

Starling, Edmund Lyne

History of Henderson
County, Kentucky

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DEDICATORY.

TO THE
MEMORY OF THE BRAVE OLD PIONEERS,
KNIGHTS ERRANT
OF
THE WOOD,

*“ Who gave her Pilgrim Sons a home
No Monarch's Step profanes ;
Free as the chainless Winds that roam
Upon the boundless Plains, ”*

THIS WORK IS
Affectionately Dedicated by the Author.

PREFACE.

“ When at the first I took my pen in hand
Thus for to write, I did not understand
That I at all should make a little book
In such a mode ; nay, I had undertook
To make another, which, when almost done,
Before I was aware, I this begun.”

—*John Bunyan.*

THE following History of Henderson County has long been announced as forthcoming, but interferences I could not control prevented. It was, indeed, commenced several years ago, but its prosecution has been frequently interrupted by other occupations and embarrassments, of which it is, perhaps, out of place here to speak. I have been compelled to await the indifferences of people, and, with no one to assist me, have discovered for myself that the compiling of historical matter, in book form, is a task rather to be shunned than courted. The labors of this work have been of the severest and most painful and patient character. Through the pity of some, the derision of many, the rebukes of others, and with the good wishes of a few, I have steadily pursued my course in quiet, to the goal of my ambition, and now return gratitude to God for what success has been achieved.

With no guiding light or compass to direct my researches, I have plodded along through a multitude of books and papers, as best I could, in search of I knew not what. I have faced a listless auditory, and, by perseverance, have revived from the wreck of almost destroyed memories, matter that would soon have been lost to the world. Doubtless there are many incidents and many sketches of persons omitted ; but the fault is not with me. I have advised, I have plead, I

have done all, and more, too, than I ought to have done, and yet failed. The work is now done, and I have endeavored to execute my task with candor and fidelity, avoiding all false coloring and exaggeration. In preparing this work, that course best adapted to suit the age, has been pursued. The style of the work is not labored, but brief, plain and simple, as the purpose in writing it required. I hope it is neither barbarous nor ungrammatical, for, though I make no claim to elegance, I have endeavored to be correct, concise and intelligible. It has been my endeavor to present the series of events in a clear and artless form, rejecting whatever was deemed irrelevant, and dwelling chiefly upon those features most important. Considering the long period embraced, the multiplied number of characters and events delineated, the extent of the field covered, the preservation of historical unity has been no easy task. If any deficiencies are found, they ought to be referred rather to the judgment than a willingness to spare myself the care and tedium requisite to avoid them.

That ill-fed and wounded vanity, small envy, jealousy and self-inflated opinion may instigate hostility to the work, I expect, but to the people of Henderson and Henderson County, the work is submitted with a profound deference, and in the hope that it may meet with that indulgence accorded works whose destiny has been regarded with far less solicitude. In spite of all my efforts to the contrary, some typographical errors remain in the copy, but they are so obvious that anyone can correct them.

I have gratefully to acknowledge the assistance of a number persons; particularly, I must mention Colonel E. W. Worsham, Dr. P. Thompson, Robert A. Holloway, Walter S. Alves, Charles T. Starling, Thos. E. Ward, Larkin White, E. L. Starling, Jr., Ben Harrison, Hon. P. B. Matthews, Dr. H. H. Farmer, Thomas Soaper, John T. Ruby, Jacob F. Mayer, Geo. H. Steele, L. F. Wise, W. S. and C. H. Johnson, Geo. W. Smith, S. A. Young and Hawkins Hart.

Respectfully,

E. L. STARLING.

INTRODUCTORY.

A NOTED historian has said that truth comes to us from the past, as gold is washed down the mountains of the Sierra Nevadas, in minute, but precious particles, intermixed with infinite alloy, the debris of centuries. Research teaches that where the suns of many decades have shone upon a spot where events transpired among a few hardy pioneers, who manifested no solicitude about handing their names and deeds down to an admiring posterity, it is a difficult task, indeed, to separate from the infinite alloy of narration and traditionary lore, the minute, but precious particles, which are the quintessence of true history in whatever guise or form it may be given the public.

Most of the men and women of pristine days seem to have entertained the idea that events of those times were matters of temporary concern, brought about alone for the benefit and amusement of those who witnessed and enjoyed them, and not intended for those who were to follow after. Written evidence of old events, reminiscences of true merit, were not made, or, if made, were not preserved, only so far as actual requirements demanded at the time. Even in records of a public character, the official in charge deemed it incumbent upon himself to write down as few words as possible, and make one sentence supply the demands of three. There were many incidents, doubtless, in the early settlement of this part of Kentucky, which, had they been carefully preserved and handed down from parent to child, would to-day be treasured as bits of history beyond pecuniary valuation. Blood curdling adventures of men and women, privations and sufferings of the early settlers, who gave their lives that we might enjoy the heritage, come to us patched up by traditionary handling until we scarcely know whether the story has been magnified or deteriorated in its value and truthfulness.

How strange this is, and yet this generation has gone on and on for forty years with the same apparent unconcern. Valuable papers have been stored away in some secluded corner, where the light of day has not been permitted to peep in since the barrel or box was tightly closed. Rats and mice have nibbled away valuable matter, which, had it been assorted and compiled with a view to its material and interesting value, would have proved of invaluable interest to many now living, and truly interesting to all persons who love to revel with intelligent antiquarians in reminiscences of the forgotten past. Yes, many of these old papers, which should have been carefully preserved, or better committed on pages, which would have forever precluded the possibility of their destruction, have not only been neglected, but actually cast out to be scattered by the winds to the four quarters of the compass. The fiery flames have consumed pages, whose ashes have become a part of the dust of the earth; and, yet, if these ashes could speak, they could a tale unfold, whose telling would awaken in many a keen interest for a further research into history now blotted out forever.

Old people who had a knowledge of incidents historical, and an education equal to the demand, have lived and died without even so much as leaving a line whereby their knowledge might be made perpetual by some one more impressed with their historical value. Whether this can be, and is yet to be, attributed to a lack of interest, want of inclination, or whether the information has failed to make a deserved impression, is not for the writer to say. These negligences and ignorances, or whatever they may be called, meet the historian at every turn of his work, and will have to be overcome as best they can. Our readers will certainly exercise as much leniency as we have patience in the long, tedious and difficult research, a history of which follows.

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HISTORY

OF

HENDERSON

AND

HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY EXPLORERS AND SETTLERS.

MR. COLLINS says the first white person history tells of having discovered the Ohio River as low down as Henderson, was Colonel George Croghan, who, in 1765, passed down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash. Captain Harry Gordan, in 1776, surveyed in some crude way the entire length of the Ohio. The land warrants or bounty in lands given to the Virginia soldiers, who had served in the old French War, were to be located on the "Western Waters," hence the military survey so often referred to in title deeds recorded in the Henderson County Clerk's Office.

In the summer of 1774 parties of surveyors led by Colonel John Floyd, Hancock Taylor, James Douglas, and two parties of hunters and explorers under Captain James Harrod and Isaac Hite, came into Kentucky. The town of Harrodstown (now Harrodsburg) was laid off, and the settlement of Kentucky began. On Thursday, June 16, 1774, Daniel Boone, himself being present and assisting, four or five log cabins were built, and immediately and permanently occupied.

COLONEL RICHARD HENDERSON'S PURCHASE.

On March 17, 1775, Colonel Richard Henderson (for whom this county and city were called) and others, purchased from the Cherokee Indians the whole of that territory lying between the Cumberland and Kentucky Rivers, amounting to over 17,000,000 acres of land, upon which it was evidently his purpose to found a little empire of his own; but his object was frustrated by an act of the Virginia Legislature, which made void the purchase, claiming the sole right to purchase land from the Indians within the bounds of the Royal Charter. The great activity displayed by Colonel Henderson and his co-operators in taking possession of the Cherokee Purchase and granting land to new settlers, was—as we shall soon see—all set at naught. Daniel Boone was employed by Colonel Henderson to survey the country and select favorable positions, and early in the spring of 1775 the foundation of Boonesborough was laid under the title name of Henderson.

The present State of Kentucky was, prior to December 31, 1776, a part of the County of Fincastle, State of Virginia. By an act of the Virginia Legislature, from and after that day Fincastle County was divided into three counties, *Kentucky* County being one of the three. Kentucky having thus been formed into a separate county, she therefore became entitled to a separate County Court, two Justices of the Peace, a Sheriff, Constable, Coroner and militia officers. Law, with its imposing paraphernalia, for the first time reared its head in the forests of Kentucky.

