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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

JANUARY, 1914

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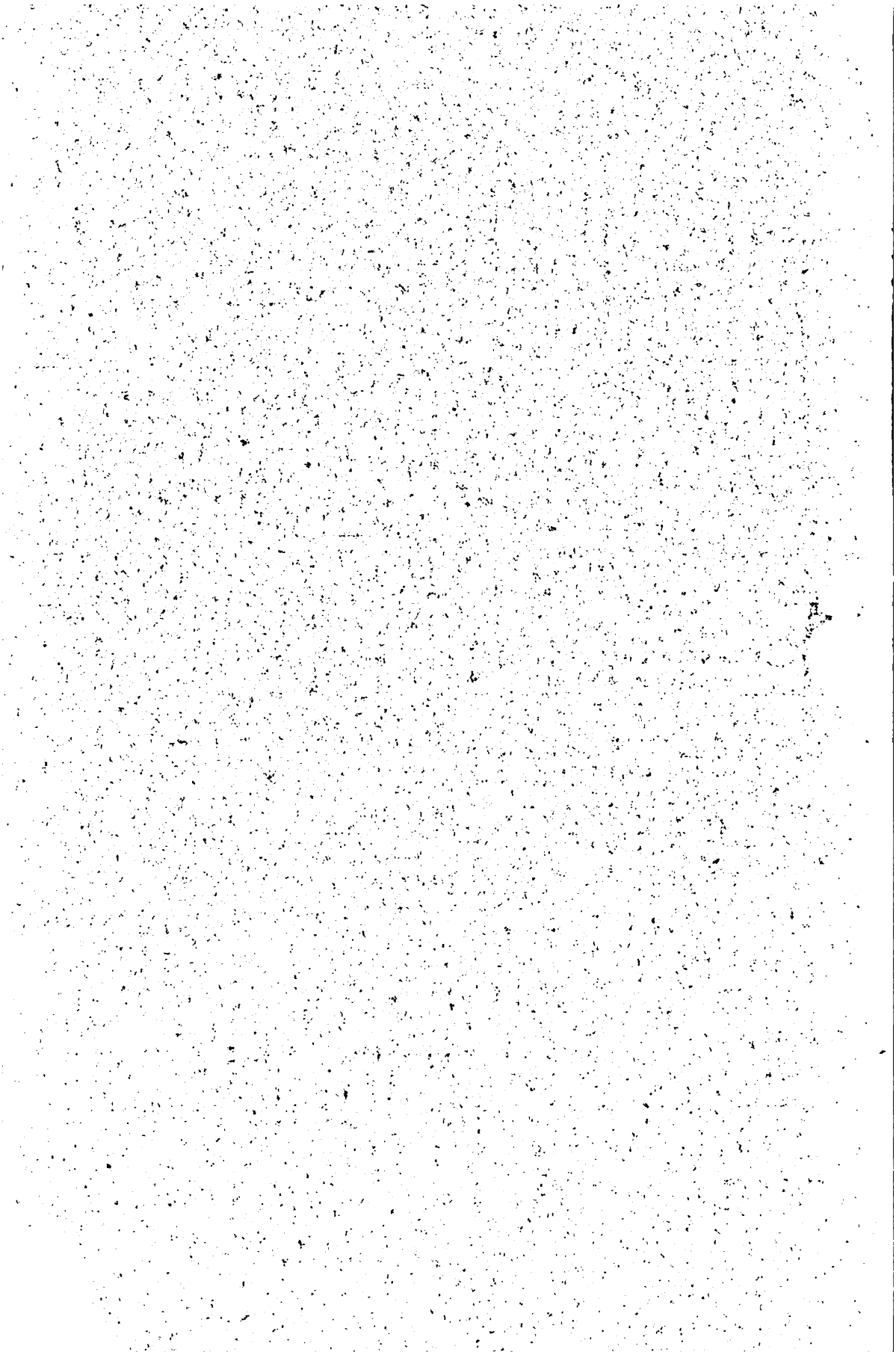

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Kentucky State Historical Society

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1914

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Must be sent by check or money order. All communications for The Register should be addressed to MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON, Editor and Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky.

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If your copy of The Register is not received promptly, please advise us. It is issued in January, May and September.

NOTICE

If there is a blue X upon the first page of your Register, it denotes that your subscription has expired, and that your renewal is requested.

General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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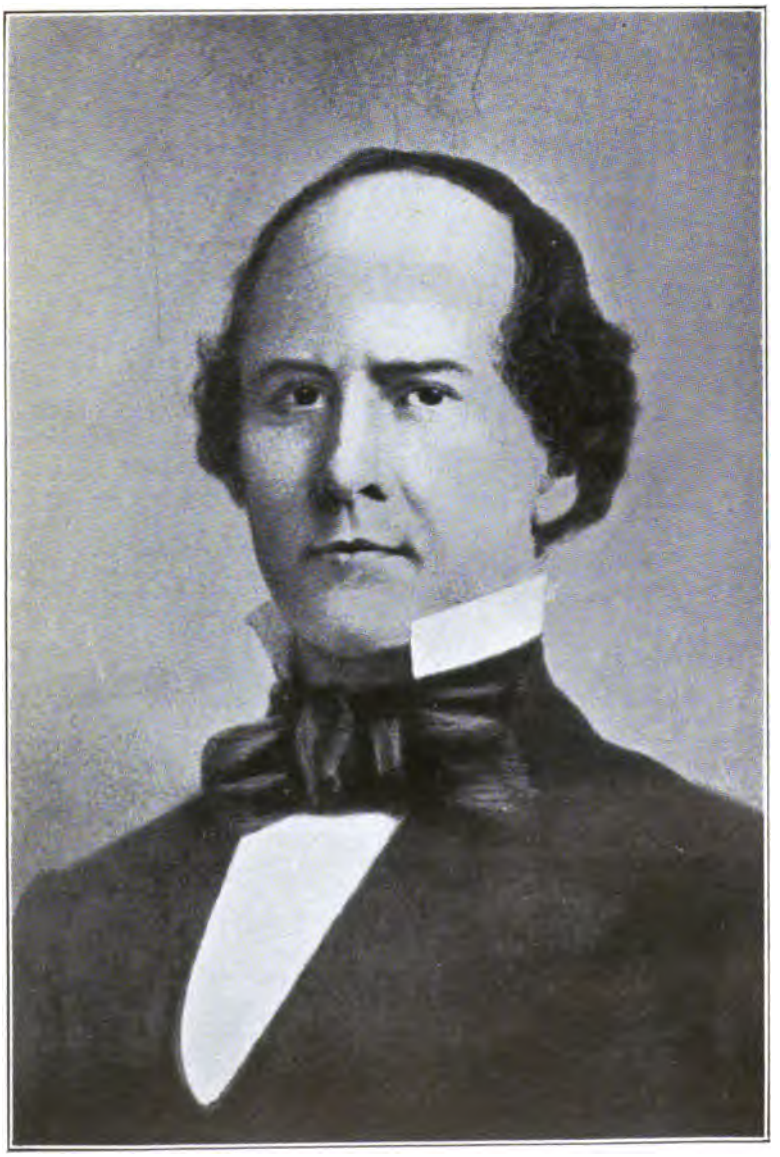

Col. Theodore O'Hara.

KENTUCKY'S SOLDIER BARD

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON

(Republished by request.)

[illegible] O'Hara.

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THEODORE O'HARA

KENTUCKY'S SOLDIER BARD.

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON

(For the Yeoman).

[illegible] bring him back, Kentucky's dead,
[illegible] valiant Son of Song,
[illegible] to higher, brighter worlds
[illegible] doth belong
[illegible] 'n honored kindred dust
[illegible] ashes must repose,
[illegible] the dead o'er whom his muse
[illegible] martial glory throws.

[illegible] blast of silver trumps
[illegible] now O'Hara's name;
[illegible] the starry signet here
[illegible] immortal fame.
[illegible] graceful marble by the sea*
[illegible] minstrelsy engraves.
[illegible] skies and foreign lands
[illegible] lyric of these Braves.

[illegible] as martial-touching hymns,
[illegible] 'er our language's read
[illegible] graceful monody is known
[illegible] Bivouac of the Dead."
[illegible] was the Celtic's ardent breast
[illegible] answered war's alarm
[illegible] glowing eyes, chivalric heart,
[illegible] soldier's gallant arm.

[illegible] Peace had sheathed the sword he drew,
[illegible] War was known no more,
[illegible] that march the summer sky
When thunder storms are o'er,
[illegible] trod the paths of tranquil times
[illegible] statesman, scholar, wit—
[illegible] fair renown e'er unsurpassed,
[illegible] Sheridan and Pitt.

No [illegible] of the [illegible] mind
That [illegible] thought.
And but [illegible] a master's work
In greater [illegible]
His gifted soul [illegible] glowed
With [illegible] own—
He dipped [illegible] in the fount
Of nature's heart alone.

His was the lofty Harp of Song
That knew its master's hand,
And gave unto his thrilling touch
A lyric at command.
Its stirring sounds awoke the air
Like Warrior Bards of yore.
And hearts responsive sing its strains
Alike on sea and shore.

Rare beauty sat upon his brow,
And crowned him with her grace—
Not wanting he in any gift
Of nature's [illegible]
Glad hearted as a boy, and bright
And tender [illegible]
A nobler [illegible]
Ne'er went down to the [illegible]

Where glory [illegible]
And love [illegible]
And memory brings [illegible]
Of deathless deeds [illegible]
Where [illegible] and flower and [illegible]
Inspired his [illegible] hand.
We'll lay the [illegible] soldier [illegible]
'Mong the [illegible]

*The Monument at Boston.—Since this poem was written [illegible] the "Bivouac [illegible] Dead" have been carved on monuments at Dublin, London, [illegible] and [illegible] any other foreign places. It is inscribed over the [illegible] Cemetery at Arlington, and on many military [illegible]

KENTUCKY'S SOLDIER BARD.

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON

(For the Yeoman).

We'll bring him back, Kentucky's dead,
Her valiant Son of Song,
Tho' now in higher, brighter worlds
His spirit doth belong.
Yet here in honored kindred dust
His ashes must repose,
Among the dead o'er whom his muse
Its martial glory throws.

No sudden blast of silver trumps
Needs now O'Hara's name;
He won the starry signet here
Of an immortal fame.
The voiceful marble by the sea*
His minstrelsy engraves,
And alien skies and foreign lands
His lyric of these Braves.

Repeat as martial-touching hymns,
Where'er our language's read
His tuneful monody is known
"The Bivouac of the Dead."
His was the Celtic's ardent breast
That answered war's alarm
With glowing eyes, chivalric heart,
And soldier's gallant arm.

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And War was known no more,
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No copyist of the plodding mind
That reproduces thought,
And but retints a master's work
In greater ages wrought:
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And gave unto his thrilling touch
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Like Warrior Bards of yore,
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And crowned him with her grace—
Not wanting he in any gift
Of nature's masterpiece.
Glad-hearted as a boy, and bright
And tender e'er as brave,
A nobler mold of manliness
Ne'er went down to the grave.

Where glory gilds the patriot's grave,
And love soft-footed strays,
And memory brings the cherished charms
of deathless deeds and days,
Where tree and flower and flowing stream
Inspired his gifted hand,
We'll lay the minstrel soldier down
'Mong the illustrious band.

*The Monument at Boston.—Since this poem was written, extracts from the "Bivouac of the Dead" have been carved on monuments at Dublin, London, Constantinople and perhaps many other foreign places. It is inscribed over the archway of the gate of the National Cemetery at Arlington, and on many military monuments over the country.

The beautiful memorial tablet to Theodore O'Hara, Kentucky's world famous poet, the two faces of which are shown in the accompanying illustrations, was erected in the Frankfort cemetery October 30th, 1913, by the State Historical Society, at the head of the Sarcophagus the State placed over his grave in 1873.

The committee charged with this delicate and honoring tribute to the famous poet received from the monument builders, the New Muldoon Monument Company, of Louisville, Kentucky, the tablet completed in the most satisfactory style.

The committee that directed the work, as published in the September Regster, 1913, were: Acting Governor Edward J. McDermott, President Ex-Officio; Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent and Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Sallie Jackson, Librarian; H. V. McChesney, First Vice President; Prof. G. C. Downing, Assistant; W. W. Longmoor, Curator; Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Honorary Member.

The committee that accepted the tablet were: H. V. McChesney, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Miss Sallie Jackson and W. W. Longmoor; other members not being able to be present.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT IS REPUBLISHED FROM THE SEPTEMBER, 1913 REGISTER:

It is a beautiful tablet of Italian marble six feet in height, upon a granite base, which will be erected at the head of O'Hara's tomb. On the front of the stone in bas-relief is an exquisite harp; beneath it is inscribed, "Theodore O'Hara," and beneath his name this verse, which refers to the military monument directly in front of the tablet:

"Yon marble minstrel's voiceful stone,
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished year hath flown,
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb."

Beneath this verse are the words, "Erected by the Kentucky State Historical Society;" on the reverse side—facing the Sarcophagus—at the top is a pen with a palm branch resting lightly on it, and beneath, the other two eight line stanzas:

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few;
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round,
The Bivouac of the Dead.

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps."

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[illegible] work, [illegible] Governor [illegible] President [illegible] C. Martin, [illegible] Secretary Treasurer [illegible] First [illegible] W. Longmoor, [illegible] Taylor, Jr., [illegible]

[illegible] accepted the [illegible] H. V. McChesney, Mrs. [illegible] Morton, Miss Sallie [illegible] W. W. Longmoor; [illegible] being able to [illegible]

[illegible]

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KENTUCKY'S REGULARS IN THE WAR OF 1812

BY

A. C. QUISENBERRY

KENTUCKY "REGULARS" IN THE WAR OF 1812.

By A. C. Quisenberry.

In the numerous histories of Kentucky so far published—about fifteen altogether—the brilliant deeds of the Kentucky militia and volunteers in the war of 1812 are recited in greater or lesser detail; and their valorous exploits merit every word of encomium that has been or ever can be said about them. Yet, volunteers and militia were not the only troops furnished by Kentucky in the war of 1812, nor the only ones whose deeds of surpassing valor deserve the remembrance and praise of posterity. For that war there were recruited upon Kentucky's soil, and of her people, three full regiments of Infantry, the half of another one, and about two-thirds of a regiment of riflemen—more than thirty-five hundred men altogether—all of whom were United States regulars. Of these Kentucky regulars, as such, not one of the histories of Kentucky has a word to say. These men enlisted "for five years, or during the war," all of them rendered valuable service, and they took part in a number of important battles, as well as in numerous minor engagements.

The militia and volunteers enlisted for only short terms, none of them for more than a year, and some of them for only thirty days. In that war an army of three or four thousand men was frequently enlisted for thirty or sixty days for the performance of some specific service which the authorities believed could be accomplished by the troops within the term of their enlistment. General Samuel Hopkins' little army of Kentucky volunteers, recruited to march against the Indians of the Wabash region, was enlisted for only thirty days, and the term of their enlistment expired before they got to where the Indians could be found. Likewise, the army of four thousand Kentucky militiamen who were called out to invade Upper Canada and destroy Proctor's army (which they did at the battle of the Thames) were enlisted, it is believed, for only sixty days; and they accomplished the work that had been cut out for them within the prescribed time. They marched from Kentucky, across the full length of the State of Ohio, invaded Canada, destroyed Proctor's army, and were back in Kentucky again in just sixty-five days.

It is often a subject for wonder that at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, President Lincoln called out a force of one hundred

thousand men for only ninety days "to suppress the insurrection;" but there is no matter for wonder about it—the President was only following the fixed custom of the United States in all the previous wars of the country in the manner of calling out militia and volunteers. Mr. Lincoln had himself served in the Black Hawk War in a sixty days' enlistment. It is true that in the Mexican War the enlistments of the volunteers were for unusually long periods—not less than a year, it is believed—but that was because Mexico was a long way off; and, so far as Kentucky troops were concerned, it would take them from sixty to ninety days to get to the firing line, and there had to be a good margin of time left over for fighting purposes.

Considering the short enlistments of the Kentucky militia and volunteers in the War of 1812, the enlistment of the Kentucky regulars for five years or during the war seems remarkable; and that at least thirty-five hundred Kentuckians enlisted for such a term is greatly to the credit of "the old Commonwealth," as well as to their own. It is not known why all reference to this matter has been left out of the histories of Kentucky; and it is uncertain whether it was because the historians did not know about it, or merely omitted reference to it, if they did know about it, because they considered it a matter of little or no importance. However that may be, it is certainly a fact that the Kentucky regulars were in most of the battles and affairs in which the Kentucky militia and volunteers were engaged, and served equally as valiantly as they (three companies of them, for instance, were in the battle of the River Raisin), and while they are frequently referred to in the histories as "regulars," they are nowhere referred to as Kentuckians. The only reference to these Kentucky regulars, as such, that has been found in any history of Kentucky is in Collins, Volume II., page 47, where in a mention of the Olympian Springs, in Bath County, it is said: "During the War of 1812 Colonel Thomas Dye Owings, while raising and organizing the Twenty-Eighth Regiment of United States Infantry, had his camp here, and built most of the cabins, many of which were burned during the late Civil War."

Kentucky was not the only State in which United States regular troops were recruited, for the same thing occurred in nearly all the States, except possibly in New England; but it is probably a fact that more organizations of regulars were recruited in Kentucky than in any other one State, owing to the intense military ardor and war spirit of the Kentuckians at that time. Beginning in 1808 and continuing until 1815, it was the policy of the War Department to assign some particular State as the territory for the recruitment of some particular regiment, unless it were a small State in population, in which event the recruitment of only a portion of a regiment would be assigned to it. Sometimes the recruitment of a single regiment would be assigned to two States of comparatively large populations in which one or more whole regiments

had already been recruited. At that time there were seventeen States in the Union, all but four of which had larger populations than Kentucky; yet out of forty-eight regiments of regulars of the various arms of the service raised for the war, Kentucky raised altogether (counting more than half of a regiment of riflemen) at least four of them.

The regiments of United States regulars recruited and officered in Kentucky during the War of 1812 were as follows: The Seventh Infantry entire; the Seventeenth Infantry entire; the Nineteenth Infantry, about half in Kentucky and half in Ohio; the Twenty-Eighth Infantry entire; and more than half of the Second Rifle Regiment, the remainder of which was raised in Ohio.

In THE REGISTER for September, 1912, rosters of the officers of all these regiments were published, except the Ninteenth Infantry, of which the roster of officers was not published because it was not known to the compiler at the time that any part of that regiment had been recruited in Kentucky.

At a comparatively late date in the war (May 12, 1814) the Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh Regiments of United States Infantry were consolidated; and were then divided into two regiments, which were designated the Seventeenth Infantry and the Nineteenth Infantry, the Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh regiments being thus abolished.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Under the act of Congress of 1802 fixing the strength of the army, the organization of the military establishment of the United States consisted of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of artillerists, aggregating nearly twenty-six hundred officers and men. As early as 1807 it became apparent that war with Great Britain was more than probable in the near future; and in preparation for such a contingency Congress, on April 12, 1808, augmented the army considerably, among the additions being five regiments of infantry, which increased that arm of the service to seven regiments altogether. The raising of the Seventh Infantry was assigned to Kentucky, and President Madison appointed William Russell, of Fayette County, as its Colonel. The regiment was not fully raised until 1811, as the intervening times were peaceful, and Kentuckians have never at any time in their history been very enthusiastic about joining the army in the piping times of peace. The hostile demonstrations of the Indians in the summer of 1811, excited by The Prophet (brother of Tecumseh), served to hasten enlistenments, and the regiment was soon filled. One company of it was in the battle of Tippecanoe, in November of that year.

The following is a list of the engagements in which the Seventh Infantry took part during the War of 1812:

September 4th and 5th, 1812, Fort Harrison, Indiana, near where the city of Terre Haute now stands, was besieged by a large force of

Indians, under Tecumseh, who were repulsed by one company of the Seventh Infantry, under Captain Zachary Taylor, of that regiment.

On October 11, 1812, two companies led by Colonel William Russell in person, in an expedition against the Kickapoo and Peoria Indians, defeated and drove away the Indians, and destroyed their principal town, near where Peoria, Illinois, now stands. The expedition lasted thirteen days, and Colonel Russell's loss was four wounded, not one of them mortally. Twenty Indians were killed.

One company was in the expedition against Indians which resulted in a victory at Pairie du Chien, in the Territory of Wisconsin, on July 20, 1814.

September 5, 1814, a detachment of the regiment defeated a host of Indians at Rock River, Illinois Territory.

December 23, 1814, a detachment of the regiment was engaged in the American victory at Valtere's plantation, near New Orleans, Louisiana.

January 8th, 1815, the whole regiment was engaged in the ever memorable victory at the battle of New Orleans.

January 9th to 18th, 1815, two companies of the regiment were engaged in the successful defense of Fort St. Philip, near New Orleans, which the British had besieged in an effort to secure for themselves the free navigation of the Mississippi River, below New Orleans.

The war having been brought to a close by the final ratification of the Treaty of Ghent by the Senate, on February 17th, 1815, many of the men of the Seventh Infantry were honorably discharged; and under the act of March 3, 1815, the remainder were consolidated with the Second, Third and Forty-Fourth Regiments of Infantry, to form the present First Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

William Russell, the Colonel of this regiment from the time it was organized until it was disbanded by re-organization, was one of the most eminent and distinguished of the Kentuckians of his day, when there were so many eminent and distinguished Kentuckians; but, unfortunately, very little regarding him has been left on record in history for the benefit of posterity; and it is believed that no portrait of him is in existence, for a diligent search for one from which to get a copy for the illustration of this article was fruitless. He was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1758, and was the son of William Russell, who was appointed Colonel of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line (Revolutionary War) in 1776, was transferred as Colonel of the Fifth Virginia in 1778, was taken prisoner at the surrender of Charleston, South Carolina, to the British, in May, 1780; was exchanged in November of the same year, and when he retired from the service at the close of the war in November, 1783, he was made a Brigadier General by brevet, by resolution of the Continental Congress. According to Collins, General William Russell removed into the extreme southwestern part of

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

FIRST PRESIDENT TO DIE IN OFFICE.

Secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798
Governor of the Indiana Territory in 1800
Major-General in the War of 1812
Ninth President of the United States

Life Engraving by W. R. Jones, of Philadelphia, in 1814
Original in Collection of Mrs. F. A. Westervelt, of Hackensack, New Jersey

Virginia while his son William was a boy. In 1774, when the lad William Russell was only fifteen years old he joined an expedition under Daniel Boone against the Indians (Dunmore's War), and on account of his youth the other men would sometimes carry his gun, to relieve him of the fatigue of carrying it. He was in similar excursions until 1780; in that year he and his brother, Robert Russell, raised a company of pioneers and spent the summer near Nashville, Tennessee, protecting the settlers at that place during the summer, while they raised their first crop of corn. He returned to Virginia in the fall of 1780. As lieutenant in a mounted regiment, or as aide to Colonel William Campbell, he engaged in the famous battles of the Revolution at King's Mountain, Russell's Mills, and Guilford Court House, and in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, Captain Russell emigrated to Fayette County, Kentucky, and settled upon a military grant of his father's, and built the mansion, about six miles from Lexington on what is called the Russell's Cave road, still standing, and now owned by Mr. Louis Haggin. In the several expeditions under General Charles Scott, Colonel James Wilkinson and General Anthony Wayne against the Indians north of the Ohio, in 1791 and 1794, Colonel Russell acted a gallant and distinguished part, exhibiting military capacity of a high order. In 1811 President Madison appointed him to the command of a regiment in the regular army (the Seventh Infantry). In 1811, after the battle of Tippecanoe, where his courage and skill were again prominent, when General William Henry Harrison was transferred to the command of the Army of the Northwest, Colonel William Russell was designated to succeed him in the important command and duty of protecting the frontiers of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. After General Hopkins' campaign, Colonel Russell, in conjunction with Governor Ninian Edwards, of Illinois Territory, planned an expedition against the Peoria Indians, which was crowned with complete success. He was engaged in many other important events in the War of 1812; and when peace was restored he retired to his farm near Lexington. No man thus distinguished in arms has ever, in Kentucky, been allowed to remain entirely out of the honorable distinctions of civil life. Colonel Russell was almost continuously honored with the confidence of his people. In 1799 he was elected a [illegible] Virginia Legislature [illegible] act separating [illegible] tucky from [illegible] separation which [illegible] nated until 1792. He [illegible] sentative from Fayette [illegible] the first Legislature [illegible] which met in Lexington [illegible] and again in 1796, 1798, [illegible] 1800, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, [illegible] 1807, and 1808, fifteen sessions in all. In 1812 he was [illegible] for Governor of [illegible] time with [illegible] success, but [illegible] had to [illegible] campaign, and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] IN OFFICE

[illegible] in 1798
[illegible] in 1800
[illegible] War of 1812
[illegible] United States

Life [illegible] of Philadelphia, in 1814
[illegible] Westervelt, of Hackensack,
[illegible] Jersey

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General Joseph Desha, one of the heroes of the battle of the Thames. In 1825 he was called from his sick room to preside over a public meeting; the exposure increased his illness, and, after lingering for a few weeks, he died on July 3, 1825. Russell County, Kentucky, formed in 1825, soon after his death, was named in his honor; and so was the town of Russellville, the county seat of Logan County, Kentucky, which was laid out in 1792, he having been the original owner of the land upon which the town is built.

George Rogers Clark Floyd, of Jefferson County, of which he was a native, was the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Infantry. He commanded a portion of the regular troops in the battle of Tippecanoe, and was highly complimented by the commanding general for his gallantry and good conduct on that occasion. He was appointed a captain in the Seventh Infantry in 1808, and was promoted to Major of the Fourth Infantry in 1810. He served in this rank until August, 1812, when he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and transferred to the Seventh Infantry. Becoming dissatisfied with the service, he resigned in April, 1813, and returned to his home near Louisville, and subsequently studied law. He died in 1821. It is believed that he never held a civil office; and the same is true of Thornton Posey, the Major of the regiment.

Of Zachary Taylor, of Jefferson County, one of the Captains of the Seventh Infantry, no more need be said in this brief sketch than that he was the most distinguished of our Generals in the Mexican War; and was elected President of the United States in 1848.

The Seventeenth Infantry.

Under the act of Congress of 1807, the number of infantry regiments in the United States Army was seven. The act of January 11, 1812, as amended and perfected by the act of June 26, 1812, raised the number to seventeen; and the recruitment of the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry was assigned to Kentucky. Samuel Wells, of Jefferson County, was appointed its Colonel; William McMillan its Lieutenant-Colonel; and George Croghan, of Jefferson County, its Major.

The engagements in which the Seventeenth Infantry took part in the War of 1812 were as follows:

One of its companies was engaged in the American victory at Frenchtown, Michigan ("the River Raisin"), on January 18, 1813; the next day two more companies of the regiment got there; so there were three companies of the Seventeenth Infantry who were in the battle and massacre at the River Raisin on January 22, 1813.

A detachment consisting of several companies of the Seventeenth Infantry formed an important part of the garrison of Fort Meigs, Ohio, when it was besieged by Proctor and his British regulars and Canadian militia, and Tecumseh and his Indian braves. The siege lasted from April 28th to May 9th, 1813, inclusive; and during those twelve days the fighting was almost continuous.

Major George Croghan's brilliant and heroic defense of Fort Stephenson, Ohio, August 2, 1813, was made with two companies of the Seventeenth Infantry. (See THE REGISTER for May, 1912.)

A detachment consisting of several companies of the regiment formed a part of the American force which attempted to take the strong British post at Machilimackinac on August 4, 1814, and failed to do so after a very determined attack in which the American loss was twelve killed, fifty-two wounded, and two missing. The British loss was not ascertained, though it was known to be severe.

A detachment of the Seventeenth Infantry formed a part of the American force which besieged Fort Erie, Upper Canada, August 13th, to 15th, 1814, and took it, together with two hundred prisoners and large quantities of all kinds of supplies, arms and munitions, with a loss of only four men killed and two wounded.

This same detachment remained as a part of the American garrison of the captured fort, and assisted in repulsing the attempt of the British to retake it, on September 17th, 1814.

At the close of the war the Seventeenth Infantry was consolidated with the First, Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Eighth and Thirty-Ninth Regiments of Infantry, to form the present Third Regiment of Infantry, which is now the oldest organization in the United States Army. The old First Regiment of Infantry (which was thus combined with the other four regiments named, into the present Third Regiment of Infantry) had its original nucleus in the little battalion of troops that formed our only standing army from the close of the Revolutionary War until the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States in 1789, when that battalion was authorized by act of Congress as the first force of regular troops of the United States, and it was soon thereafter enlarged into the First Regiment of Infantry, United States Army. From that little original nucleus has grown the present military establishment of the United States.

Samuel Wells, the Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, was an old Indian fighter of Kentucky's pioneer days, and served as Major of a regiment of Kentucky mounted volunteers in 1793 in a campaign against the Indians. In 1811 he served as Major of the battalion of Kentucky mounted riflemen who fought so gallantly at the battle of Tippecanoe, where he won glorious laurels. He represented Jefferson County in the Kentucky Legislature in 1795, 1796 and 1799; but beyond this it is believed that he never held any civil office.

A short sketch of the services of Major George Croghan, "the hero of Fort Stephenson," was published in THE REGISTER for May, 1912.

The Kentuckians who served at different times as Captains in the Seventeenth Infantry were: Henry Crittenden, Martin L. Hawkins, Thomas T. Chinn, William I. Adair, David Holt, Harris E. Hickman, William Bradford, James

Duncan, Robert Edwards, Richard Hightower, James Meade, Charles Query, and Charles Scott Todd.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized under the act of Congress of June 26th, 1812, and its recruitment was assigned about half and half to Kentucky and Ohio. The first commander of the regiment was Colonel John Miller, of Ohio; who was afterwards succeeded by Colonel Robert Carter Nicholas, of Kentucky; with John B. Campbell and William A. Trimble, both of Kentucky, as Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, respectively.

The engagements in the War of 1812 in which the Nineteenth Infantry participated were:

Several of the Ohio companies were at Detroit, and were included in Hull's surrender, August 16, 1812.

A detachment of the regiment was engaged in the battle of Mississinewa, December 17th and 18th, 1812.

One company of the regiment was at the River Raisin massacre, January 22, 1813.

A detachment comprising several companies of the regiment formed a part of the garrison of Fort Meigs, Ohio, during the siege, April 28th to May 9th, 1813.

The whole regiment took part in an unsuccessful assault upon Fort Erie, Upper Canada, on July 3, 1814.

The whole regiment participated in the successful siege of this same fort, in August, 1814.

