

Your action affords an additional stimulant for my active efforts during the few remaining years of my life to do all I can to promote the prosperity and happiness of a community in which I have lived for a period of nearly forty-five years. I am very respectfully your obedient servant.

R. A. ROBINSON.

Such is an imperfect sketch of the active, useful, and prosperous career of R. A. Robinson. We have known him from his early manhood, and feel no ordinary gratification in recording the story of his successful and blameless life.

W. F. B.

HON. R. J. WARD.

The Hon. Robert J. Ward, a member of one of the most notable families ever identified with the history of the Blue Grass region or of Kentucky, was for more than thirty years a distinguished resident of Louisville, and a most hos-

pitabile and courteous citizen, after the best traditions of Southern hospitality. He was son of William and Sallie (Johnson) Ward, and was born at their elegant homestead near Georgetown on the 8th day of January, 1800. This, as is well known, subsequently became celebrated as "Battle of New Orleans Day," and the simultaneous celebration, long after, of the two events, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt, in the Crescent City, was among the most pleasant social occurrences of the year.

Robert was exceedingly fortunate in his parents, who were gifted far above the average of humanity, and contributed greatly to the formation of his brilliant intellect and unusually kind and lovable character. They had come at an early day in the history of the State, across the mountains from the old Virginia home, in a private conveyance, as the necessary manner of that time was, and settled upon a tract on the Blue Grass in the neighborhood of Georgetown, which subsequently was developed into a very large and valuable property. The son had the advantages of the pure air and exercise of the farm, and the opportunities of the best tutors and schools then available. He advanced most successfully through all grades of academic and collegiate education, and took his final diploma with the highest distinction as graduate from one of the best schools of law then in the land. His scholarly tastes and habits were maintained all through his life, and he gradually accumulated one of the most unique and valuable libraries in the West, which was regularly and faithfully used for his personal culture and that of his family.

Soon after his professional graduation young Ward began the practice of the law in Georgetown, with hopes that were speedily justified by important and lucrative practice. His energetic and popular qualities, however, soon diverted him for a time into political paths. He cast his lot with the Democracy, to whose banner he thereafter steadfastly adhered, through evil and good report. While yet in young manhood he was sent to the lower House of the State Legislature, where his brilliant talents at once commanded attention and presently secured universal admiration. At a remarkably early age (twenty-eight years), he was promoted to the high and difficult position of Speaker of the

House—an honor which is prominently noticed in "The Queens of American Society," by Mrs. E. F. Ellet, a publication of 1867, in which three of his daughters are celebrated. After a glowing notice of the most famous of these, then known as Sallie Ward Hunt, Mrs. Ellet says:

Her father, Hon. Robert J. Ward, possessed the intellectual qualities that make men great, with those moral ones which secure lasting friendship. At twenty-eight he was elected Speaker of the Kentucky Assembly, his ability and eloquence giving promise of a splendid public career. So great became his popularity that he might have obtained any office in the people's gift had he remained in public life; in comparative retirement his generous character and virtues gave him influence during life and endeared his memory to numerous friends.

Other important offices were afterwards and repeatedly pressed upon him, and had he accepted these offers and remained in public life, he would undoubtedly have attained to some of the highest distinctions in American politics. In response, however, to the anxious solicitations of his family, who desired all that was possible of his charming presence with them, and to the suggestions of his own most retiring nature, he abandoned the active pursuits of politics, once for all, at the close of his legislative term. He returned to the practice of his profession in Georgetown, and pursued it with his wonted success for many years. Determining at length to seek the wider opportunities and more stirring life of the city, and to embark in a business that promised larger and prompter returns, he removed with his family to Louisville, and established a delightful and most hospitable home in the well-known mansion at the northeast corner of Second and Walnut streets. Here he retained his residence until the day of his death; but presently, after a short career as a commission merchant in Louisville, he entered upon a very different field in New Orleans as a cotton operator. The firm of Ward, Jonas & Co., of which he was head, was succeeded after a few years by that of Ward, Hunt & Co., in which the second partner was Dr. Robert P. Hunt, husband of his daughter, Sallie Ward, and the remaining partner was Mr. George W. Ward, brother of the subject of this sketch. This partnership was only broken by the events of the war, which for years almost totally destroyed the business of the Crescent City. The firm name indeed was retained until the close of the war; but the partners were scattered by the

dreadful exigencies of the great struggle, and the business was practically closed by the opening of the conflict. Before it had progressed more than a few months, Mr. Ward was called to a higher life. He died suddenly of disease of the heart, retaining even in death the flush and fullness of his splendid manhood, during the autumn of 1861.

Mr. George D. Prentice, writing an obituary notice of him shortly afterwards in the *Journal*, although opposed to him lifelong in political views, said, "He died without an enemy."

It is a matter of some interest, considering the well-known kind and charitable character of Mr. Ward, that the mansion long occupied by his family at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, is presently to be occupied as a Widows' and Orphans' Home, upon an unsectarian basis, and upon a pecuniary foundation provided by the late Mr. Cooke.

Mr. Ward was most fortunately and happily united in marriage to Miss Emily, youngest daughter of Matthews and Emily Flournoy, of a well-known Virginia and Kentucky family. The father was of Huguenot descent, and had served with eminent courage and soldierly skill in the War of 1812-15. She was in all respects a worthy companion of her distinguished husband. They had children as follow, in the order of seniority: Matthews Flournoy Ward, now deceased; Sallie Ward Hunt, now Mrs. Vene P. Armstrong, of Louisville; Malvina Ward, now Mrs. Collin S. Throckmorton; Robert S. Ward, Jr., William, and Victor Flournoy Ward, all departed this life; Emily Ward, now Mrs. William Johnston, of Louisville; and Lillie Ward, who became Mrs. Louis Schroeder, and is not living. The family is one of the most remarkable in the social annals of Kentucky, the daughters being especially and very widely noted for their beauty and accomplishments. Sallie Ward Hunt is the subject of an extended and most complimentary chapter in "The Queens of American Society," which also contains brief notices of two of her sisters; and she remains, and will doubtless remain for many years to come, one of the most attractive, most courted, and most notable ladies in Louisville circles.

SAMUEL CASSEDAY.

One of the most esteemed families that has ever been reared in Louisville is that whose head was the late Samuel Casseday; and he was, in some respects, its most distinguished member. Men there may have been here, in the hundred years of local history, who had larger opportunities of usefulness; but none can be credited with greater willingness and native ability to aid in every good work and work. And none have yet "gone over to the majority," who have left the memory of a purer and better life.

Mr. Casseday was born August 6, 1795, at Lexington in the Valley of Virginia, the son of Peter and Mary McClung Casseday. His father was a small farmer, who had emigrated to the Valley from Pennsylvania after the Revolutionary war, in which he was a private soldier. He died when Samuel was scarcely more than seven years old. The boy had early, as best he could, to aid in the support of a large family left without means. His own facilities for education were consequently meagre, only such as he could obtain in his intervals of labor and in the indifferent country schools of the time. But through his energy and privations he succeeded in giving a good education to his younger brothers, Alexander and George. He was an attentive reader and careful observer, however; and by the use of his natural talents became an unusually well-informed and well-directed man. His schooling was practically closed with his fourteenth year. In 1813 his mother brought the family from the old home to Paris, Kentucky, and the next year removed to Cynthiana, where they remained about four years longer. Young Casseday there, with two younger brothers, learned the carpenter's trade. He then resided for two years in Livonia, Indiana, with an uncle named McClung, who was also an uncle of the famous John A. McClung. In 1822, quite casually, he came to the city where the rest of his long and useful life—his Louisville residence covering a period of fifty-four years—was to be spent. He began here humbly as a journeyman carpenter, and in November of the same year accepted an engagement as clerk in Thomas Jones's crockery store, at the munificent but then sufficient salary of \$6 per month, with board and clothes. It was a great thing for him when his pay by and by reached the handsome figure of

\$35 a month. He had not long to wait, however, for independent business. His kindly yet energetic nature made him many influential friends; and among these was one, Mr. John S. Snead, long President of the Bank of Kentucky, who took so much interest in the young man and his future as to incur pecuniary responsibility on his behalf. He was encouraged by Mr. Snead to undertake a venture in the crockery business with Mr. John P. Bull, a partner who was kindly nominated by Mr. Snead, who agreed to indorse for them, or give them letters of credit, or otherwise aid them with his influence and means. In June, 1824, accordingly, they embarked in business as dealers in queensware, glass, and china goods. The house was a success from the beginning, clearing the then large sum of \$7,000 the very first year. Before the year had gone, indeed, Mr. Casseday was justified in making a trip to England in the interest of the young firm, which was among the earliest west of the mountains to make direct importations. When additional capital was desirable, Mr. Snead's kindness was again available, in a loan of \$4,000. In 1835 Messrs. Bull & Casseday were succeeded by Casseday, Ramsey & Gamble; they, in 1859, by Casseday & Hopkins, who were in turn followed by Casseday Sons & Gates, and then by Casseday & Sons in 1865.

The senior member of the firm retired from business in 1870, having then the oldest house in Louisville, to which honor John P. Morton & Co. have succeeded. From his retirement to the date of his death he devoted his time mainly to the improvement of his real estate and to the details of those large charities which he had devised or of which he was a prominent member. Mr. Casseday died July 6, 1876, full of years and full of honors.

In politics Mr. Casseday was a genuine independent, though voting and sympathizing for the most part with the Democratic party, after the old-line Whigs had passed away. In faith he was a Presbyterian after the strictest sect, having joined the Tinkling Springs church as early as 1818, under the ministrations of Rev. John R. Moreland. For nearly half a century he was a teacher in the Sabbath-school, and as an elder in that denomination his self-elected duties were almost those of a pastor. Mr. Casseday's name is associated with all of the great charities of

Louisville begun in his lifetime. The Blind Asylum, the Orphanage at Anchorage, the Colonization Society, the Cooke Benevolence, the Presbyterian school (destroyed as a school during the war), all came under his fostering care in their day.

In November, 1824, Mr. Casseday was joined in marriage to Miss Eliza McFarland, daughter of Patrick and Rosanna McFarland, of Louisville. The result of this union was the goodly number of ten children, most of whom bore the impress of the father's genius. The children all had literary talents of a high order. Ben Casseday, one of the most noted historians of Louisville, a journalist of repute, and poet of no mean order, died a few years ago at Cincinnati. The second son, S. Addison Casseday, was a geologist of rare promise and much attainment, who died at the early age of twenty-six. Mrs. Mary Casseday Gates, deceased, was a story-writer of note in her time. Miss Jennie Casseday has been an invalid for many years, but has also used her natural talents and fine culture for the benefit of her day and generation, organizing at her bedside in 1878 and 1881 those beneficent and beautiful charities known as the flower missions of Louisville and Portland. Fannie B. Casseday is also widely known as a literary worker and essayist. Thus the native genius of the father, which was deprived of early culture, found expression in the children.

MR. JOSEPH DANFORTH,

almost the oldest business man now remaining in Louisville, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, on the 21st of January, 1792, and is consequently now in his ninety-first year. Joseph Danforth, Sr., his father, and Stephen Danforth, his grandfather, were both soldiers of the Revolution, and the latter was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Danforth is of English stock on both sides, but both his paternal and maternal ancestors had been long in this country. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Barker, and she was a native of Massachusetts.

In 1810 young Danforth went to Boston, and engaged in the commission and importing business. Five years thereafter, he was married to



Miss Lucy Shaw Lewis, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucy (Shaw) Lewis, of that city, and a lineal descendant of Mary Chilton, who is said to have been the first of the Pilgrim band to set foot on Plymouth Rock. In 1818 he visited Kentucky, and decided to make Louisville his future home. At that time it had a population of 3,700, and was built up only between Second and Fifth streets, extending from the river front back to Jefferson street. In December, 1818, Mr. Danforth went back to Boston to arrange his affairs there, making the entire journey on horseback, which, owing to the severity of the weather and condition of the roads, occupied forty-two days of constant travel. He returned to Kentucky in 1819, and was soon followed by his wife and children, who made the voyage down the Ohio river from Pittsburg in an open rowboat. Immediately upon his return, he engaged alone in a general commission business, which he continued until 1823. He then established the first wholesale dry-goods store in the city, and for many years his firm, J. B. Danforth & Co., afterwards Danforth, Lewis & Co., then J. Danforth & Son, was one of the most prominent in the business. During the late war he removed to Henry county, Kentucky, and lived there until 1873, when he returned to Louisville, where he now resides in the enjoyment of a ripe old age. On the 21st of January, 1882, he was ninety years old, and on that day sat for the photograph from which the accompanying engraving was made. With the exception of a partial deafness, he retains full possession of all his faculties, and takes a lively interest in the movements of the day.

Mr. Danforth served creditably on the School Board of Louisville for a number of years, and was President of the Louisville Board of Underwriters for eighteen years.

H. VERHOEFF, JR.

This gentleman is a native of Westphalia, in the northwest of Germany, born on New Year's Day, 1827. He is of pure Holland stock on the father's side, one of his ancestors, Admiral Ver Hoeff, having been a prominent actor in the struggle for freedom in the Netherlands, in the brave days of William of Orange, and is celebrated in Motley's great history. The mother was of an

old and well-known German family. Their names were Hermann and Augusta (Hellmann) Verhoeff. Hermann, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was the first-born, the oldest of six children. When he was nine years old, the whole family emigrated to America, landing in New York July 4, 1836, amid the rattle of fire-crackers and the boom of cannon. The elder Verhoeff had been a soldier under Blucher in the final campaign against Napoleon, leaving his studentship at the University for that purpose, was present at the battle of Waterloo, and accompanied the allies to Paris. He afterwards graduated at the University of Berlin, became a burgomaster, and otherwise an active and prominent man, and came to this country possessed, not only of fine scholarship and remarkably well-furnished mind, but of an ample fortune. In 1838 the family reached Louisville, where the father engaged in the mercantile business and the son went to the private school of Mr. O. L. Leonard, of whom he speaks to this day in the highest terms, as one to whom he owes far more than to any other one of his teachers. At the end of about two years the family left Louisville, rather impoverished than enriched by their residence in the city, which had not been prolific of profit to the business. They settled after a time about one hundred and fifty miles below Louisville, in Spencer county, Indiana, on the banks of the Ohio. A small farm was taken here, and our subject, whose school life had ended at the age of fourteen, now assumed the main share of management of the farm and support of the family. We may here presume to say that, although his school-life ended so early, he has always been a reader, has collected a superior library in English and German, and is well known as a man of wide information and thorough practical education. After enduring the hardest kind of farm labor with success for himself and the family, for several years, at the age of twenty-two he took a country school in the same county. Three months' teaching netted him the sum of \$100, which proved to him the nest-egg of a fortune. With it he opened the second store ever kept in Grandview, then a very small place. He kept for sale everything that a farmer was likely to need, and bought everything that a farmer had to sell. Purchasing his stock partly on credit at first, he established at once a credit

which has been steadily maintained and enlarged to this day. He was successful in this business from the beginning, and the memory of him remains in his old town and neighborhood as the best merchant who ever sold goods in Spencer county.

He had for years shipped his produce taken in exchange to New Orleans and other parts of the South; but was compelled, at the outbreak of the war, to find other markets for it, and so came to Louisville in 1861 and formed a partnership with his younger brother Otto, as the firm of Verhoeff Brothers, in the grain and commission business. They soon extended their operations very widely in the Ohio Valley, having a tow-boat and barge of their own, and considerable interests in steamers plying to New Orleans. This business was highly successful, and the firm remained intact until dissolved by the death of the junior member in 1870. The other continued the same line of operation until 1873, when he gave an interest in the house to his nephew, Mr. Henry Strater, who had been in his employ for a number of years. The new firm was Messrs. Verhoeff & Strater, which remains the same in its name and members to this day. Finding that they could not accomplish their large transactions successfully without larger facilities, Mr. Verhoeff, in 1873-74, built the large grain elevator at the corner of Eleventh and Maple streets. It was at that time considered a serious business risk, as it was the very first elevator built south of the Ohio, but which has proved a quite profitable enterprise, enabling the firm to extend their business very widely; and from it they are now supplying even the interior cotton States, as Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, with grain. Every railroad entering Louisville has its tracks to this elevator.

Mr. Verhoeff has always been a public-spirited citizen. He has served two terms in the City Council, and has prominently identified himself with all measures having in view the interests of the city. He was one of the most active founders of the Board of Trade, and did much to promote the purchase of the fine building it now occupies. He has been Vice-President of the Board from the beginning. He was one of the originators, and has been from the first a Director, of the Cotton Compress Company; has been repeatedly a Director in city banks, and has oth-

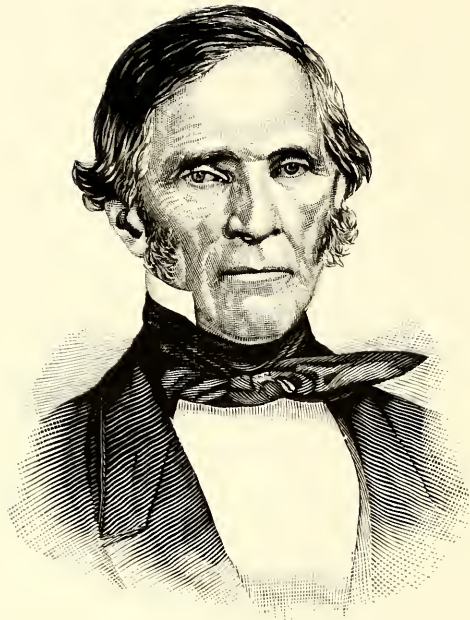
erwise been conspicuous in business and public affairs.

Mr. Verhoeff was married in Grandview, November 6, 1859, to Miss Mary, daughter of James Parker, of that place, a gentleman of English descent. Mrs. Verhoeff is still living, as is also, with her son at his comfortable residence on Second and Jacob streets, his venerable mother, in her eighty-third year. His father died at the home of his son Hermann in Louisville, in 1870, aged about eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Verhoeff have had seven children, of whom five are living—William, Superintendent of the elevator of Verhoeff & Strater; Minnie; Charlotte; Mary; Frederick H.; and Caroline—all residing at home with their parents.

LEVI TYLER.

Mr. Levi Tyler, long a prominent citizen of Louisville, and ancestor of a well-known and numerous family in the city, was a native of Jefferson county, born December 8, 1789, upon the farm of his father, two miles from Bruners-town, as it was then called—now Jeffersontown—and thirteen miles from the little hamlet at the Falls, then and still known as Louisville. His mother's maiden name was Miss A. M. Hughes, and she was married December 29, 1788, in Jefferson county, to Levi's father, Edward Tyler, an emigrant from the State of Virginia. He died in May, 1840; his wife about 1815, when Henry Tyler, their grandson, was an infant. Their son Levi came to Louisville in 1807, a stout youth of eighteen, and in 1810, October 4th, by the Rev. Joseph Oglesby, was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Martha Oldham, of the well-known old Kentucky family. She was born in Jefferson county, about three miles from Louisville, September 25, 1792. Both of her parents died here about the year 1821. She died in Louisville, August 20, 1840. Levi had left six brothers on the home farm; but they also came to join him in town one after another, until it became a numerous and strong brotherhood in the early days of Louisville. The pioneer of the family here, the subject of this sketch, soon entered the office of Hon. Worden Pope, Clerk of the Courts, as a writer and deputy, and was





Alexander Harbison

with him for a number of years. He was afterwards for a long time a Deputy Sheriff of the county, and made an excellent officer. His large and intimate knowledge of the legal affairs of this region gave him superior opportunities for the purchase of claims upon property, liens and clouds upon titles, and the like; which were improved in the course of years to the rapid and great advantage of his own fortune. His wide acquaintance with people further facilitated this business, and also led to his employment as administrator of a considerable number of estates. He was scrupulous and painstaking to a fault in his management of these, and rarely failed to give satisfaction to those interested.

His minuteness of memory and memoranda in his business was something wonderful, and it is remembered that once, when the question arose in court whether an important suit was not barred by the statute of limitations, it was determined by the production from Mr. Tyler's all-comprehending note-book, of a marginal scrap of newspaper, with some figures thereon, which he had the thoughtfulness to preserve. He was high in the confidence of the Hon. James Guthrie, in whose office he had his desk for many years, and attended to the local business interests of that gentleman while he was attending to his public duties in Washington. It is said he never failed to honor the frequent drafts of Mr. Guthrie, however large they might be, or whatever the state of his business at the time. He husbanded his means carefully, invested them judiciously, guarded and promoted his investments with rare judgment, and, as a matter of course, died possessed of a large fortune. The handsome property at the northeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets was built by him in 1840, expressly for a post-office building, to which use it was devoted for many years, or until the Government building was finished and occupied. The well-known Tyler block, on Jefferson, between Third and Fourth, was built from the proceeds of his estate, and also aids to perpetuate his name.

Mr. Tyler died in Louisville March 16, 1861, in his seventy-second year. He left an only son, Henry, born June 5, 1815, who grew up in the city, married Miss Rebecca Ann Gwathmey, second daughter of Samuel and Mary Gwathmey, of the famous Louisville family of a past genera-

tion, has been a resident of the city all his days, and is still living, in a hale and vigorous age. His surviving children are Isaac H. Tyler, Levi Tyler, Virginia (wife of Mr. William A. Robinson, of the great drug-house on Main street), Henry S. Tyler, and Ella, now Mrs. Lewis H. Bond, of the celebrated oil firm of Chess, Carley & Co. All of them, happily for the venerable father, are still residents of Louisville.

ALEXANDER HARBISON.

Alexander Harbison was born in Rathfriland, County Down, Ireland, April 16th, 1796. He came to America in 1819, settled in Louisville in 1821, and died March 12th, 1863.

He commenced business in 1821, having formed a copartnership with Mr. Hugh Ferguson as retail dry-goods merchants. Mr. Harbison put into the firm as his capital \$700 in specie, Mr. Ferguson putting in as his capital "Commonwealth money," two dollars for one of specie, which was its value at that time.

This partnership was continued until 1842, during which time the firm was quite successful.

Mr. Harbison from that time until 1848 was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, when he again invested part of his means in a retail dry-goods stock and continued in that business until he retired in 1860. He invariably purchased his goods for cash, and consequently was never seriously affected by the financial panics which swept over the country during his business career.

Mr. Harbison was a man of the strictest integrity, retiring and modest to a degree rarely found in a successful business man. He had many friends, but few confidants. He mingled very little in society. His house was the place where he found his greatest enjoyment, for it was there he had the fittest opportunity for training his family in the fear of God, and instilling into their minds those moral principles which make men honored and respected, whether they be rich or poor.

In Mr. Harbison was illustrated in a marked degree the fact that a man can be a successful merchant and be perfectly honest in all his dealings. He knew nothing of the "tricks of trade" in his business. He dealt as fairly with the unsus-

pecting as with the sharp man of business. Nothing could induce him to swerve from the path of rectitude. In the latter part of his life he was called to the office of Ruling Elder in the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church of Louisville, and in that sphere he was just as faithful in the performance of his duty as he had ever been in all his undertakings. From his naturally retiring habits he never rose to any pre-eminence as an officer in the church, but he was always in his place ready to do what he could, and his daily walk and conversation was a striking example to all who knew him of the power of the gospel in his own heart.

Three sons still survive him, and as the father was honored by all who knew him intimately, these sons have reason to be proud of the fact that they are known as the sons of Alexander Harbison.

GEORGE H. MOORE.

George H. Moore was born January 10, 1835, in the Wall Street House, then the principal hotel of the city of Louisville, which stood on Wall (now Fourth) street, between Main street and the river. George J. Moore, his father, was a native of Ashford, Connecticut, having been born in that city in 1810, and removed to Louisville about 1830. In this city he became acquainted with and married Catherine Fonda, who was born in Greenbush, near Albany, New York, in 1815, and came with her parents to Louisville in 1833.

In 1847 the family removed to Mount Vernon, Indiana, where the elder Moore had become the owner of a large distillery. They remained there until 1853, when they returned to Louisville.

In 1858, soon after George H. Moore, the subject of this sketch, arrived at manhood, he removed to Jackson, Mississippi, to engage in business. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as a private, and served throughout, finding himself, at its close, captain of Company I, Thirty-ninth Mississippi Infantry.

Returning to Louisville Mr. Moore engaged in business, and on the 23d day of September, 1868, married Florence A. Deweese, daughter of Cornelius Deweese, Esq., of Carroll county,

Kentucky. His family now consists of four children—a daughter, Jessie, aged thirteen years; two sons, Sherley, aged ten years, and Percival, aged seven years, and a second daughter, Georgie, aged four years.