In the spring of 1777 the Court of Quarter Sessions held its first sitting at Harrodsburg, attended by the Sheriff of the county and its clerk, Levi Todd. The first court of Kentucky was composed of John Todd, John Floyd, Benjamin Logan, John Bowman and Richard Calloway. They had hardly adjourned when the infant Republic was rocked to its center by an Indian invasion. The hunters and surveyors were driven in from the woods and compelled to take refuge within the forts. Much injury was done, but the forts withstood their utmost efforts; and, after sweeping through Kentucky like a torrent for several weeks, the savages slowly retreated back to the North, leaving the agitated settlers to repair their loss as best they could.

VIRGINIA'S GRANT TO COLONEL HENDERSON.

On Wednesday, November 4, 1778, the Virginia House of Delegates—

Resolved, "That all purchases of lands made or to be made of the Indians within the chartered bounds of this Commonwealth, as described by the con-

stitution or form of Government, by any private persons not authorized by public authority, are void.

Resolved, "That the purchase heretofore made by Colonel Henderson & Co., of the Cherokee Indians is void.

"But as said Richard Henderson & Company have been at very great expense in making the said purchase, and in settling the said lands, by which this Commonwealth is likely to receive great advantage by increasing its inhabitants, and establishing a barrier against the Indians, it is just and reasonable to allow the said Richard Henderson & Co. a compensation for their trouble and expense."

On Tuesday, November 17th, these resolutions of the House were agreed to by the Senate and a few weeks afterwards—

It was enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, "That all that tract of land situate, lying and being on the waters of the Ohio and Green Rivers, and bounded as follows, to wit :

"Beginning at the mouth of Green River, thence running up the same twelve and one-half miles, when reduced to a straight line, thence running at right angles with the said reduced lines, twelve and one half miles each side of the river, thence running lines from the termination of the line extended on each side of Green River, at right angles with the same, till the said lines intersect the Ohio, which said river Ohio shall be the western boundary of the said tract, be, and the same is hereby granted the said Richard Henderson & Co., and their heirs as tenants in common, subject to the payment of the same taxes as other lands in the Commonwealth are, but under such limitations of time as to the settling of the lands as shall hereafter be directed by the General Assembly ; but this grant shall, and it is hereby declared, to be in full compensation to the said Richard Henderson & Co., and their heirs for the charge and trouble, and all advantage accruing therefrom to this Commonwealth, and that they are hereby excluded from any further claim to lands on account of any settlement or improvements heretofore made by them, or any of them, on the lands so as aforesaid purchased from the Cherokee Indians."

Thus by one sweeping act of the Virginia Legislature the purchase of one million, seven hundred thousand acres of land, from the Cherokee Nation, and the great proprietary Government organized for its better regulation, was declared null and void, the government of Boonesborough wiped out, and the Transylvania landed estate reduced to what was estimated to be two hundred thousand acres. This was called the Henderson & Co. Grant. Subsequently this grant was discovered to contain only one hundred and sixty thousand acres, when in order to gain possession of the full amount, the lines were extended a few poles on the three sides. The whole of this grant of land is included in the present boundary of Henderson County.

LAND LAWS OF 1799.

The Legislative acts of 1799 were marked by the passage, by the Virginia Legislature, of the celebrated "Land Law of Kentucky," a historical analysis of which would have but little bearing upon the object in view in this publication. It is enough to say it was well intended and the settlement and pre-emption features were just and liberal. The radical and incurable defect of the law, however, was the neglect of Virginia to provide for the general survey of the country at the expense of the Government, and its sub-division into whole, half and quarter sections, as has been done by the United States. Instead of this each possessor of a warrant was allowed to locate the same where he pleased, and was required to survey it at his own cost; but his entry was required to be so specific and precise that each subsequent locator might recognize the land taken up, and make his entry elsewhere, required a precision and accuracy of description, which such men as the surveyors of that day could not be expected to possess, and all vague entries were declared null and void. Unnumbered sorrows, law suits, and heart rending vexations were the consequence of this unhappy law.

In the unskillful hand of the hunters and pioneers of Kentucky, entries, surveys and patents were piled upon each other, overlapping and overcropping in endless perplexity. The full fruits of this were not reaped until the country became more thickly settled. The effects of this old law can be seen by reference to old land suits, and accompanying depositions filed away in the Kentucky courts, perhaps as much for relics of primitive days, as for evidences of titles long ago settled and recognized as facts beyond further dispute. The immediate consequence of this law, however, was a flood of immigration. The hunters of the elk and buffalo were now succeeded by the more ravenous hunters of lands, in the pursuit of which they fearlessly braved the hatchet of the Indian and the privations of the forests. The surveyor's chain and compass were seen in the woods as frequently as the rifle, and during the years 1778, '80 and '81, the great and all-absorbing object was to enter, survey and obtain a patent for the richest sections of land. Indian hostilities were rife during this period, but these only formed episodes in the great drama. The year 1780 was distinguished by the vast number of immigrants who crowded to Kentucky for the purpose of locating land warrants.

In November, of 1780, the County of Kentucky was divided into

THREE COUNTIES,

namely: Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson. They had now three Quarterly Courts, holding monthly sessions, three Courts of Common Law and Chancery Jurisdiction, setting quarter yearly, and a host of Magistrates and Constables. No court capable for trying for capital offenses existed in the country nearer than Richmond, the capital of Virginia. The Court of Quarter Sessions could take notice only of misdemeanors.

The year 1781 was distinguished by a still larger immigration to the new country. Kentucky being now divided into three counties, Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln, the now County of Henderson formed a part of Lincoln. In the year 1789 the people had become anxious to have a separate and independent State Government, so, in the month of May of that year, they elected delegates to the Convention as prescribed in the third Act of Separation from Virginia, and in July of the same year the delegates met in the town of Danville, now the county seat of Boyle County.

Their first act on assembling was to draw up a respectful memorial to the Legislature of Virginia, remonstrating against the new conditions of separation, which was promptly attended to by that State, and the obnoxious conditions repealed by a new act, which necessitated another Convention to assemble in 1790.

In the meantime the new National Government had gone into operation, General Washington was elected President, and the Convention was informed by the executive of Virginia that the General Government would lose no time in organizing such a regular force as would effectually protect Kentucky from Indian incursions. This had become a matter of pressing necessity, for Indian murders had become so frequent that no part of the country was safe. In July, 1790, the Eighth Convention assembled and formally accepted the Virginia Act of Separation, which thus became a compact between Kentucky and Virginia. A memorial to the President of the United States and to Congress was adopted, and an address to Virginia, again praying the good offices of the parent State, in procuring their admission into the Union. Provisions were then made for the election of a Ninth Convention to assemble in April, 1791, to form a State Constitution. The Convention then adjourned.

In December, 1790, President Washington strongly recommended to Congress the propriety of admitting Kentucky into the Union,

and on the 4th day of February, 1791, an act for that purpose passed both houses, and received the signature of the President. Logan County, of which Henderson was a part, was one of the first seven counties organized immediately after the admission of Kentucky into the Federal Union as a State, and in the same year, 1792, was the thirteenth in order of formation, made from a part of Lincoln County, and embraced all of the States lying south of Green River. In the year 1796 Christian County was taken from Logan and made a separate and independent county. It was the twenty-first county established, and comprised all of that territory now claimed by Henderson, Hopkins, Webster, Livingston, Union, Caldwell, Trigg, Hickman, Calloway, Graves, McCracken, Crittenden, Marshall, Ballard, Fulton, Lyon, a part of Todd and Muhlenberg, and the present County of Christian.

HENDERSON COUNTY FORMED.

Seven years after the admission of Kentucky into the Federal Union, Henderson County was formed of a part of Christian County, and was the thirty-eighth county organized in the State, and named in honor of Colonel Richard Henderson. Henderson County, at the time of its formation, embraced all of that territory now embraced in Henderson, Hopkins, Union and Webster Counties; Hopkins was taken from Henderson in 1806, Union County in 1811, and Webster was formed in 1860, of parts of Henderson, Hopkins and Union.

CHAPTER II.

ABORIGINAL.