A detachment from this regiment was engaged in the unsuccessful assault upon Fort Machilimackinac (now Fort Mackinac), in Michigan, in August, 1814. McAfee says that the bodies of some of the Americans who were killed in this assault fell into the hands of the Indian allies of Colonel McDowell, the British commander, and that the Indians were permitted, in the very presence of the British officers, to eat the hearts of those dead Americans; and that one of the American prisoners was wantonly murdered by a Canadian militiaman, who was screened from punishment by Colonel McDowell.

On May 17th, 1815, in compliance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1815, the Nineteenth Infantry was consolidated with the First, Seventeenth, Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Eighth and Thirty-Ninth Regiments of Infantry, to form the present Third Regiment of Infantry.

Colonel Robert Carter Nicholas entered the army as a Captain in the Seventh Infantry in 1808. He became a Major in 1810, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Infantry in August, 1812. After the battle of Chippewa, in which he took a distinguished part, he was promoted (September, 1814) to Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry, and was retained in the military establishment after the peace, with the rank of Colonel. He resigned in 1819, and in 1821 was appointed United States Indian agent for the Chickasaws. He died December 24th, 1857. A curious incident in connection with

the battle of Chippewa is worthy of mention. General Winfield Scott, commander of the American forces there, wrote to the Quartermaster General for a supply of new uniforms for his regulars. Word soon came back that blue cloth, such as was used for the army uniforms, could not be obtained, owing to the stringency of the blockade and the embargo, but that there was a sufficient supply of gray cloth (now known as "cadet gray") in Philadelphia. General Scott ordered this to be made up for his regulars; and in these new gray uniforms they marched down the Niagara River, on the Cadanian side. General Riall, the British commander, believing them to be merely militia, regarded them with contempt while preparing for the battle. Because of the victory, won chiefly by them, at Chippewa, and in honor of General Scott and his regulars, that style of cloth was adopted for the uniform of the cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, and has been used there ever since. So it was at the battle of Chippewa, Canada, on September 5, 1814, that gray uniforms were first worn by American troops of any kind. Gray was regarded by many of the officers of "the old army" as the best color of uniform for field service; and on the recommendation of General Robert E. Lee, at the beginning of the Civil War, it was adopted as the uniform of the Confederate army.

John B. Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry, was promoted to Colonel of the Eleventh Infantry on April 9th, 1814. He died on July 5th, 1815, from wounds received in the battle of Chippewa, which ranks next after the battles of New Orleans, the Thames, and Fort Stephenson, among the most important and brilliant victories gained by the Americans in the War of 1812.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized under the act of Congress approved January 29th, 1813, and its recruitment was assigned to Kentucky. Its field officers were Colonel Thomas Dye Owings, of Bath County; Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Butler, of Logan County; and Major William Trigg, of Mercer County.

The engagements of the War of 1812 in which the Twenty-Eighth Infantry took part were as follows:

About eighty men of Captain George Stockton's Company (who no doubt comprised the whole company) of the Twenty-Eighth Infantry, volunteered to fight as marines, or sharpshooters, in the rigging of Perry's ships in the naval battle on Lake Erie, August 10, 1813. McAfee's *History of the Late War in the Western Country*, says: "Commodore Perry arrived off Sandusky Bay on the 5th (of August, 1813); and Captain Richardson, who had been sent by the General (Harrison) to Erie, and had now returned with the fleet, came out immediately to headquarters (at Seneca Town, Ohio), to announce its arrival, and to request a company of soldiers to act as marines. General Harrison, accompanied by several officers,

went down to the fleet, taking with him a company commanded by Captain Stockton, of the Twenty-Eighth regiment of regulars, under Colonel Owings, from Kentucky, * * * and also about twenty volunteers under Lieutenant Coburn, from Payne's company, of Johnson's regiment. The Kentuckians, some of whom had probably never seen a ship before, relying on their skill to shoot, were thus ready to meet the enemy on any element, however novel the enterprise might be to them."

March 4, 1814, a detachment of the Twenty-Eighth Infantry had an encounter with the British at Longwood, Upper Canada.

July 6, 1814, a detachment of the regiment were in the fight with the British at Sturgeon's Creek, Upper Canada.

The Twenty-Eighth Infantry was consolidated May 17, 1815, under the act of March 3, 1815, with the First, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-Fourth and Thirty-Ninth Regiments of Infantry, to form the present Third Regiment of Infantry.

Colonel Thomas Dye Owings never had any further military service than as commander of the Twenty-Eighth Infantry from March 11, 1813, to June 15th, 1815, when he was honorably discharged upon the reduction and re-organization of the army. He represented Bath County in the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature in 1812, 1815 and 1818; and was elected to the State Senate in 1823. The town of Owingsville, Bath County, was named in his honor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Butler was promoted to Colonel of the Second Rifle Regiment, when it was organized, and was honorably discharged when that regiment was disbanded at the close of the war. He was appointed Secretary of the United States Legation to Russia, in 1836.

Major William Trigg resigned April 27, 1814. He died December 11th, 1818.

Captain George Stockton, of this regiment, was from Fleming County, of which he was probably a native; so it may be presumed that most of the men of his company who fought with him as sharpshooters in the rigging of Perry's ships at the battle of Lake Erie, were from Fleming and neighboring counties. Some of them have been identified as from that county, and others as from Mason County.

The Second Regiment of Riflemen.

This regiment was organized under the act of Congress approved February 10, 1814. About two-thirds of its men were recruited in Kentucky, and the remainder in Ohio. Its principal officers from Kentucky were Colonel Anthony Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel George Croghan, and Captains Robert Breckinridge, Benjamin Desha, James Hickman, Hugh Innes, Benjamin Johnson (who by resolution of Congress of February 13, 1835, received a sword for his gallant conduct in defense of Fort Stephenson, O., while an officer of the Twenty-eighth Infantry), and John O'Fallon, who had served with dis-

tinction in the battle of Tippecanoe. After the close of the war Captain O'Fallon settled in St. Louis, where he became a very distinguished and prominent citizen.

It does not appear that this regiment ever had the fortune to be engaged in any battle of note, although it probably did a good deal of scouting in the protection of the frontiers, a very arduous duty.

There were, altogether, four regiments of United States Riflemen in service in the War of 1812; and on May 17, 1815, under the act of March 3, 1815, the Second Rifle Regiment was consolidated with the three others into one regiment, which was known as "The Rifle Regiment."

* * *

Thus it is demonstrated that the record made by Kentucky's thirty-five hundred "regulars" in the war of 1812 was not only a good one but a brilliant one. Those regulars had representatives in the bloody conflict at the River Raisin; in the stubbornly contested siege of Fort Meigs; in the brilliant defense of Fort Stephenson; in the glorious naval victory on Lake Erie; in the decisive triumph at the Thames; in the capture of Fort Erie; in the unparalleled victory at New Orleans; in numerous conflicts with savage Indians; and in many minor engagements. The historians of Kentucky have, to a man, passed them by without a word of recognition. All the praise of the historians has been given to the gallant Kentucky volunteers and militiamen, who certainly deserve all the praise they have received, or could possibly receive—but no whit more than their equally gallant comrades and brethren, the Kentucky regulars, who now, for the first time in history receive, in this brief article, a recognition of their valuable and patriotic services in the War of 1812, as Kentuckians.

OLD GRAHAM SPRINGS

At Harrodsburg, Kentucky, Once the Most Fashionable Summer Resort in the State—Now Only a Memory of the Past.

BY

MISS MARTHA STEPHENSON

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To those who have heard the traditions or read the narratives printed in prose or verse about this noted resort, the name calls up a vision of the glory that was Graham Springs. For the second and third generations of descendants of those who participated in her yesterdays of triumph, the name holds a romantic sway; because the memories of that past and all the glories of it, have been handed down. But the glory and the charm passed, and became history more than half a century ago; and now those who have heard and those who have read, are comparatively few. Therefore, it becomes the task of the historian to collect the scattered fragments of that history and put them together before they are lost. To assist in this important work, is the purpose of the present article. The first faint dawn of a historical light on Graham Springs, is reflected in "Desultory Chapters on Harrodsburg", written by Mrs. Maria T. Daviess in 1882. She says of Greenville Springs (afterwards one of the Graham Springs) "In the close of the last century it was a group of log cabins in which invalids who desired benefit of the water, lived, bringing their own furniture and supplies of food. To these were added quite commodious frame buildings and numerous cottages." I have been unable to find any other direct authority assigning so early a date to the existence of this watering place. But I do not doubt that Mrs. Daviess had full authority for her unequivocal statement; for Deed Records of Mercer County (D. B. 7, page 219) recites the sale in 1807, for $2,500 of the undivided half interest in a tract of 227 acres adjoining Harrodsburg, "being the tract on which the Greenville Springs are situated." The easy reference to the springs that early in the century leads readily to the conclusion that they might have been in existence at a more remote period. Following the records, I find that the same undivided interest was sold next in 1818 for $10,000 cash, and again in 1819, for $13,000. Several other transfers of one and the other of the two undivided interests, in the tract of 227 acres, known as the Greenville Srings tract, are recorded; but I can gather no particular significance from any of them, until 1827, when a deed to Dr.

Christopher C. Graham was recorded for 207 acres of the tract, embracing the Greenville Springs; which—quoting again from Mrs. Maria T. Daviess "had long been the Mecca of Western invalids." History has its missing links, and we can only conjecture where direct evidence fails. Dr. Graham may have leased it, or even bought it, years before the deed was recorded, June 4, 1827. The heavy increase in value in the ten or twelve years, encourages this thought.

The two medicinal springs, about a mile apart, differ but little in the qualitative analysis of their waters. The Greenville Spring has a slight impregnation of iron, which is absent from the stronger epsom water of the other spring. It seems from the evidence that Dr. Christopher Columbus Graham came to Harrodsburg in 1819, and acquired by his marriage with Miss Theresa Sutton, daughter of David Sutton, a small tract of land on which was located this second medicinal spring; which he at once proceeded to utilize; for in 1820, he opened the "Harrodsburg Springs." It was the beginning of the crowning achievement of his own life, and an epoch in the history of Harrodsburg.

Allen, in his History of Kentucky, says, "The life of Dr. Christopher Graham is so identified with Kentucky that I would feel that I had not completed my work without a history of his most eventful career." How much more is this true in writing of Graham Springs! A sketch of the founder is as essential to any history of Graham Springs as Hamlet is to the play. It was the stamp of his strong personality on all their history that changed their name to Graham Springs. He was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, October 10, 1787, and lived a century and three years and died in Louisville. The house in which he was born is incorporated in one which is a family residence, now in Boyle County, almost on the Mercer line. It is the historic house in which Father David Rice lived, and in which Transylvania University had its birth. Dr. Graham lived an extraordinary full life, not alone by reason of his more than a century of years, but because his soul looked out of so many windows on life. The forces of body, brain, and heart were highly developed. Being denied in his youth the advantages of education beyond those supplied by the "Old Field School", he cultivated all the manly sports common to the youth of that day. His skill in swimming, diving and shooting was unsurpassed. These were not useless accomplishments, but were turned to account in all the greater achievements of his later life. In his mature manhood, after he had served in the War of 1812, he became a scholar and a surgeon at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., under the advice and guidance of the famous surgeon, Dr. Benjamin Dudley. It is written of him "Such was the assiduity and application of young Graham that he quickly outstripped his fellow students and passed all his classes. Having completed the sciences in quick time, he entered on the study of his profession and won the honor

of being the first graduate of medicine west of the mountains." During his long and eventful life, many honors were won and worn by him. He was traveler, scholar and author; and as such, attracted as his friends kindred spirits. Among these was the poet N. P. Willis, who chose him as his second in his celebrated duel with Forest, the tragedian, and wrote an eulogy of him.

Many wonderful feats of daring and bravery are laid to his credit. He is said to have been unequaled as a rifle shot, therefore was called the "William Tell of Kentucky." "Such was the confidence of the shooting men of Kentucky in his skill that they challenged the world on a ten-thousand dollar wager, and no one dared to take it up. One of his many enterprises was the founding of Rockcastle Springs. First he cleared out Rockcastle River by blasting rock and felling trees to make it navigable; and then built a large flour mill, a hotel and some cottages. He opened up roads to Somerset, London, Crab Orchard and Barboursville, and started a Sunday-school at the village, then called Sublimity, afterwards Rockcastle. He was one of a galaxy of great men, the like of which Kentucky will hardly possess again. The times now do not produce them. In his boyhood he knew Boone, Geo. Rogers Clark, Harrod, Ray; in his maturity, Clay, Rowan, Crittenden, Allen, Daviess, Hardin, Robertson, Letcher, Underwood, Menefee, Guthrie and many others of similar caliber.

It is not a matter of surprise that a man so virile and alert, so persevering and resourceful, should utilize the health-giving waters of the Springs he found at Harrodsburg as a motive for creating a summer resort so attractive that some of the accounts that come to us from its heyday of success, sound like fairy tales. First, I would mention that several early writers bear testimony to the efficacy of the waters. Timothy Flint, in his "Geography and History of the Western Country," published in 1827, has this to say: "The medicinal springs which is far the most frequented of any in this State (Kentucky) is that near Harrodsburg. The water has a slight sweetish and styptic taste. It contains sulphate of magnesia and probably a slight impregnation of arsenic. There are fine accommodations for invalids. The situation is healthy and delightful; and in the summer, it has become a great and fashionable resort for invalids from this and the neighboring states. The waters are found to be salutary in affections of the liver, in dyspeptic and chronic complaints; and this is probably one of the few springs where the waters are really a salutary and efficient remedy for the cases to which they are suited." Further testimony comes down to us in an article entitled: "Travels in Hot Weather," contained in the "Western Monthly Magazine", published at Cincinnati in 1835: "There are two medicinal springs which are distinguished in reference to their qualities as the Epsom and the Chalybeate Spring. They have been described by Dr. Drake in the second volume of the "Western Medi-

cal and Physical Journal," and by Dr. Yandell of Lexington, both of these gentlemen having subjected them to careful analysis. * * * The medical gentlemen whom I have named with others who are competent to decide, bear ample testimony to the medicinal qualities of these nauseating fluids."

The Epsom spring is said to bear a striking analogy to the celebrated Seidlitz Spring of Bohemia, which has for more than a century maintained a high reputation. But the lure of the waters was far less, perhaps, than the lure of the brilliant social life—therein lay the charm of the place. The grounds themselves were the product of taste worked out through marvelous industry. They came into Dr. Graham's possession rugged, broken, full of pits, barren and treeless. He made them superlatively attractive. He went to the mountains and the forests of Kentucky with his own servants and tools and transported and transplanted the trees and shrubbery to beautify them. He began with frame houses and long rows of cottages and afterwards supplemented them with a large and costly brick hotel, and an extensive and splendid ball-room. The hotel, illuminated at night, could be seen miles away. The equipment was unexcelled in the South and West. The place was called the "Saratoga of the West." But no second-hand description is equal to that of an eye witness; therefore, I may be pardoned for quoting liberally. The following is taken from an article written by Mrs. Sally Marshall Hardy and printed in the Courier-Journal in 1895. A lady who was a little girl in those days about which we are writing, says: "As a child I have most interesting recollections of Harrodsburg and Blue Lick. I remember the long portico at Harrodsburg with its great white columns up to the roof, where the belles and beaux walked up and down, in what seemed to me a fairy procession. The ladies with their beautiful elaborately dressed hair in the New Orleans fashion—as from there we got the styles—and their organdy muslins which were then not to be bought outside of New Orleans. In the morning, the walk to the Spring before breakfast was very fashionable—a long board walk covered with tanbark and shaded by locust trees, their branches meeting and arching overhead the whole distance. The ball-room at night was a scene of enchantment. Old Doctor Graham, the proprietor, was the master of ceremonies, and the life of the party." From the same article I take the following letter, written from the Springs, July 27, 1829, by Miss Rowan, daughter of Judge John Rowan, to her aunt, a daughter of Judge Bibb, "We arrived here on Monday about six o'clock in the evening after a pleasant journey. The stage was very crowded, but all the passengers were agreeable acquaintances. I should have written sooner, but I have not had a moment. It is now one o'clock, and I have just left the ball-room. If I could only describe to you this lovely place, the many comforts and luxuries that we have here together with the interesting gentlemen. Very few young ladies besides ourselves and many elegant gentle-

men, so you see we are belles from necessity. There are two gentlemen worth more than a million apiece, both very interesting, and divers others very talented, but not so brilliant. The table is the best I have ever sat down to at any place; ice cream in profusion. The cottages are furnished prettily, all of them with large closets. A splendid band of music and a stand in the yard erected, overlooking the whole place, and the band stationed up there. Before daybreak you are awakened by the delightful music which continues until night; when it is removed to a most splendid ball room where you enter, dazzled by the glittering lights and interesting company. I have not powers of description to describe to you the one-half of the beauties of this lovely place. I have visited nearly all the springs in Virginia, but I do not think any of them half as delightful. There are daily arrivals of gentlemen, a great many from Tennessee and South Carolina and the interior of our State. There are fine baths for ladies and gentlemen, and I have said nothing of the ten-pin alley, and many other things to amuse and interest you."

At this point, perhaps, it is opportune to tell that the band which furnished the music, was composed of Dr. Graham's slaves, whom he had trained at his own expense, for the sole duty of playing for his guests. Like many others who are spoiled by too easy service, they did not know when they were blessed, and were lured by misguiding friends to seek freedom in Canada.

Dr. Graham followed them, but failing to secure their return, sued for damages and recovered several thousand dollars from the owners, Gorman and Strader, of the boat that carried them away. It was a celebrated long continued law suit, employing a notable array of the best legal talent in the state—Guthrie, Pirtle, Harlan, Robertson, Crittenden and Badger.

That Dr. Graham was in truth what he was called by the journals of the day "The Prince of Landlords", and the Harrodsburg, or Graham Springs, a resort of rare allurement, are facts further confirmed by the writer of "Travels in Hot Weather", an article already referred to. After describing the Harrodsburg stage, which ran between Lexington and the latter place as "An elegant affair—a new Troy Coach of the latest construction, drawn by four fine horses", and graphically picturing the country and the Kentucky River cliff scenery through which he had passed, he says: "I was agreeably surprised on reaching the Harrodsburg Springs, to find one of the best regulated and most pleasant watering places that I have ever visited. The buildings are extensive and commodious and the grounds laid out with taste. Dr. Graham, the proprietor, keeps the house himself and feels an interest in maintaining the character of the establishment; which is evinced not only in the large sums which he has expended in improving and beautifying the property, but in his personal courtesy and his indefatigable attention to his guests. An intelligent and liberal man, possessing a

large share of native kindness and a more than ordinary degree of perseverence, he is unwearied in his endeavors to extend the reputation of this delightful place of resort by every possible attention to those who are lured thither in pursuit of either health or recreation." Again on a subsequent visit, he writes "I found the Harrodsburg Springs more crowded with visitors than at any former visit. There were there about three hundred persons and every bed was occupied. The center of attraction as well as of the Commonwealth, seemed to be there, and people dropped in daily and hourly, as if moved by the regular and irresistible impulse of some gravitating power impelling them all to one spot. And very pleasant people, too, they were—a joyous light-hearted set, pleased with each other and extending their courtesies most cheerfully to any dusty, way-worn, sun-burnt traveler who had the appearance of a gentleman. Commend me to the warm, honest hospitality of Kentucky! I never was more struck with the difference between certain parts of the United States than I was while I was at Harrodsburg. I have been at watering places, where every party stood coldly and haughtily aloof, and repelled the individuals of every other party, as if the luxury of an excursion to a mineral spring consisted in jostling through a dense crowd of strangers, adhering to a rigid system of non-intercourse, so practicing on a small scale the doctrine of States Rights. The abhorence of consolidation and the squeamish terror of being sullied by momentary contact with any who have not been regularly introduced and properly vouched for, which I have seen practiced, was laughable enough, besides being annoying to persons of correct taste or ordinary good nature. We had nothing of this sort at Harrodsburg. Those who assembled there met with cordiality and associated with the same courtesy and politeness which regulate the intercourse of a circle of polished friends." The following is another pen picture of the same writer: "The usual facilities are provided for those games and amusements which seem necessary at such a place, to dispel the monotony and supply the place of thought to those to whom thinking would be too laborious an exercise for sultry weather. Here were some playing chess or backgammon, some throwing the hoop, others engaged at battledore, and others amusing themselves at ten-pins. Riding and walking were, of course resorted to morning and evening. The grounds afford delightful promenades, the property having improved almost forty acres; which are tastefully laid out in walks and embellished with ornamental trees." But for those—a numerous class—from the then prosperous and luxury-loving South, who came in their own coach and four, attended by groom, valet and maids, the Springs were only a center from which to go forth on joyous journeys. Good roads made good riding to as fine a range of cliff scenery along the Kentucky and Dix Rivers as could be desired. Pleasant Hill, or Shakertown,

lay en route. This village was then in the zenith of its prosperity and offered much to interest strangers. Not only the quaint dress and manners and mode of life of its inhabitants, but every form of manufactures, from the preserves made from their home-grown fruits to the silk cloth woven from the cocoons spun by their own silk worms, were objects of interest. Historic homes and spots, still fresh with memories of pioneer days, attracted others. But the most coveted of all these outside pleasures, was a visit to "Pleasant Fields", the famed home of Col. Geo. Thompson, until his death in 1834, and then of his grand-son, William Thompson, to whom he bequeathed it. Col. William Thompson built on it an elegant house of the Gothic chatteau type, commodious enough to entertain a large number of guests. Col. Thompson's resources for dispensing hospitality may be gauged by his possession of about one thousand acres of fine blue-grass land and more than one hundred slaves to do his bidding. To the elect, whose pedigree, or fame, or fortune satisfied his social standard, his hospitality was lavish and charming. From the beginning to the close of the gay season at the Springs proud manhood and gaily-decked beauty filled his house. Poverty and misery seemed only somebody's bad dream, unthinkable amid hunting and feasting, mirth, and laughter. Yet sometimes sorrow must have thrown her shadow over the joyous life of Graham Springs; for a little grave yard, containing six mounds was left on the grounds for many years, to bear witness by their epitaphs that the Death-angel had been there. This sometime grave yard, long neglected and forgotten by friends of the dead, has been obliterated from the landscape. But one grave, apart far from all others, has survived the wrecks wrought by time and commercial progress. It is known as the "Lone Grave"; and, though a stone was placed over it, no name was inscribed on it. A tradition says a beautiful young woman dropped dead in the ball-room the night of her arrival —unregistered and unknown. This has been pronounced pure romance. Nothing is known save that a young woman died at the Springs, and requested to be buried under the trees not far from the Spring, and that she has slept amid the trees and the silence through all the changing years, still unknown.

I have had the privilege of looking through the Visitors' Book, or Register, of the Old Harrodsburg Springs, for the years 1835 and 1836. It contains a long list of names now well known to fame—Kentuckians, such as the Clays, the Marshalls, the Wickliffes, the Prestons, the Breckenridges, the Wooleys, the Taylors of Newport, the Rowans, the Bibbs, the Blackburns, James Guthrie, B. H. Buckner, Isaac Shelby, T. T. Haggin, C. S. Todd, Governor Poindexter, and a host of others, too numerous to mention. The patrons came from almost every state and territory in the Union; also from Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland. The most notable visitor from abroad was Frederick Peel, son of Sir Robert

Peel, Prime Minister of England, who made complimentary mention of Dr. Graham in his published notes on America after his return home. The states outside of Kentucky, which furnished the largest number of visitors during these two years, seem to have been Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Ohio and New York, indicated in the addresses given. New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Nashville and New York appear to have led the cities. Some side lights are thrown by such registrations as the following: In the column under "Residence" the record is sometimes "The World", sometimes "No Where", sometimes "Anywhere." Was it intended to be facetious or serious—who knows? One registration is "George M. Graham, servant, and three horses", and in answer to the question of residence, "Cosmopolite." The word wife seemed to be tabooed. In only one instance did I see its use. It is always "lady", as "V. M. Flournoy and lady", or "C. Roberts and lady, and two servants", or "William Moore, family and servants." Some names that call up interesting associations are J. W. Vick, of Vicksburg, Miss., whose family gave the city its name, S. S. Prentiss, of Vicksburg, Miss., W. I. Adair, of Alabama, Gen. Jesup, Washington, D. C., etc. An interesting old book—brooding the memories of by-gone days!

The passing of Graham Springs occurred in 1853. After a tenure of thirty-three years, a third of a century, Dr. Graham sold them to the United States Government for $100,000, to be used for a Military Asylum for the aged and invalid soldiers. The families of a few officers kept up for awhile, a faint echo of its former gaiety. Conspicuous among these, first in command, was Major Anderson, later of Fort Sumpter fame, and others were Maj. Alexander, Gen. Buford, Capt. Wood. This continued only until 1858, when the soldiers were removed to Washington, D. C. About this time the large hotel burned and Congress found it too expensive to maintain the Asylum. Kindly herds of milk cows from the town turned the beautiful grounds into pastures where they cropped the lush-green grass for a small rental paid by their owners. The great ball-room and the cottages were abandoned to emptiness and silence, until that tragic October day in 1862 when the bloody battle of Perryville was fought, and the wounded of both armies were hurried to Harrodsburg, to be sheltered and nursed. The doors again were flung wide open, but not to admit radiant crowds of beaux and belles, but helpless suffering humanity on stretchers. The ball-room became the chief hospital. We are indebted to Mrs. Maria T. Daviess for this story: One evening there were five men in the hospital to whom death was near. Each was asked what could be done for him. One replied, "Send me a hot breakfast as long as I live"; two silently turned their faces to the wall. Another asked eagerly to be taught to die willingly. The lady talked to him earnestly, and to his question, "Is there no test by which I can know I am ready?" she thought

awhile and said, "Forgiveness is the threshold over which we must pass into Heaven." He shook his head sadly; but after a day or two, seeing her again, he beckoned her to him. "I could now," he said, "put my arms around the man who shot me and go into Heaven with him and ask forgiveness of our Savior for us both." He folded his arms as if clasping some one within, and they never opened from the imaginary embrace. In 1864 the ball-room was burned, leaving only the cottages, which stood until some time in the early eighties, when they, too, fell a victim to devouring flames; and all seemed to be swept into past history, the sunny and the tragic years of the famous "Old Graham Springs," once the pride of Harrodsburg.

Early in the sixties, the property had been put up at public auction, and President Jno. B. Bowman had planned to buy it for the founding of a great university; but through the spiteful manipulation, it is said, of a citizen, his bid of $100,000 was passed for the higher one of $115,000, and the university was lost to Harrodsburg. The sale, however, by some flaw or failure to execute bond, was not consummated and the Government held the grounds until 1887. They were then purchased by the "Kentucky Real Estate and Improvement Company" for $19,000 cash. This company made an addition to Harrodsburg known as the "Kentucky Real Estate and Improvement Addition," commonly called "Springs Addition." Thirty acres of the ground, including the epsom spring, were purchased by Mr. Jno. I. Cassell, and on it was erected a handsome private residence. It was occupied as a private home until three years ago, when Mr. Ben Casey Allin, having bought it, opened the commodious house as a hotel for summer boarders, who wished to drink the famed water, and breathe pure air in the shade with the forest drawing close about them that was planted by Dr. Graham in the long ago. More guests came than he could accommodate. He has put up cottages and built a large, beautiful dining-room which also serves as ball-room. The enterprise is growing by the simple law of demand and supply. Though we recognize the truth, "a day that is dead will never come back," because the whole social fabric has so changed that even Dr. Graham, with his wonderful personality, could not, if he were here, re-establish the old regime, there is every reason to look forward to a brilliant future for the new Graham Springs. Nature has kept her springs and her charm; twentieth-century enterprise has supplied many advantages to compensate for those that have been lost; and the attentive courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Allin, assisted by Mrs. Alice Ware's rare tact to put you in mind of what you want—all combine to attract visitors and make a new history for Graham Springs.

GENERAL W. H. LYTLE

AND HIS FAMOUS POEM

"I AM DYING, EGYPT, DYING."

BY

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

(This is probably the last article Colonel Johnston wrote. He sent it to the Register only a few weeks before his death.—Editor).

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GENERAL W. H. LYTLE AND HIS FAMOUS POEM, "I AM DYING, EGYPT, DYING."

I do not claim to have had intimate personal acquaintance with General Wm. H. Lytle, who, in addition to an honorable record as a soldier, was a man of superior mental qualities and would have enjoyed an enviable distinction were he known only as the author of the poem "Antony and Cleopatra," known better, probably, as "I am Dying, Egypt, Dying." I never met him but once, but peculiar circumstances early attracted me to him and, in the brief period of my personal acquaintance with him, as in the subsequent events which followed, my good opinion of him was confirmed.

His name first became known to me in 1857, when he was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket, with Henry B. Payne the gubernatorial candidate. Apart from political sympathy, my interest in him was heightened by the fact that his father had been, at one time, closely associated in his business relations with Louisville. In the autumn of 1857, shortly after his defeat, I was on my way from Kentucky to Arkansas, where I was then engaged in planting cotton. In consequence of the low water in the Ohio I had to go by rail to Cairo to take a boat for the point of my destination, one hundred miles below Memphis, as the only route then available. Shortly after going upon the boat, while it was still at the wharf, I was sitting on the guards when a gentleman, whom I did not know, accosted me and apologized, upon discovering his mistake, by saying he had taken me for Mr. Lytle, the recent candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio. This incident, coupled with the fact that his famous poem appeared the following year, invested him with a peculiar interest, so that when the Civil War came on, I watched his career closely as he rose in distinction, until the fortunes of war finally gave me the long-desired opportunity of forming his acquaintance.

At the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, General Lytle, then a Colonel, was in command of the 14th brigade of Gen. Rousseau's Division, and sustained the brunt of the attack of Gen. S. B. Buckner's Division upon the right of the Federal line of battle. In this engagement, while gallantly leading his command, he was struck behind the left ear with the fragment of a shell. He fell apparently lifeless, and, his command being driven back, became a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates. Gen. Bushrod Johnson, commanding the

3rd Brigade of Gen. Buckner's Division, in his report, "Official War Records," Vol. XVI., page 1127, after describing the engagement in which Gen. Lytle was wounded, of which I was an eye-witness from a neighboring height, says that, about 5 o'clock p. m., "Col. Lytle, the commander of the Federal forces opposed to my brigade, was reported to me a prisoner by a soldier in charge of him and by whom Col. Lytle was brought back from the field. The Colonel was wounded in the head and I sent him to my brigade-surgeon, under charge of Private Perkins, a clerk in the office of my Assistant Adjutant-General."