Few men in Louisville are more extensively engaged in business than is Mr. Moore. He has been, since 1867, managing partner of the firm of Jesse Moore & Company, one of the largest whiskey houses in the South. He is also President of the People's Bank of Kentucky and of the Belmont Distillery Company, both of Louisville, and a partner in the firm of Moore, Hunt & Company, of San Francisco, California. For five years he served as director of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, of Louisville, the only institution of the kind in the United States. In spite of all these engrossing duties, however, he has found opportunity to contribute liberally of his time and money to the fostering of pictorial art. Possessed of natural taste and appreciation, he has become a purchaser of works of the best foreign and American painters, until he has accumulated a collection second to few private galleries in the United States, and which is the only one in Louisville. In his beautiful home at Fourth and Breckenridge streets he has devoted space to the hanging of these paintings, his gallery being arranged and decorated with an appreciative taste which makes it a fitting setting for the gems of art upon its walls.

As a collector Mr. Moore has been confined by a passion for no given school of art, but has purchased with no less catholicity of taste than technical appreciation. There is no undue preponderance of foreign or of American works, French, Italian, Flemish, English, and American canvases being side by side; landscape, character study, historical, ecclesiastical, and *genre* paintings, all find their examples; and, in its great variety as in the care and justice of selection, Mr. Moore's gallery contains a thoroughly representative art collection, well fitted not only to delight the connoisseur or virtuoso, but to direct the thought and taste of the student and to educate to true appreciation the ordinary observer. Among the artists represented in the gallery are Virgilio Tojetti, Constant Meyer, L. Toussiant, Brenner, Percy, Loudon, William Hart, Soutag, Bierstadt, Bougaraud DeBeul, and Beard.





Samuel Coggeshall.

Mr. Moore has shown his kindness by throwing his gallery open during certain hours of each Thursday, and residents and visitors of Louisville derive much of pleasure and profit from the privilege thus afforded.

SAMUEL COGGESHALL,

of Beil & Coggeshall, steamboat cabin builders, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22, Clay street, Louisville, was born on the 21st day of September, 1821, in Washington county, Ohio. His father, Job Coggeshall, was born in the State of Rhode Island, in 1783, and came to Ohio with his parents and landed at Point Harmon on the 7th day of April, 1788. The family—consisting of Daniel Coggeshall, his wife Elizabeth (Pendleton) Coggeshall, and the four boys, Felix, John, Philip, and Samuel—had crossed the mountains in a wagon, and after a long, tedious journey, reached the river at Pittsburg, where they took passage on a flat-boat for Marietta.

Upon reaching their destination they went into the stockade on Blennerhassett Island, where they remained until after the Indians left that part of the country, or about three years. Daniel Coggeshall, the father of Job, was an Englishman, and came to America about 1735. He was an Indian fighter, and his two sons Philip and John were killed at Fort Wayne, north of Cincinnati. Job was an Indian spy, and Daniel was in the War of 1812.

The Coggeshalls were intimate friends of Burr and Blennerhassett, and were frequently their guests. Upon their leaving the island Mrs. Coggeshall was present, and "cast the line" for good luck to their undertaking.

After leaving the fort the family settled upon a fertile tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, six miles below. About 1812, Job, the father of Samuel, married Miss Weatherbee. Her grandfather was the owner of Rhode Island, but being a Tory the lands were confiscated. A family of nine children were raised, three of whom are dead. On this farm Samuel Coggeshall was born and remained until sixteen years of age; went to Marietta to learn the carpenter's trade, where he staid two years with Mr. Morton. Then he went to Cincinnati with Daniel Morton and his brother, where he remained until 1844.

He took a trip through the Northwest, and landed here during that same year with \$75 in pocket, and in 1846 started in business where Dennis Long's pipe foundry now is, in building steamboat cabins, in which business he has been very successfully engaged ever since, and has built some of the finest cabins on Western waters. In 1847 Thomas Bell became a partner, and in 1856 moved to Clay street, where they had erected several large buildings, in which they put all improved machinery, and where they are now doing a business of \$200,000 annually.

Mr. Coggeshall was married to Miss Martha A. Bell in 1844. Her parents emigrated from Wheeling, Virginia, in 1825, and settled at Shippingport, then the home of some prominent men of the day. This marriage was blessed by four children, Charles, Orlena, Blanche, and Harry. The oldest is now carrying on the stock business in Kansas. Blanche is the wife of the well-known Dr. B. C. McClure, physician, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. Harry is with his father in business. Orlena is at home also; she made a delightful trip to Europe lately, for recreation and pleasure.

Mr. Coggeshall eschews politics wholly, has been a strict business man, and as such is prominently known everywhere. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

The Polytechnic Society—The Free Masons—Knights Templars—Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias—Order of the Golden Cross—Ladies' Industrial Guild—Louisville Fair Association—The Helvetia Society—Notes of Other Organizations—The Colored Societies.

THE POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

This is easily foremost among the societies of Louisville not distinctly religious. It was organized December 9, 1876, for the avowed object of "publishing papers or works illustrative of the history of Kentucky," and for certain minor ends. Meetings were held from time to time; but the society did not assume much importance in the community until the Public Library of Kentucky fell into dangerous straits in the spring of 1878, when, May 22d of that year, the Poly-

technic accepted as a trust the entire property of the library. The story has been sufficiently told elsewhere. The names of the Executive Committee of the Society at this time, upon whom fell the earlier responsibilities and burdens of this difficult business, should, however, be here permanently recorded. They were Dr. Theodore S. Bell, J. W. Chenault, Thomas E. Jenkins, A. McDonald, Major W. J. Davis, M. S. Belknap, J. D. O'Leary, S. G. Stevens, and Professor J. Lawrence Smith.

The subsequent history of the Society is mainly the history of the library, as related in Chapter XVIII. Not only by the purchase and control of a valuable and varied collection of books, but by the addition of the museum and ample apparatus for scientific illustration, and the institution of courses of lectures upon scholarly topics, the society has come to deserve very fully its name "Polytechnic," and may be accounted a great and influential force in Louisville and Western Kentucky. Of the invaluable lecture feature of its work the following just remarks were published in the Louisville Daily Commercial of February 26, 1882:

The Polytechnic free lectures were inaugurated November 26, 1880, by Professor T. W. Tobin. The first subject was Oxygen and Fire, which was entertainingly illustrated by experiments, and made a decided impression. There were only about forty persons present, principally males. The audiences increased rapidly, however, at once, and during the winter the hall was not large enough to accommodate those who applied for admission. The subjects were all of a scientific and practical character. During December they were on Hydrogen and Water, Nitrogen and Air, Carbon and Food, and Combustion and Life. Dr. Stuart Robinson paid a high compliment to Professor Tobin's lectures during the month, and called attention to the growing interest among the people. In January, 1881, a specially interesting popular lecture on The Science of Magic was given to a crowded audience, and it was interspersed with many amusing experiments in legerdemain. Dr. Robinson intended to lecture that month, but his failing health prevented him. A course of lectures on Mineralogy and Geology was given by Professor Tobin, which included such themes as The Early Ages of the Earth and Assaying Minerals, in the latter of which a real diamond was burned and caused much interest. Professor C. Leo Mees gave two lectures on the Microscope; Dr. Grant one on Heat; Professor Dudley S. Reynolds one on The Eye. Professor Tobin then took up a new course on The Forces of Nature, illustrated by Harmony and Discord, How Light and Sound Travel, Optical Illusions, Light and Darkness, and assisted by Mr. Klauber, the artist, concluded the course with one on Photography, during which a photograph of the audience was taken by means of magnesium light. The average attendance was about five hundred. The Earth and its Envelope, by Professor Tobin, was the last subject of the winter season.

The second season of lectures were inaugurated by Colonel Bennett H. Young. Professor Tobin began a course of five lectures on Chemistry, with an average attendance of over five hundred. On November 7th he lectured on Captive Sunshine, introducing Balmain's Luminous Paint. Prof. Elroy M. Avery treated Electric Light. It is estimated that over one thousand people were unable to gain admission to the hall on this occasion. A course of lectures by Professor Tobin on Mineralogy and Geology was again inaugurated in December, the attendance averaging five hundred. The Control of the Weather, by Dr. Woolfolk, of Danville, was also an interesting subject.

In January, 1882, Magic was treated by Professor Tobin, who illustrated it by a beautiful set of apparatus from the cabinet of Robert Houdin. Dr. J. W. Pratt gave an exceedingly entertaining lecture on the Rosetta Stone, illustrated by colored views and a fac-simile of the celebrated stone. Professor Tobin then gave a new course of lectures on Physical Science, which are still in progress. The capacity of the hall, about five hundred, has been exhausted, and numbers have been turned away on each occasion of the recent lectures.

In addition to these popular scientific entertainments, in the academy room regular courses of lectures have also been instituted for the accommodation of the girls' schools of the city. By special request any lady may be admitted to them. At present two courses by Professor Tobin, one of ten lectures on Chemistry, and one of ten lectures on Physical Science, have been given or are in progress. These have proved exceedingly entertaining and valuable. Professor A. B. Stark, of Russellville, is also giving an interesting course of lectures on The English Language. These, like the Monday popular lectures, are given to audiences that find inconvenience of accommodation. The society is looking forward to the time when it can have its theater, now the Opera House, for these lectures.

One of the most interesting academies in the Polytechnic Society is the Academy of Art, which meets every Tuesday afternoon, and numbers in its membership many cultured ladies of the city. It is hoped that out of this academy many new and important features of the society may be developed. Among these an art gallery and a school of design may be mentioned—two useful institutions that have been for some time in contemplation in the society.

THE FREE MASONS.

The formation of the first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Louisville, the Clark Lodge, in 1809, with many other items of local Masonic history, has been given in our annals of the city. We add here a few items not elsewhere reported:

The Falls City Lodge, No. 400, was chartered October 18, 1865. David T. Monsarrat was the first Master; W. E. Woodruff, S. W.; W. W. Clemens, J. W.

The Louisville Lodge, No. 400, was chartered October 18, 1865. William Kendrick, first Master; Henry B. Grant, S. W.; George Kilpatrick, J. W.

The new Lodge of Antiquity, No. 113, succeeding the old society of the same name and



W. W. Hulings.

number, was chartered October 22, 1868. Hiram Bassett, W. M.; L. E. Bartlett, S. W.; W. S. Magens, J. W.

Kilwinning Lodge, No. 506, at the northeast corner of Main and Seventeenth streets, dates from October 18, 1871. W. W. Crawford, W. M.; D. F. C. Weller, S. W.; George W. Barth, J. W.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

A few Sir Knights in Louisville, Wilkins Tannehill, O. Montcalm, John McDougal, A. D. Ehrich, Charles B. Allen, Rev. John R. Hall, and Philip Tomppert, vouched and recommended by the Cincinnati Encampment, received a dispensation from the Grand Encampment of the United States January 2, 1840, to open an Encampment of Knights Templars and the appendant orders, by the name of Louisville Encampment, No. 1. Mr. Tannehill was appointed Grand Commander, O. Montcalm Generalissimo, and John McDougal Captain-General. It was regularly chartered September 9, 1841, and likewise received a charter from the Legislature February 17, 1866. The Commandery (so called for now many years) has made many public appearances, notably at the unveiling of the Clay statue in the rotunda of the court-house. The following is a list of Eminent Commanders from the beginning: Wilkins Tannehill, 1840; Nathaniel Hardy, 1841-44-45-46-47; John R. Hall, 1842-43; William F. Colston, 1848-49; S. K. Grant, 1850-51; Jacob Owen, P. G. C., 1852-56; John H. Howe, 1853; Samuel Griffith, 1854; Henry Hudson, 1855; Guerdon Gates, 1857-58; Frank Tryon, 1859-60; William C. Munger, P. G. C., 1861-62; Charles R. Woodruff, P. G. C., 1863-64; J. L. Anderson, 1865; W. A. Warner, P. G. C., 1866-67; Samuel S. Parker, P. G. C., 1868-69-70; H. H. Neal, 1871; Henry C. Courtney, 1872; Charles F. Billingsley, 1873; J. Moss Terry, 1874; Samuel Casseday, Jr., 1875; Thomas H. Sherley, 1876; J. L. Beeler, 1877; Charles E. Dunn, 1878; Colin C. W. Alfriend, 1879-80; John H. Leathers, 1881-.

De Molay Commandery, No. 12, was chartered in 1867, and incorporated by the Legislature at the session of 1882. Its most notable public appearances were in the parade in this city St. John's Day, 1881, and at the Garfield funeral in September of the same year. At the competitive drill of Commanderies in Chicago

August 8, 1880, De Molay took the second prize. Its Eminent Commanders have been: R. G. Hawkins, 1867-69; James A. Beattie, 1870-71; William Ryan, 1872; A. H. Gardner, 1873; R. B. Caldwell, 1874; W. J. Duncan, 1875; C. H. Gardner, 1876; W. H. Meffert, 1877; J. F. Grinstead, 1878; Edwin G. Hall, 1879; Leonard Varalli, 1880; George W. Northrup, 1881-82.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.*

The first subordinate lodge of this Order was instituted in Louisville on the 7th day of February, 1833, by the founder of the Order in America, Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildey, under the name and style of Boone Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in honor of the hardy old pioneer, Daniel Boone, and is looked upon and regarded as the pioneer of the order in the State of Kentucky, and is the first lodge of this order established in the Western or Southern States, except Ohio.

The Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, D. D., in the Historical Sketch of Odd Fellowship, in Collins's History of Kentucky, adds the following interesting details:

Nathaniel Eastham, Sidney S. Lyons, Thomas H. Bruce, and Joseph and Stephen Barkley, met at the house of M. C. Tallmadge, on the east side of Fourth street, and selected a committee to invite Thomas Wildey, Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to visit Louisville and institute a lodge. Mr. Wildey, being en route to New Orleans, stopped at Louisville, and directed the committee to apply immediately for a charter. The petition was signed by Nathaniel Eastham, Sidney S. Lyons, Stephenson Walters, Thomas H. Bruce, W. Sutcliffe, George G. Wright, Joseph Barkley, John G. Roach, and Thomas Mayberry. The following was the first cast of elective officers of Boone Lodge No. 1: Sidney S. Lyons, N. G.; Stephen Barkley, V. G.; W. Sutcliffe, Treasurer; George G. Wright, Secretary; and John G. Roach, Recording Secretary.

The first few meetings were alternately held at the residences of Brothers Eastham and Tallmadge; but on the 20th [January] it was reported that a suitable hall had been procured of Rupert & Company, on Main street. The formal institution of the lodge took place [February 7] 1833, Grand Sire Wildey (on his return from New Orleans) officiating and installing the officers.

About one thousand members have been admitted to Boone Lodge since its inauguration forty years ago [written in 1873]; of these over three hundred now remain in full fellowship. Its total receipts in money aggregate more than \$50,000, of which \$35,000 have been spent in the relief of brothers, strangers, widows, and orphans, and in burying the dead.

The lodges in this city now number sixteen, and represent a membership of between two and three thousand, embracing all ranks and profes-

* By the kindness (except the extract) of Mr. E. E. White, Grand Secretary of the Order for Kentucky.

sions of life. The Grand Lodge of the State was organized and instituted in Louisville September 13, 1836, by the Past Grands of Boone Lodge No. 1, Chosen Friends No. 2, Washington Lodge No. 3, and Loraine Lodge No. 4, and W. S. Wolford (the brother, now dead, of the present Treasurer of the city), chosen at this meeting the first Grand Master. The meetings were then held quarterly, and continued to be held thus for a number of years, when they were changed to semi-annual meetings, and in 1853 annual meetings were adopted and continue until the present. The subordinate lodges then numbered four; they now number two hundred and seventy-six, and represent a membership of between nine and ten thousand, with an average income or revenue of over \$39,000, with an aggregate wealth, in 1880, of over \$446,000; distributing for the aid and relief of their members, widows, and orphans, over \$22,000 per annum, and for burying the dead over \$4,000, and in incidental charities over \$1,300; and the total amount annually expended for benevolent and charitable purposes is over \$27,000.

Of the Encampment or Patriarchal branch of the Order, the first subordinate Encampment was organized or instituted in Louisville April 15, 1835, under the style and title of Mount Horeb Encampment No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and it is the pioneer of the Patriarchal branch of the Order in Kentucky. The Encampments in the city now number six and represent a membership of between seven and eight hundred. The Grand Encampment of the State was organized and instituted in Louisville November 21, 1839. The meetings were then held, like those of the Grand Lodge, quarterly, then semi-annual, and now annually. The subordinate encampments then numbered two; they now number seventy, and represent a membership of over two thousand, with an annual income or revenue of over \$5,000, with an aggregate wealth of over \$30,000; distributing for the aid and relief of Patriarchs, their widows and orphans, over \$4,000 annually, and for burying the dead over \$500, and for incidental charities over \$200; and the total amount annually expended for benevolent and charitable purposes is between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

The Order in the city consists of sixteen subordinate lodges, as before stated; six subordi-

nate Encampments, three degree lodges, one working in the English and the other two in the German language, two Rebecca degree lodges, a benefit association under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the State, that has distributed in the last four years to the widows and orphans, and legal representatives of its deceased members, near \$60,000; and the Patriarchs of the various Encampments of the city are now organizing a Patriarchal or Encampment Drill Corps, in which quite an interest is felt and manifested among the Patriarchs, and the Order, both in the city and State, in both branches, seems to have taken a fresh impetus in the work.

KNIGHTS OF PTHIAS.

The pioneer society of this order in Louisville, or in the State, was instituted on the 7th day of May, 1869, as Clay Lodge, No. 1, with a membership of twenty-nine. It was closely followed, the same year, by the institution in the city of Daniel Boone Lodge, No. 2, Damon Lodge, No. 3, Uhland Lodge, No. 4, and Washington Lodge, No. 6 (in July). Pioneer Lodge, No. 8, on the corner of Seventh and Green streets, was next formed here, September 28, 1869. The Grand Lodge for the State was organized at a meeting in this city September 6th and 7th of the same year, and was officered chiefly from Louisville, C. A. Brown being made Grand Vice Chancellor, W. A. Borden Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe, A. Rammers, Grand Banker. The growth of the Order in the city was thus very rapid during its first half-year. The report of the local societies, made at the first annual session of the Grand Lodge in Louisville, January 17 and 18, 1870, was encouraging in all respects. Mystic Lodge, No. 11, was instituted in Louisville May 11, 1870, and Excelsior, No. 12 (German), July 2, 1870, at Seventeenth and Main streets. Another German lodge, Barbarossa, No. 23, dates from November 27, 1872; and still another, Zenith, No. 25, from January 7, 1873. Crusader Lodge, No. 28, was instituted March 18, 1873, with forty "Pages" initiated. The official year 1876-77 was somewhat disastrous to the order in the city. Zenith Lodge ceased to exist, by informal disbandment; Barbarossa was consolidated with Washington Lodge; and Damon Lodge surrendered its charter, but was revived in about a year and is now flourishing.

Crusader, also, soon after was merged in Daniel Boone Lodge. From hard times and other reasons, no new society of the Knights has been formed in the city since 1873, but the Order locally is regarded as on a solid foundation. The sessions of the Grand Lodge were regularly held in Louisville in January of each year until 1874, when two "annual sessions" were held, the second one in September, which has been the regular month of meeting since. The seventh and eighth sessions were also held in Louisville, but the ninth, tenth, and eleventh elsewhere, when the Grand Lodge returned here for the twelfth, meeting in Maysville for the thirteenth, September 20 and 21, 1881.

THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS.

Louisville Commandery, No. 117, United Order of the Golden Cross, was organized January 8, 1881, with eight members. Since then there have been initiated forty-one members. The Supreme Commandery meets in Knoxville, Tennessee, first Tuesday in May, 1883. The first officers of Louisville Commandery were N. B. Connell, P. N. C.; Charles E. Swift, N. C.; Mrs. Bettie Chappell, V. N. C.; Lloyd B. Rees, K. of R.; Theodore B. Graham, F. K. of R.; Robert H. Overstreet, Prelate; George W. Rowell, Herald; Daniel Spalding, Treasurer. The present officers are George W. Rowell, N. C.; Charles E. Swift, F. K. of R.; Lloyd B. Rees, K. of R.; Conrad Braun, Treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Johnson, V. N. C. Their hall is on the corner of First and Market streets, and they meet every Friday night. The Commandery was organized by L. G. Miller, of Knoxville, Tennessee. The order is about four years old and numbers about 8,500, composed of males and females from sixteen to seventy; insures from \$500 to \$10,000; assessments according to age. Dr. John H. Morgan, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is the founder of the order.

THE LADIES' INDUSTRIAL GUILD.

A movement started four years ago to form a woman's society for sundry benevolent and economic purposes came to a head July 18, 1878, in the filing of articles of incorporation, under the general law of the State, of the American Ladies' Industrial Guild, with a capital of \$500,000. Its objects, as set forth in the charter, ranged from temperance and Sabbath reform to

the manufacture and sale of goods, edible food, wares, and merchandise. It proposed to erect and furnish a "National Industrial Temple and Guild Hall," "to prevent strife and litigation by the introduction into the order of courts of conciliation and arbitration, and tribunals of compromise;" "to educate and impart useful instruction to the members, and to teach or learn the juvenile members some art, trade, calling, or profession, and procure employment for unemployed teachers, spinsters, artisans, mechanics, etc.;" and "to vouchsafe mutual benefits, intellectual and moral improvement and material aid to the members, and, if deemed expedient, to provide board, etc., for its employes and others." The incorporators of this comprehensive society were named as L. George, E. Frenz, L. Leaf, K. Doak, and Mollie E. Frenz, with their associates, future companions and successors. Its affairs were to be conducted by a president, three vice-presidents, a recording scribe, financial scribe, banker, chancellor, vice-chancellor, rector, bachelor of laws, doctor of divinity, master or mistress of arts, lecturer, a manager of entertainments, and chorister, and a board of seven regents. The society did not become a permanent institution.

The Women's Christian Association is duly noticed in the chapter on Religion in Louisville. A Women's Christian Temperance Association was also formed in the winter of 1881-82.

THE LOUISVILLE FAIR ASSOCIATION

was organized in the summer of 1881, to contribute to the public interest by establishing semi-annual industrial fairs and stock exhibitions, and creating in the city a large live-stock market, which should attract many visitors and dealers hither; also to furnish its members with a driving road equal to any in the country. The first public meeting was held in September, 1881, when the display of horses and cattle was estimated to be worth near \$2,000,000. Strangers from all parts of the United States, and from Canada, were present. The Association contemplates the purchase of grounds near the city, and the creation of suitable buildings, and the making of a track. Major John B. Castleman is President; Samuel J. Look, Vice-President; J. M. Wright, Secretary; John H. Leathers, Treasurer.

THE HELVETIA SOCIETY

was organized in September, 1870, partly to cultivate the clanship of the sons of Switzerland, and partly to promote the immigration of their countrymen into Kentucky. Employment was secured for Swiss who came here, and charity was extended as needed. In 1876 the Immigration Committee was discharged for want of encouraging success; but was revived in 1880, after the Bureau of Immigration was formed at Frankfort, and labored very actively for a time, especially in repelling widely circulated slanders against the State. One of their reports was reprinted at Frankfort, at public expense. Good work was also done in assisting Swiss immigrants into or through the city, finding their lost baggage, getting them employment, etc. At the annual meeting January 13, 1882, however, it was deemed advisable, chiefly for want of means to meet its expenses, again to suspend the committee. The Society still maintains its existence. J. C. Bamberger is the present Secretary.

NOTES.

In 1870 the Teutonia, a German Musical Society, was consolidated with another of the kind, the famous Liederkranz. Professor Paul Eitel, Director of the former, took a similar position in the Liederkranz, and remained its Director until his lamented death January 15, 1882.

A Red Ribbon Club was organized January 24, 1872, at a temperance meeting in the Tyler Block. J. Monte Hunter, President; Joseph Allen, Vice-President; C. C. Noble, Secretary; Mrs. Selma Craig, Treasurer.

The Architects' Association was organized March 19, 1874; the Kentucky Prison Reform Association May 6th, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange August 29th, of the same year.

The Louisville Confederate Historical Association was formed February 8, 1879, and the Federal Historical Society in the winter of 1881-82. Both are adding valuable materials to the history of the State and Nation.

The Louisville Boat Club was a creation of September 7, 1879.

There are of course in the large city of Louisville almost countless other associations, for a variety of purposes, from or about which we have been unable to procure any facts whatever.