IF Mr. Collins is correct in his excellent History of Kentucky, modern Indians never inhabited Henderson County ; yet, all along the river front, and in many other interior localities of this county, the remains of some race of people are found in great numbers. The entire river front from First Street up five or six squares, seems to have been one vast burial ground, as hundreds of skeletons, bones and relics have been taken therefrom by excavators in the employ of the city. It is generally conceded, however, that the Indians were not the aborigines of Kentucky, but that there was, prior to their coming, a class of white people known as "Mound Builders," who inhabited the country lying between the Alleghany and Mississippi Rivers. Historians and learned antiquaries have proved, so far as traditional and scientific evidence is to be taken, that before the Indians were those strange, mysterious people of the mounds, who left no literature and no monuments except forest-covered earth and stone works. As a race they have vanished utterly in the past, but the comparatively slight traces they have left behind tend to conclusions of deep interest and importance, not only highly probable, but rapidly approaching certainty.

Correspondences in the manufacture of pottery, and in the rude sculptures found ; the use of the serpent symbol ; the likelihood that they were all sun-worshippers and practiced the rite of human sacrifice ; and the tokens of commercial intercourse manifested by the presence of Mexican porphyry and obsidian in the Ohio Valley mounds, satisfactorily demonstrate in the minds of antiquaries the racial alliance, if not the identity of our Mound Builders, with the ancient Mexicans.

Their wars were fierce and doubtless long and bloody. They met the savages with a determined and skilled resistance, but the attacks of their ferocious enemies continued, perhaps throughout centuries, at last expelling the more civilized, and the Mound Builders vanished from this part of the great country.

Often, especially for the works devoted to religious purposes, the earth has not been taken from the surrounding soil, but has been transported from a distance. The civilization of the Mound Builders, as a theme, has furnished a vast field for speculation, and theorists have pushed into a wilderness of visionary conjectures. It is generally agreed by learned theorists that Prof. Short's conclusions may be safely accepted—that they came into the country in comparatively small numbers at first, and during their residence in the territory occupied, became extremely populous. They mined copper, which they wrought into implements of war, also into ornaments and articles of domestic use. They quarried mica for mirrors and worked flint and salt mines. Their trade extended from the Lakes to the Gulf.

Among all nations, in a simple and rude state, stories will be found current which pass from mouth to mouth without the least suspicion that they are not absolutely true. They are not written, because they date from a time when writing was unknown, and the mere fact of their being repeated by word of mouth causes a perpetual variation in the narratives. In this, however, traditionary evidence respecting the aborigines of Kentucky, is so well founded in fact, and so well corroborated by historical evidence of a scientific nature, as to preclude the indulgence of historical skepticism.

MOUND BUILDERS.

It is undoubtedly true that the Mound Builders at one time inhabited Henderson County. Dr. — Stinson, an old resident of this county, and one who has devoted a great part of his life to the study of archaeology and archaeological investigations, in a letter written in 1876, says: "Having examined the camping grounds and graves of the Mound Builders of Posey and Vanderburgh Counties in Indiana, and learning the peculiarities of burying their dead and disposing of their estates, etc., I became anxious to learn whether or not the aborigines of Henderson were of the same tribe and habits of those of the above-named counties across the river. Therefore I came into Henderson County and have examined the southwestern portion of it with the following results: I find that their mounds are similar, the mode of depositing or burying their dead do not differ materially. I visited twenty mounds,

some of which I dug into, where I found some fine relics, and got in possession of some excellent historical facts."

The beautiful mound upon which is situated Henderson's Temple of Justice, has been the subject of debate for many years, a number claiming that it is a natural mound, while many others claim it to be the work of the Mound Builders. Tradition has it that this hill or mound in its originality was perfectly shaped, gently and gracefully sloping from its apex to its base, but that the rude hand of the contractor, under the supervision of cruelly tasteless engineers, caused its symmetry to be butchered on two sides. This mound at one time, undoubtedly, sloped in every direction from its summit, as it does now in the direction of Main Street. It is well known, also, that there were a great number of ponds in close proximity to this place, as well as in other parts of the town. Couple this, then, with the historical fact that the Mound Builders did not confine themselves to the taking of dirt from the surrounding soil, but in the building of what they termed their sacred mounds, transported the soil from a long distance, one must at least become reasonably impressed with the belief that this most beautiful spot was the handiwork of that strange people, who have long since lost their identity, and not the work of Noah's waters, or any subsequent upheaving of the elements. It is, perhaps, quite true that our "Justice Hall" stands upon ground once consecrated to the peculiar worship of the aborigines.

HENDERSON COUNTY MOUNDS.

There are other mounds in the county and from them have been gathered many interesting relics of antiquity. Upon the lands of the late Colonel A. H. Major, several miles above the city, is a mound of which the following notice was made several years ago.

"In digging upon these lands numerous skeletons, supposed to have been aborigines, were found. Colonel Major and D. R. Burbank, conducting the search, are quite of the opinion that this was never an Indian burial ground, but of a people who inhabited the country prior to the coming of the Indians. Many articles of peculiar beauty and marked curiosity have been found, among the number pipes, bowls, cooking utensils, weapons of war, and evidences of military and official rank. In one grave was found three skeletons, the two smaller ones, supposed to have been females, sitting upon the larger one, supposed to have been a male, and in the mouth of each was found a pipe. This place must have been the burial ground of a populous race of people, for the quantity of teeth found has never before been equaled,"

On the farm of A. J. Anderson, in Diamond Island Bend, are many mounds, four of which stood above the high water of 1883, the highest ever known. The ground upon which his house stands is a

mound, and in 1854, when digging for clay for the purpose of making brick, thousands of bones were found and many remarkable relics, including glass trinkets handsomely carved. In addition to this, a lump of lead three inches square was found. Mr. Anderson is satisfied in his own mind that his place was never an Indian burial ground, but that the bones and relics belonged to a race of people living here long before the Indians.

EARLY OUTLAWS.

The first white people of whose history anything is known, connected with the prestine settlement of Henderson County, were a set of graceless outlaws noted for their wicked deeds and incomparable atrocities. It cannot be said that they claimed the "Red Banks" as a permanent home, for their lives were devoted to wild adventure, thievery and murder in all their manifold sins and wickedness. These men were the Mays, Masons and Wilsons, headed by the notorious John A. Murrell and Samuel May. Their rendezvous was on the bank of the river, and while here made it their business to rob boats floating upon the river, and, frequently, murdering the crews. This was their headquarters, and robbing boats their occupation up to the time Captain Young and his company (who had organized for the purpose of driving them out of the country) appeared in the neighborhood. For a number of years John A. Murrell camped at times upon the identical spot where the residence of A. J. Anderson now stands, opposite Diamond Island, and gave to that place the poetic name it yet retains—"Forest Home." After the appearance of Captain Young, the clan then located at or near Cave-in-Rock, Ill., where they continued to pursue their nefarious avocation.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Prior to the formation of Henderson as the thirty-eighth county in 1798, there were but few settlers south of Green River. The first permanent settlement, of which any knowledge is had, was made above the Red Banks—now Henderson—on Richard Henderson & Co.'s land in the year 1791. These settlers, or a majority of them, were Germans, therefore to that people may be accorded the credit of the beginning of Henderson. During the fall of 1791 two or three families located above the now City of Henderson, on the ground which has borne for years the historic name of Hughes' Field. Finding this ground to be low and marshy, they packed up and removed here as a better site for building a village. Immediately after landing they commenced, with what tools were then at their command, chopping from the immediate forests surrounding the river bank, logs suitable for building such huts as would protect them from weather and make

them comfortable. When a sufficient number of logs had been gotten together, they commenced the building of a row of block-houses, or cabins, after the primitive style, on the river bank, extending from the present site of Clore's Mill, at the foot of Sixth Street, down to the residence of Dr. A. Dixon, at the foot of Powell Street. At that time there was a strip of territory one hundred and fifty feet in width lying beyond the present northwestern boundary of Water Street, and on this ground is where the first buildings in Henderson were located. From the gradual washing of the river most of that territory has disappeared. That part of it between Second and Third Streets was removed in building the present wharf.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

here were Michael Sprinkle, John Upp, William Smith, father of William Finely Smith, John Husbands, John Haussman, Jacob Sprinkle, John Kurkendall, Eneas McCallister and John Dunn. During the year 1792 Captain John Dunn was appointed Constable for this territory. Eneas McCallister, grandfather of the late John E. McCallister, was detained here with his family by the ice, while enroute from the Cumberland River country to Pittsburgh, Penn. There were not more than half a dozen little log cabins on the bank, and two of these found vacant by Mr. McCallister were taken possession of and occupied by him and his family.