The circumstances of being wounded are also stated in the biography of Gen. Lytle, published nearly thirty years later, which states that, while leading the charge, dismounted, "a fragment of a shell struck him on the left side of the head, behind the ear, covering him with blood. Sergeant Donohue lifted him in his arms, only to be told, 'Leave me; I am done for. Stand by your colors.' He was left on the field with his dead orderly, Robb, one of his aides, Lieut. St. John, and two hundred and sixty-five out of five hundred and twenty-eight of the Tenth Ohio."

I was then an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Bragg, the Confederate commanding, and well recall the feeling of regret upon hearing the fate which had befallen him, for the first report was that he had been killed. That night the Federal army retreated toward Danville and next morning the Confederate army fell back to Harrodsburg, about nine miles, Gen. Lytle being also taken there. Being apprised of his presence in the town, as soon as my duties permitted, I instituted inquiry as to his whereabouts and learning that he was at the residence of Mr. J. B. Bowman, one of the most prominent citizens, I went there to see if I could render him any service, not then knowing the extent of his injuries. On my arrival at the house, I sent in my card and in a few minutes had the gratification of meeting him in the parlor and of finding that his wound was not serious. In fact, save for a very slight bandage covering his left mastoid process, one would not have known that anything had befallen him.

He was a handsome man of thirty-six, six years older than myself, about six feet tall, with brown hair, inclined to auburn, and beard and mustache of auburn hue. His bearing was graceful and he returned my greeting with most cordial expressions of thanks, when I told him that I had come to see if I could do anything to contribute to his comfort. He assured me that he was most hospitably cared for and needed nothing. I then narrated the incident which had occurred on the steamboat at Cairo, and, speaking of my admiration of his famous poem, "I am Dying, Egypt, Dying," assured him of the pleasure it would afford me to render him any service in my power. To this cordial tender, which seemed to touch him deeply, he replied that the only matter which troubled him was the fear that the report of his death might reach his family, and that, if I could send a letter through the lines, by flag of truce, announc-

ing his safety he would esteem it a very great service. I replied at once that I would do so with great pleasure and send it as soon as he could prepare it. Then, as we arose from our seats preparatory for the work, an idea suddenly struck me, looking to still further good service and I added that I would do better still—parole him and send him through the lines.

This was, indeed a surprise to him and he was much moved at the offer, inquiring when it could be done. I told him it would, of course, require the assent of Gen. Bragg, but I had no doubt he would give it. I then told him I was sorry my duties would not permit me to accompany him, but I would go at once to headquarters and that, within an hour, I would have an ambulance and flag escort at the door for him. I bade him good-bye and upon my return to Gen. Bragg's headquarters, but a few blocks away, he readily assented. I soon had everything ready and, his parole having been executed before Major Samuel K. Hays, of Gen. Buckner's staff, I sent him through the lines via Perryville, having been a prisoner but twenty-four hours. A few weeks later he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and, when Gen. Sill —who had succeeded to the command of his brigade—was killed at Murfreesboro, he, having been exchanged, was assigned to it in February, 1863.

I never saw him a second time. The circumstances of his parole were vividly recalled to my mind many years after the war in reading the official proceedings of the Buell Commission, before which he was summoned as a witness, in Cincinnati, December 2, 1862. In the course of his examination he was asked by the Judge-Advocate, Major Donn Piatt, if, when taken a prisoner at Perryville, he knew the lines of Gen. Bragg's retreat from Perryville, what roads he went by, where his force lay, and when he arrived that night. Upon stating that he had some delicacy in testifying to these points under the terms of his parole, he was further asked what reason he could give for not answering the questions. His answer was: "My impression is there is a provision in the terms of the parole that I shall not reveal anything that I might have discovered within the lines of the enemy. I therefore decline to testify upon these points." Upon the request of the Judge-Advocate, on the following day, he produced the parole, as follows:

Headquarters Army Mississippi,
Harrodsburg, October 9, 1862.

I, William H. Lytle, Army of the United States, having been taken prisoner by the Confederate States Army, and this day paroled, whereof this is witness, do swear that I will not bear arms against the Confederate States, nor will I, in any way, aid or abet its enemies, until I am regularly exchanged. Nor will I disclose anything that I have seen or heard in said Confederate States Army to its prejudice.

(Signed) W. H. Lytle,
Colonel Commanding Seventeenth Brigade, Third Division.

Sworn to and subscribed before me Oct. 9, 1862.

(Signed) Sam. K. Hays,
Major C. S. A.

The parole and testimony of Col. Lytle will be found in "The Official Records of the War," Series 1, Vol. XVI, pages 67 and following. It affords me especial gratification to have found how worthily my act of kindness was bestowed, especially as during the sitting of the same commission a number of paroled prisoners disregarded their oaths upon the insistence of the Judge-Advocate, whose efforts in the same direction proved unavailing with Col. Lytle.

Gen. Lytle's Death.

As I have said, I never saw Gen. Lytle save in the brief interview which I have just detailed, but by a strange coincidence, I was in the battle in which he met his death and attached to the command before which he fell, under the same leadership as at Perryville. It was in the second day's fight at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Gen. Lytle was in command of the first brigade of Gen. Sheridan's Division, which was on the Federal right, and I was on the staff of Gen. S. B. Buckner, who commanded a corps composed of the divisions of Gen. Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, and Gen. A. P. Stewart, of Tennessee. The opportunity thus afforded me, from my acquaintance and connection with the command before which he fell, coupled with the interest engendered in his behalf from the incidents narrated in connection with the battle of Perryville, led to my becoming fully acquainted with the circumstances attending his death, some of which are not included in his biography or the history of the battle from Federal pens.

When, in the early afternoon, the Confederates, under Gen. Hood, of his own initiative, pressed Rosecrans' center, the Federal right, weakened by detachments sent to Thomas on the left, was thrown into confusion and the Confederate left under Gen. Buckner's command was vigorously pressed forward, executing a movement somewhat like a right wheel, struck the Federal right obliquely in flank and added to the confusion. In the attempt to rally his brigade and lead a charge against us in attack of Gen. Patton Anderson and Gen. Hindman on the right, Gen. Lytle fell, pierced by several balls, in a cornfield on the eastern side of the Rossville Road, not far from the Dyer house, which had, in the morning, been Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters. I was not in the immediate vicinity, being farther to the right, but my brother, Capt. Harris H. Johnston, and Capt. J. C. S. Blackburn, of Woodford County, Ky., aides to Gen. Preston, witnessed his fall, as mounted on a black horse and waving his sword well to the front of his brigade, he was stricken down. The Federal line gave way in confusion, followed quickly by the Confederate line of Preston's Division. When Gen. Preston reached the spot where the body of Gen. Lytle lay, Major Miller Owen, of his staff, formerly of Cincinnati, identified it as that of Gen. Lytle. "Yes," said Gen. Preston, "it is the son of my old friend, Bob Lytle." His command then swept forward toward McFarland's Gap and the Snodgrass hills, where later the battle ended with the repulse of the Federal reserve of Gen. Gordon

Grainger and the capture of many prisoners. I visited the field next morning and the Federal dead were strewn thicker than on any battlefield I saw during the war. Thirty-five years later, I had no difficulty in identifying the spot upon which is now a monument to the memory of Gen. Lytle.

An hour or two after Gen. Lytle's death his body was taken in charge by Major Douglas West, Inspector-General on the staff of Gen. Patton Anderson, and borne in an ambulance to the east side of the Chickamauga River, at Alexander's Bridge, and buried by him in a shallow grave by the side of a Confederate officer, Capt. Deas Knott. Several days later his body, together with his personal effects, was sent under flag of truce to Chattanooga by Gen. Anderson, who said he was under obligations to Gen. Lytle for his courtesy in having sent not long previously his aged mother through the lines in his own ambulance. Gen. Lytle was shortly afterward buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, where a handsome monument marks his grave.

A Brief Sketch of His Life.

William Lytle, the great-grandfather of Gen. Lytle, was an early pioneer to the West from Pennsylvania, having emigrated to Ohio in 1779. His son, of the same name, was a prominent man in Cincinnati, where he lived, and in Louisville, where he owned a large tract of land now covered by part of the city, along its front. He was an intimate personal friend of Gen. Jackson, by whom he was appointed Surveyor of Public Lands. His son, Robert T. Lytle, father of the soldier-poet, was a man of brilliant talents, having been a member of Congress, 1834-35, and later also Surveyor-General, dying young. William Haynes Lytle, the subject of this sketch, whose middle name was that of his mother, was born in Cincinnati September 2, 1826, and receiving a collegiate education, entered the legal profession. While yet in his minority he was elected captain of a company and served with credit in the Mexican War. Returning home, he was twice elected to the Legislature and later was made a major general of militia, as had been his father and grandfather. His popularity was further attested by receiving, at thirty-one, the nomination of his party for Lieutenant-Governor.

The True History of His Noted Poem.

To his other accomplishments, Gen. Lytle added a talent for versification and was the author of a number of short poems, which have been published in a small volume by W. H. Venable, issued by the Robert Clarke Company, of Cincinnati, in 1904. Of these the most noted is that entitled "Antony and Cleopatra," more frequently designated by the words of the first line, "I am Dying, Egypt, Dying." Notwithstanding the authentic testimony, apart from the recollection of many now living, that it was printed in W. T. Coggeshall's "Western Writers and Poets," published in 1858, a singular contention arose after his death, and is

still yet repeated, that the poem was written the night before the battle of Chickamauga and found upon his person after he fell. In "Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song" it is stated to have been written while the author lay mortally wounded upon the field of Chickamauga. Of course, both assertions are without the color of truth. The true history of its composition is that it was written in July, 1858, and left by the author lying in his private room. There it was found by his intimate friend, W. W. Fosdick, the half-brother of Julia Dean, the famous actress, himself a poet, who questioned Lytle as to its authorship. Upon being told he had written it, Fosdick made a copy of it and gave it to the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, accompanied by the following note:

"Eds. Com.: The following lines from our gifted and gallant townsman, Col. William H. Lytle, we think constitute one of the most masterly lyrics which has ever adorned American poetry; and we predict a popularity and perpetuity for it unsurpassed by any Western production. W. W. F."

This with the poem appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial July 29, 1858. The following is a correct copy of the original manuscript, preserved by the poet's sister, Mrs. Josephine R. Foster, now dead:

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

I am dying, Egypt, dying,
Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast.
And the dark Plutonian shadows
Gather on the evening blast:
Let thy arm, O Queen, enfold me,
Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear.
Listen to the great heart secrets
Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions
Bear their eagles high no more,
And my wrecked and scattered gallies
Strew dark Actiurn's fatal shore;
Though no glittering guards surround me,
Prompt to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman,
Die the great Triumvir still.

Let not Caesar's servile minions
Mock the lion thus laid low;
'Twas no foeman's arm that felled him,
'Twas his own that struck the blow.
His, who, pillowed on thy bosom,
Turned aside from glory's ray—
His, who, drunk with thy caresses,
Madly threw a world away.

Should the base plebian rabble
Dare assail my name at Rome,
Where the noble spouse, Octavia,
Weeps within her widowed home,
Seek her; say the gods bear witness—
Altars, augurs circling wings—
That her blood, with mine commingled
Yet shall mount the throne of kings.

And for thee, Star-eyed Egyptian,
Glorious sorceress of the Nile!
Light the path to Stygian horrors
With the splendors of thy smile;
Give the Caesar crowns and arches,
Let his brow the laurel twine.
I can scorn the Senate's triumphs,
Triumphing in love like thine.

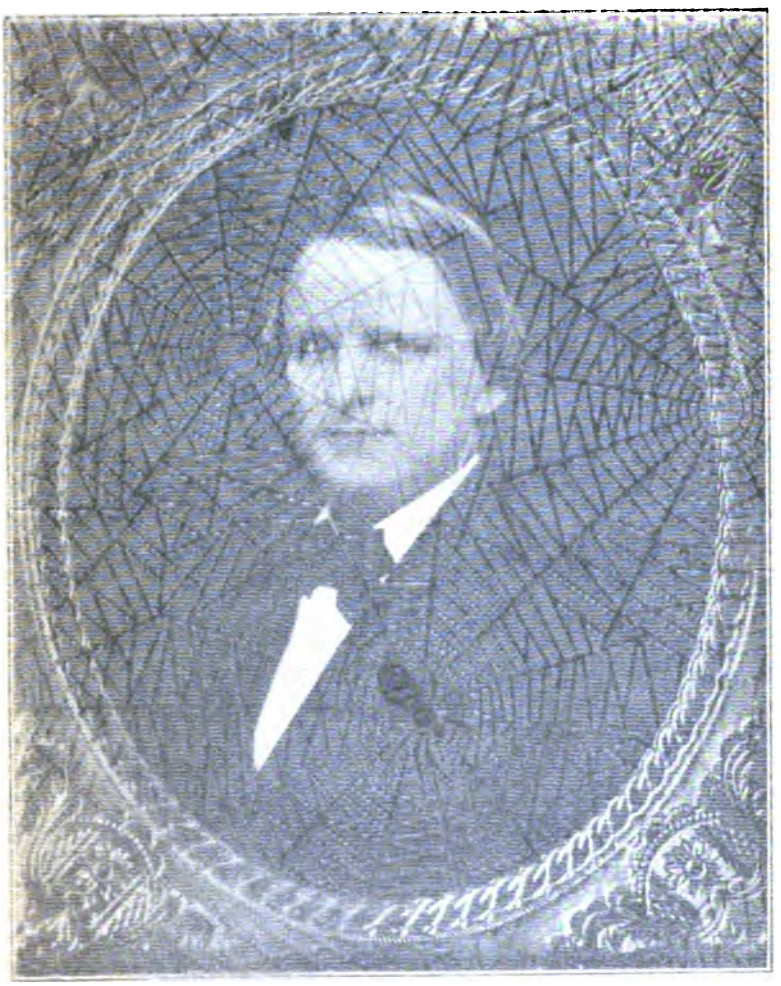
I am dying, Egypt, dying;
Hark, the insulting foeman's cry;
They are coming: quick, my falchion!
Let me front them ere I die.
Ah, no more amid the battle
Shall my heart exulting swell!
Isis and Orisis guard thee—
Cleopatra, Rome, farewell!!

Col. Robt. W. Woolley—1861.

THE THREE WOOLLEYS

BY

GEORGE BABER



Capt. W. Woolley—1861.

THE THREE WOOLLEYS

BY

GEORGE BABER

THE THREE WOOLLEYS.

The Jurist and Legislator; The Orator, Soldier and Lawyer; The Author and Public Official.

Between 1800 and 1860, the legal profession at Lexington was especially distinguished. Its members measured up to the highest standard. In fact, no other American Commonwealth presented, during that period, such an array of brilliant lawyers; and none but a man of superior acquirements and the best social character could maintain a hold in the front rank of the Lexington bar. The city was a center of culture. It was not only the birthplace of orators and statesmen, but a magnet that drew from time to time young men of genius and learning from the outside to replenish its intellectual forces. Science found there a noble altar, and the Philosophy of Government there gave inspiration to its choicest friends. Transylvania University, springing from the lap of the eighteenth century, was the pioneer that blazed the way to the new era of educational development which opened up the paths to learning, fortune and fame west of the Alleghenies and supplied Kentucky with many of her greatest sons.

During this period of professional activity, amidst the sharp rivalries incident to it, Aaron K. Woolley, a native of New Jersey, located at Lexington to practice law. Born in 1800, he was little past twenty-seven years of age, but had already made a bright record as an assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, whence he had graduated at the head of his class. A service of two years as a West Point teacher was valuable to him in discipline and in training for the study of law, which he had taken up as a student in the office of the famous Richard Biddle, of Pittsburgh, whose learning in the science of his profession made him one of the profoundest law instructors of his day.

Young Woolley was held in great esteem by Judge Biddle. He came to Lexington to visit friends, but lingered in the enthrallment of Cupid. He courted and fortunately married Sarah Howard Wickliffe, the eldest daughter of the celebrated lawyer, Robert Wickliffe, and soon became the law partner of his father-in-law. Thenceforward his career was a glowing success at the bar and in the politics of the State. A polished scholar, a gifted speaker, a jurist of rare abilities, he won great personal popularity. He was chosen in 1832-34 to represent the people of Fayette County in the Kentucky

House of Representatives, and during 1835-39 served as a member of the State Senate. As a legislator he reached a high rank. He was a thorough master of the questions that were presented for consideration, being distinguished alike for the accuracy of his information, the cogency of his arguments, and the eloquence that always engaged the close attention and ardent admiration of his hearers.

Retiring from legislative service, Mr. Woolley was appointed by the Governor to succeed the memorable Daniel Mayes, as Judge of the Lexington Circuit, a position which he held for five years, and from which he retired voluntarily, to resume the practice of law. Thereafter, for a period of years, Mr. Woolley, in connection with his practice, occupied the position of a law professor in Transylvania University, serving in conjunction with the famous judges, George Robertson and Thomas A. Marshall. This remarkable triumvirate of teachers kept fully well-advanced the high standard of Transylvania as a time-honored seat of legal learning.

Perhaps, the most remarkable political campaign in the history of Kentucky, excepting the virulent controversy between the "Old Court" and "New Court" parties, from 1823 to 1827, was the contest for the election of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention of 1849. That contest hinged mainly on the question of an appointed instead of an elective judiciary, and a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State, relating to the abolition of slavery. It brought forth the strongest men of the State. For months the political atmosphere was kept as hot as blazes. Judge Woolley, as a candidate for delegate to represent Fayette County, was an active and conspicuous participant. He made remarkable stump speeches against the popular election of judges and against the abolition of slavery, as advocated with much power by such men as Cassius M. Clay, George D. Blakey, and Robert J. Breckinridge. Judge Woolley, after making a remarkable canvass before the people, fell a victim to the prevailing cholera epidemic in Kentucky and died of the disease at Lexington August 3, 1849, just three days prior to the election. His death was unutterably deplored by the people of Fayette County. Had he survived the illness, he would have been elected by a decided majority of the people, and as a member of the Constitutional Convention he would have ranked with the ablest members of that body, along with such men as James Guthrie, Archibald Dixon, and others who had already won national reputation in public affairs. At the time of his death the editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, at that date one of the ablest newspapers in the West, wrote of Judge Woolley, saying that he was not only "a distinguished ornament of the Bench and Bar of Kentucky," but "in his social character, one of the most fascinating and popular men of his time—his colloquial powers being equally brilliant and solid, and his *bon homie* manners irresistibly charming."

Recently the writer of this sketch received from Judge Charles Kerr,

of Lexington, an interesting story of Judge Woolley which is deemed worthy of a place here, as an interesting incident in his history. Judge Kerr says:

"Just shortly before her death, Mrs. Payne, of Lexington, gave me an account of a rencontre between Judge Woolley and Mr. Clay. As I recall the account now—and I am sorry I did not at the time impress it more certainly on my mind—Mr. Clay and Judge Woolley were engaged on opposite sides in the trial of an action in the court before Judge Hickey, as would be my recollection. In the progress of the trial, Mr. Clay said something, in his imperious way, that offended Judge Woolley, when the latter, on the impulse of the moment, picked up a law book and threw it across the table at Mr. Clay. After the adjournment of court, some of the older lawyers suggested to Judge Woolley that Mr. Clay was a much older man, to say nothing of his position, and that, over-looking the provocation, Judge Woolley ought to apologize. Judge Woolley at once summoned a carriage and, in company, as I recall it, with the late Judge Richard Buckner and either Madison C. Johnson or Mr. Wickliffe, went directly to Ashland.

As the carriage drove up, Mr. Clay recognized them, and at once took in the situation, going out to the carriage instantly; but, with the utmost good breeding, he refused to permit them to allude to the incident which had brought them to Ashland, treating them as guests who had honored him with only a friendly call.

I have looked through the old records of the court to see if I could identify this suit, but have been wholly unable to do so."

This incident in the history of Judge Woolley illustrates at once his high personal courage and his consummate good breeding. The Sage of Ashland was ever too great a man to do a mean act, and the cordiality with which he greeted his distinguished visitors, on the occasion described by Judge Kerr illustrated the noble spirit of the illustrious Kentuckian.

Judge Woolley transmitted his own remarkable qualities in the life and character of his eldest son, Colonel Robert Wickliffe Woolley, named for his famous grandfather, and who was born in 1829, at Lexington, died in the seventy-seventh year of his age at Louisville, where he had located in the practice of law at an early date, subsequent to the Civil War, in which he gallantly participated. Colonel Woolley, having been educated at Centre College, and at the Universities of Harvard and Transylvania, began the practice of law at Lexington in partnership with the memorable Roger W. Hanson. He at once gave promise of success at the bar, frequently producing a profound impression upon courts and juries by his remarkable legal research and extraordinary eloquence in the presentation of his cases. He loved the profession, in which he soon rose to distinction, but, at the same time, a fondness for the political arena was a marked characteristic. He speedily developed into a gifted stump speaker, and the Democrats of the State readily turned to him as their most effective popular orator. When

but little passed the twenty-sixth year of his age, in 1855, he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for the Attorney Generalship of Kentucky, on the ticket headed by Honorable Beverly L. Clarke, of Simpson County, a prominent leader of his party, who had been chosen to conduct the contest for Governor against Honorable Charles S. Morehead, a formidable exponent of the "American" or "Know-Nothing" organization of that day. The "Know-Nothing" organization seemed for a time impregnable. It had practically absorbed the Whig party, which lost its supremacy in the State after the death of Henry Clay, and it had the prestige of John J. Crittenden and George D. Prentice to give it promise of power. It was strengthened by the accession of many Democrats who had identified themselves with its secret councils. It looked as if they would make an overwhelming sweep of the State; but the popular tide which threatened to submerge all opposition was halted by the aggressive methods of Beverly Clarke and the thrilling eloquence of young "Bob" Woolley, as he was familiarly called, who traversed the whole State, addressing audiences of growing enthusiasm and of constantly increasing magnitude. "Bob" Woolley roused the multitudes everywhere. His blazing exposures of "Know-Nothingism" and graphic portrayals of the "Dark Lanternites" created as deep a stir in Kentucky as did Henry A. Wise in Virginia, and Andrew Johnson in Tennessee, during the self-same year; and it is more than probable that the destruction of the "Know-Nothing" organization was chiefly due to the remarkable speeches of these three men. The Democrats, who started out with little hope, wound up the fight in Kentucky by coming within an ace of carrying the State.

Colonel Woolley was a devoted personal friend of Honorable William Preston, who was appointed by President Buchanan, in 1857, as Minister to the Court of Spain. Quite naturally, Preston requested the President to designate Woolley as Charge d'Affairs to the American Legation at Madrid, a post which he held until the outbreak of our Civil War, when he tendered his resignation and returned to the United States. From the dress of an accomplished diplomatist at the Spanish Court, where he served with eminent credit, he changed his garb for the uniform of a Confederate soldier, joining the command of his old friend, John H. Morgan, of Lexington, who was then making ready for participation in the struggle for Southern independence. He served throughout the war in Morgan's famous Brigade of Cavalry, excepting a brief period toward the close of the strife, when he became a member of the staff of Gen. Simon B. Buckner, to whom he was at the time ardently attached.

During the war an interesting incident relating to Kentucky affairs made Colonel Woolley quite conspicuous in the current annals of the struggle. He would have his own opinions and was courageous enough to express them whenever he deemed them fit for utterance. For instance, he disliked General Braxton Bragg, who figured as the

commander of Confederate forces in Kentucky, conducting what was called "Bragg's Kentucky Campaign." Woolley raised his voice against Bragg, and, with a pen of fearless power, wrote for the press, over a *nom de plume,* several articles that stirred the country and the army alike, with his invidious criticism of that "Campaign." General Bragg was deeply offended and went in search of the guilty author, with the avowed purpose of having him subjected to court martial. Woolley was identified as the offender, and General Bragg promptly conveyed to Richmond his complaints. Woolley's presence at Richmond was speedily commanded, and the Kentuckian went forward to receive the penalty, if need be, of his alleged misconduct. He called upon the President in response to orders, and an interview took place between the Chief of the Confederacy and his intrepid visitor. Mr. Davis propounded appropriate inquiries covering General Bragg's complaints, and Woolley endeavored to make appropriate answers. The interview closed in dignified silence. The President turned calmly and looked out from an adjacent window into an open space, with a sympathetic expression of face, and, then, turning with characteristic composure to Woolley, he simply said: "Well, my young man, how is your mother?" To this tender inquiry Woolley, with manly courtesy, made suitable reply, whereupon the considerate and big-hearted Jefferson Davis reached the climax of the expected "court martial" by taking young Woolley by the hand and addressing him thus: "When you see Gen. Buckner, please to convey to him my kind remembrances and my warmest regards." Thus ended the much-vaunted Woolley "court martial," as it remains unforgotten on the unwritten pages of Gen. Bragg's "Kentucky Campaign." Its very simplicity made it sublime!

Several events of noteworthy interest marked the career of Colonel Woolley as a practitioner at the Louisville bar—such as the suit brought by General Buckner to recover certain valuable property in Chicago which his wife had deeded to her brother at the beginning of the Civil War, with the understanding and agreement that it should be returned at the end of hostilities. During the war Mrs. Buckner's brother died, the property going to his wife, who was afterwards remarried. The suit instituted by General Buckner for the recovery of the property, in conformity with the verbal understanding, involved not only the title to property valued at half a million dollars, but a number of the most intricate questions of law. Colonel Woolley took charge of this suit and conducted it, with the co-operation of the late Hon. Peter B. Muir, without records to guide him, in the most skilful manner, carrying it triumphantly from the lower courts to the Supreme Court of Illinois. This achievement was hailed by the bar as a brilliant professional victory, and attracted widespread attention and applause.

The bar of Louisville will long recollect Colonel Woolley's remarkable series of suits, conducted through the period of sixteen years, in resistance to the col-

lection of certain municipal taxes on his city property, title to which came through his accomplished wife, who was Miss Mary Johnston, a daughter of Doctor James C. Johnston, of Louisville. He believed the taxes which had been levied were unjust and he fought them every step of the way from court to court. He was compelled at last to surrender, submitting to the judgment of the Court of Appeals, which was won by Honorable Henry L. Stone, who was the ablest attorney the city of Louisville ever had. The judgment called for the payment of $37,000.

Colonel Stone and Colonel Woolley maintained an unbroken friendship for each other, from start to finish; and upon hearing of Colonel Woolley's death, Colonel Stone was reported as saying: "Colonel Woolley was a man of great resolution—a good lover and a good hater. He was a firm friend, but did not hesitate to show dislike for those he did not like." Colonel Woolley was in religious faith an Episcopalian and his burial was conducted with the rites of the Episcopal Church.

This paper would be incomplete if it failed to contain some account of the present Robert Wickliffe Woolley, whose father, the late Frank W. Woolley, was next to the youngest child of Judge Aaron K. Woolley, and whose mother was Miss Lucy McCaw, a daughter of the late John McCaw, a native of South Carolina and a Lexington banker. The present Robert W. Woolley, a nephew of the late Col. Woolley, was born at Lexington April 29, 1869. He was educated at schools in that city and at Fordham, New York. A penchant for literary work led him into journalism, beginning his career in 1893 as the Managing Editor of The Transcript, and then of The Leader, of Lexington. Soon thereafter he entered the field of newspaper correspondence and won reputation for brilliant abilities as a staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune and then of the New York World, with headquarters at Washington City.

Mr. Woolley's ambition as a writer was not confined to newspaper correspondence. He sought a higher plane of literary service and undertook magazine work, in which he soon achieved distinction. In 1909 and 1910, Pearson's Magazine published fourteen articles from his pen; among these was one of special noteworthiness, attracting much attention at the National Capital on account of its local importance. It was entitled "The Plunderers of Washington." In this paper Mr. Woolley's fearless pen fired a broadside at the condition of the alleyways of Washington, and at the manner in which certain moneyed men had influenced legislation in the interest of their own property, located in the Northwest section of the city and district, to the detriment, as alleged, of other portions of the city. The fact is here recalled that within two weeks subsequent to Mr. Woolley's remarkable publication two of the Commissioners of the District resigned. A number of citizens and newspaper men, shortly after the inauguration of President Wilson, called his attention to Mr. Woolley's article, to which the

attention of the people had been so impressively directed; and it may be fairly inferred that the extraordinary interest lately taken by all classes in bringing about better local conditions is largely due to Mr. Woolley vigouous exposures of men and facts.

Mr. Woolley wrote for Pearson's Magazine, World's Work and the Review of Reviews .other articles that demonstrated the power of his facile pen, the wide extent of his information, and the scope of his thinking. He discussed with ununusual clearness and force the negro question in our Southern States, and the conditions prevalent from time to time in Cuba; took a conspicuous part in the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, and really "staged the play" for the Committee of Congress, writing part of the report made by Chairman Stanley in 1912. His rare capacity as an investigator and as an analytical writer on current problems caused Chairman Daniels, of the Publicity Bureau of the National Democratic Committee, to invite him to be chief of the Democratic Bureau of Publicity, and to be editor of the Democratic Campaign Text Book for 1912—a task which he performed in an admirable way.

Mr. Woolley was appointed April 19, 1913, by President Wilson to the position of Auditor of the Treasury Department for the Department of the Interior; and the efficiency of his work in that place shows how valuable is an experience in the field of journalism in fitting a man for important official service. Mr. Woolley, with wife and children, has been for several years a citizen of Fairfax, Virginia. His wife's maiden name was Marguerite Holmes Trenholm, of South Carolina. She is a granddaughter of the late George A. Trenholm, of Charleston, who was Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Davis, and also a niece of the late Colonel W. L. Trenholm, who was Comptroller of the Currency under President Cleveland.

AT ASHLAND

HOME OF HENRY CLAY

LEXINGTON, KY.

AT ASHLAND

(Home of Henry Clay, Lexington, Ky.)

The waning sun in one last flare of splendor
Gleams on the ivy-girdled manor-house,
The breeze, like Blondel, sings his lyric tender
Under the locust-boughs;
Nun-lilies to each other bow sedately,
And of their virgin visions softly talk;
Ah, do I glimpse a presence, calm and stately,
Move down his favorite walk?

The trees he planted stand in lordly leisure
And guard the acres of his fair demesne,
Where prodigal blue-grass has spread its treasure
Of undulating green;

Knee-deep in clover stand the stolid cattle,
And yonder, with his high, patrician head
Upflung as 'mid the red tumult of battle,
Curvets a thoroughbred.

Above the swaying wheat the bob-white's clamor
Is softened to a mellow harmony;
The elder-blooms gaze through the sunset-glamour
In white expectancy;
And circling round the elm-tree's leafy towers
The red bird darties like a tongue of flame;
The old walls dream of dead, historic hours
And one immortal name.