The colored people seem to be particularly active in the line of associated effort. They have not only many lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, but numerous secret or open societies, such as the United Brothers of Friendship, the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samara, the Knights of Bethlehem and Sisterhood K. of B., Independent Sons of Honor, Grand Princesses of Honor, Independent Order of Immaculate Sisters, Mysterious Ten, Knights of Wise Men, The Sons and Daughters of the Morning, Sons and Daughters of Aaron and five other juvenile societies, the Christian Mutual Association, True Brothers and Sisters, and a remarkable number and variety of other organizations.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Introductory—The City Hall—Full Description of the Building—The Board of Health—Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—The Police Force—The Water Works—The Fire Department—The Gas Service—The House of Refuge—The Work-house—The Market-houses—Streets, Sewerage, Etc.—Board of Commissioners of Public Charities—City Bookkeeper—Biographical Sketches of Ex-Mayor Baxter, James Trabue, and President Long, of the Water Company—Notice of City Treasurer Wolford.

This chapter will not attempt an exhaustive definition or history of the City Government of Louisville. Such a task might well engage an industrious writer for years, and then easily fill a volume as large as that which contains this sketch. Certain of the institutions of the city, as the hospitals and the almshouse, have been dealt with in a previous chapter; the successive charters and other changes in the government of the city, with many historical notes related to it, have been comprised in the annals of Louisville: we shall in this chapter do little more than outline more recent progress in the principal departments of the local public service. First of all, however, should come a section concerning

THE CITY HALL.

This splendid structure, at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Sixth streets, was completed and occupied in 1873. The inception of the undertaking properly dates back seven years further, to 1866. In the fall of that year, says



Colonel Oliver Lucas, in his valuable historical appendix to the volume of ordinances compiled and published by him in 1873, the General Council invited competition on the part of architects for a design after which the structure was to be erected, and a \$500 premium was offered for the plan which the Council should deem the best. "The premium was awarded to Mergell & Andrewartha; and finally the plans were ordered to be worked up in detail by Messrs. Stancliff & Co., which firm consisted of C. L. Stancliff, John Andrewartha, and C. S. Mergell, architects, whose working drawings for the original building were received and filed with the city September 2, 1868. From this time until the action of the charter convention, which was approved by the General Assembly in the year 1870, appropriating a sum of money for the erection of the building, nothing further was done toward its construction until after the inauguration of Hon. John G. Baxter as Mayor, in 1870. He at once commenced proceedings with a view to the erection of a building commensurate with the wealth, population, and greatness of the city. A resolution was passed by the General Council instructing General I. M. St. John, then City Engineer, to supervise its construction, John Andrewartha being designated as the architect, his claims as the surviving member of the firm whose preliminary designs had been previously approved, entitling him to precedence. After due consideration it was deemed advisable that an entire revision and reconstruction of the drawings should be made, and that the building, which it was originally intended should be erected only partially as a fire-proof structure, should be made fire-proof throughout, and that it should be developed both as to its detail in the facade and its block-ing-corners and cornices; that its height should be increased nine feet, the wing on Congress street raised another story, and the entire building arranged and constructed with a view to permanence, a full susceptibility to development of architectural form, and its future extension—a design for which grand edifice is now in the architect's possession. On the 4th of July, 1870, all the preliminary arrangements having been made, a force under the supervision of the Engineers' department commenced removing the old city buildings from the site of the pres-

ent edifice. On the 14th of August, 1870, the excavators for the foundation broke ground, and on the morning of the 13th of September, 1870, masonry was commenced on the southwest corner of the building on Jefferson street, without ceremony."

The Legislature had granted to the city authority for the issue of \$250,000 in its bonds, with the proceeds of which to erect a City Hall, and also, for the payment of principal and interest on the bonds, to levy an annual tax not exceeding ten cents on the \$100 of property valuation.

The Mayor's message for 1870 said: "The City Hall has been greatly advanced, owing to the mildness and prolonged duration of the working season, is constructed in the most solid manner so far as raised, and will undoubtedly be a very creditable building when completed." By the time cold weather made necessary the suspension of operations, all the foundation work and nearly all the stone and brickwork of the first, or basement story, had been done, as also the pavement work on both Jefferson and Congress streets. The expenditures upon the building this year were \$27,192.61, and \$2,446.51 due had been retained as percentage to secure the faithful completion of contracts. These had been made for the brickwork of the entire structure, and for all work, excavation, masonry, iron, and pavement upon the first or basement story; and proposals were soon to be advertised for most of the remaining work. By resolution of the General Council, the work of construction was in direct charge of the City Engineer and his assistants, and Mr. John Andrewartha, one of the architects before named, was engaged to render the proper architectural aid in completing the plans and supervising their execution.

March 18, 1871, the General Council directed the issue of the \$250,000 allowed by the Legislature, in bonds of \$1,000 each, to run twenty years, at seven per cent. annual interest, solely for the construction of the City Hall. By the close of that year the total sum of \$186,307.94 had been expended upon the building, and it was rapidly nearing completion, the entire structure being under roof. Very advantageous contracts had been made, and it was believed that honest work was being done in its erection.

At the close of 1872 the total sum paid out for

the new building was \$287,277.65, and the retained percentage was \$5,088.56. Considerable fear was felt for the safety of the city archives, which were stored in exposed and dangerous buildings, where they would pretty certainly be lost in case of fire. Mayor Jacob therefore ordered the work upon several of the new rooms to be pushed to completion as speedily as possible. Under this stimulus, the work went on rapidly, and in June, 1873, after about two years and ten months' time in the work of construction, the superb building was completed and the offices were occupied by the City Government. It had cost, in all its construction and appointments, the sum of \$464,778.08. The following is a full description of the hall, barring some details and technicalities, written by Mr. Andrewartha, and embodied in the City Engineer's report for 1873 :

The present completed building is proposed to be extended over the site of the jail and engine-house as soon as the demands of an increased population call for a more spacious edifice. The building now affords accommodation for the present official staff of the City Government, together with the General Council Chambers and the City Court-room, all of which have been arranged to meet the requirements of the various departments.

The building has 200 feet frontage on Sixth street, and now extends 100 feet on the Jefferson street front, the principal entrance being located on Sixth street. The facade on Sixth street consists of a central portico, two orders in height, the lower order being that designated as Roman Doric, and the upper that of the Corinthian. The third story recedes, and is decorated with a Composite order with full entablature, surmounted with angular pediment, the tympanum of which contains a boldly cut bas-relief of the city seal and motto freely treated, representing a modern engine in full action, bearing the motto "Progress, 1871," emerging from a tunnel, cleaving its way amidst the chaotic rock and Southern flora, indicating thereby the progress of the city and her influence on the surrounding country, and direction of her principal trade. On each side of the central block or portico extend curtains connecting the blocks or wings on Congress street and on Jefferson street. Both these blocks recede from the front building line, and with the angle formed by the curtain and Jefferson street wing, on the southeast corner of the building, the Tower is developed, for the use of the Illuminated Clock and Fire Department, and serves to mark the situation of the Jefferson street entrance to that portion of the building set apart for the transaction of civil business, and is in close contiguity with the suite of rooms appropriated to the chief executive, the Mayor and his attorney. The Jefferson street facade presents a marked difference of architectural treatment, has an extra story in height, but depends greatly upon the future extension to make this portion the principal front, as it is designed to be.

Entering the building on Sixth street, we find a spacious vestibule, adorned with columns, which support the superstructure, and massive self-closing sash doors, which inclose the corridors for purposes of warmth and protection. Im-

mediately opposite this entrance is developed the staircase, a prominent piece of workmanship in iron, the steps being covered with rubber to prevent sound. The rubber can be removed at pleasure. The stairway, with frescoed and enriched dome and skylight, serves to light the corridors and to guide the uninitiated to the various departments on each story. The stair turns to the right and left, and has broad and easy steps and landings, and gracefully designed curves, and an enriched paneled balustrade, with an arrangement of rail at once novel and convenient.

Arrangements have been made to facilitate the carrying on of business in a systematic and business manner. Lobbies and corridors are provided to ease the throng which presents itself constantly around the apartments of the officials, such as committees of General Council, city officials, and the general information-seeking public. The principal floor, the Jefferson street wing of which is thus occupied, contains a corridor running through its length of two hundred feet, on each side of which are located the offices of the Treasurer, Auditor, and Tax Receivers, en suite, until the staircase is reached. Across the stair hall, continuously extended, the corridor commences, and the offices of Sinking Fund Commissioners, Back-Tax Receiver, and Assessor and assistants, are distributed on each side throughout its length.

The basement is entirely devoted to the Police and City Court officials' offices, lockup, and City Court, all of which present unusual adaptability to their purposes.

The City Court is a room 60 by 40 feet, with 28 feet ceilings, surrounded with gallery for spectators, and with ample accommodations for Judge, City Court Clerk, and attorneys.

Below this basement, and located on each side of the entrance on Sixth street, are located the boilers for the purpose of generating steam for heating purposes during the winter, and furnishing warm water to the lavatories. The system of heating adopted in the building is the application of G. W. Blake's New York Patent Direct Radiator, with high pressure steam supply and independent return pipes. All pipes are concealed.

The second story, on which is located the two large halls or chambers, one for each Board of the General Council, is reached by means of the principal staircase already described. Lobbies and committee rooms flank the large halls, and clerks of the Boards are located in the vicinity.

On this floor, in the tower, the Chief of the Fire Department has his office, his department commencing to occupy the tower from this story up.

The City Engineer's Department occupies the entire north wing of the building, extending to Congress street. This department is furnished with special accommodations for the successful accomplishment of the duties and the protection of the records, and the rooms are located in such a manner that an indirect supervision at all times may be had over the lavatories, water-closets, and dressing-rooms.

The Aldermen's chamber is a room forty by forty feet, and thirty-five feet high. A gallery for spectators surrounds this chamber, in a horse-shoe form, sustained by concealed iron cantilevers, and has arched ribs and vaultings. The ceiling of this room is denominated a coffered ceiling, with deep panels, enriched stucco work, and deeply-shadowed mouldings. This paneling forms the center, and the entire ceiling springs gracefully, with a cove cut with grained arches and intersections over the tops of windows, from a rich Corinthian entablature extending around the entire room, sustained with rich Corinthian pilasters, whose caps are of the most finely-wrought artistic foliage. The entire room is frescoed in a rich style; all its appointments are designed and especially

fitted to their respective positions. This chamber has its attendant committee rooms and lobbies.

The council chamber is a room sixty-six by forty feet, with thirty feet ceiling. The gallery for spectators is in a somewhat similar style and construction, as also the finish, decoration, and appointments, although somewhat subdued, compared with those of the Aldermen's chamber.

The third story is devoted to offices for the Street Departments and city officers connected with the City Engineer, and committee rooms.

The building is erected in a solid manner, with stone from the White river quarries, brick arched floors, and iron floor joists and beams, and nothing has been left undone to make it complete as to utility, and durable as to structure and fire-proof qualifications. Marble tiles are laid throughout the corridors, with selected woods and rich frescoes. The joiner's work is solid and well put together, and the work of plasterer, decorator, lock and hardware manufacturer, and the entire finished work throughout the building, is of a high standard of the best quality.

In connection with the execution of the work the following facts have been ascertained, and it is well to note them in connection with the structural qualification of the building, viz: The base or footing of all walls consists of large flagging or slabs running through the thickness of walls, and project on each side, making the base double the thickness of the wall above. These flags or slabs are native limestone rock—average nine inches thick. They rest directly upon the foundation, which is sand. The greatest pressure from the highest column upon this foundation is calculated at 12,963 pounds per square foot. The greatest crushing strain resisted by the cut stone, which is obtained from Salem, Indiana, and is of the oolitic limestone formation, and to which brick is subjected, is found to be ninety pounds per square inch. Limestone of the formation used in this building is ascertained to be capable of sustaining from two thousand five hundred to three thousand pounds per square inch by actual test. The arched brick floors, constructed upon and sustained by wrought-iron rolled beams, have spans varying from three feet six inches to five feet six inches, with a maximum rise of two feet to every foot width between beams, and are calculated to sustain two hundred and forty pounds per square foot. The floor of the Council Chamber is sustained upon wrought-iron riveted plate and angle iron box beams two feet eight inches deep, and ten and a half inches wide between webs—each weighing an average of twelve hundred pounds, and capable of sustaining 1,243 pounds per square foot of floor load. The galleries are sustained by iron cantilevers or brackets, built into the walls, and concealed in the construction of the grained ceilings beneath. The weight of tower upon its foundation is calculated at 3,674,418 pounds, which is equal to a pressure of 12,963 pounds upon each square foot of foundation surface. The factor is found to be one-twenty-seventh to one-tenth of what the material and construction are capable of sustaining with safety. The entire building has been found to cost the low rate of thirty-six and one-half cents per cubic foot of available space—a low average when we consider the amount of detail and small parts in its interior plan and finish. The entire basement is fitted up in similar character to that of upper stories, and the entire painting, frescoes, and decorations of all parts, which is of elaborate character, is also included. The cut-stone work is mosaic, and elaborately carved in many parts, and includes a two-story portico and tower within the limited space of a lot one hundred by two hundred feet frontage.

The height of the basement, in clear to the spring of the arches, is 10 feet, 8 inches; of the first story in the clear, 15 feet, 8 inches; of the second, 19 feet, 2 inches, and of the third, 15 feet. The tower is 140 feet from the sidewalk to the top of the cresting.

About 7 P. M. on the 16th of October, 1873, while the city was still rejoicing in the glories of the new building, it was seriously damaged in some of its appointments by an explosion, which occurred at the Sixth and Congress street corner. For fifty feet on the former and eighty feet on the latter street, the immense flagstones of the sidewalk were upheaved and broken; the stone steps from the sidewalk to the basement were displaced; a huge piece was broken from the projecting face of the basement wall; the large iron pedestal of the public lamp at the corner was shattered; glass was broken in the basement windows; and the drip-stones covering the traps at the catch-basins of the Sixth street sewer were displaced for a long distance. The explosion was caused by escaping gas, which had been ignited on the premises of the St. Nicholas Hotel. It cost \$1,014.18 to repair the damage.

November 17, 1875, a fire occurred in the City Hall, which damaged the beautiful tower to the amount of \$7,100. Insurance to the full amount was collected, and early the next year the tower and the building were restored to their former elegance.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Louisville Board of Health was established in February, 1866, under an ordinance of September, 1865, in order to the official and proper direction of sanitary matters in the city. In January the board had been authorized to appoint sanitary inspectors. Four such officers were employed, with Dr. Alexander Penny as health officer, and Dr. Samuel Manly as secretary. The excellent health conditions introduced by the operations of the board and its employes were soon manifest in lighter bills of mortality. During the summer of 1867 the city was revisited by the Asiatic cholera; but, as once before, during the fateful year of 1832, it escaped easily, while other cities were terribly scourged. But thirteen cases occurred here, of which four were brought in from other points, leaving but nine as originating here. This result was justly ascribed, in a great degree, to the admirable san-

itary measures that had been adopted. Localities before most prolific of disease were now comparatively healthful. The mortality for the summer months of 1867 was one hundred and forty-two less than in the same season of the previous year.

In December, 1869, Dr. Penny resigned his position as Health Officer, being about to remove from the city. A very complimentary resolution was passed by the Board upon his retirement. Dr. Samuel Manly was appointed in his stead. A number of the old ponds upon the city site were filled and drained this year, among them the pond on Water street, between Fifth and Bullitt, which had been a prolific source of disease. The Eastern and Western Dispensaries, organized under ordinance of Council July 19th, for the benefit of the sick poor, were in highly successful operation about five months of this year. Dr. J. Wood Crawford was in charge of the former; Dr. W. Walling of the latter. The sanitary condition of the city grew better, and the bills of mortality smaller, from year to year. In 1874 the number of deaths in the city from all causes was 2,773, a decrease of 1,400 as against 1873, and of 427 against 1872. It was estimated that the deaths averaged but 1 to every 55 inhabitants, or 17 on the thousand—a very good showing of health, indeed.

In 1874 the death-rate had been decreased about one per cent., and deaths numbered 1 to every 60½ inhabitants. The total number was 2,476. The death-rate was now lower than that of any other city in the country. The rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 16.5, against 19 in St. Louis, 20.29 in Philadelphia, 22.84 in Cincinnati, 24.96 in Baltimore, 27.96 in New York, and 37.02 in New Orleans.

The next year the death rate was slightly increased, being 17.2 in every 1,000, the number of deaths being 2,580, 329 of them being from consumption. Scarlet fever (93 deaths) and small-pox (15) largely accounted for the increase. Still, the health of the city compared very favorably with that of any other in the land.

There was a still larger death rate-rate (18.75) in 1876, or a total mortality of 2,775, or one death to every 54.15 inhabitants. Yet the city exhibited a smaller death-rate for the year than any other in the Union, of more than 100,000 population, with a single exception.

August 22d of this year, under ordinance of the Council, the Board reorganized, with Dr. L. P. Yandell as President; Drs. W. T. Leachman, John A. Brady, and W. B. Dougherty, as members; and Mayor Jacob, Drs. E. O. Brown and W. Walling, physicians for the Eastern and Western Districts, respectively, Chief-of-Police Edwards, and City Engineer Scowden, as members *ex officio*; Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer; Drs. Val Riley and T. L. McDermott, Health Wardens for the Eastern and Western Districts; and Dr. C. B. Blackburn, Secretary of the Board.

May 26, 1877, under another city ordinance, the board was again reorganized. By the urgent recommendation of the mayor, the separate office of health officer was abolished, and the chief of police was made such officer *ex officio*. All salaried members of the board were also dispensed with. Mr. F. M. Barbour was made secretary of the board. Its sole report for the year was the mortality list, which amounted to 1,989—one in every 75 inhabitants, on a basis of 150,000 population, or 12.22 per 1,000. Small-pox prevailed in the city a part of the year, to an unusual extent, there being thirty-five cases at once the latter part of May. In June, September, and October, physicians were employed to vaccinate at public expense. Their total vaccinations were 5,078, which, with reasonable estimates for private practitioners, brought the whole number for the year up to 13,078. At the close of the year the disease had almost entirely disappeared.

The year 1878 was a year of yellow fever in many parts of the South, where it wrought fearful devastation. The Board of Health met August 2d, to consider its approach, and unanimously resolved, with almost unexampled good judgment and humanity, that "any attempt at quarantine would not only be galling and detrimental to social and commercial interests, but would also be inhuman in the extreme, and that, as the agents and representatives of a Christian community, nothing is left us but to provide proper and ample hospital accommodations for such unfortunate sick as may come into our city." It was ordered that the main building on the grounds of St. John's Eruptive Hospital should be carefully cleaned, fumigated, and prepared for the reception of any yellow fever patients that might arrive before the new hos-

pital which the Board resolved to erect for them should be completed. Before it was half done sufferers began to arrive, and were placed in the old building. In a single week, however, it was rushed up—a temporary structure 50x34 feet and one story high, with eight rooms 12x12, and a hall ten feet wide running its entire length—on the grounds of the Eruptive Hospital, and in a few days both buildings were filled with refugees stricken with the disease. Dr. J. M. Kellar was made Consulting Physician to the new hospital, and a corps of nurses was organized with much difficulty, on account of general inexperience in dealing with this form of disease. Dr. G. W. Griffiths was presently added as Consulting Physician, and still another temporary building or "pavilion," but containing only ten rooms, was erected on the same tract. Dr. J. B. Marvin consented to serve as Resident Physician, and Dr. J. W. Heartt as druggist and head nurse. All cases did not come in from abroad. Fifty or more originated in an infected district of the city, beginning at Eleventh and Maple, running up the west side of Eleventh to the north side of Broadway and west to Twelfth, thence to Maple and back to Eleventh. Twenty-eight of these died; four of them in the hospital. It is supposed that the district became infected by the baggage from the South stored in the baggage-room of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, at the corner of Eleventh and Maple. In all eighty-nine cases were treated, of whom thirty died, and fifty-nine, or sixty-six per cent. of the whole, were saved. It was a great triumph for the skill and care of the Board of Health and the official humanity of the city. The hospital was finally closed on the 22d of October, 1878. Notwithstanding the fever the death-rate of the year was only 13.88 in the 1,000. The deaths numbered 2,221.

March 17, 1879, the Board was created anew, under ordinance approved that day. Dr. R. H. Gale was elected President of the Board, and Dr. E. R. Montgomery, Health Officer. July 17th, quarantine was declared against the city of Memphis, as infected with yellow fever. Eight cases had reached the city before, and were treated at St. John's Eruptive Hospital, only two of them dying; but none came afterward. The city was free from epidemics, and the bill of mortality for the year exhibited but 2,410 deaths,

or a death rate of 13.77 per 1,000 inhabitants. It was now held that "Louisville is justly entitled to the claim of being the healthiest city on this continent, and probably the healthiest of its size in the world." There were no deaths from small-pox, against 27 from this cause in 1878. The city had never been so free from it.

During 1880 the city was again free from epidemics, and the general health was good. The mortuary record showed 2,590 deaths, or a death-rate of 18.5 per 1,000, on a population of 140,000. The low rate of the previous year had been made up on an estimated population of 170,000. More (400) died from consumption than from any other cause; and pneumonia (killing 274 this year) comes next; 2,080 nuisances were abated by order of the Board. The wells and ponds were considered a prolific source of disease, and the slaughter-houses were badly complained of.

SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were appointed in the spring of 1867, in obedience to the requirement of the tenth section of the act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, passed by the Legislature March 9, of that year. Messrs. J. S. Lithgow, John W. Barr, Esq., and J. H. Ropke, all wealthy citizens, serving without pecuniary compensation, were made commissioners by election of the General Council on joint-ballot, with Mayor Tomppert and Joseph W. Bunce, president of the board of aldermen, as commissioners *ex officio*. The sum of \$767,575.47 passed through the hands of the board, during its first year. In 1868, 232 bonds of the city, of \$1,000 each, were bought by the commission, at an average price of about 80 cents on the dollar.

In 1869 the sinking fund was charged, by act of Legislature, with the payment of the entire bonded debt of the city, except the million in bonds issued in aid of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad company. The act provided for a tax of forty cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property, to meet this additional charge; and the tax was levied the same year. The bonded debt of the city, exclusive of bonds endorsed by it, was \$4,720,000. During this year (1869) the commissioners purchased 165 bonds of \$1,000 each.

In 1870 the board retired \$279,500 of the

city's bonded indebtedness, using in the purchase \$123,255.06 accumulated dividends collected in February of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, and theretofore withheld by the company.

The next year \$254,000 in bonds were purchased, and also \$25,000 in canal bonds, and \$29,000 in city bonds as an investment on behalf of the fund. All these purchases, aggregating \$299,000, were made at a cost of \$260,145.14, or \$38,854.86 below par.

New city bonds were sold during the year as follow: For the City Hall, \$250,000; change of railway gauge, \$107,000; sewers, \$300,000; old liabilities, \$200,000. And there were also issued \$500,000 in aid of the St. Louis Air Line Railway company, and \$15,000 wharf bonds of 1868, making, with others, the total issue for the year \$1,497,000. The debt of the city was now \$6,153,000, or ten per cent of the assessed value of the real estate and improvements, and relatively one of the largest municipal funded debts in the country.

In 1872 were purchased and destroyed \$268,000 in city bonds by the board of commissioners, less \$21,000 redeemed by the board of education, the remainder costing \$208,446.40. Canal bonds to the amount of \$184,000 were also bought as an investment, at a cost of \$167,238.52. The bonded debt of the city increased \$278,000 during the year, of which \$200,000 were issued for building the new Work, Alms, and Pest Houses. The bonded debt of the city December 31, 1872, was \$6,431,500. The commissioners exchanged \$75,000 of the stock of the Jeffersonville Railroad company held by them for seventy-five 6% bonds of the city, which were canceled and burned.

During 1873 \$106,000 in city bonds were retired and burned, at a cost of \$97,644.38, and \$37,000 in the same were bought as an investment, costing \$32,353.80. The 75 remaining of the 200 city bonds of \$1,000 each, exchanged by the Jeffersonville Railroad for the 2,000 shares of stock in that road held by the city, were received and also burned. The bonded debt of the city was increased \$1,840,000 during the year—\$997,000 to the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, \$600,000 reconstruction bonds, \$200,000 each for the City Hall and the Short Line road-bed, and \$76,000 water bonds; and the total

bonded debt of this city January 1, 1874, was \$8,271,500. In that year \$167,500 of the city's bonds were redeemed and burned, and one city bond of \$1,000 was bought as an investment. The bonded issue for the year was the lightest for several years—only \$400,000, and that for old indebtedness. Outstanding bonds at the close of 1874 amounted to \$8,504,000. Ten thousand dollars were derived this year from a new source, licenses on street cars.

The reduction of the bonded debt accomplished in 1875 was \$169,000, bought for \$158,904.28. Four city six per cent. bonds, and five city seven per cents. were bought for investment for \$8,640. The bonded debt was left at the close of the year at \$8,330,000, of which \$3,812,000 were charges on the sinking fund, and \$4,518,000 to special taxation. There was no new issue of bonds this year.