There were no Indians at that time to be seen on this side of the Ohio, but on the Indiana side were to be found several tribes, among the number were the Shawnees, from whom Shawneetown derived its name. They were very troublesome at times, and as heartless as troublesome. A party of young boys, of whom were Michael and Jake Sprinkle and John Upp, armed for the purpose of hunting, crossed the river in canoes, never once suspecting that Indians were in that vicinity, and upon landing were surprised by a party in ambush, two of them captured, one shot down, the fourth being an expert swimmer, and under providential favors, made his escape back to Kentucky. The two captives were tortured in many ways—they were made to walk forced marches, then beaten with many stripes, and finally, after having undergone a terrible journey, bare-footed and almost naked, marched into Sandusky, on Lake Erie, from whence, after having lived a most frightful life, they escaped, and some time afterward arrived at the Red Banks, to the joy of their kin and comrades.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

Among the traditions of the country we are told that many years anterior to the advent of the surveyors employed by Richard Henderson & Co., and even until the cessation of the annual fires, which

used to sweep the earth fore and aft, this country, from the beginning of the low lands which encircle the city, was a vast prairie or barren, extending as far as the eye could reach. Indeed, many settlers now living, who came to this county long since the advent of the present century, remember when the greater part of the county was a barren territory. There was no timber only along the creeks, water courses and marshy places. This continued for many years until a swamp of scrubby oak took possession of the land, and from this beginning a magnificent growth of timber, including the hickory, ash, gum, elm, maple, poplar, sugar, sugar maple, oak, catalpa, walnut and sycamore grew up luxuriantly over the entire country. During these early times the whole face of the country was covered with hazelnut bushes, pea-vines, wild strawberries, blackberries, and a variety of other kinds of wild fruits. Above and below the then village of Henderson, the country was one dense cane-brake, affording an abundance of the best food for cattle, which were driven on in large numbers. There were no Indians to be seen except a few friendly ones passing through.

WILD GAME, BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

The hillsides and valleys were thickly populated with wild animals, such as wolves, wild cats, panthers, deer, and very frequently a large bear would be seen. Turkeys, geese, ducks, pheasants, squirrels, rabbits and other wild game of the smaller species were here in seemingly inexhaustible numbers. Mr. Payne Dixon, who came to Kentucky and located near Henderson in 1805, in a most interesting conversation with the writer, indirectly mentioned the fact of having seen, a short time after his arrival, a set of elk horns remarkable for their size and length. These horns, when placed with their tip ends down, would admit a man five feet in height walking between the prongs and underneath the skull, without touching it or bending his body. Among the winged birds, found at that time in great numbers, were those which are at this time total strangers to his country. They were the paroquet, a species of parrot, but of much handsomer plumage, the raven, a bird made famous by Edgar A. Poe, and many others, noted for the peculiarities of their plumage. As the country gradually developed and became populated the birds migrated to wilder lands.

In those days game was very plentiful, a large buck of fine flesh could be purchased for the small sum of fifty cents, while turkeys were given away. No apprehension was felt concerning a gnawing stomach, for the abundance of wild game insured a week's supply at any time in a half hour's walk from the door of the cabin home. As long as there was powder in the house and lead in the pouch, the pioneer little worried or thought of hunger ever staring him in the face, but kept his shanty stocked with meats which now command fabulous prices.

CHAPTER III.

SECOND COLONY.

TRIALS OF THE PIONEERS—THE OUTLAWS DRIVEN OUT—GREAT RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

THE few pioneers who had settled here were, a few years afterwards, reinforced by the incoming of the ancestors of many of the best families now living, among whom were the Hopkins, headed by General Samuel Hopkins, agent and attorney, in fact for Richard Henderson & Co., the Bells, Andersons, Holloways, Talbotts, Newmans, Barnetts, Ashbys, McBrides, Fuquays, Rankins, Hamiltons and others.

About this time all of this section of the country, to the Tennessee line and including a great portion of the territory north of Green River, was infested and completely overrun by a band of notorious murderers and thieves, who proved a terror to the better class of people. Among this class of outlaws were the Harpes, the Masons, the Wilsons, the Mays, of whom mention has been made, and many others, who were not the avowed, but were the secret friends and abettors of the outlaws. These fiends incarnate, thirsted for blood; they rode the forests through and through, fearing neither the power of God, nor the defense of the settlers. At that time cabins were far apart, and they connected only by paths and trails. For the settler to attempt a defense by the use of fire-arms, was but an invitation to murder, and to undertake a union of forces at any time for the purpose of combining against the outlaws, was as useless as it was next to impossible. Therefore, many men, solely for self-preservation, were forced to become apparent friends of these people. Outlawry was at high tide, and deeds of violence, shocking to civilization, were pepe-

trated with as little concern as though regulated by law, and carried out by authority of the courts. A half hour's ride in any direction would place the highwayman out of the range of primitive danger, and safely away in a territory where they could not be found with a double microscopic search warrant. For this reason, then, they were to be, and were greatly feared by all honest men. The better class in those days were in the minority and had to content themselves and keep absolutely quiet in the enjoyment of their possessions, and in the occupancy of a purely neutral position.

SALT.

One of the greatest privations the early settlers had to contend with was the great lack of salt. For months they were compelled to do their cooking without this necessity, and oftentimes forced to ride hundreds of miles over a wild and untraveled country to obtain a small sack, for which a fabulous price was charged. Accounts now in possession of the writer furnish conclusive evidence of this important fact. Ten dollars per bushel was often paid, to which had to be added the loss of time and the long and dangerous journey made to secure a small supply. From old records it would seem that this commodity passed current between men, and in very many instances was taken in exchange for land and stock. It was also frequently given in exchange for labor and merchant accounts. In 1794, external evidences suggested beyond question, the existence of salt water in many parts of the county, and the feasibility of utilizing it so as to supply the wants of the settlers. Hunters and surveyors traversing the woods and barrens in search of game and boundary lines chanced upon buffalo trails and narrow paths, beaten by the hoofs of deer, and following them discovered what was known as "licks." These licks were frequented by large numbers of wild animals, and as an indisputable evidence, hillsides were found to be undermined by the lick of wild tongues, and numerous holes yet moist were found there to attest the presence of a briny substance. Upon closer and more accurate examination, the clay was found to consist of a strong part salt, and this determined some of the more enterprising settlers to venture an enterprise which subsequently resulted in one of the greatest blessings to the new country.

Eneas McCallister, grandfather of the late John E. McCallister, Esq., having discovered one of these licks on Highland Creek, about twenty miles from the Red Banks—now Henderson—much frequented by buffalo and deer, conceived the idea of boring for salt water. He at once proceeded to sink a well, and at a short distance found water

of very great strength in abundance. He erected here salt works, and in a short time was able to supply all those living at the Red Banks, the adjoining neighborhood, and for many miles surrounding. He continued to manufacture salt at this point for the term of three or four years, at the end of which time parties from Virginia appeared upon the ground, not only asserting, but proving a better title to the land under the laws as then understood. With these undisputable evidences staring him in the face, Mr. McCallister immediately dispossessed himself and soon after located other wells three miles east on Highland Creek, at a point then and yet known as the "Knob Lick." This soon became a noted locality, so much so that the most important public road running south of west from the Yellow Banks, now Owensboro, was directed to that point. In the formation of Webster County in 1860, this spot was included within the boundaries of that county, and can be found three or four miles to the right of Sebree City.

At the Knob Lick, Mr. McCallister found a stream of water equally as strong as the one he had left at Highland Lick, and here salt was made as well as at Highland until the year 1827, when both wells, from some unaccountable reason, ceased to flow, and the works were abandoned.

Simultaneously with the enterprise of Mr. McCallister, salt was made in large quantities at the Saline Wells in the Illinois Territory by Captain James Barbour, of Henderson. Much of the salt used by the early settlers of Henderson County was obtained from these works, they going and returning on horseback, with two bushels or less.

CAPTAIN YOUNG AND THE OUTLAWS.