Here, where in twilight mood of solemn musing,
He built his stately edifice of dreams,
His giant brain deliberating, choosing,
And molding mighty schemes,
Here, where in lighter hours, with friends around him,
He led them captive at his gracious will,
Here, where his fate's tremendous crisis found him,
A presence lingers still.

In the blue distance lies the city storied
That in his tender heart he loved the best,
In whose illustrious renown he gloried,
The "Athens of the West."
How few retain the vision that he cherished,
The light of chivalry that lured him on.
Has his Kentucky's bright ambition perished,
Her ancient glory gone?

His thoughts still move among these whispering grasses,
His spirit still this spacious park pervades,
Through each moon-silver night his glory passes,
A star that never fades;
His altruism and his high endeavor,
His loyalty that dwarfs our poor pretence,
Are shrined within this tranquil scene forever,
An endless immanence.

—Lula Clark Markham.

DEPARTMENT

OF

PARAGRAPHS AND CLIPPINGS

DEPARTMENT OF PARAGRAPHS AND CLIPPINGS.

MEETING

OF THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, FRANKFORT, KY., IN THE HALL OF FAME AT THE CAPITOL IN HONOR OF GOVERNOR AND MRS. M. H. THATCHER, LATE OF PANAMA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

America.....By the Band
Introductory Remarks,
Hon. H. V. McChesney
Music—"The Star Spangled Banner"
By the Band
Benefit of Personal Observation and Experience in the Land of Ancient History and Romance,
Rev. F. W. Eberhardt
Music—"Hail Columbia".....By the Band
Panama, the Yesterday and the Today of the Panamanians With the Panama Canal Finished, Now the Wonder of the World, With Some Illustrations of its Curios, in Pottery and Silver.....Governor M. H. Thatcher
Music—"But There Is No Land Like My Ain Countrie" .....Band

OFFICERS ARE ALL RE-ELECTED.

(From The State Journal)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING — NOTABLE ADDRESSES HEARD — FORMER GOVERNOR THATCHER, OF CANAL ZONE, AND THE REV. F. W. EBERHARDT THE SPEAKERS.

Officers of the Kentucky State Historical Society were re-elected yesterday morning at a meeting of the Executive Committee, which preceded the program given in the Hall of Fame.

Governor McCreary is President, ex-officio. The officers re-elected were: H. V. McChesney, First Vice President; W. W. Longmoor, Second Vice President and Curator; Miss Sally Jackson, Third Vice President and Librarian; Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent and Secretary-Treasurer.

The Executive Committee is composed of H. V. McChesney, Chairman; Mrs. Annie H. Miles, Miss Eliza Overton, Mrs. J. P. Hobson, Miss Sally Jackson, Vice President; W. W. Longmoor, 2nd Alt. Chairman, Prof. G. C. Downing, the Hon. W. W. Stephenson.

All were present excepting Mr. Stephenson.

On account of illness in her family, the Librarian was prevented from making out her report of new books for the library and the list of visitors. The Regent read the Necrology, which embraced tributes to Mrs. Judith L. Marshall, Col. R. T. Durrett, and Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, all of them members of the Society. The Committee then adjourned to the Hall.

HALL OF FAME CROWDED.

The Hall of Fame was crowded when the program began at 11

o'clock. In the absence of Governor McCreary, who did not return from the Perry Centennial Celebration at Louisville in time to preside, First Vice President McChesney occupied the chair and acted as master of ceremonies.

The meeting opened with "America," played by the band, the audience joining in singing the stanzas.

Vice President McChesney, in behalf of the Society, acknowledged receipt of a bronze bust of Senator W. O. Bradley, presented by a number of his friends; a uniform of the late Admiral Lucien Young, U. S. N., together with his sword, presented to him by the Kentucky Legislature during the administration of Gov. Blackburn for his heroism in saving lives in the wreck of the Huron, and three medals presented to him for heroism in saving other lives. The receipt of a portrait of Col. Anderson Cheanult, C. S. A., of Richmond, also was acknowledged. Col. Chenault commanded the regiment of which Governor McCreary was a member, and when he was killed in battle, Governor McCreary, who was fighting by his colonel's side at the time, succeeded to the command.

Two Notable Addresses.

The Rev. F. W. Eberhardt's address on the eye-witness as the bearer of truth, was happily designed to introduce the speech of former Governor M. H. Thatcher, of the Canal Zone, who spoke on Panama and the Panamanians, giving to the long and romantic history of the isthmus an engrossing personal note from his observation of its character and the nature of the people.

Before beginning his subject Governor Thatcher paid a glowing tribute to his friend, Senator Bradley. Gov. Thatcher had been one of the originators of the idea of presenting a bronze bust of the Senator to the Society.

Gov. Thatcher held the close attention of his audience for more than an hour. With maps and pictures he enabled his hearers to keep in mind the geographical situation while he described the neighbors of the Canal Zone.

He told of the lives of the rich and the poor, and described the climate and vegetation, a growing, blooming orchid on a table beside the speaker showing the beauty and purity of the flora of mountain and jungle.

His last period in his address was a tribute to America, greatest of nations, which had brought the poetic dream of Columbus to a magnificent fulfillment, in the union of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, making now a smooth, glittering pathway to the goal of that mariner's hopes—the "Indies."

A round of hearty applause greeted this climax of his address, and at the conclusion his auditors crowded around him to thank him and to congratulate the Society on giving the opportunity to present so fine an address.

Mrs. Thatcher, whose grace and elegant appearance, with her gracious and beautiful hospitality, had made her famous in the Canal Zone, was now the cynosure of all eyes. She had loaned the Society a number of beautiful curios, and now was persuaded to tell the audience the historic value in Panama of these rare things. Among them were

massive, rare chains of gold, begemmed, and wrought curiously, also bead-work, specimens of the wooden ware of the peasants' homes, pretty boxes, a Thermos teapot, silver platters, hundreds of years old, and silver teapot, and a doll, dressed in the universal costume of the women and children of Panama fifty years ago; implements of household work, such as brooms and *braisure* fans, etc. With charming simplicity she explained the significance of the curios, and the audience, as well as the Society, gave her a vote of thanks for thus crowning with other illustrations Mr. Thatcher's valuable and interesting address.

PORTRAIT OF COLONEL DAVID WALLER CHENAULT

Since the last issue of *The Register* the Kentucky State Historical Society has received a large engraving of the late Colonel David Waller Chenault, who commanded the Eleventh Kentucky Confederate Cavalry in the war between the States. The picture was presented to the Society by Colonel Chenault's nephew, Mr. Anderson Chenault Quisenberry, formerly of Winchester, Ky., now living in Hyattsville, Maryland. It is an enlarged copy of a daguerreotype that Colonel Chenault had taken when he was in Richmond, Va., in January, 1863.

David Waller Chenault was of French Huguenot and Scottish descent, being the son of Anderson Chenault and Emily (Cameron) Chenault. He was born in Madison County, Ky., February 5, 1826. When the Confederate General Bragg made a campaign in Kentucky in 1862, Mr. Chenault was active in recruiting the Eleventh Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, which was mustered into the service at Richmond, Ky., on Setpember 10, 1862, and of which he was made the Colonel. The regiment contained nearly a thousand men, and was probably the largest Confederate regiment ever raised in Kentucky. Its field, staff and company officers were as follows:

Field and Staff.

Colonel, David Waller Chenault, of Madison County, killed at Green River Bridge, Ky., July 4, 1863, as the regiment was setting out for the Ohio raid.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Jospeh T. Tucker, of Clark County, born in Boston, Massachusetts.

Major, James B. McCreary, of Madison County, now (for the second time) Governor of Kentucky.

Adjutant, Captain William L. Hickman, of Clark County.

Surgeon, Dr. B. M. Webb; Assistant Surgeons, Dr. B. Washington Taylor, of Clark County; Dr. Aylett Raines.

Quartermaster, Captain Buford Allen Tracey, of Clark County.

Commissary of Subsistence, Captain R. Williams.

Chaplain, Rev. William L. Riddell, of Estill County.

Sergeants Major, John Henry Jackson and James Royall Price, both of Clark County.

Company Officers.

Company A (Clark County). Captain Gordon C. Mullins, froze to death January 1, 1864, while a prisoner of war in the Ohio peni-

tentiary; 1st Lieutenant, Allen A. Rankin; 2d Lieutenants, S. P. Cunningham, Rodney Haggard, and William W. Baldwin, killed at Green River Bridge.

Company B (Madison County). Captains, Joseph Chenault, killed at Greasy Creek, Ky., May 8, 1863, and Alexander Tribble, killed at Green River Bridge. 1st Lieutenant, Isham A. Fox. 2d Lieutenants, Charles Stone, Dudley Tribble, Jr.

Company C (Clark County). Captain, A. J. Bruner, wounded at Greasy Creek, Ky., and, his wound not being healed, he rode 600 miles on the Ohio raid, on a side saddle, carrying his crutches. 1st Lieutenant, James Levi Wheeler. 2d Lieutenants, Thomas Birch, T. J. Haggard, Taylor Tracey, wounded at Bull's Gap, Tenn., November 13, 1864, and James Royall Price, promoted from Sergeant Major.

Company D (Estill County). Captain, J. L. N. Dickens. 1st Lieutenant, W. Wiseman. 2d Lieutenants, J. M. Riddell and W. Winburn.

Company E (Madison County). Captain, Robert B. Terrill, severely wounded at Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 21, 1863. 1st Lieutenant, G. W. Ranson, killed at the battle of Mission Ridge. 2nd Lieutenants, Seth Maupin, severely wounded at Mt. Sterling, Ky., and G. W. Maupin.

Company F (Madison County). Captain, Thomas B. Collins, wounded at Greasy Creek; escaped capture on the Ohio raid by swimming the Ohio River at Buffington Island; afterwards went to Canada in the secret service of the Confederacy, and was one of the twenty Confederate soldiers who made the celebrated "Bank Raid" at St. Albans, Vermont. 1st Lieutenant, J. F. Oldham. 2d Lieutenants, C. H. Covington and James H. Tevis.

Company G (Bourbon County). Captains, James Mitchell, Thomas Wells. 1st Lieutenants, G. W. Bowen, Alfred Williams. 2d Lieutenants, Thomas J. Current, W. A. Bedford, Milo Wells, killed at Bull's Gap, Tenn.

Company H (Madison, Montgomery and Estill Counties). Captain, Augustus H. Magee, who was one of the six officers who escaped from the Ohio penitentiary with General John H. Morgan; killed at Bull's Gap, Tenn. 1st Lieutenant, Frank A. West, killed at Green River Bridge. 2d Lieutenants, F. M. Louderback and Cassius M. Taylor.

Company I (Estill County). Captain, Jack May, shot and killed while a prisoner of war. 1st Lieutenant, T. Corbin. 2d Lieutenant, M. Raines.

Company K (Clinton and Wayne Counties). Captain, B. S. Barton. 1st Lieutenant, Harrison Moles, killed in battle in September, 1863. 2d Lieutenant, T. B. Corbett.

OUGHT TO HAVE MONUMENT HERE.

Quite recently the Kentucky State Historical Society has erected a beautiful monument in honor of one of our townsmen—Theodore O'Hara, who wrote the immortal poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead." It is a well deserved token of love and affection. The memory of this bard will be to Kentucky and the world as lasting as the stars glittering in the blue dome above. He first saw the sun shine here in Danville, and McDowell Park will never

be as complete as it should be until the citizens of his native place erect a monument to his honor. Mrs. Jennie C. Morton designed the one at Frankfort, on one side is the Harp, on the other the Pen and Palm Branch. Within the last three weeks hundreds have visited the spot where he sleeps and all pronounce the monument a beautiful production, one of which all Kentuckians are proud.—Danville Advocate.

THE PERRY CENTENNIAL IN LOUISVILLE, FROM SEPT. 29 TO OCT. 5.

We have clipped the following addresses for the benefit of our overseas exchanges and readers, that they may see where our people stand today after a hundred years of peace between them and us. Surely we met the enemy—and made him a friend.

Centennial Addresses.

Gov. McCreary and the other dignitaries, upon arrival at the river front, were escorted to the speakers' stand, which had been erected at a corner of the inclosure before the spectators' seats. About 8,000 people, including the 3,000 school children, gathered to watch the motor boat races and hear the addresses. Outside the inclosure many were able to hear the addresses without paying admission.

James B. Camp, president of the Kentucky Centennial Association, opened the exercises by presenting the Rev. Charles P. Raffo, who made the invocation. The Rev. Father Raffo declared that it was fitting on such an occasion that thanks be offered up for the victories of 1812. Mr. Camp made a short talk before introducing Mayor Head.

"I wish to greet the people of Louisville and Kentucky," he said. "We are here this afternoon to dedicate a celebration which has been under way for many months. What has been accomplished by the Executive Committee and the various other committees working under its direction you will see as the week progresses. I believe we have prepared an entertainment you will appreciate."

Mr. Camp then introduced Mayor Head, who opened his speech by saying: "Since I have been Mayor of Louisville no greater honor or pleasure has been given me than to address an audience of this magnitude. This occasion is of moment not only to Louisville, but to the entire nation. To those distinguished visitors and guests who have come from other parts of Kentucky, or from any part of the United States, I desire to tender a most hearty welcome and to assure you that Louisville duly appreciates the honor of being host to each and every one of you."

The Mayor declared that when first the matter of celebrating Perry's victory in Louisville was suggested, he had no realization of the truly important reasons why Kentucky should participate. He now realized, he said, that if any State in the Union could be justly proud of the victories of 1812, it was Kentucky.

"History records," said Mayor Head, "that this Commonwealth not only furnishes a great majority of those who so gallantly participated in those splendid battles of the

lakes, but that it furnished practically all the men who accomplished such brilliant achievements in the Battle of the Thames, and other land engagements which we now commemorate."

PRAISE FOR KENTUCKIANS.

The Mayor called attention to a letter written by Commodore Perry he recently had seen, in which a glowing tribute was paid to the Kentuckians who helped win the Battle of Lake Erie. He described Perry's labors in buying lumber and superintending the building of his fleet.

"The building of the vessels, however," continued Mr. Head, "was of small importance when compared with the great task of securing the proper men with which to man the boats. Perry scanned the country from the East to the West, from the North to the South, and after a careful survey came personally to Kentucky and picked the men, each of whom he claimed could hit a bull's eye at 1,000 yards.

"This was Perry's boast. But Kentucky is fortunate in that it cannot only claim credit for achievements on the water. The great land battles which commemorate the war were won through the bravery of our Kentuckians. It is, therefore, particularly appropriate that we should celebrate, in the city of Louisville, the War of 1812. Other cities have celebrated, but I believe Louisville will far surpass in its achievements the celebration of any city in the various States.

"This is a great educational event. It will teach our people not only of the events of the War of 1812, but will inculcate in them a deep spirit of patriotism. It is a magnificent thing for those 3,000 school children to know what their ancestors did. It is a magnificent thing for us to realize that, as descendants of those brave and noble Kentuckians, we are now permitted in an age of peace and plenty, to give due credence and praise to their splendid efforts, which made possible this great and glorious country." Mayor Head concluded by thanking those connected with the celebration for their labors.

After the Mayor's speech the entire assemblage rose and each man bared his head as the school children blended their voices in the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

WORDS OF JUDGE MILLER.

"In this centennial celebration of one of the chief events of our second war for freedom, it is eminently proper that Kentuckians should take a leading part," said Judge Shackelford Miller in his address. "Following a pioneer history unequaled in exhibition of courage and thrilling incidents, Kentucky had finally become a State—the first in this new and separate country over the mountains. The isolation of our people had necessarily made them a hardy and self-reliant race—traits which have been repeatedly shown, in a marked degree, in our later war with Mexico and in the war between the States.

"If we were to maintain our self-respect and sovereignty as a nation, experience had clearly shown by 1812 that it could be done only by fighting out again with the mother country the issues between the

two countries. And so the inevitable second war was begun in 1812. It dragged for quite a while. The news of Hull's surrender of Detroit in August fell like a pall upon the country. Harrison's Northwestern campaign of 1813 for the recovery of Detroit turned out no better. The horrors of the River Raisin in January were followed by the fall of Fort Meigs in May. In these battles the Kentuckians had suffered most, and it was with the intent to revenge the barbarous treatment of her soldiers by the British and Indians at the River Raisin that the veteran Gov. Shelby, in answer to Harrison's call, instantly issued his proclamation inviting volunteers to meet him at Newport and announcing that he would lead them in person. The call was for 2,000 infantry. The response showed 4,000 mounted volunteers.

MARCH OF SHELBY'S ARMY.

"Shelby's army of Kentuckians marched out of Cincinnati on September 1.

"In the meantime Perry had fought and won the battle of Lake Erie on September 10, and the British army had retreated into Canada. The Kentucky troops were transferred across Lake Erie by ships and were chiefly concerned in winning the great victory over Tecumseh and the British at the battle of the Thames, a few miles east of Detroit, on October 5. Perry had been detailed from the Atlantic service to recover Lake Erie, and as a beginning he had to build his fleet. In this important work he had the masterful aid of the patriotic Noah Brown. Brown not only built the fleet, but he fought by Perry's side and rowed the boat that carried his commander from the Lawrence to the Niagara. That victory practically ended the fighting in the Northwest. Perry's naval victory had saved that portion of the country for the United States, and it is his achievement we celebrate today.

"While the victory of Perry has caught the imagination of the young and claimed the attention of the historians for a century, the life and character of the hero are but little known. No ordinary man, however, could have done what Perry did; his achievements constitute his certificate of character and his patent of nobility. His laconic dispatch to Harrison, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours,' is comparable in its force and brevity only to Caesar's famous message to the Roman Senate. Had Perry lived longer and had the opportunity for still greater achievements come to him, who can doubt he would have been equal to it? In doing him honor today we are but giving him his due.

PEACE FROM VICTORY.

"We should not, however, rest with contemplating the victory of the warrior; we should also study, for further guidance, the effect of the victory. If Perry's Quaker spirit could revisit his country today it would be gladdened by the fact that for a hundred years there has been peace between the English-speaking peoples. And why should it have been at all otherwise? A common race, speaking the same language, having the same priceless literature, reared under the same common law and having the same ideas

of government, should never war with each other. False notions of honor in nations, as in men, have led to innumerable regrets when reason resumed its sway, for honor is a word of easy virtue and has been prostituted for evil as well as good purposes. We all know how easy it would have been lately for a careless or an unwise President to involve us in a war with Mexico, and how easy it was avoided by a wise and conservative Chief Executive.

"Nations, like men, should never forget the wise words of Socrates as reported by Plato in one of those beautiful dialogues 'which shine with stellar light across the ages,' that it is more shameful to do a wrong than to receive one. This is the best lesson we can bring home to ourselves for this day's celebration.

"As was said of another, so may be said of Perry:

" 'May our God, in whose bosom he rests, who guarded him in our country's battles, vouchsafe that his spirit may continue to hover over the land he saved, and perpetuate it, peaceful, powerful, plentiful, and free through all vicissitudes of storm and sunshine, until earthly monuments shall moulder into dust and humanity shall triumph over the mutations of time, or time shall be no more.' "

GOVERNOR OPENS CELEBRATION.

Governor McCreary, after the cheers greeting his introduction had subsided, declared that as Governor of Kentucky he gave a hearty welcome to all present, and formally declared the Kentucky Perry Centennial celebration inaugurated.

The Governor declared it fitting and proper that Kentucky, which bore the brunt of the war of 1812 in the West, whose commanding officers and troops were so heroic and accomplished so much, and whose contribution in men and means to the maintenance of the war was so great, should take a strong, enthusiastic interest in commemorating the historic characters and splendid victories of the war. Kentuckians, he said, could be relied upon to do their full duty when courage, patriotism and achievements are to be celebrated and endorsed.

"Kentuckians were very conspicuous in the War of 1812," said the Governor. "Henry Clay, the gallant and gifted, tried and true statesman of Kentucky, was speaker of the United States House of Representatives when the war commenced, and was active and ardent in advocating the declaration of war by the United States. He also was one of the commissioners who helped to prepare and sign the Treaty of Peace. It was said of him by John J. Crittenden: 'To Henry Clay, as its chief mover and author, belongs the statesman's portion of the glory of the War of 1812, and to the same Henry Clay, as one of the makers and signers of the treaty, belongs the blessings of the peacemaker. His crown is made up of the jewels of peace and war.'

"Isaac Shelby, the sturdy, patriotic and brave soldier, had shown his courage and military genius in the Revolution, and he was Governor of Kentucky in 1812. When the news came of the defeat of the United States soldiers at the battle of the River Raisin and of the massacre of the Kentucky soldiers,

there was great indignation throughout Kentucky and universal determination in favor of revenge. The Legislature adopted a resolution asking Governor Shelby to take command in the field of a new levy of troops and authorized him to call for 3,000 additional soldiers. He responded immediately and ordered that the troops should constitute four regiments.

"Gen. Green Clay was placed in command of this brigade. He was a Virginian by birth, but came in early life to Kentucky, settling in Madison County.

"Governor Shelby again called for volunteers in August, 1813. More than 3,500 Kentuckians responded to this call. These troops, with others, were formed into five brigades commanded by Generals Calmes, Chiles, King, Allen and Caldwell. The brigades formed into two military divisions, commanded by Gen. Joseph Desha and Gen. William Henry, with Governor Shelby as commander-in-chief.

Helped Perry Win.

"It was from this army of fighting Kentuckians that sharp-shooters were detailed and placed on board of Commodore Perry's fleet, where they were given positions in the rigging of his vessels in the battle of Lake Erie and helped him to gain that great victory.

"The important and decisive battle was the Battle of the Thames, fought and won on Canadian soil," continued the Governor. "The gallantry and endurance of the heroes of Gen. William Henry Harrison's army, consisting of five brigades of brave Kentucky volunteers, commanded by Gov. Shelby, and about 1,000 mounted Kentuckians, commanded by Col. Richard M. Johnson, were conspicuously shown when they pursued Gen. Proctor and his combined army of British and Indians and overtook them a few miles from the River Thames. Here was fought one of the fiercest battles ever participated in by Americans, in which every officer and soldier did his full duty. Here Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Georgetown, Ky., afterward Vice President of the United States, and his mounted regiment won immortal fame. Here the 'Forlorn Hope,' commanded by Col. Whitley, of Lincoln County, Ky., consisting of twenty men, who volunteered to draw the fire of the Indians, were all killed but one; and they won imperishable renown, like those who fought and died at Thermopylae. Here Tecumseh, the great Indian chief, who commanded 2,000 Indians, was killed; and the Northwest was rescued from savage control and Indian power was broken. Here the most decisive victory of the War of 1812 was gained, and throughout the battle the cry, 'Remember the Raisin,' seemed to be on every Kentucky soldier's lips.

"The last battle of the War of 1812 was fought and won by Gen. Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. Many Kentuckians were in this battle.

"Congress thanked Gen. Harrison and Governor Shelby and their officers and men for their gallantry and victory at the Battle of the Thames, and gave to Gen. Harrison and Governor Shelby each a gold medal; and Congress also thanked Oliver Hazard Perry, and his officers and men for their gallantry on

Lake Erie and gave him a gold medal."

Directed by Miss Caroline Bourgard, supervisor of music in the public schools, the school children sang "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Dixie" when the Governor had finished speaking.

EVOLUTION OF THE FLAG.

R. C. Ballard Thruston concluded the exercises with his address, "The Evolution of Our Flag," illustrating the talk with silken flags of various types and times. After touching upon the earlier flags of different nations, Mr. Thruston described the evolution of the American flag as follows:

"When our Revolutionary War broke out there were but few of the colonists who had any desire to separate from their mother country, they were fighting for a correction of abuses, not for the establishment of a new nation. The consequence was the only flag which they had common to all the colonies was that of the British Merchant Marine. In the early days of our RevolutionaryWar each regiment or company had its own flag, made as a rule by the women where the regiment or company was organized and indicative of their sentiments. Therefore, practically no two of these flags were the same. Several of the colonies then undertook to adopt flags differing in design; the one which was the most popular in the Northern colonies being the Pine Tree, generally with the motto, 'An Appeal to Heaven.' The one favored by the Southern colonies was the Rattlesnake, usually with the motto, 'Don't Tread on Me,' or 'Beware.'

"This multiplicity of flags was very confusing, and wise men recognized the importance of having some flag which the colonists would look to as common to all and exciting the jealousies of none. Many designs were suggested and actually used, even a combination of the pine tree and the rattlesnake, but none of them seemed to meet with universal favor. It was then that what became known as the Cambridge flag was designed. This consisted of the marine flag of England with the red field divided into thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the thirteen colonies. This flag complied with the British law because it still retained the Union Jack in the canton, but it was never adopted by Congress.

"About the time we issued our Declaration of Independence we dropped the Union Jack from this flag, but even then a large part of our people still hoped for a reconciliation with our mother country, and it was nearly a year later, on June 14, 1777, that Congress passed an act adopting the flag of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation. This remained our flag until after Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union, when, in 1794, Congress passed an act, to take effect May 1, 1795, changing the flag to one of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. This remained the flag of our country for twenty-three years, throughout the entire War of 1812.

"On the flag which floated over Ft. McHenry on September 14, 1814, and inspired Francis Scott Key to write 'The Star-Spangled Banner,'

Kentucky was represented by both a star and a stripe. But you must understand that merely because a flag did not contain the full complement of stars and stripes it was not discarded, but continued in use until it was worn out. Thus it was that a regiment of Kentucky troops under Col. Richard M. Johnson at the Battle of the Thames, whose centennial we are now celebrating, carried a Revolutionary flag with thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, of which this is a reproduction. The original is in the historical collection at the library on Fourth and York streets, having been kindly loaned to us by the Kentucky State Historical Society for that purpose.

"It was in 1818 that we adopted our third law on the flag, returning to the original thirteen stripes and increasing the number of stars to one for each State in the Union.

"Throughout all this period there was nothing definite as to how the stars should be arranged, that being left practically to the whim of the maker or the rulings of the department. Our navy made its own flags, but our army had them made by different manufacturers. The consequence is that the stars were differently arranged and there was no uniformity until, in 1912, the President of the United States issued an executive order defining how the stars should be arranged in the future and the exact proportions of the flags. This, therefore, is our flag of today. 'Long may it wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave.'"

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. S. S. Waltz, after which the exercises were concluded by President Camp. Many of the school children were taken to Centennial Park to witness the performances there. A large crowd saw the motorboat races, which were in progress during the speechmaking.

Commodore George H. Worthington, of Cleveland, president-general of the Interstate Board of Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners, arrived in Louisville during the afternoon. He was met at the station by McKenzie R. Todd, of Frankfort, financial secretary of the Interstate Board, who accompanied him to the river front. Other members of the Interstate Board who sat in the stand during the exercises and participated in the parade are George D. Emerson, of New York, who was accompanied by Mrs. Emerson; S. L. Alder, Jacob Schifferdecker, Charles A. Frank, and Dr. C. B. Herrick, of New York; Webster B. Huntington, of Cleveland, and Mr. Todd.

Nine members of the Governor's staff, including J. Tandy Ellis, Adjutant General, were present. They are as follows: Col. Charles B. Norton, chief-of-staff; Cols. William Thalheimer, Herman V. Cohn, J. W. Jefferson and Dan H. Russell, of Louisville; C. A. Bell, of Bedford; C. H. Ryan, of Russellville, and Charles W. Metcalfe, of Pineville. Other members of the staff will arrive during today and tomorrow and will entertain the Governor at luncheons at various times during the celebration.

Prepared for Emergencies.

Dr. Walker B. Gossett, chairman of the Hospital Committee, had made ample arrangement to meet emergencies when the centennial

was inaugurated. A staff of forty physicians and nineteen nurses was on hand, with headquarters on the river front and at Fourth and Green streets. During the flambeau parade tonight one doctor and one nurse will be stationed at every intersection and during Thursday's pageant similar precautions will be taken.

During the motorboat races yesterday afternoon and during the fireworks display last night precaution against accident was taken by Capt. P. H. Uberroth, of the revenue cutter service, who had full charge of the harbor, and ordered that the Government restrictions governing regattas should be observed.

WAR RELICS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY ATTRACT CENTENNIAL VISITORS.

Relics of the War 1812 on exhibition at the Louisville Free Public Library were viewed yesterday by hundreds of men, women and children taking part in the Perry Centennial celebration.

Librarian George T. Settle is preparing a list, with information as to their history and ownership, which will be distributed among the visitors today or tomorrow.

One of the most famous relics on exhibition, which is not only a reminder of the War of 1812, but also of the Revolutiaonary War, is the old Burgoyne cannon. It has been loaned to the Kentucky Historical Society by former Adjt. Gen. P. P. Johnston and is in temporary possession of the Kentucky Association of the Perry Centennial celebration. The cannon was cast in France and probably captured by the British from the French in 1759, during the French-Indian War. At the battle of Saratoga the British, under Gen. Burgoyne, surrendered it to the Americans, under Gen. Gates, September 19, 1777. At the surrender of Detroit, August 16, 1812, it was surrendered to the British by Gen. Wm. Hull, but was recaptured by the Kentucky troops under Gen. Harrison October 5, 1813, during the battle of the Thames, in which Gen. Isaac Shelby, then Governor of Kentucky, took part. It was presented to Gov. Shelby later, and now is in the permanent possession of the Kentucky Historical Society.

In March, 1836, the first arsenal at Frankfort was destroyed by fire, with 4,740 stands of arms and equipments, but the old brass cannon was not damaged.

Another relic is a flag which was carried by a soldier under Col. Richard M. Johnson at the battle of the Thames. At that time the American flag had fifteen stars. This flag has thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, indicating that it was used in the War of 1776.

The commission issued to Oliver Hazard Perry, making him captain in the United States navy, and signed by President James Madison, September 10, 1813, has been loaned by August Belmont. There are many swords, pistols and knives that were used in the war against the British and their Indian allies, among them a "pepper-box Pistol," more than 200 years old, the property of R. Wright, of 448 South Second street.

Several other Louisville persons and residents of Kentucky have contributed to the museum. R. C. Ballard Thruston, of Louisville; Dr. W. F. Arnold, of Bowling

Green, and Miss Annie Richardson, of this city, have loaned valuable relics. Mrs. John Allen Murray, of First and Hill streets, has on exhibition twelve volumes of the "History of England, From the Revolution To the End of the American War and the Peace of Versailles, in 1783." These volumes were the property of Col. John Allen, who was killed in the battle at the River Raisin.