In 1876, as the resources of the sinking fund for several years had proved quite equal to the demands made upon them, the Commissioners resolved to carry the interest for the city proper upon \$2,025,000 of its seven per cent. bonds for the one year; which was done successfully, the revenue of the year amounting to very little less than had been estimated, notwithstanding the great stagnation, locally, as elsewhere through the country, in all departments of manufactures and commerce. The bonds of the city, however, had so risen in the stock markets that it was not thought advisable to purchase more than \$72,000 worth of them for cancellation and destruction. An additional amount of \$47,000, having longer time to run, was bought as an investment. The former cost \$69,887.25; the latter \$29,125. The bonded debt stood at \$8,258,000.

In 1877 bonds of the city to the amount of \$76,000 were retired at a cost of \$75,180, very nearly par value, it will be noticed. Only wharf bonds of 1884, school bonds of 1885-86, and water bonds of 1887-89 were bought at a discount, and all these at a very small rate below their face. Bonds to the sum of \$84,000 were bought and held as an investment, at a cost of \$83,576.25. In May, 1878, the bonds of the city were worth 106 to 107, with accrued interest. Less than five years before, during the panic of 1873, they had brought but 80 cents; and previous to that year they had never com-

manded more than 90.65 cents on the dollar. The fund still carried interest on the \$2,025,000 in 7 per cent. bonds, noted in the preceding paragraph. The bonded debt of the city was now \$8,182,000. No new issues had been made since 1874, although an appeal was once made to the people for an issue with which to build new school-houses; but it was refused by an overwhelming majority.

In 1878 \$103,000 in the city's bonds were retired and \$67,000 bought for investment—the former at a cost of \$103,917.64, the latter \$66,360.10. Bonded debt, \$8,079,000.

The reduction of the debt accomplished in 1879 was very slight, the bonds outstanding at the close of the year aggregating \$8,072,000. No bonds matured during the year and there were very few offers for sale at satisfactory rates, the \$7,000 bought costing \$7,142.50. The usual surplus of the fund was used to purchase \$120,000 in bonds for investment—\$113,100 in United States securities, bought at par, and \$7,000 in city bonds, bought for \$7,179.

The comparatively large sum of \$260,000 in bonds of the city was retired in 1880, and \$185,000 due that year by redeeming and burning; \$71,000 burned, which had been held as an investment; and only \$4,000 bought and retired, at a cost of \$4,200.90; \$20,000 were purchased as an investment, costing \$20,791. Under Legislative authority a new issue of \$1,000,000 was made to pay off the floating debt existing at the end of 1878. They bear five per cent. interest and to run forty years, with privilege of redemption in ten or twenty years. They were promptly sold by the commissioners at par and interest (the fund itself taking \$400,000), and with the proceeds \$963,669.57 of the floating debt were paid off at once. The bonded debt of the city was now \$8,812,000, with an old contingent liability on Louisville & Nashville railroad bonds of \$1,408,000, making a total of \$10,220,000. The fund was paying an annual interest of \$569,300. It received from all sources in 1880 \$2,375,587.47, disbursed \$2,293,325.38, and had cash on hand December 31st, \$286,644.63. Its assets, including this, were \$4,783,922.98. The taxable property of the city for this and the three preceding years was: 1877, \$68,522,947; 1878, \$73,194,487; 1879, \$64,018,242; 1880, \$66,209,440. The value of the city's

property was \$3,063,091.73. The estimate of receipts for 1881 was \$736,951.42; expenses same, with \$155,467.96 to purchase bonds.

The estimate of receipts for 1881 was more than justified, the handsome sum of \$989,062.19 being realized from all sources—\$245,596.65 from licenses alone. Fifty-three thousand dollars in bonds were bought and burnt, \$156,000 bought as an investment. It was reported by the Commissioners at the close of the year that the present resources of the fund, including Louisville & Nashville railroad stock, would probably pay all interest on the funded debt and leave a surplus of about \$50,000 per annum to apply to the principal, "which in due time will be extinguished if the system is not disturbed." The assets of the Fund December 31, 1881, including \$307,040.30 cash on hand, were \$6,296,466.50. The funded debt of the city then was \$8,759,000,—\$129,000 of which was due in 1882, \$453,000 in 1883, \$102,000 in 1884, \$42,000 in 1885, \$42,000 in 1886, \$575,000 in 1887, \$1,006,000 in 1888, \$349,000 in 1889, \$735,000 in 1891, \$206,000 in 1892, \$10,000 in 1893, \$394,000 in 1894, \$100,000 in 1896, \$388,000 in 1897, \$338,000 in 1898, \$692,000 in 1901, \$1,998,000 in 1903, \$1,000,000 in 1920, besides the contingent bonded debt for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, of \$1,408,000, payable in 1886-87-93. One million is in five per cent. bonds, \$2,708,000 in six per cent. bonds, \$5,051,000 in seven per cent. bonds. The total amount of annual interest is \$566,050. The debt is made up of bounty bonds, \$7,000; school bonds, \$157,000; old liability bonds, \$1,590,000; bonds for railroads, \$3,310,000; sewer bonds, 504,000; water bonds, \$1,344,000; wharf bonds, \$266,000; street improvement bonds, \$798,000; bonds for public buildings, \$783,000. It was estimated that \$767,965 would be received in 1882, of which \$188,579.68 would be available for the purchase of bonds.

POLICE.

In 1866 the force was increased to 100 men. Up to April 1, 1870, the men were appointed and controlled by the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, under whom George C. Shadburne was the last Chief of Police. In this year, a new city charter was passed by the Legislature, under the provisions of which the entire force was elected annually by the Board

of Police Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, the Presidents of the two Boards of the General Council, and the Chairman of the Police Committee of each Board. Under this act and an ordinance of Council March 23, 1870, the force was re-organized and began duty April 2d. Mr. W. Jenkins was appointed Chief of Police. By ordinance of May 28th, two more Second Lieutenants of Police were appointed, without increasing the aggregate strength of the force. There were two First Lieutenants—John A. Weatherford, in charge of the Eastern Division, and John Shelly, of the Western—the city being divided on Fifth street. Five districts were mapped out for patrol duty, each in charge of two Second Lieutenants; and these were further subdivided into twelve beats for each, except the Third or Central District, which has thirteen, making sixty-one beats in all. The force now consisted of a Chief, two First Lieutenants, ten Second Lieutenants, one hundred and thirty-six policemen, and twelve supernumeraries—thirteen officers and one hundred and forty-eight men. Of the policemen, but one hundred and twenty-two were on patrol duty, sixty-one at a time, four of the others being detectives, seven station-keepers, two at police headquarters, and one on court detail and general duty. The discipline of the force was favorably reported. Its expense, for the nine months of 1870 after re-organization, was \$106,024.83. Arrests for the year, 5,014.

In 1871 the city charter was so amended as to require the election of the entire force, except the Chief and Lieutenants, every three years, instead of every year. It was rightly esteemed that this would aid the efficiency of the force, and prevent certain dangerous abuses. The great Chicago fire occurred this year, and \$300 were raised by the force for the relief of their brethren in that city who had suffered. One-third of this sum was given by the Police Benevolent Association, which was now in existence. During the year, by ordinance of Council, thirty men were added to the force—two First Lieutenants, two Second Lieutenants, and twenty-six policemen, three of whom were to be detectives. There was now an effective force of one hundred and seventy-nine men.

On the 18th of January, 1874, Colonel Albert W. Johnson became Chief of Police, succeeding

Colonel Walworth Jenkins. In 1876 he was in turn superseded by Colonel J. W. Edwards. Seventeen members of the force were dismissed by the Mayor this year. In 1877, upon the re-organization of the Board of Health, the Chief of Police was made Health Officer *ex-officio*. J. A. Weatherford became Chief January 18, 1879. The force was reduced January 22d from one hundred and seventy-seven to one hundred and forty-eight. January 24th the system was changed to all-day service, with fifty-eight officers, and all-night, with seventy-eight officers. Eight mounted policemen were put on duty. The Department cost \$94,780.84 this year. More premises were inspected, more nuisances reported, and more abatement of nuisances made, than in any previous year. In 1880 the force made 4,712 arrests, and cost the city \$92,239.27. "Its discipline and efficiency," says the Chief in his report, "surpass any previous year." John Brophy, a patrolman, was killed December 8, 1880, by a drunken fellow-officer. He had served on the force faithfully for eight years. One officer was dismissed during the year, and fourteen resigned.

During the twenty-five years ending 1882, ninety-six members of the police, including five chiefs, had died, fifteen of them by violence—seven while on duty, and two by the hands of fellow-officers. A reporter for the Evening Post of March 2, 1882, from which we derive these facts, adds the following incidents:

Among the list of departed officers is the name of Charles Glass, who at the time of his death had been on the force for a number of years. Charlie, before coming to Louisville, had been an old sailor, and he had rendered assistance at more than one hanging to the sheriff. It was he who prepared the rope neckties for Dave Caution, William Kriel, Thomas Smith, and others. In fact, he was the dependence of the sheriffs in these little tickling matters. He was often heard to remark that he could tie the best knot in America, and that his knot never failed. Charlie was one of the old stand-bys, and had been a station-house-keeper for some time before his death.

Wash Ragan, who was on the force for some time, went to California, where he became first a miner, and then a minister, dying while following the latter profession. At the time of his death he was reported to be worth a considerable amount.

Dominick Carrigan fell one morning, while returning home from duty, on the icy pavement, and fractured the cap of his knee, from which injury he never recovered.

George Herrick had been on the force for a number of years, and had filled the positions of patrolman, lieutenant, and detective, which latter position he filled at the time of his death. He had spoken a few words in regard to a case

he was working up, and stepping into the water-closet he fell and died in a few moments. The cause of his death was heart disease.

The death of Aleck Gilmore was probably one of the most sad of any of the members of the force. He had gone to Cave Hill Cemetery to water the grave of a beloved daughter, and while filling the watering-pot from a small run that passes through the grounds, he, from apoplexy, fell face downward into the shallow water and was suffocated, and there his body was found. Mr. Gilmore was one of the old officers of the city, and in addition to having served on the force, had been marshal of the City Court, and was, under Mayor Tomppert, chief of police, making one of the best the force has ever had.

THE WATER-WORKS.

March 6, 1854, a charter was granted by the State Legislature to Thomas E. Wilson, Bland Ballard, John R. Hamilton, Charles J. Clarke, Andrew Graham, Curran Pope, and their associates, to form the Louisville Water Company in the city of Louisville. During the two generations, and more, of the town before that, the supply had been altogether from the old-fashioned pumps and wells, of which many still remain within the city limits, and under public care.

In September, 1856, the organization of a company for the supply of water to the city was completed. Stock subscriptions were made as follows: By the city, October 22, 1856, \$550,000, to which \$220,000 were added July 8, 1859; by private subscriptions, September 9, 1856, \$5,100; making a total of \$775,100. This, although seemingly a large sum, was deemed quite insufficient for the erection and maintenance of works for a water supply to a city so large as Louisville had become. It was nevertheless determined to make a beginning of the enterprise, and carry it so far as the means would allow. An engine-house, with chimneys and stand-pipe of ample dimensions (four feet diameter) for all supplies likely to be needed for many years, was constructed on the bank of the Ohio, about a mile and a quarter above the present city limits, where it is still in use. A reservoir of rather small capacity, only 10,000,000 gallons, was completed on higher ground a little way in the interior, and a single pump main was laid to it, with a supply main thence to the heart of the city. The minimum head given by this reservoir, when full, is eighty-one feet and a half above the highest curbstone in the city west of the Bear-grass. A second engine and duplicate of other machinery were provided against the possible

derangement and disability of the apparatus kept in use.

In October, 1860, the works were so far completed that water was turned into the mains and service-pipes, and the supply of the city began. Additional funds were secured after a time by the issue and sale of \$200,000 in bonds of \$1,000 denomination, secured by mortgage upon the company's property and by the net income of the works. The system was rapidly developed, so that, by the close of 1866 there were forty-four miles of the different sizes of pipe laid, and the aggregate consumption of the city amounted to 2,000,000 of gallons per day.

In 1868 tenement houses for the employees at the works were erected by the city. They are plain, yet comfortable and durable, and add much to the attractiveness of the grounds about the old reservoir. A flight of stone steps was also erected at the entrance to the reservoir. The city, August 1, 1867, had subscribed \$500,000 more in bonds to the capital stock, and an additional main-pipe (thirty-inch) was thus enabled to be laid in 1868-69. At the beginning of 1868 there were forty-seven miles of pipe down. The number of attachments, apart from those used by the Fire Department, was 2,414, supplying 2,783 premises and 28,000 consumers.

In November, 1869, the great work of laying the additional thirty-inch main-pipe was completed, at a cost of \$357,077.14 to the end of that year, which was nearly \$100,000 below the estimate, a remarkably unique fact in connection with public expenditures. Pipe extensions were made this year to the amount of 3,416 miles. Service attachments, 3,683; running expenses, \$26,247.79.

The receipts for 1870 showed a satisfactory increase, being \$104,279.21, besides \$10,223 due from the city for water-supply. A new three-story building for store-house, workshop, and stable, was put up on the rear of the company's premises on Third street. Extensions, 4,166 miles; discontinued, 404 feet. Running expenses, \$29,827.08; repairs, \$10,319.96.

During 1873 the company laid 12.4 miles of pipe, including the extension on Portland avenue and the distributing pipes in the Portland district of the city. It was the first water service of this kind to reach that old region, and the extension was not remunerative. The company

now had in use eighty miles of pipe. Its net receipts for the year were \$154,160.03, being 6.47 per cent. upon the cash cost of the works, including expenses of running and maintenance. The \$200,000 mortgage debt, by the aid of the sinking fund, had been reduced to three-fourths of that sum.

November 19, 1874, surveys were begun for the extension of the works, by the building of a new and much larger distributing reservoir, which had become an imperative necessity to the adequate supply of the city, especially in the upper stories of buildings, where the water often failed, through inadequate head. There were two total interruptions of the supply during the year—one of five hours June 10th and 11th, and one of three hours August 29th, caused in each case by breaks in the second supply main. Pipe was laid this year to the amount of 9.358 miles, and five hundred and twenty feet were taken up. The revenue of the year, above cost of maintenance, was \$36,719.87, and the total receipts were 7.19 per cent. upon the cost of the works and expenses for the year.

December 6, 1875, the work was completed, with slight exceptions, of making the stand-pipe an overflow instead of a single stand-pipe, in order to relieve all pipes whatever belonging to the works, from the stand-pipe out, from the impact produced by pump action, which had, in at least one case (October 29, 1870), burst the pipes. By this arrangement all water going into the mains leading to the reservoir or the city rises through the old forty-eight-inch pipe in the middle of the new group of stand-pipes to the level at which four columns of twenty-inch pipe are connected with it, and there overflows and descends through these into the annular pipe under the main floor of the tower, and thence on into the mains. A sixteen-inch distributing main was also laid this year on Jefferson street, from Preston to Eleventh street. One interruption occurred November 30th of nine hours' length, during which the reservoir became entirely empty. The extension of lines for the year amounted to 4.859 miles, and 1,139 feet were taken up. The net revenue was \$34,688.41, but the total receipts (6.57 per cent. of costs and works) were \$8,449.18 less than in 1874, mainly on account of the depression in business caused by the panic.

In 1876 the Legislature and the General Council conferred upon the company all necessary power for the issue of nine hundred \$1,000 bonds, first mortgage six per cents, to run thirty years, to take up the \$90,000 remaining bonds outstanding from the issue of February 1, 1863, to build the new reservoir at Crescent Hill, and make other improvements connected therewith. On the 2d of October, accordingly, the new issue was made, and was negotiated by President Long at ninety-six cents on the dollar, which was regarded as an exceedingly favorable rate, and more than was obtained about that time for any other first-class local securities. The bonds were then worth more than city securities, and at this writing (March, 1882) are worth 114. The contract for the construction of the reservoir was promptly awarded, and the work begun the next year. The old reservoir was cleared of its accumulated deposits of sediment, aggregating about 11,000 cubic yards, for the first time since its construction sixteen years before. To do this required the labor of forty-one men one hundred and thirty-nine consecutive hours, in the northerly basin, and of fifty-two men one hundred hours in the southerly compartment. The extensions of the year amounted to 2.01 miles; net revenue, \$16,087.78; total receipts, \$165,659.54, or 5.87 per cent. upon cost and expenses.

The new reservoir had been located upon the north side of the Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike, in the locality known as Crescent Hill, two and one-fourth miles from the pumping station of the works, and a little more than three miles from the city limits, and four and eighty-seven hundredths miles from the City Hall. One hundred and ten acres of land were purchased for it, of Z. M. Shenley and W. C. and C. Atterburn. On the 3d of November, 1876, the contract for constructing it was made with Mr. R. C. Kerr, of Louisville. Its high-water level was to be one hundred and seventy-five feet above low water in the Ohio, and one hundred and eleven and a half above the highest curbstone west of Beargrass, giving thirty feet more head than the old reservoir. It was to be in two compartments of fifty million gallons each, making a total capacity of one hundred million gallons, or just ten times that of the old reservoir. The work of construction was begun April 11, 1877, and \$137,-

260.12 were expended upon it during that year. The work went on steadily in 1878, and by the close of that year \$731,638.33 had been expended. Under the contract, the work was to be completed by the 11th of April, 1879, two years from the beginning; but the enormous job dragged somewhat, and the water was not pumped into it until December 15, 1879. There had been expended, by the close of that year, upon the reservoir, pipe mains, right of way, and real estate needed by the improvement, the sum of \$971,270.66. The new reservoir has since been the source of supply for the city, although the old one is kept full, and held as a reserve.

The principal statistics of 1877 were: Total revenue, \$185,203.76 (5.86 per cent. upon cost and expenses); total expense of conducting works, \$41,562.70; extensions, 5.04 miles; taken up, 718 feet. The inlet pipe was cleaned August 22d, 23d, and 24th, by fourteen men, with labor equal to one man working 478 hours.

Statistics of 1878: Receipts, \$171,047.88, or 4.77 per cent. upon cost and expenses (same in the three following years); running expenses, \$42,485; extensions, 4.05 miles; taken up, 359 feet. The company retired \$12,000 of its last issue of bonds, leaving its entire bonded debt \$888,000.

For 1879: Revenue from all sources, \$176,097.45; net expenses, \$40,056.61, nearly \$2,500 less than the year before; increase of service connections, 294; total connections, 7,225; extensions, 1.4 miles; reduction of bonded indebtedness, \$12,000. In July two Blake duplex steam-pumps were put in at the pumping-station, capable jointly of pumping 6,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

For 1880: Revenue, \$189,621.13, being an increase against 1879 of \$13,523.68; net expenses, \$48,901.28; service connections, 7,458; increase for the year, 234; extensions, 2,455 miles; pipe taken up, 39 feet. The total amount paid on the new reservoir and allied improvements to the end of this year was \$1,058,220.10.

The south basin was disabled for several months by slides in the side walls, which were repaired at a cost of \$6,956.72. The total number of gallons pumped this year was 2,364,171,073, or 6,567,141 gallons per day, a trifle more than ten times the pumpage of 1861, the first full year of the works.

The net revenue for 1881 was \$214,360.09; number of service attachments, 7,907.

The questions with which the company is grappling, as we close this account, is that of filtration of the water supply and the early introduction of additional pumping machinery. Careful experiments upon the former are proceeding, and it is hoped a solution of the problem will soon and satisfactorily be reached.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The following statistics of the Department, from the time it was reorganized as a paid service June 1, 1858, to the first year for which we have been able to get full reports, have been preserved:

Year.	Fires.	Other Alarms.	Total.	Loss.	Insurance.	Loss over Insurance.
1858	47	15	62	\$ 55,605	\$ 29,275	\$ 25,330
1859	49	2	51	175,035.50	149,095	25,940
1860	63	5	68	94,852	62,938	31,914
1861	30	6	36	16,885	11,260	5,625
1862	47	10	57	59,985	27,710	31,275
1863	42	1	43	17,172	9,972	7,200
1864	51	1	52	1,226,800	143,725	1,083,075
1865	71	4	75	823,985	467,460	356,525

In May, 1865, the Fire Alarm Telegraph was put in operation, and the next report of the Department represented it as "a complete success, its working having convinced the most skeptical of the great benefits it affords." There were at the close of 1866 in the Department six steam engines, each manned by eight men, and one hook and ladder truck and equipments, with ten men, making a total force of fifty-eight men and thirty-two horses. One of the engines and the truck, with four thousand feet of leather hose, were bought during 1866. The Department was called out one hundred and twenty-nine times during the year, which was twice as often as in 1865. There were one hundred and sixteen fires, with losses aggregating \$345,045, and insurance to the amount of \$290,230. More fires were caused by incendiarism than in all the years together during which the Department had been organized.

In 1867 the fires and losses noticeably fell off. The former were twenty-seven less than in 1866, and the losses aggregated only \$150,415, or considerably less than one-half those of the year before, which was considered a great testimonial of the efficiency of the Department. Insurance covered \$121,315 of the losses. Twenty-seven new boxes were erected for the fire alarm tele-

graph, but the apparatus of the Department was not otherwise noticeably increased. The alarm was now regarded as "the rival of that of any city in the Union, and may well be the pride and boast of her [Louisville's] citizens." It employed three operators and one repairer. The losses the next year were still less, by \$48,763.30, but there were nine more fires.

In 1869 there were one hundred and fourteen alarms and one hundred and eleven fires; losses, \$116,554, fully covered by insurance.

In 1870 the capacity of all the engines in the Department was increased from one stream to two streams. Previously but one engine forced two streams; and now, instead of seven, twelve streams were played by the six engines upon a fire. The expenditures of the Department this year amounted to \$83,707.51. Repairs to the value of \$2,500 (though costing but \$600) were put upon the John G. Baxter Hook and Ladder House, on Market street; and the engine-houses were thoroughly overhauled and repainted by the men belonging to them. Fires this year, 125; losses, \$237,464.54; insurance, \$168,003.06.

One engine, with full equipment and company, was added in 1871. The new machine (Louisville, No. 7), was very heavy, requiring four horses to haul it. The alarm telegraph was beginning to give way, and improvements were called for. There were thirty more fires this year than in the year before; but the net losses were several thousand dollars less—\$246,802 total loss; insurance, \$183,247.

Two engines were added the next year—the James A. Leech No. 8 and the J. A. Krack No. 9, besides three extra reels, with seven hundred and fifty feet of hose apiece—one reel each for the eastern, western, and southern parts of the city. The Department had now nine steamers and two hook and ladder companies. The older engines were getting unreliable, however. A shop was also added for the manufacture and repair of the hose and harness used in the service. The new engines were named from the chairmen of the Committees on the Fire Department in the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council, respectively, and commemorate the valuable services of these gentlemen in that capacity. The expenses of the year were necessarily large—\$108,731.20, being \$23,458.23

greater than in 1871. The fires of the year numbered 190; losses, \$118,893; insurance, \$73,978.

In 1873 a new engine-house, on the north side of Washington, between Adams and Webster streets, 30 x 115 feet, and two stories high, was completed, at a cost of \$12,800. The cornice and tower are made of galvanized iron, the latter being seventy feet high. A stone tablet was inserted in the front of the building, with the inscription, "J. M. Letterle No. 10," in honor of the Councilman then serving from the First ward, and chairman of the Fire Committee in the Council. Several of the old engines were thoroughly reconstructed this year. The hose and harness shop proved an excellent investment for the Department, turning out three thousand five hundred feet of hose during the year, and making all new harness required. There were one hundred and eighty-three fires this year, with losses \$290,927, and \$260,222 insurance.

In January, 1874, the (Ahrens) steamer purchased for the new engine-house in "Butcher-town" arrived, and was housed therein, taking its name accordingly as the "J. M. Letterle No. 10." A Champion chemical fire-engine, the "S. H. Garvin No. 1," was bought and located in Portland. The Department shop manufactured thirteen thousand feet of new hose. There were two hundred and one alarms and one hundred and sixty-two actual fires, with \$130,787 in losses and \$123,000 insurance, against more than twice the loss in 1873. During the latter half of the year it was believed that no other city in the country enjoyed so great exemption from fires. Cost of the Department for the year, \$125,447.63. It now had ten steamers, one chemical engine, two hook and ladder companies, a hose and harness shop, fire telegraph, one hundred and fourteen men, and forty horses. The venerable steamer Copper-blossom had been condemned and passed out of use, but was still in charge of one of the hook and ladder companies. The new office of Assistant Chief Engineer was created by the Council, and Edward Hughes was appointed by the Chief as Assistant for the Eastern District, and Ben F. Bache for the Western. They were unanimously confirmed by the Council.