During the year 1799, the outlaws, of whom mention has before been made, had increased in numbers, daring and villiany. They rode over a large territory of country, embracing the entire Green River section, extending as far northeast as Mercer County, and met with no resistance adequate even to their discomforture. They were guilty of hell-born iniquities, which would put to blush the demoniacal deeds of all ignorance and vice which had preceded their adventure into the new country. They were the terror of terrors, and so much to be dreaded, that Captain Young, a dashing commander, with a number of equally brave men of Mercer County, armed themselves and determined at all hazards, to drive the villains from the country. Mounted upon fiery chargers of blood and metal, and armed with the

best weapons the country afforded, this body of liberty-loving, impetuous troopers, rushed to the deliverance of their country and friends from this organized clan, not actuated by any lion-like temptation to spring upon their victim or to satiate a long settled and deadly hate, but a clan organized to glut a savage vengeance unknown to the most heartless red man. The life they led, was one of hire and salary, not revenge—it was the counting of money against human life. It was not only the counting of so many pieces of silver, against so many ounces of blood, but it was a life of inhuman nature, enveloped in depravity, intensified in all of its paroxysms of crime. Murder, coupled with robbery, or murder alone seemed to have been the actuating impulse of this Godless clan. The innocent, the weak and harmless, the silver locks of decrepit old age, the golden tresses of sweet infancy and purity of charming maidenhood, served as no palliating medium, but these met the same fate as did hardy manhood. All, all, who fell in the way of these highwaymen were sacrificed to satisfy their thirst for blood, and died examples of the barbarity of incontinent brutes and fiends. To capture or slay these, was the ultima-thule of Captain Young, and his men, and nothing short of a sad and serious reverse, a grand and overwhelming victory for the outlaws, could check them in their most holy, lawful and natural expedition.

A bright sun shone upon their departure, the blessings of the people followed them, the sweetest smiles and cheering words of female beauty greeted them and bade them God speed. The eolian whisperings of the winds cheered them on, the forests echoed, clear consciences and a firm faith in the right and their ultimate triumph, strengthened them. In all of their adventurous plans and perilous surroundings, they recognized the coadjutant power of the Almighty, in whose good will they most implicitly relied. Captain Young and his men recognized the perils of their undertaking; they understood the wily machinations of the enemy, and with blood for blood emblazoned upon their banner, started upon their mission of capture or death, utterly regardless of their own personal comforts or the hardships attending a campaign in such a wild and comparatively unmarked country.

Exasperated by new stories told them as they passed on in search of the outlaws, the feelings of the patriots became more and more intense, and to slay an outlaw was an act commending the slayer to promotion. None of the sympathetic cords were to be touched, no repentance or contrition, no changing of minds firmly purposed, but the keenest ambition was to come in rifle range and then to unhorse the

fleeing malefactor. To apply the knife to the throat of one of these was to be a favor graciously embraced by any one of the command. So determined was Captain Young and his men, Mercer County was soon delivered, and the outlaws fleeing for the south side of Green River, many of them, however, were killed before reaching Green River.

Captain Young was not satisfied with the great and good work that had been done, but determined to pursue the villains until the last one of them was made to bite the dust, or flee for safety to some other more congenial territory. To this end, therefore, he crossed Green River into what was then Henderson County, and it is asserted as a positive fact that twelve or thirteen outlaws were killed in this county. The citizens who had been so long under the terrible yoke, gave him all the aid possible and Henderson County was soon free. The mission of this God-serving band of brave and true men was extended through Henderson on down as low as what was known as "Flin's Ferry" and "Cave-in-rock," on the Illinois side of the Ohio River. This place, it was said, and most generally known, was the headquarters of a numerous gang of Jack Shepard cut-throats, who had appointed it as a place of rendezvous, where they kept supplies for flatboats descending the Ohio. Here they held high carnival, engaged in their debauches and planned raids upon the surrounding country. It was a secret hiding place, wild and frightful and dangerous to attack. When rendezvous in sufficient numbers they frequently attacked flatboats, murdered the crews and floated the boat on to New Orleans on their own account.

This raid of Captain Young was the first check ever given the outlaws, and for a time broke them up almost entirely. It was soon followed by the killing of the notorious Uriah, or Big Harpe, and the flight of Little Harpe, Mason and others, to the territory of Mississippi, where they and their co-operators were killed by each other, or captured and hanged by the law. Captain Young and his men returned to Mercer, receiving the plaudits of the people, and were ever afterward remembered in the prayers of those few settlers who had lived in indescribable suspense. The country, though thinly settled, was now brought to a state of quiet security, every face beamed in the hallowed evidence of liberty and freedom of speech, which had so long been denied them, and honest men soon became outspoken, while the over-timid and secret abettors of the outlaws couched lances with them in heralding the good name and daring deeds of

Captain Young and his glorious little squad. The outlaws had no friends now.

GREAT REVIVAL OF 1797.

It seemed as if by special divine will, that a yet greater check was to be given any future life of theirs in the Green River country. This came in the shape of a great religious revival, certainly the most wonderful and remarkable ever known prior to that time, and perhaps ever known since. Religious interest manifested itself in a most magical way, sweeping like a prairie flame, and extending its influence in every direction. The entire Green River country, beginning with Warren County, was affected with this wonderful contagion. In those days there were very few, if any church buildings, and the population small and very much scattered. No matter, this excitement seized the entire population, permeating every nook and corner of the counties, flying here and there with all the indications of an incomprehensible outbreak. These were the days of the great divine, Rev. Jas. McGready, whose strong preaching drew hundreds around him, and engaged their earnest work in behalf of the Master and His Kingdom on earth. Camp meetings became the order of the day, often continuing for a month or more. These meetings were attended by people who had come from fifty to one hundred miles away—not curious amusement seekers, but men and women who had heard and had come to be taught and learn. They were bent upon more light and grace spiritually, than they had ever been enabled to gather from the solitude of a wilderness life. When assembled the body was a large one, a grand one, and great numbers, indeed a very great majority, connected themselves with the church. Among that astonishing number of converts were many who had been suspected of being the secret abettors of the outlaws, but, notwithstanding the repulsive taint attaching to their moral character, they were welcomed into the church and did afterwards become respectable and useful citizens.

These meetings were conducted by eminent divines, the most noted of whom was the Rev. James McGready, then came Revs. Rankin Hodge and William McGee, Presbyterian preachers, and John McGee, a brother of the last named gentleman, who was a Methodist preacher. In addition to these the Rev. William Barnett, of that part of the country, now known as Caldwell County, frequently officiated. Mr. Barnett was a remarkable man, and in addition to his wonderful pulpit and revival powers, is said possessed a voice absolutely surpassing belief.

Hon. Philip B. Matthews, to whom I am indebted for much of the foregoing interesting recollections of early times, affirms that he could be heard and understood at a distance of one mile.

It was at these revivals a disease—if it may be so called—farsical in its intervention and never before known, manifested itself. This anomalous evidence of regeneration—a sample of faith never before witnessed, a disease pedantic in its form—partook of an impassioned restlessness, then the tremors, then the wriggles, then the shakes, then the flounders, then the staggers, and then the whole epileptic catalogue of nervous jerks, seized the victims, while the victims seized the nearest saplings and exerted herculean powers seemingly to un-hinge themselves. This very remarkable outcropping of religious fanaticism permeated the entire camp, creating among many a considerable degree of alarm. The whole country became christianized, and society, law and order became the gainers thereby.

At this time and a little after, there was an influx of most desirable immigrants from other States. The Dixons, Alves, Harts, Cowans, Hillyers and others, from North Carolina; the Towles, Cabells, Subletts, Townes, Terrys, Wilsons and Atkinsons, from Virginia; John J. Audubon, from Louisiana, and the Ingrams, Herndons and others, from Central Kentucky. The population had not only increased greatly in numbers, but the improvement in morals and intelligence became very noticable. Henderson society, at that early day, would compare favorably with any in the West, and the deeds of violence which had been so frequently committed in the still earlier settlement of the county were of rare occurrence.



CHAPTER IV.

PIONEER TRIALS.

IN addition to the activity of General Samuel Hopkins in disposing of the lots and lands of the proprietors and inducing immigration, it must be said that the representatives of the young State were awake to the importance of the times, and if Kentucky lagged, no fault could be laid at the door of the capital. Numerous difficulties, however, pressed hard around the faithful pioneers—ignorance of the country, of the laws, and, above all, a lack of education. The great difficulty of communicating with the seat of Government, and the fact of being shut out from the few news centers of the world, were obstacles which our forefathers were compelled to contend with.