There is a pen sketch of the battle of Tippecanoe, by Gen. William Henry Harrison, done on the battlefield. It was loaned by Miss Richardson, of 212 West Oak street. Well-preserved gold and silver coins of the early part of the Nineteenth century, together with eleven medals presented to high officers of the war between the United States and the British, also can be seen. The medals are owned by Adolph Reutlinger, of this city. They were awarded originally to the following: Brig. Gen. Eleazer W. Ripley, Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines, Brig. Gen. James Miller, Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, Maj. Gen. Peter B. Porter, Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison, Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, Gov. Isaac Shelby.

An epaulette worn by Tecumseh, the Indian chief, is well preserved, as is the coat of a British army captain. The original roster of a company mustered in by Capt. W. Ballard, a Kentuckian, together with many letters written by officers during the campaign, are shown.

Among the rifles is the old flintlock carried by Col. William Whitley when he led the charge of the "Forlorn Hope" before the Battle of the Thames. It is believed it was this rifle which killed Tecumseh. The rifle, shoulder belt and powder horn, all of which belonged to Col. Whitley, are now the property of John Buchannan, great-great-grandson of Col. Whitley.

The United States Government has sent its most valuable relics to Louisville, including the original flag of Commodore Perry, bearing the inscription "Don't Give Up the Ship." Mrs. Annie Mayhall, granddaughter of the late Capt. Robert Collins, has sent the bugle which her grandfather blew at the time when the "Forlorn Hope" went to its certain death. Every relic has its history, and all are valued highly, whether owned privately or by historical societies and museums. Besides three men from the United States navy, one of whom is constantly on duty at the library, who are ever ready to give desired information about the Government exhibit, an attache of the library is present to point out to the visitors the most valuable relics.

Relics On View at Store.

The Kaufman-Straus Company has presented a unique and interesting display of relics with a showing of the book department. Portraits of Gen. George Rogers Clark, Daniel Boone, John J. Crittenden and other notables of the period of 1812. Powder pouches, rifles, candlestocks, horns, pistols and swords historic of Kentucky, books of the War of 1812 and other documents covering this phase of American history.

THE LARGEST ARMY IN THE WORLD.

A Boston statistician remarks, "There must be a mistake in the estimate of the Revolutionary Army (1776). According to the registered list of the Daughters of the American Revolution Washington's Army was the largest ever marshaled in any country of the world of which we have any figures at all."

We beg to suggest that the pension list, which requires over $165,000,000 to pay the descendants of the Federals of the Civil War will bear comparison with the number of ancestors the D. A. R. parades, that were in the military and civil service of the Revolution from 1776 to 1783. And the Civil War of 1861 ended in 1865.

Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger's book, "Billy," is being sold rapidly. She has made a hero of one of her queer little friends, that she gives that attractive title, "Billy." The book is full of pathos that would fill the eyes with tears—if a smile did not check them. It is so full of the absurdities and oddities of a boy like "Billy," and his body-guard, as we Southerners once would have called him, black "Porgie." Think of the little black waif being comforted, when dying, with the reading of the twenty-third Psalm—and "Billy" holding his hand, so that he would not be afraid as he passed through the dark valley of death. The book is prettily bound, in brown cloth, and is written in Mrs. Ellwanger's most winsome style.

COYLE'S MAGAZINE.

This dainty Advertising Magazine comes to our table as usual, printed beautifully, with a dash of color here and there, showing the artist's taste in the printer.

Mr. Coyle's work is everywhere praised for its correctness, as well as its fine finish. Success to his venture with the dainty magazine.

VISITORS.

There is never a day too cold or too hot, or too rainy for visitors to the Capitol. They come in battalions, or in regiments, scattering in every direction, through the halls and offices of the various departments, asking questions, making comparisons, in low voices, to some other buildings they have seen—complimentary to Kentucky and her beautiful State House. Many bring with them babies, sometimes nurses, and they must be told: "Look at this, and look at that—they must not cry—they shall go to the penitentiary and to the cemetery when they leave the Capitol." All such cheerful and gay diversions are offered the poor little things, as if they wanted anything but their milk and their sleep. Then next come the laughing boys and girls. They frolic through the halls, see nothing but themselves and hear nothing but what each other says. Perhaps some day the visit will come back to them like a picture. For the present, marble columns, grand architecture, magnificent paintings, historical portraits are nothing to them; this is the playtime of youth. All are treated alike in the Historical rooms. It exists for the instruction and entertainment of Ken-

tuckians. The portraits and relics are preserved for their benefit, and to inspire and inculcate respect for the pioneers and heroes and statesmen, who gave their time and their sacred honor, and many their lives, to found the State and leave to their descendants such a magnificent inheritance.

ADMIRAL YOUNG'S SWORD.

The historical Society has received from the widow of the late Admiral Lucien C. Young, U. S. N., the Admiral's uniform and his sword, the latter of which was the gift of the General Assembly of Kentucky to the Admiral in recognition of his distinguished heroism in saving lives at sea.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION FOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

IMPORTANT GIFT FROM ROBERTSON COUNTY MAN TO BE INSTALLED AT ONCE.

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent, has received for the Kentucky State Historical Society the splendid collection of 2,000 specimens of archaeology, gathered in Kentucky by W. J. Curtis, of Robertson County. Mr. Curtis' collection has been sought by buyers in New York and Ohio, because of the historic value and beauty of the relics, but when he learned that the Kentucky State Historical Society was in the new Capitol, in fire-proof rooms, he declined all offers for it and will place it where it will have the care and protection of the Society, in his own State. Mrs. Morton has ordered glass cases to receive the collection, and it will soon be classified and catalogued for the instruction and benefit of all lovers and students in archaeological science.

The Society also will receive through S. Ballard Thruston, relics from the Perry Centennial at Louisville, the Carroll rifle and powder horn used in the Clark expedition, the gift of Dr. W. P. Arnold, retired surgeon of the United States Navy, now residing in Bowling Green. Another notable rifle will be received soon, which was used in the battle of King's Mountain, where Isaac Shelby won the victory through prayer, re-enforced by pluck and powder.

DEATH TAKES COL. DURRETT.

DISTINGUISHED LOUISVILLE HISTORIAN AND PUBLICIST PASSES AWAY —COLLECTED GREAT LIBRARY— MANY VOLUMES IN IT CONTAINING EARLY HISTORY OF THE STATE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—Col. Reuben Thomas Durrett, aged 89, one of the most distinguished and widely known men Louisville ever has produced, died at his home today after an illness of many months.

Col. Durrett was a member of many learned historical, literary and scientific societies both in this country and abroad. He was proficient in the Latin, Greek, Spanish, Italian and French languages and had carried on extensive studies with savants all over the world. In Louisville he was the president of the Children's Free Hospital and the Episcopal Orphans' Home, a director of the Kentucky Title Savings Company, the Kentucky Title Savings Bank, the First National Bank, the Kentucky Heating and

Lighting Company and of the Louisville Lighting Company. He was one of the first members of the Board of Park Commissioners and was at one time a member of the Board of Councilmen. Known in latter days as publicist and historian, he at one time was noted as a leader of the bar.

RETIRED IN PRIME.

In the prime of his physical powers Col. Durrett retired from his law practice in 1880 and devoted himself thereafter to study and philanthropy. His pet institution was the Children's Free Hospital, which he was instrumental in founding and of which he was president at the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Filson Club.

In the course of his life study Col. Durrett accumulated one of the most valuable private libraries in the country, comprising more than 50,000 volumes, some of them invaluable records of Kentucky's early history.

It was in this library that Theodore Roosevelt got much of his material for his "Winning of the West." The library was recently sold to the University of Chicago and moved there.

FROM THE YADKIN AND BOONESBORO TO BLUE LICKS.

[This interesting bit of history is from the facile pen of Judge S. M. Boone in the Danville Messenger. The Judge is a great-grandnephew of Daniel Boone.—Editor]

In loving retrospection it is well "in these piping times of peace" when our relations with all the world are everything reasonable creatures could expect; that we pause in the midst of rapidly advancing conditions, and in the higher stages of our civilization, to contemplate more frequently than we do, thoughts of those who laid deep and well, the foundations on which we are continuing to build. Wonderful changes have been wrought since those of whom we would speak laid down their lives in the heyday of their youth for old Kentucky.

The purpose of this hastily written article, is to notice the early death of two grand and noble boys, sons of Daniel Boone. They certainly deserve a bright place on Kentucky's scroll of honor more conspicuous than has ever yet been accorded them. The history of their father, the Old Pioneer of Kentucky, is so well known to all well advised people that we shall make nothing more than a brief notice of his invaluable and unrequited service rendered to and for Kentucky, both before and since she became a State. It is perhaps enough to say of him in passing—that it was he who blazed the way through the then trackless wilds, facing death daily, and daring everything as he piloted the ship until her anchors made sure and fast their graplings on the banks of the beautiful river where he erected the fort, to protect the little garrison, and repel the assaults of a savage and relentless foe.

There he and his brave hardy companions, suffering hardships and privations that can only be imagined, but never described, laid the foundation stones upon which our superstructure as a great and

grand State is resting and abiding today. Among the forty-eight bright stars which now glitter and shine in the blue field of our country's flag—"There Stands Old Kentucky" as brilliant a constellation as can be found in all that cluster of glorious stars, whose light as "In God We Trust" may never fade, grow dim, or fall from its place—Carry her

High above wind and wave,
Chart of Liberty, cheering the brave.

Now to the main issue, the two noble boys, both sons of Daniel and Rebecca Bryan Boone. In the month of October, 1773 (now one hundred and forty years ago), while Boone and the companions he had with him, were on the march to settle in Kentucky; when somewhere between Powell's Valley and Cumberland Gap the first offering made (by Boone to settle and people Kentucky) was that of a dear son who could not have been over 16 or 17 years of age at the time. The little fellow at the time he met his tragic death was in the rear (not being strong enough to poise the rifle) and in line of duty, driving his mother's cows that furnished them milk by the way. The writer, on looking back and calling up (as he often does) those fearful days, he can and does imagine, how, on that fatal day, the heart of the young adventurer must have been beating high with hope, as he drank in the grandeur of the sublime towering mountains "God's Temples" looming up around him; and which would, as in boyish fancy, soon be left far behind as he hoped, to usher him into not the "Old Kentucky," but his new Kentucky home, where he expected to revel in the delights the new field presented, and of which his boyish nature had heard so much on the far away banks of the Yadkin, as his father so graphically repeated the story to those assembled around the fireside of their then happy home, soon left (by this youth) to be seen no more forever.

When the hour came, the little fellow, of course, was not dreaming that danger and death were lurking near; but alas for human expectations—A scathing fire from an Indian ambuscade leaps from the bushes near the newly-marked roadside, and a loyal and dutiful little heart ceased to beat forever; while trying to follow where his father and mother were leading the way. Glorious little soldier! Not forgotten, but forever enshrined in our "heart of hearts." No living man today can find the spot where your ashes sleep (in an unmarked grave) yet we do declare that no more honored or sacred dust sleeps in Mother Earth. Now on that fatal October day of the long ago we must leave you where your short pilgrimage from the cradle to the grave terminated.

Sleep soft and sweetly little brave,
Out on the lonely mountain side—
In thought we're often at your grave,
And there we love to abide.

The next offering another brother on the altar of Old Kentucky. His father at the disastrous battle of the Blue Licks, knowing better than all the rest the tactics of the Indians who were on the opposite shore of the river in slow and sullen retreat advised those in command to await reinforcements then on the march and not far away before making

the advance. He said to them from the actions of the enemy they were evidently trying to draw the small force present into an Indian ambuscade (and it was true), but the advice of the old "time tried and fire tested" warrior and Indian fighter was disregarded and a fearful massacre was the result. In this disastrous engagement he gave a second son whose life blood was poured out (while fighting in the forefront like a lion) at Blue Licks.

On the banks of that historic stream as it goes joyously leaping through mountain gorges and lovely smiling valleys, to mingle its tribute of waters with that of the greater Ohio, sleeps another brave.

And beside its purling flow,
Where the sweetest flowers grow—

He sleeps, and saddened waters passing by sing as they go—a soft, sad requiem for the noble dead sleeping there. Flow on beautiful river and nourish forever with your crystal waters the soil that nurtures the everlasting For-Get-Me-Not.

The stars look down and quiet vigils keep
Around the sacred honored graves, where heroes sleep
No gifted tongue or pen can ever tell
How grand you fought, or brave you fell.

S. M. B.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC TO-NIGHT.

Frankfort, Ky., R. R. No. 3,
Oct. 27, 1913.

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Mrs. Morton:—I am sending, as requested, the poem "All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night." It was first published in Harper's Weekly in 1861, having been suggested by a news heading which appeared in the papers.

Very Respectfully yours,
CHARLES O'NEILL.

All quiet along the Potomac, they say,
Except, now and then, a stray picket
Is shot, as he walks on his beat to and fro,
By a rifleman hid in the thicket.
'Tis nothing—a private or two, now and then,
Will not count in the news of the battle;
Not an officer lost—only one of the men,
Moaning out, all alone, the death-rattle.

All quiet along the Potomac tonight,
Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming;
Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn morn,
O'er the light of the watch-fires are gleaming.
A tremulous sigh of the gentle night-wind
Through the forest-leaves softly is creeping,
While stars up above, with their glittering eyes,
Keep guard, for the army is sleeping.

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,
And thinks of the two, in the low trundle-bed,
Far away in the cot on the mountain.
His musket falls slack—his face, dark and grim,
Grows gentle with memories tender,
As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep—
For their mother—may Heaven defend her!

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine-tree—
His footstep is lagging and weary;
Yet onward he goes, through the broad belt of light,
Toward the shades of the forest so dreary.

Hark! was it the night-wind that rustled the leaves?
Was it the moonlight so wondrously flashing?
It looked like a rifle—Ha! Mary, good-bye!
And the life-blood is ebbing and splashing!

All quiet along the Potomac tonight—
No sound save the rush of the river;
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead—
The picket's off duty forever!

"Louisville, Ky., October, 22, 1913.
"Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Frankfort, Ky.

"My dear Mrs. Morton:—I have just read your letter of the 13th to Miss Kinkead, and I want to thank you for the information regarding the portrait of Boone, etc.

"I have a letter from Dr. W. F. Arnold, retired surgeon of the United States Navy, now residing at 830 State Street, Bowling Green, Ky., sending some of the relics to be placed on display here during our Perry Centennial, one of them which he calls the Carroll rifle and another the Carroll powder-horn. I quote from his letter of September 23rd, as follows:

" 'I shall send you a few notes about the rifle that Carroll used in Clark's expedition; but it will be impossible to learn anything, I fear, about Carroll himself, except that he gave (or sold) the gun in discussion to one A. B. Meredith, Sr., about 1790, who removed to Edmonson County, and who gave it to his son, A. B. M., Jr., who died within the past five years when above 90 years old. He was a well-known character in Edmonson County, who wore throughout his long life jeans clothing made in pioneer style.

" 'The powder-horn probably belonged to Carroll. It shows some faint, inartistic carving or scratching. The letters were no doubt made by the Merediths. I believe that the charger or measure for the powder-charge was his also; for I extracted from its bottom the plug of tow that I have fastened to it. This suggests to me that the measure of powder used in war was too much for hunting purposes.' "

THE CARROLL RIFLE.

The Carroll Rifle, etc., was presented to the State Historical Society by Dr. W. F. Arnold, retired surgeon of the United States Navy, now residing in Bowling Green, Ky. The gift is now in the Hall of Fame—a very well preserved rifle —and powder-horn— and has been much admired as a relic of the Clark Expedition.

WHAT HIS TALENT COST HIM.

"Papa, what does "gump' mean?" asked a small boy, with a pencil and a piece of paper in hand.

"Why do you ask?" was the response.

"Well, today at school the teacher (a great fat man with a small head), called one of the boys a 'great fat gump.' "

"Did the boy know his lesson?" asked the father.

"Yes, but he was fooling with a fishing worm in his pocket and forgot the question. The teacher said tomorrow we must all tell him, the boy, what a gump is."

"Then wait till tomorrow and hear what it is," and the father,

who was a candidate for a city office, went on reading his newspaper.

The next day the boys were required to draw on the blackboard a gump.

One drew one thing, and another another; still the meaning of the term was not understood. The son of the candidate went to the board. The teacher's back was turned, and he drew a perfect likeness of him, with a small pumpkin for his head, and wrote beneath:

"A gump—a man without any gumption."

The roar of laughter that followed the picture so incensed the teacher, he dashed out of the room and locked the door on the jolly boys. The election came on; the cartoonist's father was defeated by one vote—and that the teacher's vote. A gump is not such a fool he does not understand satire.

"Nellie, does your father smoke or chew," asked a little girl of her schoolmate.

"No, was the reply," he does not smoke, but he chews."

"What does he chew?"

"Well, Mamma says its not healthy to eat breakfast, and she don't get up till dinner time, so papa says he just chews his finger nails and goes to his office."

PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

In a recent issue of the Courier-Journal there appeared an interesting article from the pen of that public-spirited citizen, Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, under the heading "What is Kentucky Doing With Her Historical Records?"

We read the article with much interest, and are in full sympathy with Mr. Thruston's laudable desire to preserve our valuable public documents. We think, however, that the situation is not nearly so bad as Mr. Thruston's article would indicate. The huge pile of old papers is in the basement of the old building, as stated, but much of the valuable matter contained therein will be found to have been preserved in some permanent form, either having been entered on the Executive Journals of the Governors, or having been published in The Register. We have published in The Register biographical sketches of all the Governors of the Commonwealth, down to and including Governor Beckham.

A very large part of this mass of papers is matter that need not have been preserved in the first place, as Mr. Thruston must have discovered in his investigations, but there may be some papers of value in the lot that have not been made a record elsewhere, and so his suggestion that a careful assortment of these papers be made is a wise one. It is proper to state here, that, as Mr. Thruston mentions, the State Government has had a man at work making such an assortment.

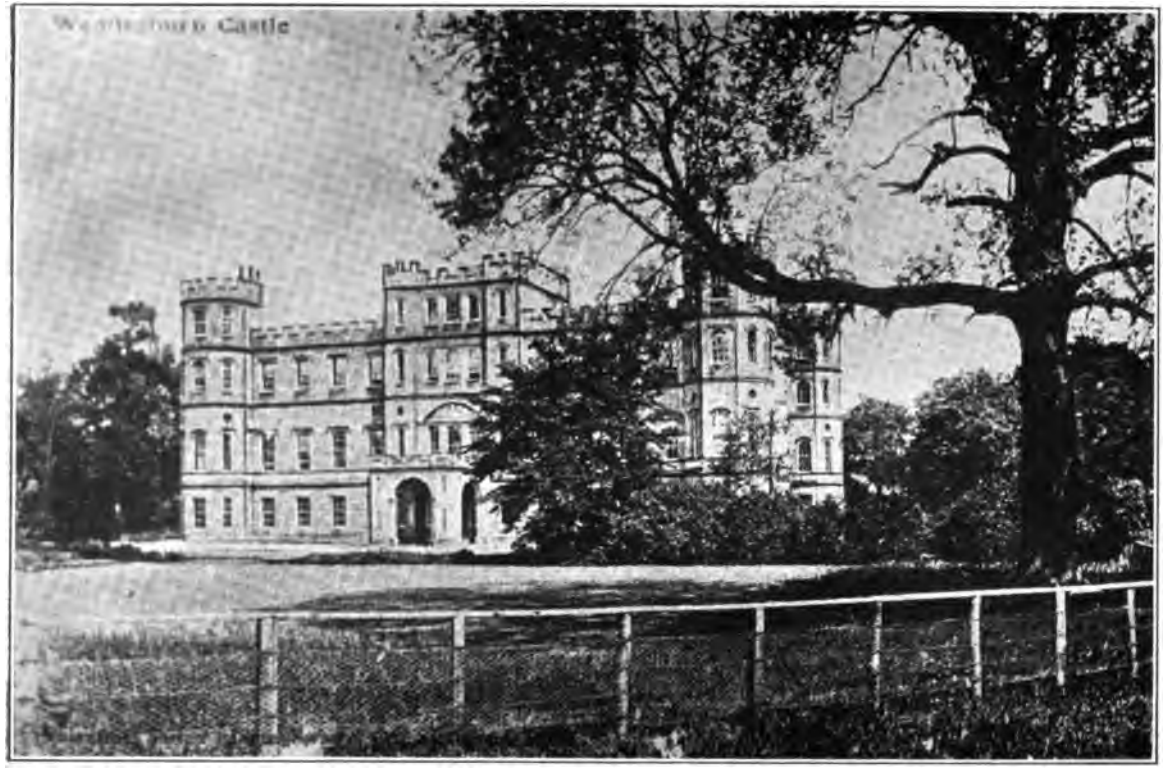
Mr. Thruston's statement that much damage was done during the Taylor regime of 1899-1900 is also true. The greatest damage done by the Taylor soldiers, and the "mountain army," however, was not to the mass of loose papers, but to the more important records, such as printed and bound reports

of the various departments of the State government, many of which were mutilated or destroyed.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

As The Register goes to press the Mexican situation is still one of turmoil, but the indications are that peace will soon come to the distracted country. And when peace is restored, without the necessity for armed interference by the United States, the world at large will applaud this country for its wise patience, exercised in the interests of humanity, and will give to President Woodrow Wilson the lion's share of the credit. If we had had a rash, impetuous man at the head of our government, we might already have been engaged in a war with poor old Mexico, much to the detriment of our reputation as the Big Brother to the other Western Republics. The Wilson peace policy may be a severe test of the patience of some of our hot-blooded Americans, but in the end even they must see that this great Christian nation, with its tremendous and growing influence among the people's of the earth can not afford to follow any other line.

Department of Genealogy



WEDDERBURN CASTLE.

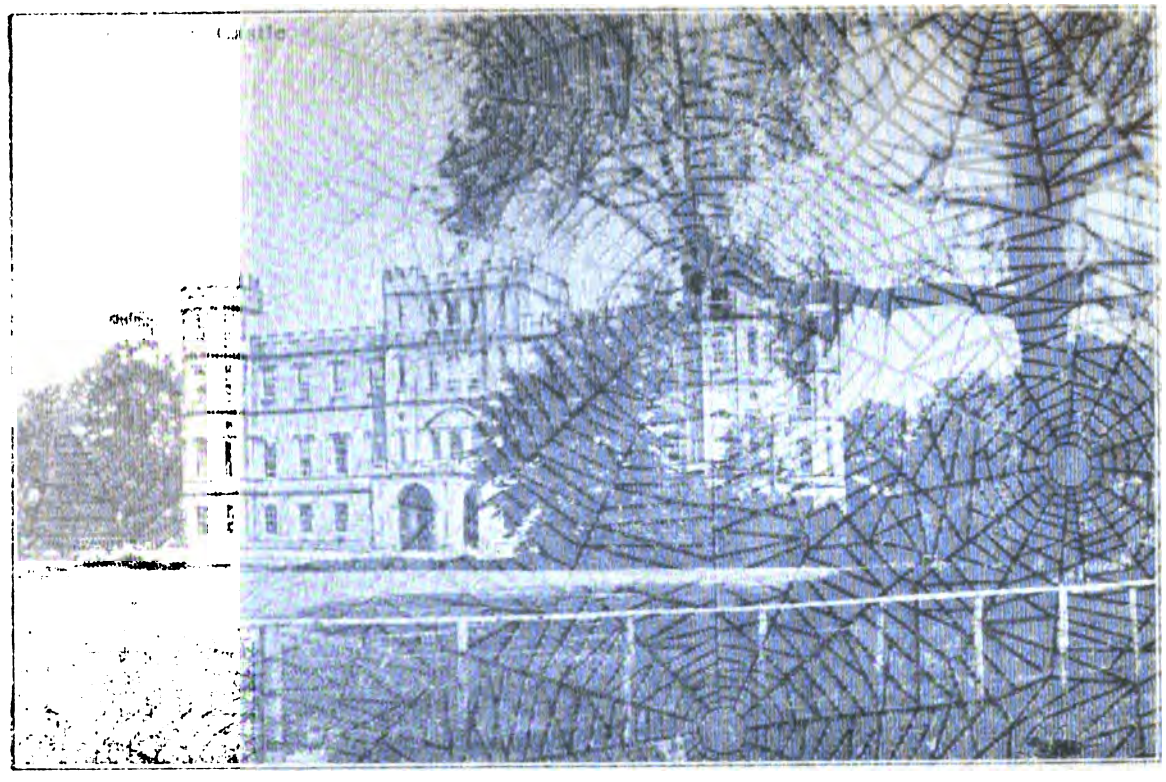
Situated in Berwickshire, Scotland, about 15 miles from Berwick-on-Tweed. It has for over 500 years been the seat of the eldest branch of the Hume Family.

THE HUME GENEALOGY.

Being an Account of the Francis Hume Branch of the Wedderburn Humes of Scotland, Virginia and Kentucky. (Continued)

COMPILED BY EDGAR ERSKINE HUME, A. M., M. D.

This David of Wedderburn had every day before his eyes and it sorely afflicted him. The disgrace of his chief and near relatives, the family ruined and banished, the honor of his name, and the danger of every noble from the tyranny and treachery of Albany, tormented his enterprising soul. The nobles were insulted, the whole nation was held in contempt even by the French for yielding to the yoke of a foreigner. The common people were enraged and lamented the degeneracy of the nobles. An occasion soon presented itself for putting an end to this state of things. William Cockburn, Wedderburn's brother-in-law, was angry that the guardianship of his nephew was not given to him by his brother, and got David to besiege the castle of Langton, which the guardians held for their ward. De la Bastie being at Kelso, heard of this, and cited Wedderburn to meet him on the road to Dunbar, for which he was to set out the next day. Their meeting was at first peaceable, but by degrees they became more warm. De la Bastie desired that they would desist and said that if any injury had been done to William Cockburn, they might try his right, but not by force. Wedderburn replied to this that he had no business with it: but that William was thrust from his right in the administration of his nephew's affairs; and that this was done by [illegible] of the curators, as his [illegible] was too afflicted by disease to [illegible] and their importunities. He [illegible] that if William was [illegible] would be answerable for it [illegible] la Bastie. This put [illegible] and he insisted [illegible] should raise the siege [illegible] otherwise it would [illegible] from all. David [illegible] having pas[illegible] within [illegible] Tower, then [illegible] William C[illegible] brothers; he [illegible] quaint them w[illegible] desired them to [illegible] their swiftest [illegible] out the name of W[illegible] struck terror into [illegible] There were but eight [illegible] that could be found upo[illegible] Bastie had [illegible] and Scots [illegible] sided with W[illegible]



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of Teviotdale got out of the way. Carr of Littlejohn seized Wedderburn's bridle and begged him not to engage against de la Bastie, but finding him resolute, he, too, slipped away with the rest of Teviotdale. When de la Bastie saw how matters stood, he called fawningly to Wedderburn apologizing for his rough passion, and begging him to come to a mutual agreement. Wedderburn, thinking he had gone too far to recede, upbraided him with the slaughter of his chief. When the Frenchman saw that the Scots had deserted him, and that only his own men remained faithful to him, whilst Wedderburn's party rapidly increased, he took to flight. He was mounted on an excellent horse that belonged to Lord Hume. Had he been saddled in the Scottish fashion, he would have carried him safely off, but unaccumstomed to French trappings, his speed was obstructed. Yet he sprung away and passed through the Dunse, leaving his pursuers at a distance. A page of Wedderburn's, who had been left at home, hearing the tumult, flew to it on one of his master's horses. With drawn sword, he kept pace with de la Bastie step for step, every now and then making a thrust at him. De la Bastie threatened the boy, but his horse fell and though he was soon on his feet, he was roughly handled by the page till John and Patrick Hume, Wedderburn's brothers, came up and killed him. His head was brought to the Dunse and exposed, and afterwards it was carried to the Castle of Hume. It has been falsely alleged that this action was perpetrated by fraud, but Wedderburn was more famed for daring than cunning. David Hume, of Godscroft, adds "and I have heard from those who were present at the action, that it was not premeditated, but that the opportunity offered was taken advantage of." David, in the triumph of his barbaric rage, fastened the head of his victim by its long and adorned hair to his saddle bow, and regained his house breathing contempt for the regency and the laws. The head was placed on a spear on the highest turret and the hair was long preserved in the charter chest of the family. When James V, being quite a boy, was asked what should be done with some French whom Albany had left behind, he replied, "Oh, give them to David Hume's keeping." The hair of de la Bastie was preserved in the family till 1810 when it was thrown in the fire by Miss Jean Hume, the proprietress of the house. It is to be hoped that this was done in repentance of the savage conduct of her progenitor.

David was cited before the council of Edinburgh and not appearing, was outlawed. Arran was ordered to go with a strong force in search of him. When he came to Lauder, Wedderburn sent him the keys of all his castles. of Wedderburn, Hume and Langton, in all of which Arran put garrisons. He himself returned to Edinburgh. Wedderburn then repaired to the castle of Edrington on the borders of the lands belonging to the town of Berwick, the Governor of which had married Wedderburn's sister. He remained there all the time of his banishment, with little less power than he had had at home, no one

venturing to leave the country without his leave. The only man who opposed him was Robert Blackadder, Abbot of Coldingham, on account of ancient family disputes. Meeting one day out a-hunting, they fought with such bitter enmity, that the abbot and most of his men were killed. In this fight there were the same number of attendants on the two sides. After this he hastened to secure his castles which he gained possession of one after another, and then he brought the whole country under subjugation. It is probable that at this time, he brought back his chief, George, to take possession of his property.

In 1520, he rode into Edinburg attended by 800 horsemen to assist the Earl of Angus and his brother William against the Hamiltons. The people of Edinburg called this skirmish "Clear the Causeway," because the faction of the Earl of Arran was, as it were, swept from the streets. Godscroft adds that it was he who took down his kinsman, Lord Hume's head from the Tolbooth. Others, among them, Drummond, say it was George, Lord Home, who did it.

The Governor, Albany, who was still in France, granted a pardon to David and his brother. He also obtained from him in 1517 a grant of half the lands of Manderston, which had belonged to his chief, Lord Hume. These he probably gave to his brother, Alexander. David repaid this favor by rendering the Governor active assistance in his expedition into England when he sieged Wark. He stood by the Governor when all other Scots deserted him. Upon the occasion of the siege of Wark the King (James the Fifth), presented him with a gold chain from off his own person, and granted him permission to carry as his family crest, "A unicorn's head gorged with an imperial crown, as part of the Royal Armorial Bearings, with the word REMEMBER as a motto."

The following is a letter from John, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, to David Home, of Wedderburn, and his reply 18th January, 1523.