The alarms for 1875 were 201, of which 165

were actual fires, giving a total of losses \$89,184, of which \$77,082 were covered by insurance. The heaviest loss was by the burning of the Broadway Baptist church December 2, with a loss of \$27,500, fully insured.

The net cost of the Department for 1876 was \$118,013.98. The fire losses of the year were very heavy, but were mainly caused by one disastrous conflagration, at the corner of Eighth and Main streets, on the morning of October 17th, in which over \$300,000 were lost at one stroke. The other fires aggregated only \$72,590, making a total of \$374,516.85, with insurance of \$288,494.85. Those who were present at the great fire of '76 declared it the most remarkable that had ever occurred in the city. The alarms for the year numbered 206; actual fires, 180.

In 1877 there were 225 alarms and 179 fires—a greater number of alarms than in any previous year in the history of the Department. The losses, however, were but \$312,105, a very favorable showing against 1876, to the amount of \$64,411.85. Insurance, too, covered \$303,155, so that the net loss was only \$8,950. The heaviest fire of the year was that of December 8, on Main, between First and Second, by which Cochran & Fulton lost \$175,000—more than half the aggregate loss of the year; next was that of November 3, in the block between Main and the river, First and Second, in which \$60,000 went up. In September the City Brewery, on Green and Preston, burned, with \$16,000 loss. A first-class Ahrens steamer was added to the Department this year, at a cost of \$4,600. It was called the "Charles D. Jacob, No. 1," from the Mayor of the city, and displaced the old Atwood engine, which was now nearly worthless, and the company (No. 1) changing name accordingly. A new style of fire cistern was introduced, occupying comparatively small space on the side of the street, out of the way of sewers or other pipes, supplying thrice as many engines as the old kind, and requiring less hose at a fire, because six engines could be concentrated about a single cistern. It cost more to build, but less afterward for repairs.

On the 11th of January, 1878, Mr. George W. Levi, who had been Chief of the Department and Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph eight years, was superseded by George W. Frantz. He had the entire alarm service repaired during

the year, with new wires, insulators, and brackets, and one new alarm-box. The cost of the Department this year was \$104,035.01, or \$14,912.08 less than in 1877. The city had an uncommon exemption from fires and heavy losses this year. The alarms were one hundred and forty-six, of which twenty-seven were second or false alarms. The losses were \$78,043.42; insurance, \$64,592.30. The largest fires were those of March 17th, burning Chess, Carley & Co.'s oil-tanks, etc., at the city limits, with a loss of \$36,926.50; and the burning of the American White Lead Works February 3d, with \$10,000 loss.

In 1879, August 19th, the old and worn-out engine A. Y. Johnson, used by No. 6 Company, was condemned, and was presently displaced by the new Ahrens steamer George W. Frantz, named in honor of the retiring Chief, the Company changing name accordingly. Many sections of leather hose were also condemned, and it was determined to buy in their stead rubber hose, of which 3,750 feet were purchased, at ninety cents per foot. One new reel and seven alarm boxes were added to the equipments of the Department, with three Cleveland, two Silsby, and one Schultz heaters, by which time is shortened in getting water on a fire. The heater last named is the device of Captain Isaac Schultz, of the J. A. Gillis No. 2 Company. The new alarm boxes were the device of W. J. Stephens, chief operator at the Central Station. Most of the engine-houses were overhauled and repaired during the year. Expenses were reduced \$23,229.32, as against 1878. There were one hundred and sixty alarms and one hundred and fourteen fires, with losses \$209,281.22, and insurance \$150,664.80. The heavy fires of the year were the City Almshouse, January 31st, loss \$50,954; at Third, Main, and Water, June 12, about \$40,000; at Guthrie, Second, and Third, about \$37,000.

Major Edward Hughes, who is now efficiently serving the city as Chief of the Department, became such at the beginning of the year 1880. Engines Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 were condemned this year, and four new steamers were purchased in their stead, with sixteen thousand feet of first-rate rubber hose. No. 5 took the name "Ed. Hughes," from the new Chief.

Two new first-class engine-houses were erected

and the old ones sold. They were for Company No. 5, which was removed from Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, to Green, near First, and for the John G. Baxter Hook and Ladder Company, which was changed from Market to Eighth street. The alarm telegraph was reported in very bad order, and the next year steps were taken for a new and improved system. To prevent false alarms in a measure, all the old locks were taken off the boxes and patent ones put on. There were two hundred and eighty-nine alarms in 1880, but forty-seven of them were second and false alarms. Losses, \$191,668.63; insurance, \$114,323.63. None of the fires were heavy except that of Finzer Brothers, September 10, with \$125,000 loss; and J. P. Barnum & Co.'s, January 26, costing \$22,471.63.

GAS WORKS.

In 1856 temporary ovens were erected outside of the gas-houses, as a measure of necessity in furnishing an adequate supply to the city; and the next year a new retort-house was built for sixty-six additional retorts, and also a new purifying house. In 1864 the ovens were rearranged, and the number of retorts in the largest house nearly doubled thereby. Still another retort-house, 72 x 53 feet, built for sixty retorts, was erected in 1866, with an additional purifying house.

In 1863 the company's stock was increased to the full limit allowed by its charter, by the sale of 2,372 shares. The laying of a new distributing main, twelve-inch, from the works to and down Broadway, was begun—a work not completed until 1866, when it was connected at Fourth street with the ten-inch main on Main street. The distance between the extreme eastern and western points of the street-mains was now about four and one-half miles, and the mains reached one and one-half miles south of the works, so that a very large portion of the city was now reached by the improved illumination. The president of the company reported:

The works are now in an admirable condition for the future growth of the city. The only additional thing that could possibly be desired would be increased storage space for gas; but any attempt to construct a large gasholder at this time is quite beyond the means of the present company.

January 30, 1867, provision was made by the Legislature for the expiration of the old charter January 1, 1869. At the beginning of 1867

there were 1,446 street lamps in use, which number was increased by sixty-four during the year.

In 1869 the affairs of the old company, after an existence of thirty years, were satisfactorily closed up, and the Louisville gas company was organized, on the basis of the new charter granted January 23, 1869, operating for twenty years. During this year the extension of the service to Portland and the construction of the new gasholder on Portland avenue were completed, and the gas was let on in that district July 1st. A three-story building was erected on the Green street premises for the inspectors' department, and a large new coal-shed was built at the corner of Jackson and Washington.

The city of Louisville now held 12,082 \$50 shares in the new company, and private parties 11,721.

The balance of profit of the company during the year 1871 was reported at \$124,450.91. The net profit of 1872 was 9.35 per cent.; of 1873, 9.77; the balance of profit 1874, \$98,264.60; net profits 1875, 9.633 per cent.; 1876, 9.412; 1877, 10.99.

In 1872, under a legislative charter approved March 21st of that year, a new company was organized, and denominated the Citizens' Gas Light Company. Mr. George Ainslie was its President; Messrs. Samuel L. Avery, Thomas Coleman, James Todd, Samuel Russell, John G. Barret, and H. Victor Newcomb, were Directors. The older Louisville Gas Company was still in existence. In 1876 still another company was formed, under the general laws of the State for the organization of corporate bodies; and it took the name of the Citizens' Mutual Gas Light Company. This was presently consolidated with the other Citizens' Company, and the General Council was petitioned for the usual privileges for such company. In response thereto the Board of Councilmen August 30th, and the Board of Aldermen September 6th, after much discussion, and against the opinion of the City Attorney and the unanimous report of several committees in 1872, passed an ordinance granting the Citizens' Company power to establish gas-works and lay down its pipes and mains in and along the streets, alleys, and public ways of the city. This ordinance was vetoed by the Mayor September 20th, as violating a contract between the city and the Louisville Gas Com-

pany. It was not passed over his veto, and the competitive project therefore fell to the ground.

The city had thus an accrued interest in the works, from the loan of her credit thirty years before, and the trust-fund accruing therefrom, which provided for the lighting of the city at very small or no cost for years after the formation of the new company.

December 17, 1870, difficulties having arisen between the city authorities and the Gas Company concerning the street lighting, an arrangement for their submission to arbitrators was made by Mayor Baxter and President Smith, of the company. July 1st of this year, 1,724 street-lamps were in use, to which 66 were added within the next six months, 60 by July 1, 1871, 56 by the next January, 85 in six months more, and 34 by the close of 1872, when 2,025 were in use, and 80 miles 1,761 feet of gas-pipe were laid.

Under the arrangement of December, 1870, Messrs. Albert Fink and Charles Hermany, the latter then and now the engineer of the Louisville Water Company, were selected as arbitrators: Their decision, rendered January 18, 1871, reduced the charges of the company against the city for street lights during 1869 and 1870, from \$115,167.21 to \$99,506.06, and made sundry recommendations for the improvement of the service.

Further difficulties arose between the city and the Gas Company in 1877, and after sundry attempts to end them by fresh arbitration, it was agreed that the award of Messrs. Fink and Hermany, arbitrators, in 1871, should be referred back to them, "for farther interpretation as to what should be considered proper items to be charged in the cost of making gas, and also that said arbitrators arrange a form for the annual statement to be made by the Gas Company." Their "interpretation" was submitted July 14th, 1877, and was nominally accepted as final and conclusive, and binding upon both parties. At the end of this year 2,427 street-lamps were in use.

The profits of the company in 1878 were equal to 9.836 per cent.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The following extract is made from the First Annual Report of the Board of Directors:

The Institution was incorporated by the General Assembly March 9, 1854, and the ordinance appropriating \$60,000 for

the erection of the building, was approved by the Mayor of the city July 2, 1859. The construction of the building was commenced the year thereafter. Ground to the extent of sixty-seven acres was set apart by the General Council for the use of the House of Refuge, forty acres of which it was intended to adorn and beautify as a park. The General Council, however, has passed an ordinance recently [1866], giving the Board of Managers control of the forty acres alluded to, to be appropriated by them to such uses as the interests of the Institution may seem to require.

When the war of the Rebellion commenced, the necessary buildings for the use of the Institution had been nearly completed; but, in this condition, they were taken possession of and occupied by the Government authorities for hospital purposes, and were thus held until the close of the war. The Trustees again obtaining possession of the ground and buildings, they were, with commendable haste, prepared for the reception of inmates. Some time during the month of July, 1865, the first boy was committed by our City Court to the care of the Institution. It seemed almost providential that the hospital doors of this Institution should be thrown open at a time so auspicious, for, through the operations of the contending armies, many noble little boys were thrown upon the world without resources, and without their natural parental protectors.

The number of commitments to the House of Refuge by the City Court to the close of 1866, was one hundred and thirty-six, including one girl; remaining at that time, one hundred and sixteen. Average age of inmates, twelve years, one month, and seven days.

The General Council appropriated \$10,000 for an additional building, which was erected in 1867, a substantial three-story brick edifice, 75 x 30 feet, containing school- and lecture-room, workshop, and basement for reading and recreation.

In 1872 the House of Refuge for Girls was added, at a cost of \$25,000. The Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Directors, Mr. T. C. Tucker, gave his personal attention to the work throughout, and secured the extension of the water-pipes to both buildings now in use. The new building was opened May 1, 1873, and received twenty-eight inmates the same year.

The total cost of the institution, from its beginnings to January 1, 1874, was \$339,000.

In 1876 a new and neat chapel was erected and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, including a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson.

The House of Refuge for colored children was built upon the same premises the same year, and occupied in 1877. It cost \$19,267.60 before furnishing. It was opened August 20, 1877,

with ten boys, and contained twenty-one at the close of the year.

Mr. P. Caldwell has been the efficient superintendent of the House of Refuge for most of the time since its opening.

THE WORK-HOUSE.

In 1867, Mayor Tomppert, in his annual message to the City Council, declared that, "in regard to this establishment, the city is in want of a new one, as the present one is entirely too small, and the prisoners too much crowded; and as the quarry at the present time is almost exhausted, it would be well for the city to purchase sufficient land near the city for building and quarry purposes." He recommended that the female prisoners should be sent to the Sisters of Charity, as was then done in Cincinnati. For years afterwards the Grand Jury of Jefferson county pretty regularly every year declared the old building "a public nuisance" and "the one dark spot upon the fair name of our otherwise beautiful city." In February, 1872, the General Council was authorized by the Legislature "to issue \$200,000 in bonds for new Alms, Pest, and Work-houses; but unhappily the two first-named, whose construction was promptly entered upon, absorbed the entire sum. In March, 1875, Mayor Jacob sent a special and pressing message to the Council, urging provisions for the construction of a new Work-house, based, in part, upon a then recent death, which he alleged had certainly been accelerated, if not occasioned, by confinement in "the wretched old building known as the Work-house."

April 8, 1879, to the great joy of all concerned, the abominable old Work-house was abandoned for a new building, now fully completed after so many years of persistent pressure for it. It cost, completed and furnished, about \$105,000. One thousand three hundred and forty-six prisoners were committed to the Work-house this year, of whom 1,305 were discharged, and thirteen escaped; eighty-six were in the institution at the end of the year. In 1880 1,057 were received, 1,058 discharged, eleven escaped, one was killed while resisting an officer, and seventy were left December 31st.

THE MARKET HOUSES.

These were originally constructed at various points in the middle of Market Street, the use of

which for such purpose seems to have been contemplated by the founders of the city. During the official year 1866-67 two of the market houses were taken out of the street, and five new ones, in less inconvenient localities, were erected, three by private parties and two by the associated effort of the butchers and gardeners. Others were subsequently removed from the street, and but one remains—the Boone Market, of comparatively recent date, on Market street, quite out of the principal business quarters.

THE STREETS, ETC.

At the beginning of 1882, City Engineer Scowden officially reported to the superintendent of the Board of Trade that "the territorial limits of Louisville embrace an area of twenty-five square miles, which is traversed by 156.19 miles of improved streets and alleys. Of the streets, 106.53 miles are McAdam, 13.55 miles are bowlders, 7.64 miles are hard wood blocks, 2.76 miles are Paducah gravel, 0.20 miles asphalt, and 0.10 miles limestone blocks. Our streets are exceptionally broad, most of them measuring from 60 to 125 feet in width, and, although comparatively level, yet effective surface drainage is readily obtained through systematic sewerage. Double-track street railways thread our principal thoroughfares, provided with all modern facilities and conveniences, *except conductors*. A thorough sewer system has been established, and many of its more important arteries are already constructed. After the completion of an eastern outfall sewer through the Beargrass creek basins, and a few others in the suburban districts of the city, the sanitary provisions for Louisville will be second to none in the country. The city now has 37.64 miles of sewers, furnished with every improvement as to tapping, ventilation, etc., which science and experience has recommended.

"For fire protection, the city has 382 large fire cisterns, with ample water-pipe connections, and a thoroughly organized steam fire department. The Water Company has lately completed a new reservoir of 125,000,000 gallons storage capacity, which for a half-century to come will provide a bountiful, clear, and healthful water supply. Additional to this, the city maintains 568 public pumps, which furnish the poorer classes with free, plentiful and wholesome water."

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

This important arm of the municipal service is



Geo G Baxter

the creation of the charter of March, 1870. By Section 89 of this act the Board consists of the Mayor and six citizens of Louisville, not members of the General Council, but elected by the Council in joint session, by *viva voce* vote, and serve for three years, without pay. They have the control and management of the Louisville Marine (now City) Hospital, in trust for the State, of the Alms House, Pest House, City Workhouse, Houses of Refuge, "and any other house of reform, or of refuge, or other similar charitable institution, that may be established by or under the control of said city, unless otherwise provided for by law." It appoints the Superintendents or other heads, and all employes of such institutions, fixes salaries, and provides by-laws and rules for the orderly government and control of said institutions. It also hears complaints of inmates, who are not to be punished for such complaints, and prescribes requisitions for work upon inmates.

The first Board of Commissioners of Public Charities consisted of Mayor John G. Baxter, *ex officio*, M. A. Downing, E. B. Owsley, J. S. Barret, Patrick Joyes, William Long, and A. B. Cook.

CITY BOOK-KEEPER.

This office was created by resolution of the General Council, approved May 18, 1870, and Mr. James W. Baird was appointed to fill it. The value of the system of accounts he introduced was so thoroughly demonstrated in a very few years that his duties were further defined and increased in 1873 by ordinance and resolution. He came, in fact, to perform all the duties that usually fall to the hands of the Comptroller in other municipal governments; and it was recommended, at the close of 1876, that his office take the name of Comptroller.

EX-MAYOR JOHN G. BAXTER.

One of the most notable men ever filling the Mayoralty of Louisville, and the only one, except Mayor Jacob, occupying it of late years by repeated re-elections, is the subject of this brief memoir. Mr. Baxter is a native Kentuckian, born at Lexington, December 12, 1826, son of John G. and Elizabeth (Smith) Baxter. He lost his father in early life, but had the inestimable

advantage of an intelligent and excellent mother, who gave him careful training in the first lessons of practical life. His formal education ended with the English branches in the common schools. At fourteen years of age he entered upon a trade apprenticeship, and passed through it in due time; but, at its close, accepted an engagement as a clerk. By careful saving from his poor wages he amassed the capital of \$100, and, at the end of six years of clerkship, he invested this in the stove and tinware business, in partnership with others. He came to Louisville in 1827, and here the major part of his busy and useful life has been spent, in the line of business above indicated. Under his energetic and prudent management the trade of his house has grown immensely, and is now far and widely extended, principally in the Southern and Western States. He has become one of the best-known and successful manufacturers and dealers in the Ohio Valley. But his brightest laurels have been won as the chief magistrate of the city. He had been a member of the Common Council in 1861-62-63, and president of that body in the last year of his service. In 1865 he was promoted to the Board of Aldermen, and, the next year, was chosen its president. Familiarized thus and otherwise with the affairs of the city, he was presently deemed a suitable person to be placed at their head; and, in March, 1870, he was called by his fellow-citizens to assume the dignity of Mayor—an honor in which he was confirmed, by successive re-elections, for a following term of three years, beginning in 1879. The writer of Louisville, Past and Present, says of his first service:

We may characterize his term of office as an era in the progress of the city. At the time of his introduction into office the city officers were occupying very dilapidated quarters, the buildings being not only old, but much out of repair, and entirely too small for the purposes for which they were occupied; and one of the most important acts of his administration was the execution of a long-delayed purpose to substitute for these miserable offices a structure which should be alike a model for convenience and a pride to our community. The plan had long been before the Council; but it was not until some months after Mr. Baxter's inauguration that the work was finally commenced. His remarkable energy was fully exerted in pushing forward the plans; and so earnestly was his attention given to their execution that before the close of his term of office the city was [about to come] in possession of a hall unsurpassed in this country for arrangement, durability, and elegance of design. Its fame has extended to all parts of our Union; and few there are who visit the city but spend some time in viewing its mag-

nificent council-chambers and their almost regal furnishings. This is Mr. Baxter's proudest monument.

But he was not so much engrossed in the erection of this magnificent structure as to prevent the turning of his attention to other much-needed wants of the city. He found that she had only a dilapidated frame building for an eruptive hospital, and he set to work vigorously to supplant this with one of the most complete edifices of its class in the country. He inaugurated the work of building a new and handsome as well as commodious almshouse, which is now completed. He commenced [and in his second term finished] the work of the Fulton-street fill, as also that of the road-bed, both of which are now finished, at a cost of between \$400,000 and \$500,000. The road-bed relieves Jefferson street of a railway track, and will enhance the value of property thereon at least fifty per cent. He obtained plans for a new work-house, and endeavored to secure its erection. He visited Chicago and other cities with the Council in order to ascertain what was the best and cheapest pavement for our streets, which were then in a wretched condition. During his term of office from twelve to fifteen miles of streets were paved with Nicholson pavement, several miles with boulders, besides a number that were macadamized. There were also some twenty miles of new streets and alleys constructed. At the commencement of his term there were only eight miles of sewer within the city limits; but at its close there were twenty miles completed, besides which the great western outfall sewer was put under contract.

But the grandest achievement of his administration was the improvement of the financial condition of the city. When he took possession of the executive chair, the finances were laboring under fearful depression. These never being sufficient funds on hand to defray ordinary expenses, policemen, laborers, officers, and school-teachers were under the necessity of hawking their warrants about the street and finally submitting to the most ruinous discounts. Under these circumstances it was folly to expect efficiency in any department of the public service; and with the bonds of the corporation a drug upon the market at sixty-five to seventy cents, it must be evident that the new executive had no easy task before him. Comprehending the gravity of the situation, he proceeded cautiously to mature his plans, and then to execute them energetically. It was not long before money was always on hand to defray current expenses; the price of city bonds advanced from 15 to 20 [20 to 25] per cent., and found a ready sale either at home or in other markets. The best evidence of the wisdom of a plan is its complete success; and this is testified under Mr. Baxter's administration, not alone by gladdened bondholders, but also by grateful workmen.

To the fire department were added during his term three new and superb engine-houses, together with four additional steam fire-engines. [Mayor Baxter, during one or the other of his terms, purchased every fire-engine now in use by the city, ten in number, except just one. During his last year he contracted for the fire-alarm telegraph recently erected.] It is true that in these extensive improvements large sums of money were expended; but it will be observed that the greater portion was distributed among the laboring men in our midst, and went directly into our local circulation. In this way the burden of necessary improvements was comparatively light. Happily for the policy of Mr. Baxter, he had the confidence of a liberal and efficient council, who lent a hearty co-operation to all his efforts.

One of the hook and ladder companies of the city is named from ex-Mayor Baxter, also a fine

avenue adjoining Cave Hill Cemetery; and in 1880, upon the handsome improvement of the old cemetery on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, as a public park, he was further honored in the entitling it "Baxter Square."

Ex-Mayor Baxter was also for a number of years a manager of the House of Refuge, and for six years President of the Board of Managers after its reorganization; and has also served upon the Board of Education. From 1868 to 1870 he was in the Directory of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and has filled sundry other posts of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Baxter was joined in marriage November 7, 1852, to Miss Alicia Mary, daughter of George and Mary McCready, of Louisville. They have had eight children, in order as follow: Mary, now Mrs. William Wooldrige; Elizabeth, married George Cressey, all of Louisville; and Belle, John G., Jr., Annie C., William G., and Emma S. Baxter—all residing with their parents, except Annie C., now (March, 1882,) taking a course of the higher education in New York City.

JAMES TRABUE,

President of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, is of distinguished Huguenot descent. Among the Protestant refugees fleeing from France by reason of the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., in 1685, were his ancestors. They, with others, sailing from Holland five years after that ill-starred act, formed the "Huguenot Settlement" on the James river, in Virginia. Here their descendants were still residing when the War of the Revolution broke out, to which the family contributed a number of skilful and courageous soldiers, whose valor and patriotism nobly sustained the honor of the Huguenot name throughout the great struggle. At its close a number of them, with others of "the times that tried men's souls," pushed across the mountains to seek fame and fortune in the then almost unknown lands to the westward. Among them was Colonel Daniel Trabue, father of James, son of John Trabue and grandson of Anthony, the progenitor of the family in this country. He was born in 1760. His party of emigrants from the old home to the new made its way by land

to Redstone Old Fort, on the Ohio—now Brownsville, Pennsylvania,—where they built one of the primitive river-craft of the time, and floated down the broad stream to Limestone Point, now Maysville, sixty miles above Cincinnati, in the year 1785, whence they advanced into the wilderness interior and dispersed themselves in settlements throughout the now famed "Blue Grass Region." Colonel Trabue set down his stakes in Woodford county, where he toiled amid the privations and hardships of pioneer life for ten years, and then removed to that part of Green which is now Adair county. Before leaving Virginia he had been united in marriage to Miss Mary Haskins, of Chesterfield county, in that State. In their latest home in Kentucky their son James was born, on the 24th day of November, 1802. His education in the schools was conducted by the Rev. Samuel B. Robertson, a Presbyterian minister, who was long in charge of the seminary at Columbia, Kentucky. Soon after leaving this he made a beginning of business as deputy clerk in the office of his relative, William Caldwell, Esq., for forty years clerk of the courts in the county, and father of Messrs. Isaac and Junius Caldwell, well-known lawyers of the city, and of Dr. William B. Caldwell, also of Louisville. The father was a man of great practical sense, and wide knowledge of books and affairs. To the two years passed in association with him Mr. Trabue attributes more of his actual preparation for business life than to all his years in the schools.