In the settlement of disputed land claims, to bring order out of confusion, rightful owners of lands located and improved were oftentimes dislodged by the projected intrigues of designing sharpers. Surveyors were not so expert in those days, nor were the instruments used so faultless in design and manufacture as at this day. From these, and other causes, many of the early settlers became disheartened and returned to their former homes, or else emigrated to other parts of the country. Notwithstanding these drawbacks and innumerable uncertainties of breaking up homes in a settled State and removing with the winds, to one wild and comparatively unknown; notwithstanding the trials and perplexities to be surmounted in traveling over the wild and yet uninhabited territory, the population continued to increase.

Glorious stories of the flower-land were carried back to the Atlantic States, until many of the inhabitants, impressed with the importance of the new territory and the abundance in store for those

who would seek it, determined one with another to emigrate and share with those who had preceded them, the riches of that charming land. With a horse and wagon, a buggy perhaps, a faithful wife and children, a dog and a gun, many ventured to leave their Eastern homes in search of this new land upon which it was said nature had lavishly showered its richest blessings. Young men, and old ones—who had but a few years at best to live—plodded along over mountains and through valleys, through forests and cane-brakes, unmindful of the dangers attending their every step. The women, undaunted, but as brave and fearless as the men, trudged their way, sharing those trials and dangers incident to the pilgrims' progress—in many instances of State history—exhibiting such marked courage and disregard of self-comfort and safety, in the face of dangers, as to nerve and strengthen their male protectors who were leading them to this great land of promise.

LAND TROUBLES.

New difficulties gathered around the settlers as the population increased. Every fellow of them had come for land, and land he would have, no matter how it was to be gotten. Of course there were those among the number punctilliously honest, yet there were in those days, as there are now, "*man sharks*," keen-witted, and unscrupulous men, who, regardless of the rights of the weak and ignorant, and impressed solely and alone with the one aim of feathering their own nests, resorted to all manner of legal and social technicalities, to possess themselves of what was not their own, and to dispossess those of weak and unguarded business capacity of what properly belonged to them. Squatters, the pests of all early settlements, became abundant, and to this day their impudent but successful chicanery is felt by the descendants of many of the early settlers. In many—very many—instances, rightful owners of lands were non-residents, and their agents were either self-interested and unscrupulous, or else neglected the important trusts committed to their keeping. Settlements were permitted to go by default, squatters were permitted to locate second warrants, and so on until lands were cut up into serpentine shape, while title boundaries became outrageously entangled.

To straighten these rascally-worked boundaries, in order to allot, to the honest settler what was due him, necessarily entailed an expense perhaps greater than the value of the land in controversy. None of this was the fault of the law, although it has been frequently charged.

From 1792 to 1831 the Legislature of Kentucky, by the passage of many acts encouraging and granting relief to settlers, not only

evinced a marked interest in the population of this section, but did all, and more too, than they ought to have done to aid and encourage immigration. Every inducement, both liberal and explanatory, was freely offered, and the settler who moved in the dark owed his ultimate misfortune to his own ignorance, looseness, or over-confidence in his better posted, and, perhaps, perfidious neighbor. Thus, as a result, land suits multiplied and misery and untold disappointments were piled upon many who had surrendered comfortable homes to come to this new paradise. No one can but feel for these hardy old pioneers, who sacrificed upon the altar of ignorance and misguided confidence, all they possessed of an earthly competence, to assist in clearing up and opening to the world this now productive and wide-awake country. These men faced danger in all of its manifold forms; they suffered privations untold, that their descendants might inherit the richness of their labors, and yet these "*man sharks*," backed by this same law, intended to protect the weak as well as the strong, swallowed up the loose and unsuspecting with a keen relish.

Traditionary and documentary evidences tell the story of many lords of the land, who moved in disingenuous shabbiness, and whose intemperance and sensuality were not more reprehensible than their grasping greed for things not their own. As before stated, the Legislature had passed, and continued to pass, act upon act, many of them acts explanatory of acts and intended to aid the settler: acts for the extension of time, for locating surveys, for filing necessary papers, for the payment of fees, and for relief in many other ways, were passed at every session of the General Assembly. The laws were as plain as laws could be made; the system laid down was as beautiful in simplicity as it was simple in every feature, and had the people followed as directed, there never could have been any reason for a single dispute or land suit.

It is said the primitive settlers—the very first who came to this section of Kentucky, were men of some education and some means; most of them were in the decline of life however. The second generation, owing to the unsettled condition, and the positive want of instruction, even in the primary branches of education, grew up as the cane, and from this ignorance arose the troubles of various complexions, including vice and immoralities, which proved to be a drawback to the rapid development and growth of the section. The surveyors and others appointed to aid the settlers in locating land surveys granted them, were ignorant men. Upon a close study of the laws from the time of the separation from Virginia to the time all needful

laws, having for their object the untangling of bungling misapprehensions, and establishing a simple and harmonious system in the future, had been enacted, we are satisfied that it will be agreed that the Legislature did all that it could do under the circumstances to aid and enlighten the settlers.

Beginning with the year 1779, it will be seen that all of the land lying between the Green and Tennessee Rivers, from the Alleghany Mountains to the Ohio River, except the tract of two hundred thousand acres granted to Richard Henderson & Co., had been reserved by the State of Virginia for the officers and soldiers of the Virginia State line, or continental and State establishment, to give them choice of good lands, not only for the public bounty due to them for military service, but also in their private adventures as citizens. No persons were allowed by law to enter any part of the said lands until they—the officers and soldiers, had first been satisfied. Notwithstanding this reserve, guarded as it was by authority of enactment, many persons in their hurry to squat upon some of this land of promise, actually settled upon this reservation, thereby jeopardizing the preference and benefit intended by the State of Virginia and concurred in by Kentucky. Therefore, as a consistant remedy, in October, 1779, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted an ultimatum seemingly hard upon the pioneers between the two rivers, yet in strict conformity with other acts passed prior to that time. By this law, all persons settling after that date upon the lands reserved for the officers and soldiers, or those who having already settled thereon, who failed to remove from the said reservation within six months from next after the end of that session of the Assembly, should forfeit all his or her goods and chattels to the Commonwealth, and for the recovery of which, the Attorney for Virginia, in the County of Kentucky, for the time being was required to immediately after the expiration of said term, to enter prosecution, by way of information in the courts of said county, on behalf of the Commonwealth, and on judgment being obtained, immediately to issue execution and proceed to the sale of such goods and chattels; and then, if such person or persons so prosecuted, should not remove in three months, the Attorney was required to certify to the Governor the name or names of the person or persons so refusing, who was required to issue orders to the commanding officer of the said county, or to any officer in the pay of the State, to remove such person or persons, or any others who might settle thereon, by force of arms, except such persons as had actually settled, prior to the first day of January, 1778.

By the terms of the compact with Virginia, passed December 18, 1779, it was agreed that no grant of land or land warrant to be issued by Kentucky, the then proposed State, should interfere with any warrant issued prior to that time from the land office of Virginia, on or before the first day of September, 1791. That the unlocated lands of this district, which stood appropriated to individual, or discription of individuals, by the laws of Virginia for military or other services, should be exempted from the disposition of the proposed State of Kentucky, and should remain to be disposed of by the Commonwealth of Virginia, according to such appropriation, until the first day of May, 1792, and no longer, and thereafter the residue of all lands remaining in the military reservation, should be subject to the disposition of Kentucky.

By an act of the Assembly of Kentucky, passed December 21, 1795, about three years and a half after the expiration of the time stipulated in the compact with Virginia, concerning the appropriation of these reserved military lands had expired, it was discovered that a number of people had settled on the vacant lands south of Green River, under a belief that they were no longer to be taken by military warrants, and that the Legislature would grant them settlements therefor, upon their paying a moderate price for the same.

The Legislature, by right of vested interest, ordained that every housekeeper or free person above the age of twenty-one years, who had actually settled on any land within that boundary, set apart for the said officers and soldiers on the south side of Green River, which had not previously been taken by a military warrant, on or before the first day of January next following, and should actually reside thereon at the time, should be entitled to any quantity of land not exceeding two hundred acres, including such settlement, provided the settlement did not include any salt lick, or any body of ore. For the purpose of ascertaining who should be the rightful owner of the land, it was further enacted that three persons should be appointed with power and authority to hear and determine the right of settlement at a court to be held in Logan County, of which county Henderson was then a part. This court was invested with full power to hear and determine all disputes between settlers, and their decision was to be final and without appeal. In case of a contest respecting the right of settlers, the person who made the first improvement should be preferred, that the lands located by virtue of this act should be surveyed within six months, and a plat and certificate lodged in the Register's office within six months from the time of the survey, upon which the

Register should issue a grant. All fixed fees were required to be paid, and for a failure on the part of the settler to comply with the law, then the survey was to revert back to the State. It was further enacted, that no person should settle on any vacant or unappropriated land within the State in future, with the expectation of being granted the preference of settlement.