"Cousing and Lard of Wedderburne: Ye remember the gret grace I did to you and how glaid I was quhen I saw you begin to doo gud service and did my best to treit you wele and thankfully to giv you occaisoun of gud continuance and presevering. Nochttheless now laitly I have written to you v or vj tymes to cum hier for sic thingis as was ado for the comone wele, howbeit ye come nocht; quharthrow apperis ye haif sum suspicioun that and ye come I wald haif treitit you utherwayis nor I had promisit. I will ye understand I use nocht to comes in contrar my wordis nor wrytingis. Herefore sen ye haif falzeit to cum to me at my desyre for the commone wele as said is, I advise and consell that during my absence and quhill my cuming agin ye gyde yourself weile and be obedient to your Wardane and doo all sic thingis as ye sall be ordaint to doo be the Lordis of the Kingis Consell, for sua doing it salbe your proffit and plesour to me; quhare be the contrare I assure you that ye failyeing sua to doo, as said is, it sall turn to your greatest displesour that ever come to you; and keep thir letres to remember you hera-

poun and to do weile as ye suld with help of God, quha haif you in keping. At Edinburgh the xviij day of Januar. (Signed) *Jehan.*"

The reply of the Laird of Wedderburn to my Lord Governor was:—

"My Lord, I commend my service in maist lawly maner onto your Grace. Plesit your Grace, to wit that I haif ressavit your writing say and that ye had writtin to me fif or sex tymes to cum to your Grace. You send never to me to cum bot I come, other nycht or day, quhen I gat your wryting quhat tyme at evir it was, except this tyme that my Lord of Levinax was in Driburcht and your Grace tuk me sourne in Edinburgh to be lele and trew to him, and till doo him gud service pertening to the Kingis authoritie, and at his Lordshipis servand, George of Colquhoun, provest of Glasgow, for to tak certane evill doaris that war complenit apoun be the contre, quhilk i traist he will informe your Grace, my said Lord of Levinax, quhat diligens I haif done heirintill. Bot I knaw wele your Grace is wrang informit be my inemys anentt me, because I am far fra you in the Kingis service and your Gracis. I am and sall be redy to do yow als gud service other in Scotland, Ingland or France quhar ye will command me as ony of Scotland of my degre, and has bene alse trew to yow sen yow gaif me my pardoun, and sal be as trew to yow in tyme to cum. Bot thair is that settis nocht by how littill service thai do your Grace, sua that thai get gud informacioun to yow and be at eisment with yow, that will nocht nor sall nocht do yow sic gud service as I sall. God haif yow in his keping. At Wedderburne the xxj day of Januar, your servant at my power. (Signed)

David Hum of Weddburn."

The laird was a staunch hater of the English, and nothing could ever induce him to make friends with them to save his property from plunder. When Surrey invaded Scotland, he attacked all of Wedderburn's castles. That of Wedderburn was surrounded by a moat forty feet broad and nine feet deep, and by a thick wall with seven angles at each of which was a circular tower. The keep was square and with walls sixteen feet thick. There was a draw-bridge before the gate, which was the only entrance to the castle. Each tower had two doors, one of oak, and the other of iron bars, which could be drawn up or let down at will. Surrey battered down the castle and blew up the keep, but Wedderburn continued to live in the fragment which remained, till his death. The castle of Blackadder, which belonged to his brother, was treated in the same manner, and also those of Nisbett and Polwarth. The castles of Ayton and Dunse had been destroyed in the time of James IV. The castle of Hume was alone preserved and garrisoned by the English.

It was a point of honor in those times for a chief to espouse all the quarrels of his vassals. Lauder, the tiends of which belonged to Andrew his brother, was held of the Abbey of Dryburgh. The abbot being dead, Carr of Littlejohn seized the abbey and its revenues. David, enraged that he should come out of Teviotdale into the Merse, which was under his protection, set about

reducing the abbey again into his power, and disposed of Littlejohn, who had taken up his residence at the abbey. David made over the abbey to the new abbot and got the tiends of Lauder confirmed to his brother.

Two years afterward, in 1524, fighting with the English, he was wounded and taken prisoner. The horse he rode being very swift, he broke away from them and had already got two miles away, when his horse getting tired, he determined to throw off the saddle, which the borderers were accustomed to do, even at full speed. Unfortunately, the girths entangling in the horse's legs, he stumbled and fell. David fell on his head, when, owing to the bleeding of previous wounds, he expired in the hands of the enemy. On the spot where he fell, a cross was erected which stood for a long time.

Married—Allison or Isabella, the daughter of George, Master of Angus and sister of Archibald, the Sixth Earl of Angus, nicknamed "Archibald-Bell-the-Cat." She was the widow of Robert Blackadder. Through this connection with the Douglases, the Humes of Wedderburn are descended from the Royal Family of Scotland. The families of Hume and Douglas have always been closely joined by bonds of blood and service. The present Earl of Hume represents also the House of Douglas. The Lady Wedderburn was such an amiable and clever woman that the King, who hated all her race, even treated her with respect. She was a great-great-great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of King Robert Bruce, the Liberator of Scotland. Through him she was sixteenth in descent from William-the-Conquerer.

Issue—George, married Joan Hepburn of Waughton. He had a son John who predeceased him and two daughters who died young. He was slain at the Battle of Pinkie in 1547.

David of Wedderburn, succeeded his brother George, v. i.

John of Crumstone.

Julia, married Gordon of Lochinvar.

Isabel, married Robert Ker of Ancrum, the ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian.

Elizabeth, married Sir Patrick Nisbit of Nisbit.

NINETEENTH GENERATION.

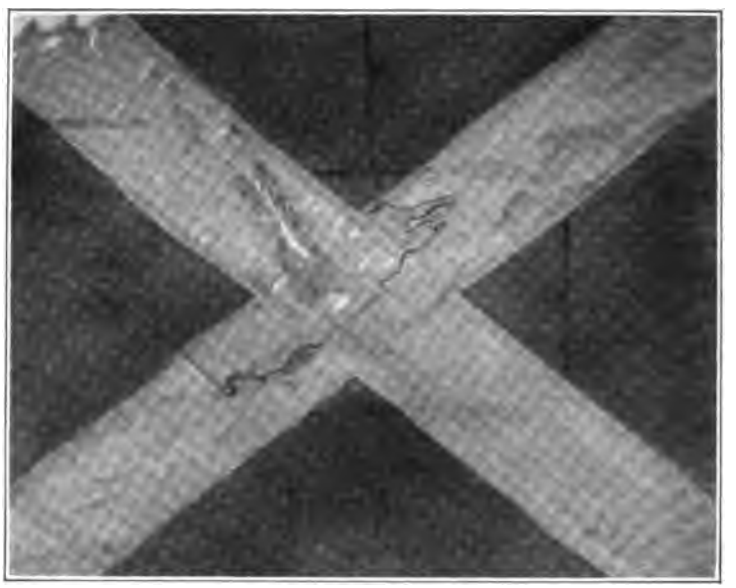
DAVID HUME OF WEDDERBURN.—As was above stated, George Hume, the eldest son of David, was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 1547. His body was found with innumerable wounds in the midst of a heap of those of his vassals. David, the second son, was prevailed on by George to keep out of the battle, that both might not fall. After the defeat, he fled to the castle of Dalkeith, which was surrendered next day to the English by James Douglas, Earl of Morton, afterwards Regent of Scotland. David was carried captive to England, where he remained two years till his ransome was paid.

He was a good Latin scholar and had studied the laws. He also sang and played well on the harp. He was a very upright man and though he might have enriched himself with forfeited estates, as others did, he steadfastly refused to re-

ceive what he thought to be the property of others. When it was represented to him that if he did not get a share of the enemies' estates, his own party would not trust him, he peremptorily refused. He remained steadfast to the Queen till after she abdicated. After that he sided with her at Carbery, though his chief, Lord Hume, and his cousin, the Earl of Morton, were on the other side. Bothwell prevailed on the Queen to ask him and his uncle, Blackadder, whether she could depend upon them. To this he replied that he had joined the standard for that end, and he hoped she would not disgrace him by suspicions of his fidelity. His uncle, Blackadder, said the same and enraged at Bothwell, added to him, "We will stay as long, and perhaps longer, with our Royal Mistress than you will." They did remain with her after Bothwell had fled. Wedderburn supported his vassals entirely at his own expense.

When a Warden was to be chosen for the Eastern Marches, he was named as the fittest person, and the Regents, Marr and Morton, offered it to him. He desired one day to consider, as he did not do anything rashly. This delay was represented to the Regents as caused by his desire to consult his chief, Lord Hume. This so enraged the Regent that he appointed Hume of Cowdenknows. At this, Wedderburn was angry, and never would pay any deference to Cowdenknows as Warden. The Regent attempted to draw Wedderburn into a snare by ordering all the gentlemen of the Merse and Teviotdale to sign an association on behalf of the King. David, suspecting some fraud, refused to do so. Morton, fearing his example might influence others, set him in a room by himself until the others had signed it. When Morton went to dinner, he remembered David and sent for him. David jocosely said, "As I was lawfully committed, I stayed till I was lawfully released." His uncle, Sir George Douglas, the Regent's father, often resided at Wedderburn. During one of these visits, Lord Hume was at Manderston, which is within a mile of Wedderburn. They went out on a hunt together with a large party and rode up to the very doors of Wedderburn. This was intended as an insult to Sir George Douglas, with whom Lord Hume was angry on account of a dispute with Colburnspath. David mounted his horse and ordered all his servants to attend him, and hunted in his turn, up to the very walls of Manderston, even into the garden. Next a confederacy called "The Black Band," was formed against him, headed by Hume of Manderston, which he overcame. Manderston next attempted to carry off the tiends of Kello, with the assistance of the abbot of Coldinghame. These tiends had always belonged to the Lairds of Wedderburn. Wedderburn with 500 horsemen dispersed the faction and put them all to flight.

A French gentleman named D'Oysel in the neighborhood made an irruption into England, without giving him notice. On returning he was hard pressed and would have been destroyed had not Wedderburn, who saw his distress from a neighboring hill, gone to his assistance and saved him.



FRAGMENT OF THE BANNER CARRIED BY THE HUMES OF WEDDERBURN AT THE BATTLE OF FLODDEN IN 1513.

"This blood-stained fragment measures 3 feet 10 inches, by 3 feet 3 inches, but originally it must have been nearly twice as large. It was discovered in an old strong chest at Wedderburn in 1822. Its age is unknown, but it was probably in use long before Flodden. The banner was wrapped about the bodies of the Lairds of Wedderburn, elder and younger, when their surviving retainers bore them from the field for burial. It was similarly employed in 1650 at the battle of Dunbar when a similar catastrophe overtook the House of Wedderburn, when father and son, in this case an only son, fell. Curiously enough the father and son in both instances bore the names, Sir David and George. The banner has been stretched on silk, carefully framed and now hangs in the great hall at Wedderburn among the other trophies and emblems of the military life of the family. The colors, green and gold, are appropriate, being those of the family's livery, but the cross has apparently nothing to do with this branch of the family." —Col. David Milnd Home.

Among the papers of the Humes [of] Wedderburn there are several [ch]arters and letters from Mary, [Qu]een of Scots. The following is [a l]icense from her and her husband, [K]ing Henry, to David, relieving him [of] his ward:—

REX ET REGINA.—We be the [te]nour heir of grantis and gevis [lic]ense to our lovit David Hume [of] Weddirburne to depart and pas [ha]me to his dwelling place of Wed[dir]burne or utherwyse [at] our [ple]sour [illegible] notwithstanding his present [illegible] [illegible] for his remaining [illegible] [illegible] providing that he [illegible] within his said ward in our [bur]gh of Edinburgh and bound [illegible] to the samyn [illegible] [illegible] his awin [illegible] [illegible] to remain [illegible] our plesour for the quhilk his [illegible] we will that his former cau[tion]ers sall be [illegible] in the buikis of [ou]r Secrete Counsall abyde and [st]and oblighit, notwithstanding this [pre]sent licence. Subscrivit with [our] hand and under our signet at [Ed]inburgh, the xiij day of Maij, [and] of our regnis the first and [xx]iij yeiris, 1566.

(Signed) "*Marie R.*"
"*Henry R.*"

Wedderburn was a very swift [ru]nner, fond of racing, hunting, [fenc]ing and throwing the javelin. [Hi]s chief, Lord Hume, was per[sua]ded by Manderston, that Wed[der]burn wanted his ruin, but on the [cons]piracy, he refused to take any of [his] estates when they were confis[cat]ed. He comforted him in prison [an]d became his surety, and then [L]ord Hume became sensible of his [illegible] in 1574 in his [illegible]. He is the first of his family who died a natural death, all of his predecessors having been killed in the defense of their country.

[illegible] daughter of [illegible] of Elphinstone. She was celebrated for her charities and was known in the [illegible] as "The good Lady Wedderburn." [illegible] married, second, Margaret [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] George [illegible] David [illegible]

[illegible]

time [illegible] he was [illegible] wool. [illegible] ever, he [illegible] age of [illegible]

Queen Mother, widow of James V., as a prodigy. At sixteen years, he ceased to grow, having attained his full stature, and then his beard grew just as if he had attained to manhood. He studied so well as to be accounted one of the best Latin scholars in Scotland. When scarcely grown up, he was sent to the Regent, Morton, to be brought up with his cousin. They studied together Logic, French, Mathematics, Mensuration, etc. He wrote several religious treatises, and was thoroughly acquainted with the Scriptures. He also studied law. He sang well and played on the harp. He was a keen hunter and hawker and built a lodge on the Lammermuir, where he passed whole nights. He was a skillful rider and broke in the most violent horses. He was a good shot with the bow, played well at tennis, and was very temperate. His step-mother was angry that he would not marry her daughter, but he was in love with his cousin, the Earl of Angus's sister. He, however, could not propose to her because his stepmother would prevent his father's consenting. She was also in love with him, but was given by the Regent to Lord Maxwell.

After his father's death, he kept eighteen horsemen, each with two horses, and when he went out he was attended by his vassals from the village of Kimmerghame, close by. These practiced the use of arms and rode horses as beautiful and swift as their Lord's, so that he was always accompanied by thirty well-mounted horsemen. Hume of Cowdenknows had been improperly appointed to the place of Warden of the Eastern Marches. This had always been in the Wedderburn family and it occasioned continual breaches between them. Wedderburn got great credit for the moderation with which he used every success he obtained.

Cowdenknows, the Warden, had displaced John Cranstoun from the property of Runelton, and placed Brentfield in it, a former proprietor, who had been deposed by order of the King, but who, trusting in the favor of Cowdenknows, retained possession by force. Wedderburn seized this opportunity of weakening his rival's power. He, therefore, agreed with Cranstoun to make over the lands to his son and appoint him (Wedderburn) guardian to the boy. Under this title, Wedderburn brought an armed force, seized the lands, and put Cranstoun again in possession. This Cowdenknows and Brentfield did not again dispute.

He behaved in the same manner in the East country where Hume of Manderston, who had been his father's enemy, had got the Abbey of Coldinghame with all its revenues, and had great power. Sir George had had also some of the plunder himself, as appears from a charter of King James VI in 1597. They had some property on the Tweed which joined, and a dispute arose between their vassals. Manderston went down and took the side of his, who had wounded a tenant of Wedderburn, and ordered them to take refuge in the small fort of Snook in that neighborhood. Wedderburn, who was in Edinburgh, came down with his brother David as soon as he heard of it. He set fire to the fort of Snook and brought the offending persons to Wedderburn,

where he shortly afterwards released them.

He got a lease of the tiends of Greenlaw and let them out on nearly the same terms to the people, so that while he got little pecuniary advantage, he greatly increased the number of his vassals.

He wished to marry the youngest daughter of Gleneagles, but thought that his brother wished to do so likewise, and therefore would not propose to her. When David knew of this he resigned her to his brother, as it was not possible for them to be united and he had never spoken to her on the subject. George married her, which displeased the Regent that he had not made a greater alliance. By this marriage he had united himself with the Earl of Marr, and came with great force to Edinburgh on the occasion of a dispute between that nobleman and the Earl of Menteith.

The Regent, Morton, had married his natural son to the heiress of Hume of Spot, which made him covet the adjoining lands of Thurston. These belonged to Wedderburn although Cragie Wallas pretended a right to them. The Regent accordingly bought them from him. The Regent then asked Wedderburn what he could do to satisfy him. Wedderburn replied, "Nothing, but give them back." He upbraided the Regent for his conduct to so near a relation and one who with his father before him had ever shown such friendship for the name Douglas. He added, "No man in the Kingdom durst have done so but yourself, nor yourself if you had not been Regent." George gave him public warning to decamp, but the Regent took possession, settled his family there and began to build. The conspiracy then began against Morton, but George nobly stood by him, notwithstanding their private feud. Morton, in return, gave him a legal title to the lands of Thurston, for he had previously only a prescriptive right by immemorial possession.

George used his power, in which he was joined by all the Humes, to get his chieftain restored. Morton told him that he was acting against his own interests, as he would be first in rank in the clan, if Lord Hume's branch were extinguished; but he replied that he was only doing his duty to his young chief. Through the Earl of Mar's influence, the Wardenship was taken from Hume of Cowdenknows and given to him.

Morton's power now declining, Stewart, Earl of Arran, instigated by Hume of Manderston, laid a plot to seize George. He sent him letters from the King, inviting him, as Warden of the Marches, to come to court and give an account of the state of the country. George, suspecting some treachery, sent his brother David to Elphinstone to ask his advice. He advised him to send letters to Gowrie, who was Treasurer, and to Seton, who were both his relations, telling them what he suspected. These letters were given to one Leckie, a public notary, who, seeing he was watched by Manderston, hid the answers in the soles of his shoes, lest he should be taken. He was taken and searched, but nothing found. According to the advice given, Wedderburn, attended by sixty horsemen, set out for Edinburgh. He met the Earl of Arran and Manderston on the sands

where it was supposed they had come to take him prisoner, but seeing his strength, they let him pass. He went directly to the palace and happened to meet the King in the court, and was graciously received. When Arran saw that the King was friendly to Weddenburn, he, in his rage, threatened to turn Seton out of his office as Captain of the Guard, "if he allowed the King's enemies such ready access to him." Seton replied that Wedderburn was no enemy, and was there expressly at the King's desire and in consequence of the King's own letters. When Wedderburn arrived at the inn, he got orders from the King to confine himself there three days. He afterwards complained to the King that having been sent for to give an account of the state of the Marches, he had been confined as soon as he had come to do so. On this, he was taken before the Council and then sent to Perth, where he was confined for six months. While there he lived in the greatest friendship with Gowrie, who had command of the town. During his absence, Home of Blackadder got a sequestration of the tiends of Dunse in his own favor, although this belonged to Wedderburn. Wedderburn had another law suit with Blackadder, which he gained with such extensive costs and damages, that Blackadder would have been ruined. Thereupon, Wedderburn generously forgave him the debt.

He was much at court, where he was sometimes in favor and sometimes not. In 1579, he had an appointment as Hereditary Governor of Berwick, and got some of the plunder of the priory of Coldingham.

Later he was Collector and Comptroller of the Household to both King James and his Queen. Portions of his account books in this last mentioned office are still preserved, and are chiefly of value for glimpses they yield of the movements of the King and Queen from day to day. They tell of visits made from time to time by the King to Dumfries, Stirling, Falkland, Dundee, Glasgow, Dalkeith, and other places, of the visit of the Duke of Holstein, and banquets made by the King and Queen to him and others, on which occasions there were generally large contributions of cattle, deer, fowls, etc., made by the nobles and lairds; of how the King drank all night with the Duke of Holstein, supped with the Duke of Lennox, or someone else, and that one morning at 4 o'clock he left the Queen at Dalkeith and rode off to Fife, returning two days later. The Queen's movements are also recorded in her special household accounts.

The following is a letter from King James the Sixth to the Laird of Wedderburn. The original is preserved in the family charter chest at Wedderburn Castle:

"Traist friend:

We greit you hertlie weill.

We have ressavit advertisement frome our dearest suster and cousine, the Queene of England of hir contentment tueching the meting of Commissionaris at the Bordouris in May nixt to treat and take ordour in all caussis standing in contraversie betuix the wardanis and subjectis of aythe realme; quhairfoir we desire you effectuuslie that you faill nocht to be with us heir in Strivling upon the xxvj day of

Aprile instant, agane the quhilk we have appointit our Counsale to be togidder, that be your gude advise and information the directioun and instructionis of our saidis Commissioneris may be consultit upon and formed; and that ye bring with you all your rollis new and auld resting unredressit upoun the attemptatis alsweill of geir as slauchteris that it may be considerit quhat is to be craved of ws and quhat we have to mak redres for, with suc uther thingis as ye think may instruct in this behalf; and sa louking without faill for your cuming, committis yow to God.

"At our Castell of Striviling, the ix day of Aprile, 1580.

(Signed) *"James R."*

Nevertheless, it is to be feared that Sir George's connection with the honors of Courtly office only brought him, as it did to so many others, trouble and loss, and he seemed to have found it expedient, either from this or from some other cause, precipitately to quit it. Among his charters there is one that shows that with certain lands he had the custody of the Castle of Berwick, and others show transactions with Robert Logan of Restalrig and Fast-Castle, noted for his connection with the Gowrie Conspiracy. There are also several letters on border affairs. Sir George Hume of Wedderburn died Nov. 24, 1616.

Married—Jean Haldane, daughter of the Laird of Gleneagles.

Issue—David v. i.

Jean, married James Stirling, younger of Keir.

Isabel, married George Hume, of Manderston.

Elizabeth, married William Ker, son of the Laird of Fawdonside.

Margaret, married first Hugh, Lord Loudon, and secondly, Archibald Stewart, of Ardgowan.

Mary, married Sir James Dundas, of Arniston.

Beatrice, married Mr. John Dickson, Minister of Kells.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERATION.

SIR DAVID HUME OF WEDDERBURN. Succeeded before 1617 and was knighted before 1619. He was named the Sheriff of Berwick in 1625. At this time the affairs of the Earl of Hume became so involved that he and his mother found it convenient to leave Scotland. They intrusted the management of their estates to their kinsman of Wedderburn, who had also drawn still closer their connection by marrying Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hume of Cowdenknows.

Sir David was created a baronet by Charles First between 1631 and 1640.

In the Covenanting struggle he and his only son George took an active share. They raised a regiment in the Merse of which Sir David was Colonel and his son Lieutenant-Colonel. The roster of the soldiers in their command is still extant, as well as some interesting accounts of its movements. There is preserved in the archives of the family an interesting letter from a son of the Laird of Manderston, who had been in the service of King Charles the First and was now with Charles the Second at Breda, gives information of the attitude of the latter towards the expected Commissioners from Scotland, and his hopes that his Scottish subjects

would aid him to rescue England from the hands of those who had put his father to death. Both Sir David and his son George fell fighting at the head of their regiment at Dunbar on the 3rd of September 1650. A great many of the Scottish prisoners taken in this battle against Cromwell were sold as slaves in the Barbadoes.

Married—Margaret, his seventh cousin, daughter of Sir John Hume of Cowdenknows, and widow of Sir Mark Ker of Daphinstone. The Earls of Hume are descended from Sir John Hume of Cowdenknows.

Issue—George v. i.
Isabel, married Aulay McAulay, younger of Ardencaple.
Margaret, married George, Master of Lowdon.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERATION.

GEORGE HUME OF WEDDERBURN.—He was killed, as above stated, with his father, Sir David, at the battle of Dunbar, 1650. His patent of Baronetage passed the Great Seal (Sibbald's Genel. Col.) but was not entered on record. He was Lieutenant-Colonel in his father's regiment, of which nearly all were killed at Dunbar.

Married—Katherine, daughter of Alexander Morrison of Prestongrange, a Lord of Sessions. She subsequently married James Bethune, younger of Balfour. The Morrisons were the Hereditary Judges of the Island of Lewis. The wife of Alexander Morrison was Eleain, daughter of Sir William Maule of Panmure. The Maul line is traced in unbroken succession to the Lords of Maule in Normandy before the Conquest. Guarin de Maule (great[16] grandfather of Eleain Maule) came over with the Conquerer.

Issue—Katherine (or Elizabeth), married James Bethune.
David, died in infancy.
Margaret.
Sir George, v. i.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERATION.

SIR GEORGE HUME OF WEDDERBURN, Bart. Born, 1641. During his minority his estates were managed by his mother, assisted by some of the friends of the family. Her accounts show this and are interesting on other than family grounds, viz., that they indicate the movements of the Cromwellian troops after the tide of their fortunes turned at Dunbar. He sold half of the estates of Polwarth to Sir Patrick Hume, afterwards Earl of Marchmont, for 9000 merks. During his lairdship, the affairs of the family became much involved and their lands were adjudged from them by their creditors. But succor seems to have been brought to them by Sir. Patrick Hume of Lumsden, a descendant of Alexander Hume of Manderston. He bought up the debts, and when Wedderburn's elder son, George, married his elder daughter, Margaret, he placed his son-in-law and daughter in possession of the estates of Wedderburn and others. At the same time he retained so much hold of them that further relief at a later period became necessary. Sir George died before 1715.

Married—Isabel Liddell, daughter of Sir Francis Liddell of Reedhouse, then Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Issue—Jean, died unmarried.

Sir George, v. i.

Francis of Quixwood, who was transported to Virginia and died unmarried; some account will be given of him in the sketch of his nephew, George Hume (see twenty-fifth generation).

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERATION.

SIR GEORGE HUME OF WEDDERBURN. Both he and his brother Francis took part in the rising for Prince Charles in 1715. They were taken prisoners after the engagement at Preston in Lancashire, and, after being a considerable time in prison, were convicted and sentenced to transportation to be sold as slaves. George, the second son of George, was also involved. Interest being made on his behalf, George Hume of Wedderburn was pardoned, but his brother Francis was shipped off to Virginia. On his arrival there, he found that his liberty had been purchased for him by Mr. Ninian Hume, minister of Sprouston, and that he was again a free man. After the Laird of Wedderburn was pardoned, he was allowed to return home. He died in 1720.

The following letter is from George to his lady and gives some idea of the beginning of the Stewart Rebellion of 1715. It is dated at Woolar, October 9th, 1715:

"My dearest,

We came heir yesternight and ar to joyn the English the morrow who ar very strong both in horse and arms. We ar to go streight south at first. Ther is not a country heir but ar riseing and very numerous. I desire ye may take curage and be not dejected, for we doubt not of business proveing to our mind. This day we heard Mr. Gladstons preach who performed wonderfully. I shall miss no sure occasion to writ to yow. We ar all very weill and wishes to hear the like of yow and the bairns and recommends yow and them to God. I am, Yours,

G. Hume."

"I desire ye may cause sell some corn of the north side and have a litle money ready in caice I have occasion to call for it. For God sake be not dejected. Cause deliver the inclosed. If it wer possible yow can get notice of any body comeing to us, send me some linings and cause send some to Jamie." (Addressed) "To the Lady Wedderburn."

The following letter is from George Hume of Wedderburn to his sister, Jean Hume. It was written from prison:

"Marishallsea 7 July 1716:—Dear Sister: I hope yow will not be surprysed. On Thursday last John Winram and my tryalls came on and wer brought in guilty. Yesterday Whitfield was tryed and meet with the same. Yow need not be concerned, for our lives I hope ar in no hazard, we having assurance no more heir ar to die. Every body was surprysed when the jure brought me in guilty, for ther two evidences against me who declairred they only see me once upon the road with the rebells without either sword or pistoll and no more. Ther wer other two of the King's evidences for me, who declaired they see me brought in prisoner to Kelso and see me caried on all the way prisoner till we came to Prestone

wher we wer taken by the King's forces. Jerviswood was surprysed with it and promises me all the friendship he can. Take the prudentest way you can to acquaint my mother, for she needs have no fear, for a trust in God we shall be all saif. As for Gordie* we expect a *noli prosequi* for him, so he will be set at liberty. If any of Whitfield's servants come to Berwick on ther road for London, he desires yow may stop them and to forward the inclosed which is writ to that purpose. Whitfield gives his service to yow all. We ar brether in afflictione, but both weill and hearty. This with my duty to my mother and service to the lady and lases of Billie, with Mrs. Darant and all other friends, I am, Your loveing brother, *G. Hume.* Forward the inclosed with the first occasione. If yow get not a sure hand to send Mr. Ninians, in all haist send it to Wedderburn."

Married—Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, Bart. He was descended from the line of Alexander Hume of Manderston. Mention has already been made of him in the above sketch of Sir George's father, Sir George. After her husband's imprisonment and the confiscation of his estates, the Lady Wedderburn was, with her nine children, almost penniless, as is shown by her petition to the crown:

"To the King's most Excellent Majestie,

"Mrs. Margaret Home spouse to George Home, late of Wedderburne humbly sheweth,—That my husband having been unfortunatelie engadged in the late wicked and unnaturall rebellion was therefor forfeitted, and I by my marriage settlement being provided to the manner place of Wedderburne and yeards thereof, otherways eight pound six shillings and eight pence sterleing in lew thereof, and ane yearly annuity of one hundered and eleaven pound two shillings two pence half pennie sterleing, free of all publict burdens whatsomever, to be uplifted and taken out of the whole estate of Wedderburne, with which annuitie the said estate stands burdened and affected dureing all the days of my lifetime, and for securitie whereof I am seased in the whole estate, and my husband being forfeitted as said is, and I haveing nine childrin and haveing nothing whereupon to subsist my selfe and my childrin, I am a proper object of your Majesties pity and compassion.

I therefor humblie pray that your Majestie may be graciously pleased out of your princelie bountie to allowe me the manner place of Wedderburne and yeards thereof and the 111 £: 2*sh;* 2*p*: ½*d.*, sterleing of the yearlie anuitie to be payed to me oute of the rentis and profites of the said estate dureing my lifetime, free of publict burden whatsumever, frr mentinance and subsistance of me and my poor chilrin, conform to my mariage settlement, and the petitioner shall ever pray for your Majesties happiness and prosperiite."

The Lady Wedderburn lived till after 1761.

*This is the George Hume who emigrated to Virginia.

Issue—David Hume, born January 9, 1697; he succeeded as Laird of Wedderburn; married Elizabeth Campbell, but died 1762 without issue.

George Hume, v. i.

Patrick Hume, of Wedderburn, born July 17, 1699; died unmarried in 1766. He was a Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

Margaret Hume, born November 30, 1700; married Ninian Home of Billie in 1732. She was murdered in her bed by a servant while the family were away at a ball.

John Hume, born March 25, 1702. He was Captain in the Royal Navy and died unmarried at Wedderburn in August, 1758.

Francis Hume, born December 15, 1703. Died unmarried in 1732; served in the Royal Navy as Lieutenant.

Isabell Hume, born September 12, 1706. Married Alexander Home of Jardensfield, son of Ninian Home by his first wife

Jean Hume, born May 8, 1709. She married Rev. John Todd, Minister of Lady Kirk; her descendants assumed the name of Hume and are now in possession of the Wedderburn estates, through another line.