When Russell county was set off by the State Legislature, young Trabue had closed his service as Deputy Clerk, and offered himself as a candidate for the Clerkship in the new county. He was defeated by a single vote; and to this circumstance, very likely, the city of Louisville owes the thorough-going business man and public-spirited citizen that he afterwards became. In those days the term of the Clerk was for life or during good behavior; and had he been elected, it is not improbable that the rest of his many years might have been spent in petty office in a country town. Recovering readily from his defeat, he removed to Glasgow, in Barren county, and for some years engaged in general merchandizing with a cousin, also bearing his family name. He then secured a larger and more lucrative field of operation at Terre Haute; and

was here so successful in a similar line of business that he resolved to embark his accumulated means in the wholesale dry-goods trade at Louisville. He came to the city in 1834, attracted by its high promise as a centre of trade for a wide region in Kentucky and Indiana. His acquaintance was already great among country merchants in both States; and his house at once leaped into large and steadily increasing business. His sales in time extended far beyond those of almost any other establishment in the city, reaching Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and even Arkansas. In less than thirty years his energy, enterprise, and careful management had very largely increased his original investment, and he was in possession of a handsome fortune. The outbreak of the war of the Rebellion found many of his creditors, owing him considerable sums, inside the Confederate lines; and he was not allowed by General Sherman, then in command here, to visit them for purpose of collection. With two of his best clerks, however, he made his way through the lines, and reaped a remarkable success in the settlement of his claims by payment in sugar, cotton, or Confederate money, all of which was then easily convertible into foreign exchange.

Mr. Trabue has sustained other important relations to the business of Louisville. For thirty-six years he has been president of the Franklin Insurance company, on Main street, near Fourth; and still, notwithstanding somewhat advanced age, gives personal attention to the duties of the post. For a term about equally long he has been in the Directory of the Bank of Kentucky. Among other stations of trust and influence he has been a director of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, trustee of the Cave Hill cemetery, and a trustee of the University of Louisville. In the city government he was a member of the Board of Aldermen during the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, and President of the Board in 1859-60, and President of the Sinking Fund Commission for some years. In politics he followed the standard of Henry Clay until the Whig party ceased to exist. For nearly half a century he and Mrs. Trabue have been connected with the Christian church in this city, in which he has from time to time held official position. He has an open hand for every worthy object of benevolence, but is discriminating in his charities. He

has a shrewd perception of the worth of men; and has not often gone astray, for example, in the selection of aids in his business, with whom his relations have been singularly happy. His physical energy and capability of sustained exertion, to which much of his success is due, are still truly remarkable. He bids fair to round out his century, most of it filled with the most active employments.

During his residence in Glasgow, Mr. Trabue was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of Dr. John Stites, and stepdaughter of Colonel Clifton Rodes, of Barren county. She is still living, in a hale and happy old age. They have two sons, both residing in the city—Richard, also a man of unusual business ability, now carrying on the business handed over to him by his father; and William, who has displayed a versatile talent in both industrial and fine art, as machinist, musician, painter, and sculptor. They had other sons and daughters, who have died. One of the daughters married W. H. Barksdale, of St. Louis. She left two sons, both now young men.

Henry Wolford, present city treasurer, was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th day of May, 1806. His father and family arrived in Louisville December 24, 1818, where the remnant of the family still reside. Mr. Wolford served his time at the printing business, and was one of the original compositors on the Louisville Journal. He was elected measurer of wood, coal, and lime by the city council May 19, 1838, which he held for two years; and on January 11, 1841, was elected city clerk, which office he held until April 7, 1851, when he resigned on account of ill health. In view of his resignation, Mr. Curran Pope, member of the council, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the city of Louisville are due, and they are hereby tendered to him for the ability and unimpeachable fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his office during the long period of his connection with the city.

On May 12, 1851, Henry Dent, Esq., having been elected marshal of the Louisville chancery court, he appointed Mr. Wolford his deputy, which post he held for five years, when from ill health he resigned it. January 8, 1857, he was elected by the mayor and council city treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John W.

Craig, Esq., and on the 4th day of April, 1857, he was re-elected by the vote of the people, and has been re-elected every two years up to the present time.

CHARLES ROBERT LONG,

President of the Louisville Water Company, is of Scotch-Irish and German descent, and was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 7th of May, 1840, of well-to-do parents, William P. and Susan P. (Ellis) Long. Charles Ellis, his maternal grandfather, came from Culpeper county, Virginia, early in this century, to Shelby county, in this State. He was a soldier in Harrison's campaign against the Indians, which culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe, in which he participated. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Long, immigrated from Pennsylvania in the last century, and settled in Fayette county, where William C. Long was born. The latter is still living and resides in Louisville with his son, the subject of this sketch. The mother died in August, 1859. Charles was raised as a farmer boy up to the age of eighteen years. He received an ordinary practical English education in Simpsonville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana, where he attended the High School. He commenced business in that city in the capacity of a shipping clerk, at the age of twenty years. In 1861 he located in business in the city of Louisville, in partnership with his older brother, Isaac N. Long, under the firm name of Long & Brother, in the manufacture of chairs, which business they carried on until March, 1879, when the death of the latter dissolved the firm. After that event the Long & Brother Chair Company was organized with Charles R. Long as President, which position he still holds, and the business is continued. The reputation of the Long & Brother chairs is well and favorably known in nearly every State in the Union, as also the reputation of the company, which is noted for strict integrity and progressive business energy.

Mr. Long is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and zealous in his support of the interests of his church. He is at present one of the official board of the Broadway church of Louisville. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, having passed all the chairs in Odd Fellowship. He



has been identified with many public-spirited enterprises of the city. Was elected to the City Council in 1866 and served continuously under successive elections to the close of 1876; during his ten years' service as a Councilman he was elected President of the Council for the year 1870, and re-elected for 1871, 1872, and 1873, serving in said capacity a longer period than was ever given to any other member before or since. In 1874 he was elected president of the Louisville Water Company, and has been re-elected annually ever since. His administration of the business affairs of said company has been marked with great success. The business of the company at greatly reduced rates, increased fifty per cent in revenue and nearly doubled the number of consumers since he assumed the duties of the office, while the capacity of the company's works has been greatly extended and judiciously enlarged, within the financial resources of the company. His career in city legislation and as president of the Louisville Water Company has been distinguished by a fearless, upright, progressive, and positive course, contributing in a most substantial manner to the growth and prosperity of the city of Louisville. In politics he is a liberal but emphatic Democrat, and has rendered his party most efficient service by his quick perception and as a determined organizer, though never seeking or filling a political office. In business he has shown much inventive force, having developed some great improvements in wood-working machinery, and originated and perfected some practical and valuable devices in the construction of chairs; and in these directions has obtained a number of patents covering his inventions. He leads a life of unceasing energy and activity, illustrating the varied results a man of push and energy may accomplish.

Mr. Long was married May 9, 1861, to Miss Mary E., oldest daughter of Captain John R. Cannon, of New Albany, Indiana, who is still living. They have six children—Susan Amanda, Laura Elizabeth, Elvira, Charles Robert, Jr., John Ray Cannon, and Ida Naomi—all residing at home with their parents.

CHAPTER XXV.

CIVIL LIST OF LOUISVILLE.

The Trustees Under the Town Organization—Mayors of the City—Presidents of the Board of Councilmen—Presidents of the Board of Aldermen—Councilmen from 1828 to 1851—The General Council (Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen) from 1851 to the Present Time.

UNDER THE TOWN ORGANIZATION.

The following is a list of the Trustees of the town of Louisville, chosen from the incorporation of the town down to its incorporation as a city. The list first appeared in Mr. Strahan's collection of the laws and ordinances of the city, made and published in 1853:

Elected February 2, 1781—John Todd, Jr., Stephen Trigg, George Slaughter, John Floyd, William Pope, and Marsham Brashears.

Elected June 4, 1783—William Pope, Marsham Brashears, Andrew Haynes, James Sullivan, Benjamin Pope, James Patton, William Oldham, Isaac Cox,* and George Wilson.*

Elected April 14, 1785—William Pope, William Oldham, Benjamin Roberts, James Morrison, James Sullivan, James Patton, and George Wilson.

Elected February 14, 1787—Richard C. Anderson, William Taylor, Robert Breckinridge, David Merriwether, John Clark, Alexander S. Bullitt, and James F. Moore.

Elected May 5, 1790—James Francis Moore, Abraham Hite, Abner Martin Dunn, Basil Prather, and David Standiford.

Elected May, 1793—John Thurston, Henry Reed, William Croghan, and William Sullivan.

Elected May, 1797—Archibald Armstrong, Gabriel J. Johnson, John Eastin, Evan Williams, Reuben Eastin, Henry Duncan, and Richard Prather.

Elected March 15, 1800—George Wilson, Gabriel J. Johnson, James McConnel, William Sullivan, John Harrison, Henry Duncan, and James Patton.

Elected March 28, 1801—Gabriel J. Johnson, George Wilson, James Patton, John Harrison, James McConnel, Thomas Prather, and Evan Williams.

Elected May 7, 1803—Fortunatus Cosby, George Wilson, James Patton, John Harrison, Thomas Prather, Robert McConnel, Ashel Linn, and John Wilson.*

Elected May 6, 1805—William F. Simrall,

William C. Galt, Nathaniel B. Whitlock, James Berthoud, Richard Ferguson, Henry Duncan, and James Hunter.

Elected May 6, 1807—William F. Simrall, Henry Duncan, William C. Galt, John Nelson, John Gwathmey, James Patton, John Harrison, and Fortunatus Cosby.*

Elected May, 1809—Alexander Pope, Elisha L. Hall, Robert McConnel, Henry Duncan, Archibald Allen, Carver Mercer, Nathaniel B. Whitlock, Cuthbert Bullitt,* Edmond Clark,* and Worden Pope.*

Elected May 6, 1811—Richard C. Anderson, Henry Duncan, Richard Steele, Alexander Pope, John Gwathmey, Edmond Clark, and Daniel Fetter.

Elected May 3, 1813—Archibald Allen, Thomas Prather, John Sutton, Richard C. Anderson, Jr., John T. Gray, Daniel Fetter, and Cuthbert Bullitt.

Elected May 1, 1815—Levi Tyler, Archibald Allen, John Sutton, Daniel Fetter, Gabriel Overstreet, Alexander Pope, and Joshua Headington.

Elected May 5, 1817—Levi Tyler, Thomas Prather, Robert Breckinridge, Dennis Fitzhugh, Alexander Pope, James A. Pearce, and William Reed.

Elected May 3, 1819—Frederick W. S. Grayson, Thomas Prather, Edward Tyler, Jr., James H. Overstreet, James Rudd, Levi Tyler, James Ferguson.

Elected May 1, 1820—James Ferguson, Edward Tyler, Jr., Coleman Daniel, James W. Denny, John D. Colmesnil, James Rudd, and William C. Galt.

Elected May 7, 1821—James W. Denny, John D. Colmesnil, James Rudd, William Sale, Edward Tyler, Jr., Samuel Vance, Peter Wolford.

Elected May 6, 1822—Thomas Joyes, John D. Colmesnil, Edward Tyler, Jr., James W. Denny, Brooke Hill, James Rudd, and William Sale.

Elected May 5, 1823—Levi Tyler, Thomas Joyes, John D. Colmesnil, Israel Munroe, John P. Harrison, James Rudd, Daniel McCallister, James Ferguson,* and Daniel Smith.

Elected May 3, 1824—James Guthrie, John D. Colmesnil, John B. Bland, John P. Tunstall, Jeremiah Diller, William Sale, and Daniel Smith.

Elected May 2, 1825—James Guthrie, John

D. Colmesnil, Jeremiah Diller, Daniel Smith, John P. Tunstall, John B. Bland, and Richard Hall.

Elected May 1, 1826—James Guthrie, John B. Bland, John D. Colmesnil, Richard Hall, Jeremiah Diller, Daniel Smith, and John P. Tunstall.

Elected May 7, 1827—James Guthrie, Daniel Smith, John B. Bland, Jeremiah Diller, Richard Hall, John D. Colmesnil, and George W. Merriwether.

MAYORS.

John C. Bucklin, 1828-33; John Joyes, 1834-35; William A. Cocks, 1836; Frederick A. Kaye, 1837-40, 1844-46; D. L. Beatty, 1841-43; William R. Vance, 1847-49; John M. Delph, 1850-52, 1861-62; James S. Speed, 1853-54; John Barbee, 1855-56; W. S. Pilcher, 1857 (died August, 1858); Thomas W. Riley, 1858 (*vice* Pilcher, deceased); T. H. Crawford, 1859-60; William Kaye, 1863-64; Philip Tomppert, 1865 (to December 28th), 1867-68; J. S. Lithgow, 1865-67 (to February 14, 1867), resigned; Joseph H. Bunce, 1869; John G. Baxter, 1870-72, 1879-81; Charles D. Jacob, 1873-78, 1882.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bland Ballard, 1851-52; Benjamin W. Pollard, 1853; Charles Ripley, 1854; Thomas W. Riley, 1855; David T. Monsarrat, 1856; Andrew Monroe, 1857; Thomas Shanks, 1858; Joseph A. Gilliss, 1859; John Barbee, 1860; W. P. Campbell, 1861; G. W. Ronald, 1862; John G. Baxter, 1863; William F. Barret, 1864; T. C. Tucker, 1865; David Spaulding, Jr., 1866; John D. Orrill, 1867; Patrick Bannon, 1868; William F. Duerson, 1869; Charles R. Long, 1870-73; Edward F. Finley, 1874; William Kaye, 1875; John McAteer, 1876; Henry T. Jefferson, 1877-78; James C. Gilbert, 1879-81; Lafayette Joseph, 1882.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

William Riddle,* 1851-52; James Speed,* 1852-54; William Watkins,* 1854-55; Erasmus D. Weatherford,* 1855, 1857, 1859; Frederick A. Kaye, 1855-56; Thomas H. Crawford,* 1858; Alexander Duvall, 1858-59; James Trabue, 1860; Thomas Shanks, 1861; William F. Barret, 1862-63; Arthur Peter,* 1863; William Terry, 1863-64; Joshua R. Brown,* 1864-65, 1867; John G. Baxter,* 1866-67; George W.

* Elected to fill vacancy.

* Resigned.

Herbert, 1867; William F. Rubel, 1867-68, 1869-71; J. H. Bunce, 1868; Thomas L. Barret, 1872-73; Daniel Spaulding, Jr., 1874-75; William F. Rubel, 1876-78; Rezin C. Davis, 1879; Lafayette Joseph, 1880-81; Dr. George W. Griffiths, 1882.

COUNCILMEN.

The first Board of Councilmen was elected under the city charter, on the first Monday in March, 1828. There were then but five wards in the city. The official terms ran a few months into the next year; so that 1828 in the list means 1828-29, 1829 indicates 1829-30, etc. The Councilmen alone constituted the legislative branch of the city government until 1851, when the General Council in two branches was constituted.

1828—First ward, James Guthrie (chairman of the Board), John B. Bland; Second, Daniel Smith, Richard Hill; Third, John D. Colmesnil, George W. Merriwether; Fourth, Jeremiah Diller, John M. Talbott; Fifth, W. D. Payne, Benjamin P. Buckner.

1829—First ward, George W. Merriwether, Richard Hall; Second, James Harrison, John Warren; Third, James McG. Cuddy, Daniel McAllister; Fourth, James C. Johnston, Frederick Turner; Fifth, John M. Talbott, Elisha Applegate.

1830—First ward, George W. Merriwether, Richard Hall; Second, James Guthrie, James Rudd; Third, James McG. Cuddy, William Reed; Fourth, James C. Johnston, Fred A. Kaye; Fifth, John M. Talbott, Walker Alsop.

1831—First ward, Richard Hall, Jacob Miller; Second, William Pickett, James Rudd; Third, James McG. Cuddy, Joshua G. Barclay; Fourth, Fred A. Kaye, Benjamin S. Harrison; Fifth, Walker Alsop, James Hensley.

1832—First ward, George W. Merriwether, Benjamin G. Wier; Second, James Guthrie, James Rudd; Third, Jacob Miller, John P. Declary; Fourth, Fred A. Kaye, Robert Buckner; Fifth, John M. Talbott, Walker Alsop.

1833—First ward, Benjamin G. Weir, James Harrison; Second, James Rudd, James Guthrie; Third, John P. Declary, Thomas T. Shreve; Fourth, John Scott, Pat Maxcy; Fifth, John M. Talbott, and George Bridges.

1834—First ward, James Harrison, William A. Cocke; Second, James Guthrie, James Rudd;

Third, Daniel McCallister, Levin L. Shreve; Fourth, James Pickett, Benjamin T. Harrison; Fifth, Walker Alsop, John D. Colmesnil.

1835—First ward, Jacob Geiger, William Sale; Second, James Guthrie, William T. Spurrier; Third, Daniel McCallister, William Stowe; Fourth, Thomas Joyes, Benjamin J. Harrison; Fifth, John M. Talbott, G. J. Johnston.

1836—First ward, James Harrison, James A. Rogers; Second, James Guthrie, James Rudd; Third, —Buckner, Daniel Smith; Fourth, Joseph Metcalfe, William H. Field; Fifth, Garret E. Pendergast and Humphrey Marshall, Jr.

[The city was redistricted in 1836, and two new wards created].

1837—First ward, John B. Bland, James B. Rudd; Second, Coleman Daniel, James A. Rogers; Third, William T. Spurrier, James Guthrie; Fourth, Hugh Ferguson, Daniel McCallister, Sr.; Fifth, Joseph Metcalfe, William H. Field; Sixth, John Ewing, John M. Talbott; Seventh, Paul Danilli, Jacob W. Earick.

1838—First ward, Horatio Ball, Thomas Boyle; Second, Coleman Daniel, William Sale; Third, James Rudd, James Guthrie; Fourth, William Penny, Daniel McCallister; Fifth, James Bridgeford, Joseph Metcalfe; Sixth, John M. Talbott, William A. Cocke; Seventh, William Bannon, Paul Danilli; Joseph McKnight,* John B. Bland.*

1839—First ward, William Brown, David W. Wilson; Second, James Harrison, Aris Throckmorton; Third, James Rudd, James Guthrie; Fourth, Daniel McCallister, William Penny; Fifth, David L. Beatty, Joseph Metcalfe; Seventh, John M. Talbott, William H. Grainger, J. W. Kalfus; Eighth, Charles McGuire, John I. Jacob.*

1840—First ward, George B. Dirlake, Jason Rogers; Second, P. N. Jarvis, Rezin E. Butler; Third, Coleman Daniel; Fourth, James Harrison; Fifth, James Rudd, John I. Jacob; Sixth, William Penny, Theodore S. Bell; Seventh, David L. Beatty, Joseph W. Knight; Eighth, William E. Glover, Edward Wilkinson; Ninth, William Arnold, Jeremiah L. Kalfus.

1841—First ward, George B. Dirlake, Levi White; Second, P. N. Jarvis, Rezin E. Butler; Third, George E. H. Gray, Coleman Daniel; Fourth, John I. Jacob, George Keats; Fifth, Samuel Schwing, Daniel McCallister; Sixth, Jos

*Elected to fill vacancy.

eph Metcalfe, William D. Payne; Seventh, John Hulm, Edward M. Smith; Eighth, John Harrington, N. E. Lanning.

1842—First ward, George B. Didlake, Alfred W. R. Harris; Second, John Owen, John Vanmeter; Third, Coleman Daniel, John T. Gray, Jr.; Fourth, William T. Spurrier, Henry M. Bullitt; Fifth, Levin L. Shreve, Daniel McCallister; Sixth, Joseph Metcalfe, Richard P. Smith; Seventh, William E. Glover, Edgar Needham; Eighth, Samuel Parker, John Harrington.

1843—First ward, George B. Didlake, Dr. Erasmus D. Weatherford; Second, J. R. Gray, Curran Pope; Third, Coleman Daniel, Charles M. Strader; Fourth, John I. Jacob, S. S. Bucklin; Fifth, Levin L. Shreve, John M. Talbot; Sixth, George W. Anderson, William A. Cocke; Seventh, George Schnetz, John Wright; Eighth, E. Needham, John Harrington.

1844—First ward, Erasmus D. Weatherford, Emanuel Seabold; Second, Curran Pope, William Penny; Third, Charles M. Strader, Pierce Butler; Fourth, John I. Jacob, John P. Bull; Fifth, Levin L. Shreve, Charles J. Clarke; Sixth, William W. Fry, John M. Delph; Seventh, William E. Glover, James Dunn; Eighth, John Harrington, J. Needham; and Jabez Baldwin.

1845—First ward, Pat Maxcy, John L. Henning; Second, William J. Dinwiddie, Erasmus D. Weatherford; Third, Curran Pope, Jabez Baldwin; Fourth, Pierce Butler, Charles M. Strader; Fifth, John I. Jacob, Charles J. Clarke; Sixth, Levin L. Shreve, William W. Fry; Seventh, Joseph Dunn; Eighth, William H. Grainger, Edmund Wilkinson.

1846—First ward, John L. Henning, Pat Maxcy; Second, George B. Didlake, Alexander McBride, Johnson Mason;* Third, James Harrison, Curran Pope; Fourth, James Rudd, Charles M. Strader; Fifth, John I. Jacob, John P. Bull; Sixth, William W. Fry, Levin L. Shreve; Seventh, Gabriel J. Johnston, John Hulm; Eighth, Joseph Monks, James D. Porter; George F. Higgins.*

1847—First ward, William Maxcy, Jarrett Bull; Second, P. N. Jarvis, Dr. Erasmus D. Weatherford; Third, James Harrison, Curran Pope; Fourth, James Rudd, Isaac Everett; Fifth, Charles J. Clarke, William S. Crawford; Sixth, William W. Fry, John M. Talbot; Sev-

enth, Thomas Joyes, Henry R. Tunstall; Eighth, Edward M. Smith and James D. Porter.

1848—First ward, James Tarleton, William Maxcy; [Second, Parker N. Jarvis, Patrick Maxcy; Third, Coleman Daniel, Curran Pope; Fourth, James Rudd, John T. Gray; Fifth, John I. Jacob, William Read; Sixth, Levin L. Shreve, William H. Field; Seventh, John M. Delph, John Hulm; Eighth, John Galt, Jonas H. Rhorer; James S. Lithgow.*

1849—First ward, James L. Henning, John Irvine; Second, James S. Lithgow, J. W. Osborne; Third, Curran Pope, Coleman Daniel; Fourth, James Rudd, John Barbee; Fifth, John I. Jacob, E. C. King; Sixth, Levin L. Shreve, Thomas P. Smith; Seventh, John M. Delph, William E. Glover; Eighth, B. C. Ray, Fred. Turner; Jacob W. Kalfus,* — Beckwith,* and James C. Johnston.*

1850—First ward, Edward Crutchfield, John Irvine; Second, William Croxton, J. W. Osborne; Third, Curran Pope, Coleman Daniel; Fourth, James Rudd, William Riddle; Fifth, John I. Jacob, Alfred L. Shotwell; Sixth, James Speed, Robert Story; Seventh, John Hulm, John Cochran, Jr.; Eighth, William P. Boone, Richard P. Lightburn.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

This body is composed, under the charter of March 24, 1851, of the Board of Aldermen, with one member from each ward, and the Board of Councilmen, with two members from a ward.

1851—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, William Cross, Joshua F. Bullitt, William Riddle, Alfred L. Shotwell, James Speed, John Cochran, Jr., Richard P. Lightburn. Councilmen: First ward, John G. Stoll, Theobald Bentz; Second, George W. Doane, James W. Osborne; Third, Robert Stewart, James Madison Pyles; Fourth, John Barbee, Aris Throckmorton; Fifth, George L. Douglass, James F. Gamble; Sixth, James Bridgeford, Bland Ballard; Seventh, Green Self, Charles L. Stancliffe; Eighth, Guerdon Gates, and John M. Bowser.

1852—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, William Cross, James S. Lithgow, William Riddle, Jacob W. Kalfus, James Speed, Birch Musselman, and Richard P. Lightburn. Councilmen: First ward, G. R. Roder, W. J. Gray; Second, Daniel Lavielle, M. Garret Holmes;

* Elected to fill vacancy.

*Elected to fill vacancy.

Third, Collin C. W. Alfriend, Thomas Lewis Jefferson; Fourth, John S. Carpenter, Benjamin W. Pollard; Fifth, James F. Gamble, William Emmitt Garvin; Sixth, John O. Cochran, Bland Ballard; Seventh, William Atkinson, Henry R. Tunstall; Eighth, E. S. Kelsey, and J. B. Byrne.

1853—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, Sanders Shanks, James S. Lithgow, J. F. Bullitt, Jacob W. Kalfus, James Speed, Birch Musselman, Thomas D. Howard, and John M. Delph.* Councilmen: First ward, William Gilligan, George W. Dunlap; Second, Robert F. Baird, Charles W. Taylor; Third, Thomas L. Jefferson, Joseph T. Burton; Fourth, Benjamin W. Pollard, William Watkins; Fifth, Charles Ripley, Willard E. Garvin; Sixth, David T. Monsarrat, Reuben T. Durrett; Seventh, Charles L. Stancliffe, William Atkinson; Eighth, James S. Aplegate, J. P. Byrne.