Subsequently an act, entitled an act, for encouraging and granting relief to settlers, approved March 1, 1797, was amended and revised by an act approved February 10, 1798. The act of 1797, which was an amendment to the act of 1795, having been found defective, it was enacted by way of amendment and revision, that any widow or free male person above the age of eighteen years, and every other free person, having a family, who should have or might actually settle himself or herself on any vacant or unappropriated land on the south side of Green River, on or before the first day of July next following, clear and fence two acres, and tend the same in corn, should be entitled to two and not less than one hundred acres of land, to include his or her settlement in any part of the survey, which he or she should express in his or her entry; provided a certificate of a settlement should not be laid on the lands set apart for any salt lick or spring, with one thousand acres around the same, or for seminary purposes. Every person entitled to a settlement by virtue of this act, was required to lay in his or her claim before a board of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, when setting for that purpose, describing the bounds of his or her lands, and furnishing proof of his or her rights of settlement. Each person to whom a settlement was granted agreeably to this act, was required to pay into the Treasury of the State for each one hundred acres of first-rate land, sixty dollars, and for all lands of inferior quality, fifty dollars, and for a failure to pay the amount and to obtain the Auditor's quietus according to law for the same, within twelve months from the time of granting such certificate, the land was to be forfeited to the State. In addition to this, each settler obtaining a certificate agreeably to this act, was required to enter the same with the Surveyor of the county in which the land should lie, and the same surveyed as nearly in a square as the intervening claims would admit of, and to return a plat and certificate of survey, accompanied by the Commissioners' certificate, to the Register's office of the State, within twelve months from the time of obtaining such certificate, and upon the payment of the usual fees the Register was required to issue a grant. For the purpose of determining who were entitled to a settlement under the provisions of this act, the

Commissioners' appointed by the Governor were empowered to hear and determine the right of settlement, and the class to which said land belonged. The Commissioners' were directed to meet at the Court House in Christian County, to which Henderson then belonged, on the third Monday in October, and to continue by adjournment until the business brought before them should be completed. In all disputes between settlers, the priority of settlement, the oldest improvement made after the first day of March, 1797, was to have preference, and no person was to obtain a certificate for more than one settlement; provided any person who had actually settled him or herself on any vacant land prior to March 1, 1797, and complied with the requisition of this act, and resided thereon at the time of the meeting of the Commissioners, and who had not obtained a certificate from the former Commissioners, should be considered the oldest improved, but in a dispute between settlers concerning the priority of improvement under this act, no improvement was to be considered as sufficient, unless the person having made the same should have actually settled thereon within four months from the time of improving. It was further enacted that any person who should obtain a settlement by virtue of this act, and not reside thereon, either by himself or his or her representative, at least one year next succeeding the date of his or her certificate, should forfeit all right, title and interest and claim to, or in such settlement, and the same was to revert to the State. Any person who had obtained a certificate for a settlement under the act of 1795, heretofore recited, and had failed to pay as required, were given the further time of nine months to pay the same, without any forfeiture, by paying six per cent. interest per annum, and if the principal and interest was not paid within the nine months from the date of the act, the lands not paid for should be at the disposition of the Legislature until the whole amount due thereon was paid; any person who had obtained a certificate of settlement and neglected to enter the same within the time limited by law with the surveyor, was granted six months further time to do so; any person, who by a mistake may have settled on a military claim and obtained a certificate from the Commissioners in conformity to the act of 1795, was given by this act twelve months time to remove from the same and settle himself or herself on any vacant and improved land on the south side of Green River. On February 12, 1798, an act to prevent illegal surveys on the south side of Green River was approved and a heavy penalty fixed for a violation thereof. On the twenty-second day of December, 1798, another act allowing the settlers south of Green River to

pay the money due the State in equal installments and for other purposes, was passed. This act, after reciting the fact that the settlers on the south side of Green River labored under great inconveniences from the scarcity of money, and to remedy the same, it was enacted that all persons who had obtained certificates under this act, passed at the last session—

“Entitled an Act to Amend and Revise the Act, Entitled an Act for Encouraging and Granting Relief to Settlers on the south side of Green River, should be allowed to pay the same by equal annual installments, of one-fourth part of the purchase money, together with lawful interest annually due on the same, the first annual payment to be made on or before the 15th of the following November. That all claimants under any former acts passed previous to the year 1795, for the encouragement and granting relief to settlers, should have the further time of six months to pay into the Treasury the several sums due from them, and during the time no forfeitures should accrue for any failure of payment, according to the provisions of any former law.”

On December 10, 1799, one year afterwards, another act was passed granting to settlers prior to the year 1797, who had not paid the sums due from them, the further time of ten months to pay the same. This same extension was granted to all persons who had obtained certificates under the act of February 10, 1798. This act also gave to settlers who, through mistake, had obtained a certificate on a military or for prior claim, the still further time of eighth months to remove and locate the same on any other land on the south side of Green River not at that time legally appropriated. The further time of eight months was given all persons who had obtained a certificate under any of the before-recited acts to survey the land to which they may have been severally entitled by this or any former act. On December 11, 1800, one year after, an act was passed granting further relief to settlers on the south side of Green River. In this act the Legislature directed that all monies due at that time and to become due for lands granted by the Commonwealth to settlers south of Green River, shall be paid in nine annual installments, to be paid on the first day of December in each year thereafter, until the whole amount be paid, with five per cent. interest. Again by this act the further time of twelve months was allowed to all persons, who, through mistake, had obtained certificates for settlements formed on military claims, to re-locate the same on any land on the south side of Green River, not at the time legally appropriated, or entered for by any other person. The still further time of two years was given to all persons who had obtained certificates on the south side of Green River, to enter and survey the same; nor was this the end, nor were settlements made at

the expiration of the time ; on the contrary, settlers continued to importune indulgencies, and the Legislature continued to grant them. An act, entitled, " An Act to Reduce the Price of Head-right Lands on the South Side of Green River, Approved December 13, 1831," after going on to recite that it had been represented that the lands to be paid for to the Commonwealth, derived under Commissioners', County and Circuit Court certificates, to settlers south of Green River, were generally poor and of little value and owned and settled by poor persons, actually ordained that the owner or owners of any such claim or claims should be permitted to pay for them at the rate of five dollars per hundred acres, and at that rate for a greater or smaller quantity at any time within twelve months from and after the first day of January, 1831, an act to repeal the law then in existence in relation to head-right settlers, and to dispose of the balance of the debt due the Commonwealth on Commissioners', County and Circuit Court certificates south of Green River, should be filed in the office of the County Court of the county wherein the party resided, subject to the order of the County Court, which was directed after the first day of the following November, to be determined on what public highway or highways within their counties the money or labor arising or due from said head-right debtors should be appropriated. The court was directed to appoint an overseer to lay out the said money or labor upon any road in whatever manner the Court might direct. The overseer was directed to collect the amounts due the Commonwealth, either in money or labor, as the debtor might elect, and the overseers' receipt acted as a quietus to the land claim, so far as the State was interested. So much of the act in force at that time as authorized the owners of head-right certificates to have them surveyed and patented, was continued in force for two years longer ; but all claims not surveyed and returned to the Register's office before the end of the above-named time, were to be forfeited to the State, and might be taken up and surveyed by any person in the same manner as other vacant lands belonging to the State.

It was further enacted that each of the County Courts of the Commonwealth should have full power and authority, in their discretion, to surrender up to any widow, or poor persons, who might be unable to pay, and who had been a settler on the land, any balance due from him, her or them, and, without payment, grant a certificate to the Auditor in like form, as if the payment had been made in money or labor. Again on the seventh day of February, 1834, an act to amend an act concerning head-right certificates, was approved. In

this the owners of head-right certificates were given an additional twelve months, to file in the office of the County Clerk, their certificate as required by the act of 1833. An act entitled an act to reduce the price of head-right lands on the south side of Green River, approved December 13, 1831, was continued in force until the first day of January, 1835. From the foregoing acts of the Kentucky Legislature, concerning the early settlement of the territory south of Green River, it will be seen that body was not alone active in the interest of the new comer, but solicitous that he should choose a safe beginning, and in choosing it, make sure of a prosperous future. No petition of the people went unheeded, and it is quite probable, through the liberality of the Representatives, they were often imposed upon and seduced into doing things, which in their results, culminated in injury rather than good to the people.