James Home, born September 26, 1714; became a Captain in the Royal Navy; in 1743 he took his eleven-year-old nephew, John Hume (son of George, who emigrated to America v. i., on his ship, H., M. S. *"South Sea Castle"* and he remained with him for several years in the fights against the Spanish and French privateers; James Home was killed in action with the French in April, 1758, commanding the fireship *"Pluto,"* in the Bay of Biscay; unmarried.

It is interesting to note that of the above nine children of Sir George Hume, the first eight spelled the name "Hume" and the youngest, Captain James, spelled his "Home."

From the above list of Sir George's children it will be seen that after the death of David, the eldest son, without issue, the estates should have fallen to George. He had, however, before this time, died in Virginia. George, the eldest son of George the emigrant, then in Kentucky, put in a claim for the estates and employed Henry Clay to act for him. The matter was dropped after the death of this George and although there have been several claims entered before the House of Lords by members of the family in Scotland, all have been rejected as they recognize that there are still living in America descendants of George Hume.

The Peerage of Marchmont, which became dormant in 1794, belonged to a younger branch of the Humes of Wedderburn. After the death of Hugh Hume, third Earl of Marchmont, without surviving issue, the title reverted to the main line of the Wedderburn Humes. Thus the eldest of the Hume family in America is now entitled to the following honours: Earl of Marchmont, Viscount of Blasonberrie, Baron Polwarth, Redbraes Greenlaw, and Blackadder. The actual

estates have been sold, so that there remains only the above titles. The estate of Marchmont with its castle was sold only two or three years ago.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERATION.

GEORGE HUME. Born at Wedderburn Castle on May 30th, 1698. Together with his father, Sir George, and his uncle Francis, he participated in the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715. His uncle Francis, as above stated, was sent to America. Here he was received by his cousin, Governor Spottswood more as a guest than as a political prisoner. Governor Spottswood made him one of the fifty gentlemen of the famous "Transmontane Party" in 1716. Campbell, in his account of this expedition, says, "There were about fifty persons in all. They had a large number of pack horses, an abundant supply of provisions, and an extraordinary variety of liquors." This gay party, says Smith, started from the governor's castle, at Germania, and after leisurely advancing through the country, reached Swift Run Gap, which is by most persons taken to mean the historic *pass*. Here Gov. Spottswood cut his majesty's name, George I, upon a rock of the highest mountain, calling it by his name. The others of the party, not to be outdone, named the next mountain Mt. Spottswood.

On this memorable trip the adventurers were compelled to carry a lot of extra horseshoes. Their tender-footed tide water animals were unable to endure the rocks bare of foot, and so one of the chief camp duties was to keep the horses in place and in order.

On their return to Germania Gov. Spottswood gave each one of the party who had drunk his toast on Mt. George a golden horseshoe, with the legend, "*Sic juvat transcendere montes*" engraved upon it, and constituted what was called the Transmontane Order. King George for this action made Gov. Spottswood a Knight of the Garter and each of his followers was afterwards called a "Knight of the Golden Horseshoe." Francis Hume died in 1718.

George Hume, after being two years in prison, was taken from the Marchelsea, and, much against his will, placed on a Glasgow slaver. At the request of Captain Dandridge, ancestor of Martha Washington, George was exchanged to his vessel and put on shore at Norfolk, Virginia. With a letter from Captain Dandridge, he went to the interior of the country to Williamsburg, the seat of the newly founded college of William and Mary. He here found his cousin, Governor Alexander Spottswood, and presented Captain Dandridge's letter to him.

Shortly after his arrival in Virginia, George Hume had a severe illness and came near to death. Dr. Brown, an acquaintance in Scotland, was then in America and under his skillful hands George recovered.

In 1723, two years after landing, he was employed as assistant to the chief surveyor of William and Mary College and sent to the field to work, in which capacity he remained three years. At the expiration of which time he was engaged to the college as official surveyor of the county of Orange. In 1727-28 he laid out the present city of Fredericksburg.

George Hume served in the Colonial Troops of Spottsylvania County as a lieutenant under command of Captain William Bledsoe. He produced his commission in open court and took the oath on September 2nd, 1729. This is recorded in the Order Book of Spottsylvania County.

In 1731 he received his commission as deputy to the King. This with a marriage dower of 2,000 acres of land enabled him to take up a residence with his family near the new city of Fredericksburg and push his occupation as a surveyor.

George Washington was, from his sixteenth to his eighteenth year, under the tutelage of George Hume, and from him learned surveying. Washington and Hume were associated in several pieces of work. Washington and one of the older sons of George Hume were born the same year, reared in the same village, and were taught by the same instructor, Mr. Williams.

When Lord Thomas Fairfax, Baron Cameron, came to Virginia to take possession of his estates, he found that there was a claimant here to all the lands between the north and south branches of the Rappahannock River. The King claimed that the north branch and Fairfax that the south branch of this river was the boundary of the Culpeper grant (Fairfax was the grandson of Lord Culpeper). Lord Fairfax had enough power in England to demand a Board of Arbitration to set the matter right. The King allowed this, and therefore appointed one Abercrombie of Georgia. Fairfax appointed his eighteen-year-old friend, George Washington, to represent him. George Washington now influenced Abercrombie to accept his former teacher of surveying, George Hume, as the third arbiter of the Fairfax estates.

George, like all the Humes, was an Episcopalian. He was vestryman of St. George's parish and the parish records mention him many times. In 1726 he was reader in a new parish (i. e., St. George's at Germania, founded by Governor Spottswood). In 1727 he was custodian for the parish poor. At another date he was appointed to "set the church east and west." At another he was appointed by the parish to count and levy the King's rates on the tobacco plants in the said parish of St. George.

The letters from George Hume to his mother, brothers and sisters in Scotland, as well as their letters to him, have been preserved. They throw interesting light on conditions in Scotland and Virginia at this time. Much of our information of the life of George Hume is had from them. One of these letters gives an account of Braddock's Defeat, another of a surveying expedition on which he went "as far to the West as ye branches of Misossippy." The letters from the brothers of George Hume, all of whom, except the eldest, were officers in the British Navy, are most interesting. Many tell of fights with Spanish and French privateers and pirates. Some of these letters were published in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography for October, 1912.

George Hume was surveyor for Lord Fairfax from 1743 to 1750. On the thirtieth day of November of that year (1750) King George II

commissioned him Surveyor of Orange County. His bond to the King is preserved in the records of Orange County.

The latter part of George's life was spent at Culpeper Court House, he having been elected to the office of surveyor of that county. He died in 1760 and was buried at that place. His will was admitted to probate with his eldest son George as executor. The discharge is signed by his six sons.

Married—On October 16, 1737, as shown by the Governor's Order Book for Spottsylvania County, George married Elizabeth, the daughter of George and Mary Proctor. George Proctor, who died in 1738, was a prominent man of Surry and Spottsylvania Counties. He had been one of the soldiers in Bacon's Rebellion and with Tho: Busby had drawn up the Bill of Grievances for Surrey County. The reasons for drawing up this bill may be thus briefly stated: "On Jan. 29, 1677, there arrived in Virginia, which was still in a state of great agitation following upon the collapse of the popular movement, a commission composed of Sir John Berry, who had come over as admiral of the fleet, Herbert Jeffreys, and Francis Moryson, who were in command of the regiment of English soldiers sent out to put a summary ending to the insurrection. The three commissioners brought over with them a full set of instructions to guide them in their actions. Of their instructions, which covered a wide ground, the fifth opened as follows, 'you shall inform yourselves of all grievances in general.' In accord with this order, the commissioners 'inquired into and took the complaints at large of the respective counties in writing.' These complaints throw the clearest light on the mixed causes which led up to the uprising under the leadership of Nathaniel Bacon." (Va. Hist. Mag. II, 170.) George Proctor was one of the forty men who signed the petition for forgiveness sent to the King on February 6, 1676 (Wm. & Mary Quart. Oct. 1902).

Issue—George, married Jane Stanton. He is the ancestor of the Humes of Madison County, Kentucky.

Francis, v. i.

John, married Helinor Manson; served with his uncle, James Hume, of the British Navy; was married in Boston; was one of the party who threw overboard the tea in Boston Harbor; is the ancestor of the Humes in the far West.

William, married, first, Sarah Elzephan; secondly, ——— Granville; and thirdly, Sarah Baker; became a lawyer; is the ancestor of the Humes of South Carolina; was the father of Lieut. Alexander Hume, of the Second South Carolina Regiment, who fell the second day after his enlistment by the side of Sergeant Jasper, at Savannah, October 9, 1777.

James, married Frances Patterson. He is the ancestor of the Humes of Western Virginia, Tennessee and Texas; (there are also descendants of Francis, the second son, living in Texas).

Charles, married Elizabeth Proctor; many of his descendants are still in Virginia.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERATION.

FRANCIS HUME. Second son of George Hume. George, the eldest son, having taken up surveying with his father and become his assistant, went westward and settled in Madison County, Kentucky, where his descendants still live. The second son, Francis, became a planter. He had a grant of 609 acres of land in Culpeper County from Lord Fairfax in 1760, the year in which his father died. However, he must have been a landowner before this date, in his own right, for in one of his father's letters to the family in Scotland he is mentioned as the owner of a plantation in Culpeper County on the Great Fork of the Rappahannock River, fifteen miles from Culpeper Court House.

Francis Hume served in the troops of Culpeper County in the French and Indian War. He was in the command of Captain John Field. This was proven to the satisfaction of the court of Madison County, Kentucky, by the oath of Charles, the son of Francis, who was at that time living in or near Madison County.

On March 8, 1777, Francis had a lease of land from Bowles Armistead for the consideration of 500 pounds of tobacco. The lease was to be in force during his natural life and that of his wife Elizabeth, also his son James. The records of the county show that he made a deed to his son Armistead in 1806.

At the time of the Revolution, Francis served under his old commander, John Field, against the Indians who were allied to the English. This was proven in a court of the county of Culpeper in July, 1811, and Francis was given a bounty warrant in consideration of his Revolutionary services.

Francis Hume died on his plantation in Culpeper County in 1813 and was there buried. He is described in the family papers as having been a "tall heavy-set man."

Married—Elizabeth Duncan, the daughter of a Culpeper County planter. She survived her husband and died at the home of her daughter, Nancy Sharp, in Columbia, Missouri, in 1822, at the age of 94.

Issue—Elizabeth, married John Almond, of Spottsylvania, Virginia.

Nancy, married Lewis Sharp; they lived at Columbia, Missouri; after becoming a widow, her mother lived with them until her death in 1822.

James, married Catherine Barnes, on October 5, 1797.

Armistead, married Priscilla, daughter of John and Sarah Colvin; Armistead died in Culpeper County on January 19, 1815; his widow remarried Rev. Abner Baughan on November 17, 1817; Armistead had several children and is the ancestor of the Humes of Washington, D. C.

Charles, v. i.

Benjamin, married Nellie Frost, of Culpeper County, Virginia; he was the partner of his brother, Charles, in Fauquier County, but re-

mained in Virginia after his brother went to Kentucky.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHARLES HUME. Charles was born on his father's plantation in Culpeper County, Virginia, and there spent his childhood. While still a young man he went to the adjoining county of Fauquier for business purposes and there married. A part of the wedding apparel of Charles and his wife Celia has come down to us—his silk stockings and knee buckles and her white shoes.

Charles was in Fauquier County at the time of the War of 1812, in which war he was a commissioned officer. He served as First Lieutenant of his kinsman, Captain Joseph Hume's company of the First, or Crutchfield's, Regiment of the Virginia Militia. He was discharged at Fredericksburg on December 17, 1814.

In Fauquier County, Charles Hume and his brother Benjamin were engaged in business. The old account book of this firm is preserved, though much faded. It has been kept ever since this time in the old family record chest. This chest is made of heavy black walnut and was brought from Scotland by George Hume, the grandfather of Charles. The deed books of Culpeper and Fauquier Counties show that Charles Hume and Celia, his wife, made, on December 14, 1803, a trust deed to James Ross to secure Humphrey Pierce. As so often happened, the friend for whom he had endorsed failed and Charles lost his all. Everything went at a forced sale and the tragedy of seeing his forty faithful slaves sold, so impressed his son Lewis (see 28th Gen.), then but six years old, that it was indelibly stamped on his memory till the day of his death at the age of 74.

Charles now decided to emigrate to Kentucky, which he did in about 1818. He came first to Madison County, where he had relatives, for his uncle George, son of him who came from Scotland, was living there with a large family. It was during his residence here that Charles was able to prove to the court that his father had served in the French and Indian War. In a military list for Madison County (now in the Kentucky archives) for 1827, Charles Hume is mentioned as an officer in Tevis Company of Militia.

Charles Hume's farm was on the line between Madison and Garrard Counties, but the house was actually on the Garrard side. After living here several years, Charles and his family removed to Trimble County. In Trimble County his farm was on Locust Creek about six miles from Milton, a small town on the Ohio River. His home on this farm was a large double log house, as were all of the houses in that part of the State at this time. Since his death the house has been torn away.

Charles lived here on his farm until his death, which occurred about 1838-39. He is described by one of his grandsons, who was just old enough to remember him, as a tall, broad-shouldered man with iron-grey hair, short grey beard, and but slightly bald. Up to his last illness he was able to walk almost as erect as in his youth. He and all of his sons were over six

feet tall. His grandson, Dr. Edgar Enoch Hume, of Frankfort, Kentucky, was said to have resembled him remarkably.

Married—Celia, the daughter of John Shumate and his wife Susannah Crump, of Fauquier County, on June 1, 1803. John Shumate was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was killed at the Battle of Bladensburg on August 24, 1814. His parents were Jean de la Shumate, a Huguenot emigre, and Judith Bailey. The parents of Susannah Crump were Benjamin and Eliza Crump. Benjamin Crump was a Revolutionary officer in the Virginia state line and received a military warrant for Kentucky land in consideration of his services.

Celia Shumate Hume was tall, with fair hair and blue eyes. She played well on the violin and there are persons still living who can remember spending evenings at her home enjoying her music. She died about 1854-55.

Issue—James Armistead, born in Fauquier County, Virginia; married in Kentucky, Mary, daughter of John Nicholson; died without issue and his widow remarried and went West.

Susan Elizabeth, born November 8, 1808, in Fauquier County, Virginia; married on January 13, 1830, Zachary Taylor, a second cousin of President Taylor; they had Lucinda, John Pruett, Levinah Elizabeth, James, Charles Austin, Joseph, Robert, Zachary; she was about 80 when she died.

Lewis, v. i.

Lucinda, born about 1824-25, and died unmarried February 2, 1895.

Dr. Joseph Squires, born November 14, 1827; was married in March, 1854, to Sarah Ann McGee, daughter of Enoch Kelly McGee; she was the sister of Lamira Douglas McGee, the wife of Lewis, the brother of Dr. Joseph Hume; she was born February 14, 1828, and died August 17, 1902; there are two children, Dr. Joseph Squires, Jr., and Dr. Waverley, both of whom have married and live in Oklahoma; Dr. Joseph Suires Hume (Sr.), died June 4, 1860.

Emily, born June 8, 1830; married Charles Norwood on February 15, 1846; died January 13, 1893. They had Wiliam, Lewis, Victoria, Joseph and Alice.

John, born in Garrard County, Kentucky; married Ellen, daughter of Cornelius Snyder; they had two children, George Lewis and Cornelius.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERATION.

REV. LEWIS HUME. The second son of Lieut. Charles Hume and the eldest who had issue. He was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, on June 22, 1814. He was only a child when his father emigrated to Kentucky with his family (see twenty-seventh generation), but he and his elder brother and sister retained a vivid memory of better fortunes in Virginia.

James Armistead, the eldest son, and Lewis helped their father in the management of the farm which he

bought in Kentucky with the remnants of his Virginia property. Thus Lewis lived on his father's farm in Trimble County, Kentucky, until his marriage.

After his marriage, Lewis, who had been reared an Episcopalian, became a convert to the faith as taught by Alexander Campbell. The McGee family, into which he had married, had been Scotch Presbyterians, but they, too, went into this church. Having left the church of his ancestors, Lewis entered the ministry of the Christian Church. While preaching in churches in Anderson and Spencer Counties in early manhood, he became the intimate friend of Dr. John Hampton Clark, a zealous member of the church. Their sons, Edgar E. Hume and Champ Clark were destined to continue that friendship through life.

After preaching at his home church for many years, Rev. Lewis Hume was pastor of the Jefferson Street Christian Church of Louisville for about three years. At the end of this time he retired to spend his old age on his beloved farm in Spencer County.

He died here on May 22, 1888. He was buried beside his wife and son, Dr. Lewis Hume, in the old McGee graveyard, but later all three were buried in the cemetery at Frankfort, in order that "all might rest together," as Dr. Edgar E. Hume, Lewis' eldest son, had requested.

Rev. Lewis was six feet three inches in height, of handsome features, with dark hair and clear hazel eyes. His younger son, Dr. Lewis Hume, was also six feet three, so that Dr. Edgar Hume, the elder son, used to say that being just six feet, he felt himself small when walking with them. The generosity of Lewis Hume so far outran his means that his family were often embarrassed by it. This was especially true during the War when he declared that though his calling prevented his fighting, it demanded that he do all in his power to relieve the distressed soldiers of the South to whom many a goodly horse was given and the best that his larder afforded.

Married—On June 6, 1843, Lamira Douglas McGee (born March 15, 1826), the eldest child of Enoch Kelly McGee, a planter of Spencer County, and his wife, Rebecca Cartmell Crist, also of Spencer County. The father and grandfather of Enoch, both named Patrick McGee, were soldiers of the Revolution, the father in the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, and the son in Harrod's company of Kentucky Volunteers. Lamira Douglas McGee's maternal grandfather was Jacob Crist, the younger brother of Gen. Henry Crist, of the Revolutionary Army, who so distinguished himself at the Battle of Salt Licks, where, after being wounded in the foot, he crawled 12 miles to warn the settlements of the approaching Indians (see account in Collins' History of Kentucky). Jacob Crist married Rogeneah, daughter of Nathan Cartmell, a pioneer Kentucky Revolutionary soldier, who was with Gen. George Rogers Clark on his famous expedition against the Illinois forts. Nathan Cartmell's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all named Na-

thaniel, the former being a Revolutionary soldier in Virginia, the latter having emigrated from Lancashire, England. Lamira Douglas McGee was the great-granddaughter of Captain Paul Froman, of the Revolutionary Army through his son Jacob. Jacob Froman was a Kentucky Revolutionary soldier and later a member of the first Constitutional Convention of the State, and was one of the committee which fixed the permanent seat of government at Frankfort. He represented Mercer County in the first Kentucky Legislature, and was afterwards in the Wabash Indian War. Lamira Douglas McGee was sixth in descent from the pioneer Jost Hite, the first white man who entered the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and who brought with him the German immigrants. He became Justice of the first court of Orange County. He had five sons who were officers of the Continental Line of the Revolutionary army, two of whom, Capt. Abraham Hite and Lieutenant Isaac Hite, were original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Lieutenant George Hite (son of Abraham) was also a member. He had, while a student at William and Mary College, been one of the founders and first secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Lamira Douglas McGee was seventh in descent from Colonel Joshua Fry, who was Commander-in-Chief, of the American forces at the beginning of the French and Indian War, but resigned his commission on account of his age and was succeeded by Colonel George Washington. Lamira Douglas McGee died in Spencer County on May 22, 1886, and was buried as above stated, first in the McGee graveyard and later in the Frankfort Cemetery.

Issue—Edgar Enoch, v. i.

Celia Minerva, born Feb. 14, 1846; married on March 24, 1869, Andrew Jackson Maddox (born Sept. 27, 1848); he served in Berry's Company (H) of Cluke's Regiment (8th) of Gen. Morgan's Confederate Cavalry; was with Morgan on the famous raid and in nearly all of the greater battles fought in Kentucky in the War; Celia Minerva Hume died at her home in Bardstown, Kentucky, on Jan. 8, 1907; the issue of this marriage were (1) Aline, born Feb. 13, 1872, married James Beard on Nov. 24, 1898,. and died Sept. 17, 1910, leaving one child, Evelyn Hume Beard, (2) Myra Todd, born October 23, 1873, (3) Elijah Hume, born April 18, 1870; he served in the Spanish-American War in the 23rd Regiment and was in the battle of Manila Bay, Iloilo, and many other important battles in the Philippine Islands; died unmarried Aug. 13, 1906, of a tropical fever contracted while in the service.

Dr. Lewis Nicholas, born Dec. 18, 1853; graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville and became the partner of his brother; died unmarried on April 27, 1888.

TWENTY-NINTH GENERATION.

DR. EDGAR ENOCH HUME, born on his grandfather's farm in Trimble County, Kentucky, on March 24, 1844. When he was about two years of age, his father removed to Spencer County, Kentucky, where Edgar's grandfather had several farms as well as in Trimble County. He was educated at the Louisville Public Schools and at the Mt. Washington Academy, where he was preparing himself for the study of medicine.

When the Civil War broke out, young Hume decided to enlist in the service of the Confederacy, for all the family on both sides were Southern sympathizers. While attempting to leave home, he and his aged grandfather, Enoch McGee were arrested by the Union authorities. Mr. McGee, a wealthy land owner, had given of his means to equip soldiers for "Dixie." The grandfather was released on account of his age, but the grandson was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, a Union military prison. While a prisoner here he "bunked" with C. Elmer Vreeland. A sketch of the prison, drawn by Mr. Vreeland, and sent to Miss Ida Belle Smith (afterwards Mrs. Vreeland) shows the "bunk" occupied by himself and Hume.

The letters to Edgar from his mother during the War tell of many hardships, and graphically picture the horrors of civil warfare. One gives an account of the hanging in his own front yard, of a boy of the neighborhood for attempting to join the Confederate forces.

After the War, the family thereby having lost all they possessed, "except the bare land," Edgar, still desiring to study medicine, resolved not to be a burden to his family. He, therefore, went to Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, where he managed a lumber camp for about a year and a half. He always said that this open air life gave him the strong constitution for which he was afterwards famous.

On his return to Kentucky he entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville where he studied under the three Yandells, Theodore Bell, Gross, and others. He was graduated in 1869 after preparing a thesis on "Tetanus." At the suggestion of friends, he went to Camden, a small town in the neighboring county of Anderson to practice his profession. During this time he was the roommate of James Beauchamp Clark (Champ Clark), afterwards Speaker of the National House of Representatives, who was at that time a school teacher. The friendship of the fathers of Clark and Hume has already been mentioned and it was on this account that young Clark came to Camden to teach. Clark and Hume joined the Masons the same night, both their fathers having been members of this fraternity.

After practicing medicine in Camden for three years, Dr. Hume went to New York for further study. He was here the pupil of the elder Janeway, Sayer, Flint, Loomis, Simms, and others. He was graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1875 and also took special work at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary and at the College of Physicians

E. E. Hume M. D.

and Surgeons (now the Medical Department of Columbia University).

While in New York he was, without his knowledge, brought out as a candidate for the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature, by the Democrats of Anderson County. On his return he was elected and represented the county in the session of 1875-77. At the end of this time he declined a unanimous nomination for the State Senate. He was married in Frankfort in the same year.

In the spring of 1880 he removed to Frankfort where he practiced medicine very successfully for over thirty years. During this time he practiced in the family of every Governor of the State. He had been for many years the friend of Sen. William Goebel and was his physician during his twelve years as Senator. When Mr. Goebel was shot on January 31, 1900, he was taken at once to Dr. Hume's office, then in the Capital Hotel. Dr. Hume had charge of the case till Goebel's death on February 3rd. At the same time Dr. Hume was visiting the Governor's Mansion three times a day where the daughter of Governor Taylor was very ill. He was said to have been the only outsider who went through the lines of soldiers into the Mansion during this unhappy period. In recognition of his services to his brother, Arthur Goebel sent Dr. Hume a large fee, although he had refused to proffer any account, and requested that he be made a member of the Goebel Monument Commission, of which Governor McCreary was chairman.

Dr. Hume was at different times President of the Franklin County Medical Society, the Kentucky Midland Medical Society, and the Association of Railway Surgeons. He had been one of the founders of each of the above bodies. He was a member of many medical and surgical societies and associations.

No man in the State was more active in reforms and advances of all kinds. He was one of those who worked for the passage of bills to improve the Kentucky River, build up the roads of the State, etc. He was untiring in his efforts to keep the seat of the State Government at Frankfort at the time when the other cities of the State were making such efforts to have it removed. He and certain other citizens never rested in this work until the question was finally settled by the Legislature's passing the act to build the new Capitol at Frankfort.

From 1905 to 1909 Dr. Hume was Mayor of Frankfort. He gave the city one of the most business-like and morally clean administrations in its history. Without borrowing money, selling any of the city's property, issuing bonds, or otherwise extending the credit of the municipality, he met all financial demands placed upon it and compassed substantial public improvements.

He was a great worker in behalf of the common schools of the State and called the teachers to meet at Mammoth Cave in the summer of 1907 and helped to form the Kentucky Educational Association, an organization which has done much in the advancement of teaching in

Kentucky. Besides this he was deeply interested in the education of the negro. He believed that in this way the economic efficiency of the race could be greatly increased, thus benefitting all classes. For many years he was the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Colored Normal School and during this time instituted many improvements. He was greatly beloved by the colored people of Kentucky who, as a token of their appreciation of his kindness to them, presented him with a gold ring and named one of the buildings of their Normal School for him.

Dr. Hume's health had been failing for several years and on January 1, 1909 he decided to retire from active practice. His brother-in-law and partner, Dr. John Glover South, continued to practice after Dr. Hume's retirement. During the remainder of his life, Dr. Hume continued his interest in things not medical, and indeed on the day before his death, he approved certain plans for improvements at the Colored Normal School.

During his last months, Dr. Hume left his home only once. On this occasion he went with his son to the polls to vote for his old friend, James Bennett McCreary, for Governor. This was the father's last and the son's first vote.

Dr. Hume died at his home "The Magnolias"*, in South Frankfort, on July 5, 1911, one of the most universally beloved men the city and State had ever known. He was buried in the Frankfort Cemetery beside his parents and brother.

Married—On December 19, 1877, at the Christian Church at Frankfort, Kentucky, Mary, eldest child of Col. Samuel South and his wife, Malvery Jett. Col. Samuel South had been a soldier of the Confederacy. He was severely wounded at Chickamauga and was voted a Medal of Honor for gallantry in action by the Confederate Congress. He was the eldest son of Col. Jeremiah Weldon South and his wife, Mary Magdeline Cockrell. Col. Jeremiah South served for many years in the Kentucky Legislature both in the House and Senate. He raised a regiment for the Mexican War, but Kentucky's quota being full, he was not allowed to go to the front. He had six sons and three sons-in-law in the Conferedate Army. He was the eldest surviving son of Gen. Samuel South, who served in his father's command in the Revolution; was commissioned captain in 1792 and served in several of the Indian Campaigns; was Colonel of the Kentucky Mounted Volunteers in the War of 1812. At the battle of Ner Orleans he was breveted General for bravery. He was for many years in th Kentucky Legislature and during this time was defeated for Speaker by Henry Clay

*The home of Dr. Hume is built on the exact spot where stood the house of Gen. Samuel South (great grandfather of Mary South, wife of Dr. Hume). The old house was burned in 1823. The spring used by Gen. South's family, now across Capitol Avenue from "The Magnolias," was used by a few people as late as 1910, when it was walled over. Gen. South later lived in the brick house on the Northwest corner of Broadway and Madison Streets, facing the old State House. This house is next to the one wherein the famous Sharpe murder occurred and Beauchamp, in his trial mentions the evidence given at his trial by Gen. South.—E. E. H.

by but one vote. He was Treasurer of Kentucky 1818-1826. He was the eldest surviving son of Lieut. John South, who served in the Cherokee Indian Expedition, and was an officer of the Kentucky Troops during the Revolution. Lieut. John South and his family were in Boonesboro and some of his letters have been preserved. In one, written at the request of the inhabitants of the fort, to Gen. George Rogers Clark, he asks for aid against the Indians and offers his services and those of his men on the expedition against the Indian Towns. He was for a time in command of the Fayette County Militia. He represented this county in Kentucky's first Legislature.

The great-grandfather of Mary South on her mother's side was Stephen Jett, a soldier of the War of 1812, and one of the Kentuckians who fought with Texas in the Revolution of 1836, when that State won her independence of Mexico. John Jett, the father of Stephen, was an officer of the Virginia Navy during the Revolution. Mary South is fifth in descent from Lieut. James Bryant, brother of Rebecca, the wife of Daniel Boone. Lieut. Bryant served in the French and Indian War in the "Royal American Regiment of North Carolina." He was a member of the Committee of Safety of Rowan County, N. C., and was one of the three brothers who founded Bryant's Station, near Lexington, Kentucky. He later returned to North Carolina and served in the North Carolina Continental Line in the Revolution. His father, Morgan Bryant, was a member of the North Carolina House of Burgesses. His grandson, Hiram Bryant (great-grandfather of Mary South) served in the Kentucky Mounted Volunteers in the War of 1812. Lieut. John Glover, great-great-grandfather of Mary South was in the Revolution, Indian Wars following, and War of 1812. Ensign Simon Cockrell'* another great-grandfather, served in the Revolution and Indian Wars. His letters to the Governor of Virginia have been published. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly and represented Clay County in the first Missouri Legislature. His father-in-law was John Vardaman,** a soldier of the French and Indian War and Revolution.

Issue—Edgar Erskine Hume, v. i.

Eleanor Marion Hume, born at "Roselawn"***, the home of her maternal grandparents.

*One of the most distinguished descendants of Ens. Simon Cockrell is Gen. Francis Marion Cockrell. Gen. Cockrell was one of the youngest Generals of the Confederate Army and was wounded several times. After the war he was for over thirty years United States Senator from Missouri, one of the longest terms in that body. He was later a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Gen. Cockrell is still living although nearly ninety years of age. He lives in Washington, D. C.—E. E. H.

**Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, one of the present United States Senators from that state, is a descendant of John Vardaman, as was also Rev. Jeremiah Vardaman, the celebrated Baptist preacher of Kentucky.—E. E. H.

***The house at "Roselawn," the home of Col. Samuel South (father of Mary South, the wife of Dr. Hume) in Franklin County near Frankfort, was burned on July 17, 1913.—E. E. H.

THIRTIETH GENERATION.