1854—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, Sanders Shanks, Joseph T. Burton, William Watkins, George L. Douglass, Frederick A. Kaye, William H. Grainger, Thomas D. Howard. Councilmen: First ward, William Gilligan, J. B. Errig; Second, Charles W. Taylor, J. B. Daviess; Third, Robert C. Strother, Jacob Lavale; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, William P. Sheppard; Fifth, Charles Ripley, Lawrence Richardson; Sixth, William E. Garvin, W. C. Carruth; Seventh, William Atkinson, Thomas W. Pollard; Eighth, Joseph Galt, Charles D. Pennybacker.

1855—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, Charles W. Taylor, Joseph T. Burton, Alfred Harris, George L. Douglass, Frederick A. Kaye, W. H. Grainger, Thomas D. Howard. Councilmen: First ward, George W. Dunlap, William G. Reasor; Second, John Zeigler, J. P. Galbreath; Third, Henry L. Pope, P. R. Holbrook; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, Benjamin J. Raphael; Fifth, William T. Weaver, Thomas W. Riley; Sixth, Thomas S. Hayden, Joseph A. Gillis; Seventh, David L. Beatty, Robert Vaughan; Eighth, Charles D. Pennybacker, Nathaniel H. Plummer. James M. Moore,* Thomas B. String,* Silas Sisson.*

1856—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, Charles W. Taylor, Joseph T. Burton, Alf Harris, Fred A. Kaye, David L. Beatty, Thomas D.

Howard, Alf L. Shotwell. Councilmen—First ward, Thomas B. String, William White; Second, Allen Kendall, M. V. Watts; Third, Henry L. Pope, Vandeman Overall; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, Silas Sisson; Fifth, William T. Weaver, Andrew Monroe; Sixth, Robert F. Baird, Joseph A. Gilliss; Seventh, John Sargent, Robert Vaughn; Eighth, David T. Monsarrat, J. W. Ray. Samuel Caswell*, Scott Newman*.

1857—Aldermen: Erasmus D. Weatherford, S. N. Hall, Joseph T. Burton, Alexander Duvall, Alf L. Shotwell, Lovell H. Rousseau, David L. Beatty, Thomas D. Howard, J. W. Kalfus*, Thomas H. Crawford*. Councilmen: First ward, John W. Craig, Scott Newman; Second, Samuel Caswell, Allen Kendall; Third, Vandeman Overall, Curran Pope; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, A. B. Semple, Henry J. Lyons*; Fifth, Andrew Monroe, Thomas W. Riley*, William T. Weaver; Sixth, Robert F. Baird, Joseph A. Gilliss; Seventh, John Sargent, Peter B. Muir, Benjamin W. Pollard*; Eighth, Samuel Browning, John M. Huston, D. T. Monsarrat*.

1858—Aldermen: E. D. Weatherford, S. N. Hall, V. Overall, Alexander Duvall, J. W. Kalfus*, W. A. Hanser, John Sargent*, Thomas H. Crawford*, Thomas D. Howard*. Councilmen: First ward, John W. Craig, Scott Newman, William White*; Second, Samuel Caswell, Allen Kendall; Third, Curran Pope, H. H. Sale; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, Henry J. Lyons; Fifth, William T. Weaver, William F. Pettit*, J. M. Armstrong; Sixth, Joseph A. Gilliss, John Barbee; Seventh, John Sargent, H. C. Pindel, William E. Snoddy*; Eighth, John M. Huston, Charles H. Hart.

1859—Aldermen: E. D. Weatherford, J. W. Osborne, Vandeman Overall, A. J. Alexander, Jacob W. Kalfus, James Trabue, John Sargent, Robert F. Baird. Councilmen: First ward, Isaac Butler, J. F. Gunkle, William White*; Second, Allen Kendall, William G. Reasor; Third, T. L. Jefferson, F. C. Welman; Fourth, Thomas Shanks, Alvin Wood; Fifth, J. M. Armstrong, William F. Pettit; Sixth, Joseph A. Gilliss, John Barbee; Seventh, George W. Anderson, H. J. Billings, T. C. Pomeroy*; Eighth, H. J. Lewis, Samuel Parker.

1860—Aldermen: J. F. Gunkle, J. W. Osborne, T. L. Jefferson, A. J. Alexander, Wil-

*Elected to fill vacancy.

* Elected to fill vacancies.

liam F. Pettit, James Trabue, John Sargent, Robert F. Baird. Councilmen: First ward, J. C. Beeman, J. L. Henning; Second, W. P. Campbell, E. D. Prewitt; Third, J. L. Smyser, F. C. Welman; Fourth, E. L. Huffman, J. C. Beeman, D. M. Pyles*; Fifth, J. M. Armstrong, J. B. Walker; Sixth, John Barbee, Joseph A. Gilliss, James Anderson, Jr.*; Seventh, T. C. Pomeroy, G. W. Ronald; Eighth, William P. Boone, J. M. Moore.

[The Ninth and Tenth wards were added in 1861].

1861—Aldermen: J. F. Gunkle, William L. Murphy, J. W. Osborne, T. L. Jefferson, Thomas Shanks, William F. Pettit, William Terry, James Trabue, William F. Barret,* John Sargent, Joshua R. Brown, Joseph Galt, George A. Houghton,* William P. Boone, Robert F. Baird*, M. A. Downing. Councilmen: First ward, William F. Rubel, Hugh Irvine; Second, William P. Campbell, Philip Tomppert,* T. C. Tucker; Third, Vandeman Overall, F. C. Welman; Fourth, E. A. Buckner, Alvin Wood; Fifth, J. M. Armstrong, T. L. Caldwell; Sixth, William H. Grainger,* John E. Crowe,* John Barbee, W. H. Dulaney; Seventh, Thomas G. Baxter, G. W. Ronald; Eighth, H. C. Caruth, R. P. Lightburn; Ninth, H. H. Buchanan, W. W. Twyman,* W. A. Duckwall; Tenth, James B. Gregory, John W. Story.

1862—Aldermen: William L. Murphy, James W. Osborne, John S. Hubbard, Thomas Shanks, Arthur Peter*, William Terry, William F. Barret, Joshua R. Brown, William Drysdale, Robert F. Baird, M. A. Downing. Councilmen: First ward, Hugh Irvine, William F. Rubel; Second, Philip Tomppert, T. C. Tucker; Third, T. L. Jefferson, Bernard Guy; Fourth, G. W. Herbert,* E. A. Buckner, William Kaye; Fifth, J. M. Armstrong, J. B. Kinkead; Sixth, John E. Crowe, John W. Barr,* W. H. Grainger; Seventh, John G. Baxter, William Cromeey,* G. W. Ronald; Eighth, R. P. Lightburn, H. C. Caruth, D. Spaulding; Ninth, J. W. Earick, W. W. Twyman; Tenth, George L. Abraham, John W. Story.

[The Eleventh ward was added this year.]

1863—Aldermen: William L. Murphy, James W. Osborne, John S. Hubbard, Arthur Peter, John A. Carter,* William Terry, John S. Hubbard,* John E. Crowe, Joshua R. Brown, R. P.

Lightburn, Patrick Dillen,* Robert F. Baird, John W. Story, and W. F. Rubel. Councilmen: First ward, Patrick Campion, Hugh Irvine, A. Y. Johnson; Second, Philip Tomppert, T. C. Tucker; Third, R. J. Elliott, Bernard Guy; Fourth, E. A. Buckner, G. W. Herbert; Fifth, J. M. Armstrong, J. B. Kinkead; Sixth, William Kendrick, J. H. Price; Seventh, John G. Baxter, William Cromeey; Eighth, A. V. Brewer, D. Spaulding; Ninth, J. W. Earick, W. W. Twyman; Tenth, John Shaw, George W. Stoll; Eleventh, John E. Orrill, T. P. Smith, James C. Dozier.*

1864—Aldermen: John W. Story, William F. Rubel, William L. Murphy, James W. Osborne, John J. Hubbard, John A. Carter, John D. Osborne, Joseph B. Kinkead,* John E. Crowe, Joshua R. Brown, Patrick Dillon, H. C. Caruth*, Robert F. Baird. Councilmen: First ward, John Shaw, Louis Rehm,* George W. Stole; Second, John D. Orrill, J. C. Dozier; Third, Patrick Campion, M. A. Downing, W. H. Robinson;* Fourth, Philip Tomppert, T. C. Tucker; Fifth, Bernard Guy, C. G. Smith, Joseph T. Tompkins,* Sixth, E. A. Buckner, G. W. Herbert, S. A. Hartwell,* Seventh, J. M. Armstrong, J. B. Kinkead, George W. Morris; Eighth, William Kendrick, W. F. Barret, Arthur Peter*, Andrew Low;* Ninth, Samuel Miller, J. W. Knight; Tenth, A. V. Brewer, J. H. Thomas,* D. Spalding, Jr.; Eleventh, E. S. Craig, J. C. Robinson.

[The Twelfth ward was added this year. There has since been no addition to the number of the wards.]

1865—Aldermen: John W. Story, William F. Rupel, William L. Murphy, H. McClaran,* J. W. Osborne, John S. Hubbard, George W. Herbert, J. G. Baxter, John E. Crowe, J. R. Brown, H. C. Caruth, W. W. Twyman, E. S. Craig, E. Lockhart.* Councilmen: First ward, H. Frederick Vissman, J. W. Maxwell; Second, John D. Orril, James C. Dozier; Third, Patrick Campion, Philip T. German; Fourth, R. A. Shrader, T. C. Tucker; Fifth, C. G. Smith, James J. Gilmore; Sixth, S. A. Hartwell, William A. Warner, William Kaye,* Seventh, S. B. McGill, N. S. Glore; Eighth, Henry Dent, D. Spalding, Jr.,* L. A. Wood; Arthur Peter,* Ninth, Samuel A. Miller, Will D. Smith, W. H. Dulaney,* Tenth, W. S. D. Megowan,* J. H.

*Elected to fill vacancy.

Elected to fill vacancy.

Caldwell; Eleventh, J. C. Robinson, J. E. Vansant; Twelfth, J. W. Earick, A. J. Harrington.

1866—Aldermen: J. W. Maxwell, William F. Rubel, H. McClaran, James W. Osborne, John S. Hubbard, George W. Herbert, J. G. Baxter, William Terry,* John E. Crowe, Joshua R. Brown, H. C. Caruth, Robert F. Baird, E. Lockhart. Councilmen: First, H. Fred Vissman, Louis Rehm; Second, J. C. Dozier, John D. Orrill; Third, Patrick Campion, Philip T. German; Fourth, William O'Connor, T. C. Tucker; Fifth, C. G. Smith, J. L. Smyser; Sixth, William Kaye, George Brobston; Seventh, H. C. Murrell, D. Spalding, Jr.; Eighth, Patrick Bannon, Henry Dent; Ninth, G. F. Downs, W. H. Dulaney; Tenth, J. F. Pearson, C. L. Stancliffe; Eleventh, A. T. Gilmore; J. C. Robinson; Twelfth, J. H. Bunce, A. J. Harrington.

1867—Aldermen: J. W. Maxwell, W. F. Rubel, H. McClaran, W. E. Gilpin, John S. Hubbard, C. P. Rudd, John G. Baxter, W. R. Thompson, John E. Crowe, J. R. Brown, J. C. Gies, R. F. Baird, J. H. Bunce. Councilmen: First ward, William F. Duerson, H. Fred Vissman; Second, J. D. Orrill, J. B. Sargent; Third, P. T. German, Adam Loeser; Fourth, John McAteer, William O'Connor; Fifth, William A. Daniel, C. G. Smith; Sixth, George Brobston, Charles Miller; Seventh, H. C. Murrell, B. F. Karsner; Eighth, Patrick Bannon, Henry Dent; Ninth, G. F. Downs, W. H. Dulaney; Tenth, G. E. Heinig, J. P. Pearson; Eleventh, A. T. Gilmore, J. C. Robinson; Twelfth, J. P. Byrne, A. J. Harrington.

1868—Aldermen: John W. Story, W. F. Rubel, J. A. Krack, W. E. Gilpin, Thomas L. Barret, C. P. Rudd, F. T. Fox, John E. Crowe, W. H. Dulaney, John C. Gies, R. B. Sheridan, J. H. Bunce. Councilmen: First ward, W. F. Duerson, Fred Vissman; Second, John D. Orrill, Charles R. Long; Third, Philip T. German, Adam Loeser; Fourth, John McAteer, William O'Connor; Fifth, W. A. Daniel, H. C. Hamilton; Sixth, George Brobston, Charles Miller; Seventh, H. C. Murrell, J. G. Coke; Eighth, P. Bannon, George C. Shadburne; Ninth, G. F. Downs, B. W. Jenkins; Tenth, G. E. Heinig, James Sayre; Eleventh, M. W. La Rue, J. C. Robinson; Twelfth, J. P. Byrne, G. H. Walling.

1869—Aldermen: J. W. Story, W. F. Rubel,

J. A. Krack, W. E. Gilpin, Thomas L. Barret, G. E. Heinsohn, F. T. Fox, J. E. Crowe, W. H. Dulaney, J. C. Gies, R. B. Sheridan, J. P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, W. F. Duer, son, Fred Vissman; Second, Charles R. Long, John D. Orrill; Third, Philip T. German, J. E. Sacksteder; Fourth, John McAteer, William O'Connor; Fifth, H. W. Gray, H. T. Jefferson; Sixth, George Brobston, G. A. Jones; Seventh, J. G. Coke, W. H. Dix; Eighth, J. J. Clemons, T. J. Tapp; Ninth, Edward Fuller, B. W. Jenkins; Tenth, George Fulton, H. W. Walton; Eleventh, M. W. LaRue, T. L. McDermott; Twelfth, Edward McCulloch, G. H. Walling.

1870—Aldermen: H. Fred Vissman, W. F. Rubel, J. A. Krack, W. E. Gilpin, T. L. Barret, Warren Mitchell, B. F. Guthrie, J. E. Crowe, James C. Gilbert, J. C. Gies, Joseph Galt, J. P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, J. M. Letterle-Joseph Sauer; Second, C. R. Long, J. D. Orrill; Third, P. T. German, Charles Yantz; Fourth, John McAteer, William O'Connor; Fifth, H. W. Gray, H. T. Jefferson; Sixth, J. M. Dupcan, William Kaye; Seventh, W. H. Dix, Charles D. Jacob; Eighth, J. W. Edwards, Thomas Hackett; Ninth, J. R. Dupuy, Edward Fuller; Tenth, B. J. Campbell, H. W. Walton; Eleventh, J. C. Robinson, H. Thierman; Twelfth, A. D. McCulloch, G. H. Walling.

1871—Aldermen: H. F. Vissman, W. F. Rubel, J. A. Krack, W. E. Gilbert, B. W. Jenkins*, T. L. Barret, D. Spalding, Jr., B. F. Guthrie, John A. Carter, James C. Gilbert, H. W. Walton, Joseph Galt, J. P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, J. M. Letterle, Jacob Wahl; Second, C. R. Long, J. D. Orrill; Third, Patrick Campion, P. T. German; Fourth, N. B. Connell, H. Verhoeff, Jr.; Fifth, H. T. Jefferson, William C. Smith; Sixth, William Kaye, Henry Wehmhoff; Seventh, W. H. Dix, Charles D. Jacob; Eighth, George C. Shadburn, W. C. D. Whips; Ninth, George Ainslie, Thomas Coleman; Tenth, James A. Leech, John U. Shaffer; Eleventh, Albert Bourlier, John O'Day; Twelfth, J. Taylor Berry, Edward McCulloch.

1872—Aldermen: D. F. Roberts, W. F. Rubel, J. A. Krack, B. W. Jenkins, Thomas L. Barret, D. Spalding, Jr., B. F. Guthrie, John A. Carter, James C. Gilbert, H. W. Walton, Joseph Galt, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward,

Elected to fill vacancy.

* Elected to fill vacancy.

J. M. Letterle, Jacob Wahl ; Second, Charles R. Long*, John D. Orrill ; Third, John Clifford, P. T. German ; Fourth, John McAteer, H. Verhoeff, Jr. ; Fifth, William N. Bryan, H. T. Jefferson ; Sixth, H. Griffin, Henry Wehmhoff ; Seventh, W. B. Hamilton, Charles D. Jacob ; Eighth, George C. Shadburn, W. C. D. Whips ; Ninth, George Ainslie, Thomas Coleman ; Tenth, James A. Leech, John U. Shaffer ; Eleventh, Albert Bourlier, John O'Day ; Twelfth, David Ferguson, Lawrence Hannan.

1873—Aldermen: D. F. Roberts, W. F. Rubel, J. A. Krack, George Bremer, Thomas L. Barret, C. P. Rudd, B. F. Guthrie, H. T. Moss, James C. Gilbert, J. U. Shaffer, Joseph Galt, John P. Byrne. Councilmen ; First ward, J. M. Letterle, John T. Milburn ; Second, Charles R. Long, J. L. Mason ; Third, John Clifford, P. T. German ; Fourth, John McAteer, William O'Connor ; Fifth, W. N. Bryan, H. T. Jefferson ; Sixth, H. Griffin, William Kaye ; Seventh, John E. Crowe, W. B. Hamilton ; Eighth, George C. Shadburn, W. C. D. Whippis ; Ninth, George Ainslie, Thomas Coleman ; Tenth, James Kell, James A. Leech ; Eleventh, Al Bourlier, John O'Day ; Twelfth, David Ferguson, W. H. Newhall.

1874—Aldermen: John W. Story, W. F. Rubel, N. W. Hughes, George Bremer, D. Spalding, C. P. Rudd, H. C. Murrell, H. S. Moss, James C. Gilbert, J. U. Shaffer, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, J. M. Letterle, John T. Milburn ; Second, C. R. Long, J. L. Mason ; Third, P. T. German, R. D. Hall ; Fourth, John McAteer, William O'Connor ; Fifth, W. N. Bryan, H. T. Jefferson ; Sixth, Edward F. Finley, William Kaye ; Seventh, John E. Crowe, W. B. Hamilton ; Eighth, George C. Shadburn, John L. Wheat ; Ninth, George Ainslie, S. H. Garvin ; Tenth, James Kell, Robert W. Ramsey ; Eleventh, Al Bourlier, J. C. Robinson ; Twelfth, W. H. Newhall, William Wiest.

1875—Aldermen: John W. Story, W. F. Rubel, N. W. Hughes, George Bremer, D. Spalding, C. P. Rudd, H. C. Murrell, H. S. Moss, James C. Gilbert, W. T. Rankin, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, J. M. Letterle, Jacob Bickel ; Second, Charles R. Long, J. L. Mason ; Third, R. D. Hill, John Clifford ; Fourth, W. O'Connor, John McAteer ;

Fifth, H. T. Jefferson, W. T. Leachman ; Sixth, E. F. Finley, William Kaye ; Seventh, John E. Crowe, W. B. Hamilton ; Eighth, William W. Smith, George C. Shadburn*, John L. Wheat ; Ninth, George Ainslie, E. D. Fuller ; Tenth, Thomas Feeley, Robert W. Ramsey ; Eleventh, Charles Becker, J. C. Robinson ; Twelfth, William Wiest, W. H. Newhall.

1876—Aldermen: W. F. Miller, W. F. Rubel, Caspar Mercke, George H. Bremer, T. E. C. Brinly, C. P. Rudd, H. C. Murrell, H. S. Moss, James C. Gilbert, W. T. Rankin, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First, John M. Letterle, Jacob Bickel ; Second, J. L. Mason, John W. Stine ; Third, R. D. Hall, John Clifford ; Fourth, W. O'Connor, John McAteer ; Fifth, H. T. Jefferson, John S. Hubbard ; Sixth, William Kaye, J. A. Isert ; Seventh, Rozel Weissinger, W. B. Hamilton ; Eighth, John Callaghan, W. W. Smith ; Ninth, George Ainslie, Edward Fuller ; Tenth, Thomas Feeley, Michael H. Scott ; Eleventh, Al Bourlier, John Gault ; Twelfth, W. H. Newhall, John A. Specht.

1877—Aldermen: W. F. Miller, W. F. Rubel, C. Mercke, William Zabel, Jr., T. E. C. Brinly, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, H. S. Moss, James C. Gilbert, George W. Griffiths, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First, John M. Letterle, Jacob Bickel ; Second, J. W. Stine, J. J. T. Murray ; Third, H. W. Kohnhorst, R. D. Hall ; Fourth, W. C. Smith, John McAteer ; Fifth, H. T. Jefferson, G. Henry Detchen ; Sixth, R. C. Davis, J. A. Isert ; Seventh, S. Ullman, Rozel Weissinger ; Eighth, John Callaghan, Buford Twyman ; Ninth, Edward Fuller, Dennis Long ; Tenth, J. P. McCollum, Michael H. Scott ; Eleventh, J. C. Robinson, John Gault ; Twelfth, W. H. Newhall, John A. Specht.

1878—Aldermen: H. W. Barr, W. F. Rubel, J. J. Cramer, William Zabel, Jr., T. E. C. Brinly, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, William F. Barret, James C. Gilbert, George W. Griffiths, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First, Jacob Bickel, Vincent Bradas ; Second, J. J. T. Murray, Charles Mehler ; Third, R. D. Hall, H. W. Kohnhorst ; Fourth, W. C. Smith, Frederick A. Perkins ; Fifth, H. T. Jefferson, G. Henry Detchen ; Sixth, R. C. Davis, J. A. Isert ; Seventh, S. Ullman, Edward Wilder ; Eighth, John Callaghan, Charles Godshaw, Buford Twyman* ;

* Elected to fill vacancy.

* Elected to fill vacancy.

Ninth, Edward Fuller, Dennis Long; Tenth, J. P. McCollum, Michael H. Scott; Eleventh, J. C. Robinson, J. M. Spaulding; Twelfth, W. H. Newhall, Edward E. McCulloch.

1879—Aldermen: H. W. Barr, William S. Long, J. J. Cramer, William H. Bailey, T. E. C. Brinly, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, Charles Godshaw, J. C. Gilbert, George W. Griffiths, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, Jacob Bickel, V. Bradas; Second, J. L. Mason, C. Mehler; Third, R. D. Hall, H. W. Kohnhorst; Fourth, Frederick A. Perkins, J. R. Watts; Fifth, T. M. Sullivan, M. Lewis Clark; Sixth, R. C. Davis, J. A. Isert; Seventh, S. Ullman, Edward Wilder; Eighth, Lafayette Joseph, James Callaghan,* Lewis R. Kean; Ninth, B. McAteer, Dennis Long; Tenth, M. A. Scott, Thomas Feeley, Samuel McPherson*; Eleventh, C. W. Erdman, J. M. Spaulding; Twelfth, Edward McCulloch, A. Wahking.

1880—Aldermen: H. W. Barr, W. S. Long, N. W. Hughes, William H. Bailey, T. E. C. Brinly, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, George C. Wolf, Charles Godshaw,* J. C. Gilbert, George W. Griffiths, Frank Roberts, J. P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, Jacob Bickel, V. Bradas; Second, H. Gernert, J. L. Mason; Third, Frank Speckert, R. D. Hall,* James Hagan; Fourth, John Helmus, J. R. Watts; Fifth, George Hoertz, Jr., T. M. Sullivan; Sixth, R. C. Davis, H. W. Davis; Seventh, S. Ullman, Isaac Tyler; Eighth, Lafayette Joseph, Lewis R. Kean; Ninth, B. McAteer, Edward Fuller, Dennis

*Elected to fill vacancy.

Long*; Tenth, Edward Harris, Thomas Feeley; Eleventh, J. M. Spaulding, C. W. Erdman; Twelfth, Edward McCulloch, A. Wahking.

1881—Aldermen: H. W. Barr, W. S. Long, N. W. Hughes, William O'Connor, T. E. C. Brinly, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, George Wolf, J. C. Gilbert, George W. Griffiths, Frank Roberts, John P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, Jacob Bickel, V. Bradas; Second, H. Gernert, J. L. Mason; Third, J. A. Hagan, Frank Speckert; Fourth, John Helmus, J. A. Watts; Fifth, G. Hoertz, T. M. Sullivan; Sixth, R. C. Davis, H. W. Davis; Seventh, S. Ullman, Isaac Tyler; Eighth, Lewis R. Kean, Lafayette Joseph; Ninth, B. McAteer, Edward Fuller; Tenth, Edward Harris, Thomas Feeley; Eleventh, J. M. Spaulding, Andrew Wepler; Twelfth, Edward McCulloch, A. Wahking.

1882—Aldermen: James Jamison, W. S. Long, J. J. Cramer, William O'Connor, Flinn C. Davis, Harry Stucky, H. C. Murrell, George Wolf, J. C. Gilbert, Dr. George W. Griffiths, Jacob Thorne, J. P. Byrne. Councilmen: First ward, Jacob Bickel, V. Bradas; Second, Charles Mehler, Dr. J. L. Mason; Third, James A. Hagan, Frank Speckert; Fourth, John Holmes, J. R. Watts; Fifth, George Hoertz, T. M. Sullivan; Sixth, R. C. Davis, H. W. Davis; Seventh, S. Ullman, Isaac Tyler; Eighth, Lafayette Joseph, Lewis R. Kean; Ninth, B. McAteer, Edward Fuller; Tenth, John Ryan, Thomas Feeley; Eleventh, Michael Norton, Andrew Wepler; Twelfth, Daniel Smith, A. Wahking.

*Elected to fill vacancies.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL INTRODUCTION. Some weeks after the section of this chapter relating to antiquities about the Falls of the Ohio had gone through the press, the following very interesting relation was encountered. It is from the paper of Colonel Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, Ohio, on the Evidences of the Antiquity of Man in the United States, read to the Chicago meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1868, and since published in pamphlet form. As the facts constitute one of the remarkably few testimonies in this country yet discovered indicating that antiquity, it is worth while to reproduce the account in full, and in the words of the author. The date of the "find" is given as 1853.

In constructing the reservoir for the Louisville Water-works, on the bluffs of the Ohio, two miles above the city, the Engineer, T. R. Scowden, Esq., discovered a cave in which were a large number of human bones. It is forty feet from a mural face of lime-rock of the Upper Silurian epoch, which is known in Kentucky as the "cavernous limestone." The elevation of the bluff is about one hundred and twenty-six feet above low water in the river, and ninety feet above the bottom lands, which are half a mile wide in front of the Water-works. It is probable the cave is an extensive one. No outlet is known; and when water was directed into it, no place of discharge was discovered. As far as it was explored, the opening is not large. It had a direction downwards and to the rear, but was so much infested with rattlesnakes that no one could be induced to examine it. On the rock there was ten feet of the loess-like loam of the country, in which was a depression, into which the surface water settled, such as in that region are called sinks. The bones, a box of which was preserved by Mr. Scowden, were cemented into a breccia by calcareous drippings from above. In one mass there are portions of six human crania, but none of them large enough to be of value in the comparison of races. There are other bones and teeth, representing more than that number of persons, which are in a good state of preservation.

The opening in the rocks at the top of the cave, which was closed by a loamy clay, was not as large as the cavern, the roof of which was twelve feet below the surface of the lime-rock. From the roof there were the usual pendant concretions, known as stalactites. In shape this part of the cave was a

dome, six feet across at the base and about five feet high, the bones lying in a confused heap on the floor. The downward passage into which the water flowed was situated at the rear, and its direction was away from the bluff.

A stone-axe and a pestle were found with the bones; also a flint arrow-head. Below the cliff there was an ancient Indian burying-ground, in which many graves and human bones were exposed while digging the trench for the main inlet-pipe of the water-works.

The bodies may have been introduced for burial, through a distant entrance not yet discovered, or there may have been a time when the cave was open above. They were evidently of the Indian race, and the place was a sepulchre. Among the Hurons, who lived between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron, when the French missionaries were there, two centuries since, there was a practice of collecting, from time to time, the bones of their dead from all the graves of the tribe. They were then placed in a pit, without order, and covered in the presence of all the people, consecrated with funeral ceremonies and lamentations. The cavity or sink in the earth at Louisville would constitute a burial-pit already made, or partially made; and after the bones were deposited, they could have been easily covered. From the quantity of tufa formed on the roof and over the bones on the floor, it is evident that a long period has elapsed since they were deposited—full as long as in the case of the Elyria [Ohio] grotto, or say 2,000 years.

It may also be profitably remarked, under the head of local antiquities, that the fine map of Father Charlevoix, published with the sixth volume of his great History of New France, in 1744, bears a note upon a spot near the Falls of the Ohio, that here were found in 1729 the bones of an elephant—meaning of course the mastodon or mammoth. But by whom was this find made here, more than a century and a half ago?

CHAPTER V.—It should be added to our account of the Falls and the Canal, in the General Introduction to this work, that in July, 1825, when Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, "the father of internal improvements," visited Ohio to break ground for the Ohio and Erie and the Miami canals, he was met at Cincinnati by

deputations from the two companies proposing to build the ship-canal, one on the Indiana and the other on the Kentucky side of the Falls, and solicited by both to visit the localities and utter his opinion. He willingly consented, and came down the river for the purpose, accompanied by Governor Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, and General Schenck and the Hons. Joseph S. Benham and Robert T. Lytle, of Cincinnati, whom the latter had appointed his aides-de-camp for the occasion. The route on each side of the Ohio at this point was patiently and thoroughly examined, when the great New Yorker pronounced his judgment in favor of the Kentucky shore. To this all parties concerned finally assented; and that was the end of the Indiana scheme.

This incident should also be noted in the annals of 1825, in Chapter VII. of the second division of this volume. The distinguished party returned from Louisville to Cincinnati, with no unnecessary delay here.

CHAPTER VI.—HISTORY OF LOUISVILLE. A better account of the Owen family than that printed in the annals of 1816, fourth decade, has since been sent to us, and is as follows:

Brackett Owen, of Prince Edward county, Virginia, moved to that part of the State adjacent to the present site of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1783, and built the first block-fort at that place. He was popularly breveted Colonel. His two eldest sons, Jacob and John, were chief in the enterprise. He had nine sons and two daughters. Jacob and John conducted two armed parties from and one back to Virginia. Jacob, the eldest son, had command of a military expedition over Salt river, and on to Green river and beyond. John, the second son, was captain of a company in the war of 1812, sent to the Wabash. Abraham, the third son, was a colonel in the same war, was in several engagements, and fell at Tippecanoe. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Kentucky, and was a member of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, for several terms from Shelby county. He had two sons, James and Clark, who were colonels in the war for Texan independence, and fought at San Jacinto. Clark was also a colonel in the

Confederate army and fell at Shiloh. David, the fourth son, was a major in the same war, and was in several engagements. He had two sons—Brackett, who was a captain in the same war, and James, who was in the Confederate army under Kirby Smith, in the trans-Mississippi department. He was the Representative of Gallatin county, in the Kentucky House of Representatives, for several terms; was chairman of the committee on nomination for United States offices on the Democratic side; chairman of committee, with John Rowan and Richard C. Anderson, on bill granting to church property, etc., immunity from taxation, and other bills of general importance. Mrs. Nancy Owen Gwin, the first daughter, had two sons engaged in the same war—David O. Gwin, who was a captain, and Avery Gwin, who was a surgeon. Jacob Owen, first son, died on his farm near Louisville in 1806. John Owen, second son, died in Louisville in 1822. Robert Owen, the sixth son, died in Louisville in 1856.

CHAPTER XV.—In the biography of the Rev. Dr. Norton, in our chapter on Religion in Louisville, the "middle name," in the third line, should read "Hatley;" the date of his beginning as associate rector of Christ church should be "1870;" and in the last paragraph but one, for "integrity of will," read "intensity of will." The following lines have been sent since the chapter was printed, as fitly closing this biography:

Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
 And even his failings leaned to virtue's side;
 But, in his duty prompt at every call,
 He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all;
 And, as a bird each fond endearment tries,
 To tempt her new-fledged offspring to the skies,
 He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
 Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

CHAPTER XX.—In the biographical notice of Dr. Bodine, for "forwarding the American Medical College Association," read "forming the American Medical Association."

CHAPTER XXI.—In connection with the sketch of Hon. Alexander Scott Bullitt, in the Chapter on the Bench and Bar, the following original papers

and extracts from original papers in the possession of Colonel Thomas W. Bullitt, of Louisville, and not heretofore published, will be found of interest:

I. Letter from Daniel Boone to Colonel William Christian (the spelling is preserved).

DEAR COL: The Land Bissness your father Left in my Hands is Chelyy Dunn and Rady to be Returned Sum I have Regestered, and I have at your Request by a Later payd Sum Money for that bisness, and not thinking of this opportunity, have have Not time to Draw up your accoumt. Request the faver of you to Send me by the bearer, James Brigis, ten pound, and this shall be your Resate for that Sum, and you Will oblige your Omble Servant,

DANIEL BOONE.

N. B. I have a Number of plats to Register at the general Cort, and am Scarse of Cash. Plesse to oblyge me if pasible.

D. B.

August the 23, 1785.

TO COL. WILLIAM CRISTEN.

II. A talk from the Raven of Chicamogga to Joseph Martin in Chats, dated July ye 10th, 1781:

BROTHER: I rec'd your good talks by one of your men which I was glad to see. I took fast hold them. You mentioned that them white people that was lately at my town had stole horses and negroes and that I must send them back. I am sorry you did not send sooner as they was all gone Pensocula before your letter come to me or I would brought them back and all they had. You mention that I must not suffer any more to pass without letters from you which I will remember and give orders to all my people to mind. Brother, I am now going to speak to you about powder. I have in my town six hundred good hunters and we have very little powder. I hope you will speak to our elder brother of Virginia to take pity on us and send us as much as will make our Falls hunts. He will hear you.

We are very poor, tho we do not love to beg which our brother knows as we never askt him for anything before tho I thank him for all he did for our people in the old towns. So hope he will not refuse the first favor I ask of him. I have taken you by the hand. I dont want to turn my face another way to a strange people. The Spaniard have sent to me to come and speak to him, which I have not done though several of my people are gone to hear what they have to say, but I am sitting still at home with my face toward my elder brother of Virginia. Hoping to hear from him soon, I will not take hold of any strange people till I hear from him. Tell him that when I took hold of your hand I looked on it as if he had been there. The hold is strong and lasting. I have with this talk sent you a long string of white beads as a confirmation of what I say.

My friendship to you shall be as long as the beads remain white.

[A String.]

[The above paper was found by me among the papers of Colonel William Christian, which descended to me from my father, William C. Bullitt. Colonel Christian was extensively engaged for the Commonwealth of Virginia in negotiating treaties with the Indians, and his correspondence

with Joseph Martin shows that they were connected in the negotiation of these treaties. This talk I suppose to have been taken down by Martin and was addressed to Colonel Christian, to be by him forwarded to the Governor of Virginia. THOMAS W. BULLITT.]

III. Letter from Patrick Henry to his sister, Mrs. Annie Christian, after the death of her husband, Colonel William Christian.

RICHMOND, May 15, 1786.

I am at a loss how to address you, my dearest sister; would to God I could say something to give relief to the dearest of women and sisters—My Heart has felt in a manner new & strange to me, inasmuch that while I am endeavouring to comfort you, I want a comforter myself—I forbear to tell you how great was my love for my Friend & Brother. I turn my eyes to Heaven, where he is gone I trust, and adore with Humility the unsearchable ways of that providence which calls us off this stage of action at such Time and in such Manner as its Wisdom & Goodness directs—We cannot see the Reason of these dispensations now; but we may be assured they are directed by Wisdom & Mercy—This is one of the occasions that calls your & my attention back to the many precious Lessons of piety given us by our honored parents; whose Lives were indeed a constant Lesson, and worthy of Imitation. This is one of the trying scenes, in which the Christian is eminently superiour to all others & finds a Refuge that no Misfortune can take away. To this refuge let my dearest Sister fly with Resignation. I think I can see some traces of a kind Providence to you & the Children in giving you a good son-in-law, so necessary at this time to take charge of your affairs.—It gives me comfort to reflect on this.

Pray tell Mr. Bullet I wish to hear from him, & to cultivate an intimacy with him, & that he may command any services from me—I could wish any thing remained in my power to do for you or yours. And if at any time you think there is, pray let me know it, & depend on me to do it to the utmost—I need not tell you how much I shall value your letters, particularly now, for I am anxious to hear from you and how every thing goes on in your affairs. As so few of the Family are left, I hope we shall not fail to correspond frequently. It is natural in me to increase in Affection to the Survivors as the number decreases—I am pained on reflecting that my Letters always are penned as dictated by the strongest love and affection to you; but that my Actions have not kept pace. Opportunity's being wanting must be the excuse. For indeed, my dearest sister, you never knew how much I loved you and your Husband—my Heart is full—perhaps I may never see you in this world—Oh may we meet in that Heaven to which the merits of Jesus will carry those who love & serve him. Heaven will I trust give you its choicest comforts & preserve your Family—such is the prayer of him who thinks it his Honour & pride to be yr affe Brother P. HENRY.

IV. Extract from letter of Mrs. Annie Christian to Patrick Henry in reply to above.

COVE SPRING, MERCER COUNTY, September, 1786.

My ever dear Brother

Yours of May I received, & thank my dear Brojher for the kind consolation it contained. The Imagination must be strong indeed to paint the distress & affliction it has pleased

the God of Heaven to lay upon me at a time and in a place where no human aid or assistance was offered me, no alleviation of my sorrows (which seemed rolling over my head) by a kind sympathizing friend or relation. No! I had no friend then left. When unrelenting Death had deprived me of my ever dear and unequalled friend & Husband, my four Children & me had no protector, no refuge to fly to in our sorrow—but I thank God Almighty for his goodness to me in supporting me under all the trials his wisdom has seen fit to lay upon me—blessed be the Lord for all his goodness to me, in the midst of all my affliction and trouble he has never given me up entirely to grief nor forsaken me, nor left me without hope. When I seemed all most sinking under my great load of grief, and no help seemed near, nor friend to turn my weeping eyes too, then the Lord raised me up, & afforded me strength sufficient to bear all that he had thought fit to try me with, his great mercies let me never forget, nor my children after me. We are enjoying blessings of peace here and a great plenty of every necessary, and I hope I shall always be independant, as my dear deceased friend has left us all possessed of an ample support & I hope the Lord will direct and guide me through life so that I may devote my whole time to his service & the good & welfare of my dear children.

I think my ever dear deceased friend had frequent thoughts last winter of his time here being but short. He, dear man, was very grave and thoughtful, & seemed extremely anxious to get his affairs put in order. It seems to me as if there was an unavoidable fatality attending men. There were some, indeed several circumstances looked as if my dear Mr. Christian's race was run & he must hasten to meet his end, but I hope he, good man, has made a happy exchange. He lived a well-spent life, & is now I hope reaping the blessed fruits. He is taken out of a world of sin & sorrow, trouble & vanity. When the fatal wound was given him, he behaved with the greatest fortitude. He never murmured or complained the least, but said "my wound is mortal, though I hope to get home to my Family before I die," and when the men who carryd him had traveled till late in the night, he then made them stop and got off the litter & rode on horseback 2 miles, but by the great loss of blood was unable to proceed and had a second litter made on which he was carryd till he desired them to stop for him to rest awhile. He told a friend he was not at all afraid to meet death, & died resigned to the will of God, that it would be very melancholy news for his poor family to hear, and then expired—without a groan. They brought the dear remains home on the very day he told me at parting, he expected to return—Oh, what a good, what a valuable, what a dear friend & protector have I lost, but when I think and hope he is in a land of bliss & glory, unspeakably happy, joining the songs & hallelujahs of surrounding angels, singing the praises of redeeming love, I then am silenced, & beg the Lord to reconcile me at once to my fate & his blessed will. Pray, my dear Brother, forgive my long, tedious letter. May God bless my dear sister, yourself & dear children. May Heaven prepare us for a meeting in that happy place.

ANNIE CHRISTIAN.

To His Excellency, Patrick Henry, Richmond,
Favored by Captain Terrell.

V. Letter from Annie Henry Christian to her sister, Mrs. Priscilla Bullitt, wife of Alexander S. Bullitt.

July 10th, 1792.

MY DEAR SISTER

The time has so often been appointed for us to set out to

Kentucky, and I have so frequently pleased myself (in vain) with the idea of seeing you that I am almost afraid to say that Dr. Warfield intends to set out in the fall altho I believe he will.

I will send you a history of the fashions in Virginia—the ladies wear crape cushiones with very high caps made of catcut and gauze and white ribbon (dressed with a great many feathers and flowers) handkerchiefs are entirely laid aside, tuckers are altogether worn made of book muslin and broad lace, short dresses with two flounces on the coat are worn instead of gowns, low crown hats are come in fashion again, though with very small brims. Saudals with three or four colors are common.) My respectful compliments to Mr. Bullitt. give my love to the Dear Children.

I am with affection yours

A. H. CHRISTIAN.

I will feel myself under lasting obligations to Mr. Bullitt if he will be so good as to send me a horse by Capt. Terrell (to ride to Kentucky). I suppose he is the most proper person to apply to,

A. C.

MRS. BULLITT, Jefferson.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

This hospital was completed in 1847, and opened with Dr. Matt Pyles as surgeon in charge. Dr. Pyles resigned in 1848 or 1849, and Dr. Llewellyn Powell was appointed as his successor. Dr. Powell resigned in 1853, and Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge was appointed surgeon April 1, 1853, and Dr. I. N. Hughes was appointed physician to the hospital the same date. Dr. Powell's resignation must have been to take effect April 1st, as he continued to act as surgeon until relieved by Dr. Breckenridge.

Dr. Hughes, physician, resided at the hospital, and Dr. Breckenridge made semi-weekly visits. Dr. Breckenridge resigned in April, 1861, having served eight years, and Dr. Thomas W. Colescott was appointed his successor May 9, 1861.

There is no record, nor is it known how long Dr. Hughes served as physician to the hospital, but he retired long before Dr. Breckenridge did, and did not have a successor.

Dr. Colescott continued as surgeon until May 1, 1863, when the sick seamen were transferred to the Louisville marine hospital, now the Louisville city hospital, and the United States marine hospital was converted into a military hospital.

The Government paid the city a certain *per diem* for the care of the sick seamen from May 1, 1863, until the re-opening of the United States marine hospital in 1869.

After the war the hospital was vacant until September 20, 1869, when Dr. David J. Griffith was appointed surgeon, and the United States marine hospital was re-opened with eight patients transferred from the city hospital (Louisville marine hospital).

Dr. J. J. Matthews had received an appointment as surgeon March 8, 1867, but from some cause failed to open the hospital, and nothing was done until Dr. David J. Griffith was appointed.

The hospital and grounds (about thirteen acres) were leased by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Sisters of Mercy for a period of two years, commencing September 20, 1869. By the terms of the lease the Sisters of Mercy were to keep the building and grounds in good condition, to nurse, feed, and otherwise provide for sick seamen, for which they were to receive seventy-five cents per day for each patient, the Government to furnish medical attention and medicine. The salary of the surgeon was \$1,000 per annum, with the title of surgeon in charge. As before noted, Dr. David J. Griffith was appointed as surgeon in charge.

Three months after Dr. David J. Griffiths was appointed he was stricken with paralysis (nephlegia left side) and his brother, Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths, was appointed surgeon in charge January 3, 1870.

At the expiration of the two years' lease with the Sisters of Mercy, the contract was amended so as to have them furnish everything, including medicines and pay of the surgeon, and the *per diem* increased to eighty-eight cents, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to appoint the surgeon in charge, and Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths was continued as such.

About this time Dr. John M. Woodworth was appointed supervising surgeon-general of the marine hospital service, and began to bring order out of chaos and organize the service on its present basis. Dr. Preston H. Bailhache was appointed United States marine hospital surgeon, and assigned to Louisville to take general supervision of the service at this port. He took charge September 2, 1873, with his office at the custom house; Dr. Griffiths remaining surgeon in charge of the patients.

Surgeon Bailhache was transferred to Washington city April 23, 1875, and Surgeon Orsamus

Smith took charge of the service May 7, 1875. Surgeon Smith was transferred to Mobile, Alabama, August 5, 1875.

From August 5th to October 15, 1875, there was no medical officer on duty at Louisville other than Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths.

Dr. W. H. Long, having passed the examination required by the regulations, was appointed assistant surgeon United States marine hospital service, and assigned to duty at Louisville October 15, 1875, with his office in the custom house.

The lease with the Sisters of Mercy was terminated December 31, 1875, and the hospital was opened as class one January 1, 1876, with a full staff of employes, including a hospital steward, all appointees of the surgeon, and paid direct by the Government.

Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths was appointed surgeon marine hospital service, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and Horace Morris was made hospital steward.

During the latter part of the year 1877 Surgeon Griffith's health had failed to such an extent as to incapacitate him from performing his duties as surgeon, and he was retired December 31, 1877, with the honorary appointment of consulting surgeon without salary.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Long was appointed surgeon United States marine hospital service and given charge of the service at Louisville January 1, 1878. Dr. J. H. O'Reilly was appointed acting assistant surgeon.

July 23, 1879, acting assistant surgeon O'Reilly was transferred to Evansville, Indiana, and Dr. W. M. Griffiths was appointed acting assistant surgeon. At the date of this writing, May 15, 1882, Surgeon W. H. Long and Acting Assistant W. M. Griffiths are in charge.

Of the officers who have served in the United States marine hospital there are still living Dr. Thomas W. Colescott, Dr. David J. Griffiths, who was medical director on General Philip Sheridan's staff during the civil war, Dr. P. H. Bailhache, Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths, Drs. W. H. Long, I. H. O'Reilly, and W. M. Griffiths.

CHAPTER XV.—In the history of St. Paul's church, second paragraph, for "Pettit," read "Pettet," and for "Hine," in two places, read "Huie." Last line of the sketch, for "Garrett," read "Gantt."

CHAPTER XX.—In the biographical sketch of Dr. Short, third paragraph, for "brothers," read "sons" of Judge Short's family, etc.

CHAPTER XXI.—In the Biography of Judge Barr, first paragraph, for "public," read "private" schools; and in the last paragraph but one, third line, for "industry," read "modesty."

In the sketch of Mr. Kincaid's life and services, second paragraph, just before "By request at Pensacola," read "Admiral Winslow, distinguished as the officer who captured the Confederate cruiser Alabama, was also an officer on the Missouri." Fifth paragraph, for "William E. Grimstead," read "William E. Grimstead;" sixth paragraph, for "J. R.," read "J. B. and R. C. Kincaid;" last paragraph, after "political life," instead of the sentence following, read "In early manhood Mr. Kincaid took an active part in politics, ardently supporting the principles of the Democratic party; serving his party as county elector and being a frequent and eloquent speaker before the people; but he dissolved his connection with that party as soon as the question of secession was distinctly made, since which time he has been a firm Republican." At the end of the sketch read the following: "Mr. Kincaid's fine abilities have enabled him to take high rank in whatever position he has been placed. As a speaker he is easy, graceful, fluent, and eloquent. In his profession and as a lawyer, he is clear, ready, and vigilant. In public matters he is cautious and far-sighted, and in the social circle he is quick, vivacious, witty, and genial, abounding in anecdote, and even happy in repartee. He is eminently the possessor of those traits of mind, and public and private virtues, which seem to make up the useful citizen, valuable, and beloved, and brilliant member of society."

In the biographical sketch of Judge Bullock, for "1888," read "1878;" for "the close relationship to Mr. Clay," read "his close relationship," etc.; and for "Fifth Judicial Court," read "Fifth Judicial District."

CHAPTER XXII.—In the biographical sketch of the Hon. Thomas L. Jefferson, second paragraph, the reader should understand Elizabeth Jefferson to have been the mother of Thomas L., not of Thomas, Jefferson. Messrs. C. H. Finck (not Fricke) and A. W. (not H.) Gardner were two of Mr. Jefferson's fellow committeemen delegated to the suffering Masons of Chicago. In the list of his children, read "Louisa" after Catharine, and "son" after "Thomas Lewis, Jr." Subsequently, "Hebbit & Son" should read "Hibbit & Son."

In the biography of James Anderson, Jr., page 555, twentieth line, after "it," read "many years," twenty-second line, for "four," read "few;" thirtieth line, for "systematic," read "sympathetic." Page 556, second column, twelfth line from the bottom, for "practical," read "practicable;" eighth line, for "raise," read "save."

In the biography of James Brown, page 561, thirty-third line, for "available," read "arable;" second column, third line, for "including," read "inducing."

In the biography of R. A. Robinson, end of eleventh line, for "his," read "her." In the paragraph relating to retirement from the dry goods firm, for "brother," read "brothers." Next paragraph, after "woolen mills," read "two of his sons being employed in each concern." Third paragraph thereafter, read "because of," before "the pressure of other duties."

Add the following to the sketch of Judge Stites: In 1868 Judge Stites was tendered and accepted a position as one of the professors in the Law Department of the University of Louisville, and for four years discharged the duties of that place, which he was compelled to resign because of the great labor incident to his judicial position.