DR. EDGAR ERSKINE HUME, born at Frankfort, Kentucky, December 26, 1889. He received preliminary education at Frankfort and entered "Old Centre" College at Danville in 1904, and was graduated in the class of 1908, of which class he was president, although its youngest member. Kappa Alpha Fraternity. He was Fellow in the Department of Germanics 1908-1909, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1909 after presenting a dissertation on "Old Germanic Customs and Characteristics and their Reflection in the Niebelungenlied." He entered the Medical Department of the Johns Hopkins University in 1909 and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June, 1913. In September, 1913, Governor James Bennett McCreary, of Kentucky, appointed him Aide-de-Camp on his Staff with the rank of Colonel. He is at present Assistant Neurologist in the Johns Hopkins Hospital Dispensary.

He is a 32° Mason and a member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1912 and Sons of Confederate Veterans.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Newspapers, Magazines, Books and Pamphlets.

NEWSPAPERS.

The State Journal.
The Maysville Bulletin.
The Shelby Record.
Bath County World.
Woodford Sun.
Harrodsburg Leader.
The Jeffersonian.
The Central Record.
The Farmers' Home Journal.
Lexington Herald.
The Commoner.
The Courier-Journal.

MAGAZINES.

The World's Work.
Scribner's Magazine.
Daughters of American Revolution Magazine.
The Iowa Historical Journal.
The Historical Quarterly—Springfield, Ill.
The University Studies of Colorado.
The United Empire—London, England.
The American Association, Report—Vols. 1808-09-10-11.
Journal of the California Genealogical Society, its Officers and Members. San Francisco, Cal., 1913.
The Virginia Magazine—Richmond, Va.
Bulletin of Philippine Library, Manila, Phillipine Is.
Annual Report of the Chicago Historical Society, 1912.
National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.
The Missouri Historical Review, Columbia, Missouri.
University of California, Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, Berkley, Cal. The leading article "The Anza Expedition of 1775-76. Diary of Pedro Font."
The Washington Historical Quarterly, Seattle, Washington.
The Iowa Journal of History and Politics. April, 1913. Leading Article, "Forward Movement in Politics since the Civil War." Codes of Iowa Law. Dutch Colonies in Iowa.
The History of the World, Vol. 2, 1908.
The History of Modern Europe —1815—Rise of the Modern Kingdoms to the Peace of Paris in 1763 —A new edition.
The History of America—By Robertson, 1812.
Voyage to South America, under order of the American Government in the Frigate Congress in the years 1817-1818. Published 1819.
The Southwestern Quarterly—

Historical Magazine, Austin, Texas.

The National Geographic Magazine for May.

Year Book of the Penna. Historical Society of New York. Very valuable and interesting. The speeches were instructive, pleasing and eloquent. Thanks for the remembrance.

"The Invincible Magazine," St. Louis, Mo. This is a new candidate for public favor in the literary-historical world. It is beautifully published, and full of interesting material. Mrs. Anita Calvert Burgeoise is the editor, one of the most talented women in Missouri—both a lawyer and literateur, and this fact should commend the handsome magazine to the reading world.

The United Empire, Magazine of the Royal Colonial Institute. London, England.

Proceedings of the Historical Society of Wisconsin. Madison, Wis.

"A Day With the Risen Lord." By Frederick W. Eberhardt. This is another exquisite poem in blank verse by this author. It will meet no doubt, a cordial welcome with the religious public. That the author is with the Risen Lord every day, few will doubt who read his reverent and beautiful meditations upon His holy word.

James Lane Allen:—Flute and Violin, Via Dolorosa, The White Cowl, Two Gentlemen of Kentucky, King Solomon, Posthumous Fame.

The Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions of 1798-1799.

Niles Register.

The Mammoth Cave, Etc. By Horace C. Hovey.

An Earthquake in Kentucky. By John J. Audubon.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. From W. H. Holmes, Chief of Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.

Pamphlets relating to the Southern States, Daniel Newhall, N. Y.

The Government of England. By Laurenia A. Lowell, New York City.

Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society. Philadelphia, Pa.

The United Empire—Colonial Institute, London, Eng.

Mitteilugen, Leipzig, Germany.

The American Monthly Mazazine, Washington, D. C.

The Bulletin of the Philippines. Manila.

Poultry Ideas Magazine. Louisville, Ky.

Coyle's Magazine. Frankfort, Kentucky.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library. New York City.

Bulletin of Seattle Magazine. Seattle, Washington.

Dr. Ephraim McDowell, His Life and His Work. By August Schachner, M. D. Louisville, Ky.

The Confederate Veteran, Nashville, Tenn.

New England Historical & Genealogical Magazine. Whole Number. Boston, Massachusetts.

"Historia," Magazine of Oklahoma Historical Society. Oklahoma, City.

The Lindsay Family of America. Boston Mass.

History of Franklin County. By L. F. Johnson. Frankfort, Ky.

History of Muhlenberg County. By Otto A. Rothert, Louisville, Ky. We have written of this splendid County History in the May Register. It comes to us now complete. It is deeply interesting, and a work of art in printing, binding and picture. The author is to be congratulated upon the completion of such a historic treasure.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of South Dakota, University, S. D.

Bulletin of the New York Historical Society. New York.

American Monthly Magazine. Washington, D. C.

Library of Congress, Reports. Washington, D. C.

"Patriotism." By Robert Bennett, Washington, D. C.

Municipal Reference Library, New York City.

The United Empire, Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, England.

Southwestern Historical Magazine. Austin, Texas.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography—3 Vols. Philadelphia, Penn.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, July, 1913. State House. (Very fine number.) Columbus, Ohio.

Indiana Magazine of History. Published by Indiana University.

Wisconsin Historical Society Collection.

American Homestead.

Autobiography of Dean Nathaniel Shaler. Also History of Kentucky by same author.

The German Catalogue. Leipsic, Germany.

Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War. McAllister's Data. This very valuable book has been recently issued by the McAllister Publishing Company, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va. The book is neatly bound, well printed and its records carefully collected, its sections divided so as to simplify the data in regard to the Militia of Virginia, of which little has been known, and that little fragmentary. It is valuable especially to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Indiana Magazine. Bloomington, Indiana.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota. University of North Dakota.

Rocky Mountain News. Denver, Colorado.

Newport Historical Society. Newport, R. I.

Pamphlets from Italy, illustrated.

Pamphlets from Germany.

Pamphlets from France.

RECORDS FROM LINCOLN COUNTY

BY

LUCIEN BECKNER

RECORDS FROM LINCOLN COUNTY.

BY

LUCIEN BECKNER.

WILL BOOK NO. 1.

Harlan, Silas. 1-7-1780—1-22-1783. Legatees: brothers, Jehu, Elijah, James. "Due me from Stephen Harlan of my father's estate. Executors bro. James. Witnesses: Jeremiah Briscoe, Charles Ferguson, Jacob Harlan. Page 2.

Hart, Nathaniel. 6-27-1782—1-22-1783. Legatees: "my nine children," Kezie Thompson, Susannah, Simpson, Nathaniel, John, Mary Ann, Cumberland, Chinai, and Thomas Richard Green Hart; wife; provision for posthumous child. Executors: wife Sarah, sons Simspon, Nathaniel, bros. David, Thomas. Wit.: William Calk, Nicholas George, Nicholas Anderson. Page 4.

Lindsay, Joseph. 7-11-1782—1-21-1783. Leg.: wife Ann; Joseph Lindsay, Jr., son of William; Fulton Thompson; bro. Arthur. Estate: money due for public services; due from Samuel Lindsay; grant to Fulton Lindsay for which testator owes Fulton L., Jr. Exrs.: wife, bro. William. Wit.: John Kennedy, John Ray. Page 6.

McBride, William. 10-3-1781—1-21-1783. Leg.: wife Martha, sons William, Lapsley; daus., Sarah, Martha, Elizabeth, Mary. Exrs.: wife, John Lapsley, James Davis. Est.: slaves from Hubbert Taylor, land for John McIntire, etc. Page 7.

Radcliffe, Charles. 11-13-1780—2-20-1781. Leg.: wife, three children. Exr.: Daniel Radcliff. Wit.: Azor Rees, Thomas Moore, Joseph Scott. Page 9.

Berry, James. 3-10-1781—1-15-1782. Leg.: dau. Elizabeth, wife wills.

Christina, provision for posthumous child, step-son John Willson. Exrs.: wife, Ebenezer Miller, John Smith. Wit.: Jno. Kearrill, Sam'l Dennis, Thomas Denton. Page 9.

Hicks, William X. 8-4-1780—5-15-1781. Leg.: oldest son John, second son William, wife Agnes, the rest of my children. Exrs.: wife, William Cleery. Wit.: James Davis, William Young, Samuel Gordon. Page 10.

Swan, John, 7-12-1780—2-18-1783. Leg.:sons John, Joel, Thomas; posthumous child; daus. Elizabeth, Lettis; wife. Exrs.: wife, Richard Swan, Jacob Vanmatree. Wit.: Mary X. Hinton, Rebekah Rowling, Margaret X. Haycraft. Page 11.

Stewart, William. 8-25-1781—1-21-1783. Leg.: father, bro. Robert, sis. Hanna, Mary. Exrs.:

James Hunter, John Smith, William McBride. Page 19.

McMurtry, John. "of Ciantuckey county." 7-7-1780—2-18-1782. Leg.: father "land at a spring cald William McMurtry's;" son James, property at Holston; sons Samuel, William (under age); wife Mary; Wit.: John Hutton, James Hutton, William McMurtry. Page 35.

Froman, Paul. 4-28-1783—5-20-1783. Leg.: wife Elizabeth; sons Paul, Jacob; my daughters; my daughters that is deceast * * to there husbands or children. Exr.: son Jacob. Wit.: John X. Gritton, John Summit, John Woolman, Christian Samet. Page 46.

Gillas, William. 4-2-1783—4-21-1784. Leg.:bro. Thomas; William son of Thomas Gillas; Elizabeth Cathers; friend Edward Cathers. No Exr. Wit.:John Jameson, James Scott. Page 64.

Henry, John X. 12-13-1779—8-19-1783. Of Sullivant co., N. C., Leg.: five children, Samuel, Thomas, James, Jesse, John; wife Mary. Est.: land for serving a soldier to the Elinois in the year 1778; etc. Exr.: bro. Hugh Henry. Wit.: Ben Porter, David Gwin, David Henry. Page 66.

Bowman, John. 2-5-1784—8-17-1784. Leg.: wife Elizabeth; son John; bros. Abraham, Isaac. siss. Mary Stephens, Elizabeth Ruddle, Sarah Wright, Reginer Durley, Rebeccah Brinker. Exrs.: wife, bros. Abraham, Isaac. Wit.: Joseph Love, James Cox, Richard Foley, Wilson Maddox. Page 72.

Carpenter, John. 11-19-1784—2-15-1785. Leg.: wife Elizabeth, son George, daus. Margaret, Mary, my three children, bros. Adam, George. Exrs.: wife, Conrod Carpenter, Adam Carpenter. Wit.: James Coppedge, John Litter, Isaac Shelby. Page 83.

Potts, John. 10-28-1783—6-21-1785. Leg.:wife Naomi; son David; dau. Sarah Burks; grandson John, son of Amoss Potts. Exrs.: son David, friend Thomas Harbeson. Wit.: James McColluck, Margaret X. Harbeson, William Shaw. Page 98.

Bulger, Edward. 8-21-1782—1-21-1783. Leg.: bro. Daniel; friend Joseph Jones; friend Abram James; Capt. John Smith; Jonathan Drake; Thomas Guess. Wit.: John Read, Henry French, William Crow. Page 99.

Gordon, James. 11-16-1784—7-19-1785. Leg.: wife; all my children. Exrs.: wife, Martin Nall, Edward Darneby. Wit.: Edmund Ware, Henry Nixon, Seuky Ware, Edward Darneby. Page 104.

Langford, Joseph. 9-1-1783—7-20-1785. Leg.: wife; my children Joseph, youngest dau. Sarah, my other children. Exrs.: wife, James Brown. Wit.: James Curry, Daniel Brown, Edward Taylor. Page 106.

Shiell, Hugh. 8-24-1782—11-15-1785. Leg.: wife Anne; friend John Hunter; my dau. who was born on the 19th of this month of August, who is not yet christened but is to be named Catherine Harris; wife's father John Harris, Esq., dec'd, of Buck's co., Pa. Exr.: wife. Wit.: Geo. Muter, Mary W. Faunt Le Roy, Thomas Lowrie. Page 121.

Duncan, Andrew. 3-25-1784—2-21-1786. Leg.: sis. Elizabeth

Buchanan's son Andrew; sis. Mary Craig's son James; sis. Jenny Edmiston's son Andrew; sis. Jean McKinney's dau. Jenny; sis. Florence Brownlee's dau. Jenny. Exrs.: bros.-in-law John Edmiston, John McKinney. Wit.: Wm. Edmiston, Robert Harreld, John Buchanan. Page 130.

Yoakam, Matthias X. 1-29-1780—2-18-1783. Leg.: wife Eleanor; son Felty Yoakam's oldest son George; other children married except youngest son George. Exrs.: Wife, son George. Wit.: William Walton, Peter Deyerle, Peter Keeney. Page 148.

Williams, Giles. 11-28-1787—6-17-1788. Leg.: wife Sarah; three children, Sarah, Nancy, and Lizza Williams. Exrs.: John Jones, George Stowbauld Smith. Wit.: William Hamilton, Philip Thurman, John Fields. Page 152.

Logan, James. 5-23-1787—7-15-1788. Leg.: wife Martha; children, James, Matthew, Hugh, David, Jonathan, Charles, Martha; son Robert Allison; friend Benjamin Logan. Exrs.: son Matthew, Benjamin Logan. Wit.: Alexander Gaston, William Main, Mary X. Gaston. Page 156.

Chapman, Edward. 7-26-1788—9-16-1788. Leg.: four children, Edward, William, Lewis, Sally; wife. No. exrs. Wit.: Isaac Faris, Benjamin Talbert, Jerusha Lovas, Danile Chapman. Page 158.

Ball, Edward. 9-29-1788—10-21-1788. Leg.: children, William, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah Baley; wife Elizabeth; Shadrack Chave. Exrs.: wife, son William. Wit.: Joseph Helm, Wm. Marshall, David X. White. Page 159.

Floyd, David. 9-12-1787—12-16-1788. Leg.: wife Sarah; sons, Benjamin, George, John, David; my two daus., Mary, Gracey; granddau., Mary Singleton, dau. of dau. Sally S., dec'd. Exrs.: sons Benjamin, George, John. Wit.: John Bryant, Robert Singleton, Nathan Lamme. Page 165.

Slade, Stephen. 2-26-1789—4-21-1789. Leg.: wife Anne; daus. Margaret, Mary. Exrs.: wife, William Walton of Cumberland. Wit.: I. Manire, Andrew Oliver, Joseph X. Horn. Page 170.

Smith, Henry. 12-9-1788—9-15-1789. Leg.: sons, Henry, Liberty; wife Margaret; daus., Elizabeth, Leddy Duff, Sarah St. Tour; stepson Henry Garret; dau. Cloe Deal. Exrs.: Samuel Taylor, Edmund & Christopher Smith. Wit.; John Bryant, George Douglass, Ezekiel X. Lacefield. Page 178.

Montgomery, Robert. 5-15-1789—3-16-1790. Leg.: wife Mary; John Simpson; sons, Joseph, James, William, Thomas, Samuel, Robert. "My beaver hat & house bible" to James. Exrs.: sons James, William, Samuel. Wit.: John Montgomery, Nathaniel Evins, Samuel Montgomery. Page 183.

Berry, John. 8-10-1789—7-20-1790. Leg.: two sons, James, William; daus., Betsy, Polly, Sally, Hannah, Peggy, Jane; two sons, Joseph, John; wife Hannah. Exr.: wife. Wit.: James Piggot, James Kerr, Isaac Fallis. Page 189.

Cassey, John. 4-28-1790—7-20-1790. Leg.: wife Margaret; children, William, James, Agnes, Marthew. Exr.: friend Hugh Logan. Wit.: John Magill, Hannah

Barry, Ester Dougherty. Page 189.

Hannah, Alexander. 7-21-1785—9-21-1790. Leg.: wife Isable; sis., Elizabeth Wylie, Jean Moffet, Margaret Galbraith; children; bro. John Hanna. Exrs.: wife, Robert Moffett. Wit.: James Davis, Hugh Galbraith, Robert Moor. Page 191.

Bowdery, Samuel. 5-1-1789—12-21-1790. Leg.: wife Elizabeth; two youngest daus. Jemimah, Martha; Exrs.: son James, wife. Wit.: John Bailey, Francis Cutting. Page 191.

BOOK B.

Sloan, Margaret X. 8-14-1791—11-15-1791. Leg.: son Thomas; three daus. Margaret, Betsy, Anne Sloan. Exr.: James Davis. Wit.: Agnes X. Sloan, Abraham Miller, Margaret X. Wilkins, Polly Donnelly. Page 15.

Willey, John X. 1-3-1792—11-29-1792. Leg.: three sons Peter, Alexander, Thomas; eldest son John. Exr.: son John. Wit.: James Davis, William C. Perrn, John Wylie.

Moore, Edward X. 5-20-1792—10-16-1792. Leg.: wife; sons William, Samuel, George, Jonathan, Joshua; Isaac son of Edward Moore, dec'd; daus, Maryanne, Sally, Anne. Exrs.: sons William, Samuel. Wit.: Jonathan Forbis, William Magill, Hugh Logan. Page 49.

Briggs, Samuel X. 5-27-1792—10-16-1792. Leg.: wife Mary; son Benjamin; dau. Jean Todd; children Margaret Drake; Joseph; my youngest daus. Elizabeth, Hannah & Rachael Briggs. Exrs.: wife, Benjamin. Wit.: Benjamin Logan, John Magill, Hugh Logan.

Campbell, Isaac. 5-17-1783—2-21-1792. Leg.: bros. Charles, James; younger bro. William; Peter Higgins; sis. Betsy; mother; if bro. "William moves to Kentucky this fall," etc. Exrs.: bros. Charles, James. Wit.: John Hall, Peter Higgins, William Hall. Page 59.

INVENTORIES.

The pioneers brought personal property with them to Kentucky, although most of it at the early period of which the records quoted treat had to be brought in over the wilderness road on pack-horses. Just what was considered essential and brought in is better shown in the inventories of their estates than in anything else remaining. The page references are to Lincoln County Wills & Settlements, Books 1 and 2.

Page 1. William Montgomery; July 17, 1781; amount £175:5:6. (All sums are stated in pounds, shillings, and pence Virginia money, running twenty shillings or sixteen and two-thirds cents to the pound.)

3. William McAfee; April 17, 1781. This inventory has its values stated in pounds tobacco. A brindled cow is valued at 300 pounds; 4 sheep at 135; a fluke plow at 100; 4 pounds of lead and 4 of powder at 140; a 4 year old bay horse at 1800.

13. John McCaslin. Feb. 18, 1783.

13. William Stewart. Mch. 19, 1783. Stewart was a wealthy man and the list contains such interesting things as great caots, linnin

shirts, stocks, geographical books, silver nee buckles, horn buttons, leather breeches, ink powder, etc.

14. John Kennedy. Jan. 22, 1783. Kennedy was one of the important men of the settlement, but his wealth ran to horses, cattle, swine and farm implements, although there is listed £54 of Books on Divinity and Arithmetic, a very large assortment of books for that time. His estate amounted to £7,862:9:0. This is tobacco values.

16. James Berry. Jan. 22, 1783. £67:16:14.

18. Adam Jackman. Feb. 18, 1783. £102:10:6.

20. James Wright. Feb. 18, 1783. The Virginia Justice, Laws, and pamphlets, £3. Total, £276:3:0.

22. Daniel Hawkins. Apl. 17, 1781. Shoemaker tools, £40. Total, £2,974:5:0, tobacco.

26. John Montgomery. July 17, 1781. Ax and tomahawk, 60 lb.; Bible, 20 lb.; total, 10,397 lbs., tobacco.

27. Clough Overton. May 20, 1783. Dutch blanket, £3:9:0; 1 pr billiard balls, 5:10; Otter skin 6:0; shoe buckles, knee buckles, a cabin in Harrodsburg, etc., £103:18:10.

29. Joseph Lindsay. Mch. 28, 1783. 2 glass tumblers; 1 wine glass; doz. pewter plates, etc.; £105:12. Appraisers: Dan'l Chambers, William Shephard, John Baker.

30. Silas Harlan. June 14, 1783. Bible; case of pistols, £3:10; 2 swords, £1:16; etc., £496:6:4. Apps.: Jeremiah Briscoe, Jacob Meyers, Josiah Hedges.

John Swan. June 17, 1783. spinning wheel, 6:0; 4 negroes; etc., £242:0:6. Apps.: William Simpson, Ebenezer Corn, Anthony Crockett.

34. Samuel Moore. 1781. Tomhock, 2:6; tea pot & books, 10:9; etc., £39:19:3. Apps.: Joseph Hughes, Joseph X. Cashwiler, Isaac Pritchett.

37. Isak Hogland. July 26, 1782. Pr. of fier dogs; small wheel; slate; book; etc., £109:15:9. Apps.: Henry Higgins, John McMurtry, Jacob Froman.

38. Henry Baughman. June, 2, 1783. £215:18.

39. James Estill. Nov. 17, 1781. (Estill was killed in the battle of Little Mountain, near the present Mt. Sterling. He was a magistrate of Lincoln County at the time, besides a captain in the militia. He built his station near the railroad station of Ft. Estill, Madison County, and was one of the leading men; on which account his inventory is given in full.)

One negro fellow named Monk, £80; one do., Nedd. £60; do., Peter, £30; 6 head of cattle, £18; 3 sheep, £2:8; 24 hogs, £3:15; kettles & pots, £13:15; 3 beds, £25; pewter, £4; gun, £4:10; 17 lbs. saltpeter & brimstone mixed, £3:16, (Monk was the powder maker of the frontier—B.); 16 lbs. brimstone, £3:4; hat, £1:16; sundry books, £5:3; 3 brids & a pair of harness, £1:4; spinning wheel, 10:0; 3 hoes, 10:0; 4 axes & 1 tomhocke, £1:7:6; 3 augers & 1 handsaw, £1; pair of cards, 6:0; old bells, 10.6; chiswell & hamer, 6:0; sundry small tools, 15:0; frow, 6:0; plow irons, £4; old gun, 15:0; bridle, £1; hatchet, 15:0;

plain, 3:0; 2 bottles, 4:0; 2 old trunks, 12:0; pair of britches & stockings, £1:2:6; sundry house vessels, 15:0; table & chairs. £1:2; reasor, 2:6; 2 old chairs, 5:0; 1 & quarter pound of lead, 3:6; 3 cows, £3; horse, £25; cash, £1:8:3. Total, £362:12:9. Apps.: David Glass, Thomas Shelton, John Woods.

40. Adam Carpenter. Feb. 15, 1783. Negro Sam; sundry books, £5:5; etc., £47:1. Apps.: Thomas Shelton, Arch'd Woods, John Woods.

41. Henry Miller. Apl. 5, 1783. Warming pan; 2 Bibles, a Testament and some old books, 15:0; etc.; total, £213.15. Apps.: James Brown, Samuel Kirkham, Jacob Copelin, Samuel Drenn.

44. John Frye. Mch. 13, 1783. Bible, prayer book, etc., £1:5; etc., total, £144:12. Samuel Kirkham, Jacob Copelin, James Brown.

47. Edward Bulger. April 14, 1783. £159. Apps.: John Smith, Jeremiah Tilford, James Woods.

48. Michael Goodnight. May 21, 1783. Parcell of books, 6:1; raw cowhide, 5:0; etc.; total £165:14. Apps.: George Caldwell, Will Lewis, George Harlan.

49. Christopher Johnson. April 19, 1783. £28:16:8. Apps.: John Boyle, William Miller, Joseph Scott.

NECROLOGY

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON

NECROLOGY.

It is with deep regret we record the death of three of our most prominent members during the past year, Mrs. Judith L. Marshall, Louisville; Dr. Thomas E. Pickett, Maysville, and Colonel R. T. Durrett, Louisville; each distinguished for notable worth, and their activities in behalf of humanity, in their several spheres, differing each from the other, yet in one thing alike, "doing good to others."

Mrs. Marshall was widely known for her benevolence. Her name was found upon the list of nearly all charitable institutions in Louisville, and also upon the roll of prominent patriotic societies in the State.

She was beloved during her life, and in death sincerely lamented. She had the signal distinction of being buried with Masonic honors, by the Masons of the Lodge named in her honor in Henry County, and of which she had been a most generous patron.

She was a member of the State Historical Society from its beginning—and was one of its most faithful friends and subscribers. She was born in Maysville, Ky.; married Charles E. Marshall, of Henry County; lived in the county for many years, then moved to Louisville, where she lived for many years, and died there Sept. 13, 1913.

Col. Reuben T. Durrett was one of the first members of this society upon its reorganization in 1896, and continued his subscription to it even to the last. He regretted that he could do no more for the State Historical Society than to send his congratulations with his subscription to the Register every year. His long continued ill health prevented an effort to write magazine articles. He was the most distinguished librarian in America, and possessed one of the finest libraries in the United States. He found his chief happiness in books, and in the literature belonging especially to Kentucky. We bought from him the Filson Club Publications, and other books that he deemed most valuable for our library. A few months before his death he sold his library to the Chicago University. But for the fact that the Kentucky State Historical Society, and the State Library possess the finest equipped libraries in the South, the sale of Col. Durrett's library would have been regarded as an irreparable loss to the State.

Col. Durrett was born in Henry county, Kentucky, but lived the greater part of his life in Louisville, where he was buried.

Of Dr. Thomas E. Pickett it is said, he is one of the few eminent men of America who has been hon-

ored abroad by being made a member of the "Royal Society of Arts," in England in recognition of his wonderful book—"The Quest for a Lost Race." His erudition and elegance as a writer, was appreciated abroad as well as at home. He was a member of the British Association for the advancement of Science, also a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the National Geographical Society, and other such societies, as well as a member of the National Medical Society. He was a member of the State Historical Society, and a contributor to its magazine, The Register.

A more extended notice of this famous Kentuckian and beloved citizen of Maysville, Ky., will be given in our Series 8th, a Brochure, with a handsome picture of Dr. Pickett, whose recent death was so widely deplored in and out of the State he adorned as a citizen, and famous writer and physician.

COL. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON

BY

MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON.

COL. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

This distinguished Kentuckian was born in New Orleans, February 10, 1833, was reared in Kentucky, and was a graduate of Yale College. He married a short while previous to the Civil War Eliza Johnson, daughter of Hon. George Johnson, of Scott County, Kentucky.

During the Civil War he was an officer on the staff of General John C. Breckinridge, and distinguished himself as a brave and gallant officer on many of the battlefields, of which there are a number of accounts in the different histories of his life.

He came to Frankfort to live about 1867, and was made editor and one of the proprietors of the Kentucky Yeoman, a stanch Democratic paper that had carried the banner of the party to victory for many years. Such was its influence and power in the State it was suppressed by the Federal authorities during the latter part of the Civil War. When Col. Johnston became the head of it after the war his talent as a writer and ability as a scholar and leader in politics at once established it again at the head of the Democratic party in Kentucky. He was a power in the State. He bought for a residence the home on Shelby street, South Frankfort, built about the time he was born, 1833, by Governor Charles S. Morehead. In this home he entertained the most distinguished men and women of the nation, as well as the notable foreigners, who visited America. He was the intimate friend of Scientists, Poets and Historians throughout the nation.

He did more than any other citizen did, or could do, to make Frankfort, as the Capital of the State, a notable city, distinguished for its culture and hospitality, the seat of law, and residence of distinguished people. He engaged the Poet-laureate, Henry T. Stanton, author of the "Moneyless Man," to assist him in editing the Yoeman. These two celebrated wits vied with each other in writing striking articles for the Yoeman, and so this paper became not only the newspaper, but the mirth provoker, in every household, by its catchy witticisms. Major Stanton's verse, at the head of the front column, told always the topic uttermost—and Col. Johnston's puns were quoted everywhere. Naturally from his ability as a writer, he was sought by politicians. He tried, he said, to keep out of politics, but politics had need of his ability and his influence. He declined to have his distinguished name connected with any office for the money in it, but he consented to be Secretary of State during the first administration of Gov. James B. McCreary 1875-79.

He was universally honored and beloved by the people of Frankfort, whose interests in every way he enriched and enlarged. His home was a temple of elegant hospitality, and his beautiful welcome made it a pleasure to be there. Times changed, and sorrows and losses came to him, as the years glided by. He was saddened by them, and injured financially. He accepted an honoring position in Louisville, one that was congenial to his literary taste and ability, and he gave up the home here in Frankfort which he had made beautiful, and endearing to the people, by all the graceful courtesies and kindnesses he so willingly gave in it, to friends, relatives and strangers within its gates.

His admiring and attached friends were loath indeed to give up such a citizen, but he thought it best to go to Louisville. He was for awhile connected with the Courier-Journal there. He was most happy in his home. His wife and two daughters, Mrs. Mary Wisdom and Miss Eliza Johnston, and his three sons, George, Harris and Stoddard, Jr., composed a family of unusual brightness, harmony and interest, and he was justly proud of them, and devoted to them. After removing to Louisville, Mrs. Johnston died, also Mrs. Wisdom. Eliza had died the summer previous to his removal to Louisville. His sons married and settled in different parts of the country, and he was left alone. When his health failed his son Harris, who lived in Clayton, Missouri, came to Louisville for him, and by affectionate entreaty prevailed upon him to return with him and spend the summer in his home.

At first he wrote to his friends that he thought he would be well enough to return to Louisville in the fall, but that he was so happily situated in the home of Harris and his children, so tenderly watched and tended by all around him, he had set no day to return to Louisville. He was anxious to arrange his fine library, stored there, which contained many of the rarest books in America upon History and Science. He was not able to catalogue it.

He was in all respects one of the most perfect gentleman, handsome, talented, scholarly, polished and cultured; an authority upon history—Kentucky history especially —in every department. The trying vicissitudes through which he passed depressed and saddened him, and finally his robust health gave way. His facile pen was still his solace. He contributed a number of articles to the Register, and the beautifully written paper —"Major W. E. Lytle, author of the famous poem, 'I Am Dying, Egypt Dying,'" in this number of the Register, was probably the last article he ever wrote. It was received by the writer only a short while before his death, which occurred in Clayton, Mo., at the residence of his son, Harris Johnston, October 4, 1913. He was buried in his lot in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. Full of honors as full of years, he has passed to the Great Beyond where his heart's treasures have long been gathered.

There were many notices from different parts of the country of him, as a writer of varied information on all subjects, and as a beloved and admired gentleman, of the cultured and polished class that adorned the South in the days of its wealth and glory.

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