In this chapter I have endeavored to give a brief history of the early laws, as applied to settlers, and from it may be gained a lesson of the trials and tribulations of our ancestors. They were poor and ignorant and thus necessarily, from surrounding inconveniences, fell heir to great anxiety of mind and body. We now, in this enlightened age, can but poorly estimate what was done by them for us.

CHAPTER V.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

IN the early days of Henderson, when settlements were very few and far between, the country wild, no roads, no conveniencies, no mode of travel, save upon the back of a horse, or on foot, the means of obtaining information from other parts of the country were poor indeed. There were no mail facilities, no way of getting the news, only through the medium of one to another, who happened to be traveling from place to place. It is not strange, therefore, that the acts of the Legislature were a long time finding their way to the people, and the people then a long time complying with the law. Officers of the law were distressingly few, and to institute legal proceedings to settle land rights, was an undertaking most of the settlers rather shrank from, than wished to undertake. The nearest courts were one hundred to two hundred miles away, with no roads or bridges. A narrow passageway or trail beaten by wild animals meandering through the cane, pea-vine, prairie grass and forest undergrowth, offered the only highway, and to make this journey was both difficult and dangerous. For this reason, perhaps more than any other, many people failed to comply with the law, and what they had earned by honest hard toil was taken away by the more active settler of a speculative and unscrupulous turn of mind. There were few men in those days to counsel with, and matters could not be brought from shapeless confusion, with such comparative ease and reasonable expense as they were when the county became more thickly populated. During the nineties, settlements were made in the county and town until it was deemed

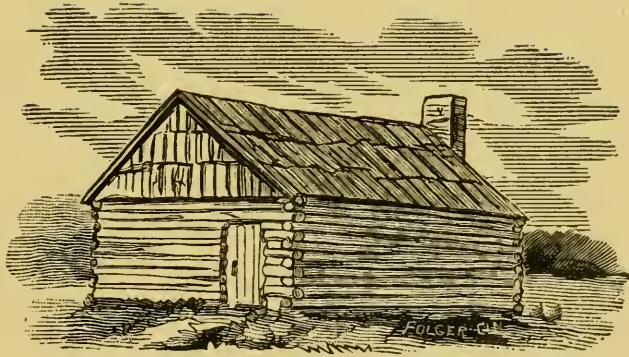
advisable to establish another county; therefore to aid in the more rapid developement of the Green River country, on the 21st day of December, 1798, the General Assembly of the State passed the following act:

“SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all of that part of the County of Christian, from and after the 15th day of May next, included in the following lands to-wit: Beginning on Trade Water, opposite the mouth of Montgomerie's, thence to the head of Drake's Creek, thence down Drake's Creek to Pond River and down the same to Green River, and down the same to the Ohio River, and down the same to the mouth of Trade Water, and up the same to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Henderson. But the County of Henderson shall not be entitled to a separate Representative until the number of free male inhabitants therein contained, above the age of twenty-one years, shall entitle them to one representation, agreeable to the ratio that shall hereafter be established by law.

“SEC. 2. The Quarter Sessions Court for the County of Henderson shall be held annually on the first Tuesday in the months of March, May, July and October, and the County Courts for said county shall sit the same day in every other month, in which the Courts of Quarter Sessions are not herein directed to be held, in such manner, as is provided by law in respect to other counties within this State.

“SEC. 3. The Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions and County Courts named in the Commissions for said county, shall meet at Samuel Bradley's Tavern, in the Town of Henderson, in the said county, on the first court day after said division takes place, and having taken the oath prescribed by law, and a Sheriff being qualified to act, the Justices of the said courts shall proceed to appoint a clerk, separately to their respective courts, as they may severally choose to do, and to fix on a place to erect the public buildings in said county where the courts for said county thereafter shall be held.”

This act made it lawful for the Sheriff of Christian County to make distress for any public dues or officers' fees unpaid by citizens, within the bounds of the new county at the time the division should take place; also, that the Courts of Christian County should have jurisdiction in all actions and suits depending therein at the time of said division, and should try and determine the same, issue process, and award execution. This act took effect May 15, 1799. Henderson was now a full-fledged county, with established boundaries, including ample territory, one would think, for all practical and reasonable purposes, yet there was a disposition to claim the peninsula north-west of the Ohio River, and now known as the bayou in Union Township, Indiana. Title Papers calling for lines in that territory which was claimed as a part of Christian County, are of record in the County Clerk's office at this time. For a long time this disputed question remained unsettled. On the 27th day of January, 1810, the Legisla-



FIRST COURT HOUSE.

ture of Kentucky settled the question, by the passage of the following preamble and enactment :

“WHEREAS, Doubts are suggested whether the counties calling for the Ohio River in the boundary line extend to the State line on the northwest side of said river, or whether the margin of the southeast side is the limit of the county—to explain which—*Be it enacted, &c.*, That each County of this Commonwealth calling for the river Ohio, as the boundary line, shall be considered as bounded in that particular by the State line, on the northwest side of said river, and the bed of the river and the Islands thereof, shall be in their respective counties holding the main land opposite thereto within this State, and the several county tribunals shall hold jurisdiction accordingly.”

Subsequent to this in a suit of Handley’s lessee, versus Anthony, concerning Kentucky’s jurisdiction over the peninsula in Indiana, opposite the Town of Henderson, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky decided among other things—

“That the boundary of the State of Kentucky extends only to low water mark on the western or northwestern side of the river Ohio, and does not include a peninsula or island on the western or northwestern bank, separated from the main land by a channel or bayou, which is filled with water, only when the river rises above its banks, and is at other times dry.”

This decision has forever settled the boundary line of Henderson County, so far as her northwestern line is concerned. In pursuance of the act heretofore recited, creating the County of Henderson, the five Justices of the County Court and the three of the Court of Quarter Sessions, commissioned by his excellency, the Governor, met for the first time at Bradley Tavern, in the Town of Henderson, on the fourth day of June, 1799, and organized their courts according to law. The first record says :

“This being the day directed by an act of the General Assembly, for the meeting of the Courts of Justices thereof aforesaid, for the purposes therein expressed, the said officers met as aforesaid, and constituted their courts in manner and form following: Present, Samuel Hopkins, Abraham Landers, and Hugh Knox, Gentlemen Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Henderson County. Present, Charles Davis, Jacob Barnett, Daniel Ashby, John Husbands, Eneas McCallister and Jacob Newman, Gentlemen Justices of the Peace and County Court, for Henderson County. A commission from his excellency, the Governor of the State, bearing date December 22, 1798, directed to Charles Davis, Jacob Barnett, Daniel Ashby, John Husbands, Eneas McCallister and Jacob Newman, Esq’s., appointing them Justices of the Peace in this county, was produced and read, whereupon the said gentlemen took the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and were qualified accordingly. A commission from his excellency, the Governor, bearing date December 22, 1798, directed to Andrew Rowan, Esq., appointing him Sheriff of the County, was produced and read, whereupon the said Andrew Rowan took the

oath prescribed by the Constitution, and with Daniel Ashby and Jacob Newman, his sureties entered into, and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of one thousand dollars for the said Rowan's duly and faithfully performing the said office of Sheriff according to law "

The Court of Quarter Sessions then proceeded to appoint a clerk and John David Haussman was appointed, whereupon the said Haussman took the oath, &c., and entered into bond, with General Samuel Hopkins his surety. The County Court proceeded to appoint a clerk, and John David Haussman was appointed, and with General Samuel Hopkins, his surety, entered into bond, &c. Edward Talbott produced a commission from the Governor, appointing him Surveyor of the county, whereupon he, with Isham Talbott, his surety, entered into bond in the penalty of one thousand pounds for the faithful performance of his duties.

The Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the Justices of the County Court consociated, proceeded to consider and fix upon a place for the seat of Justice of Henderson County, and having consulted together, ordered and determined that the public buildings be erected on the Public Square in the Town of Henderson, and that the courts for the county be held in the said Town. The Justices having determined on such matters as were confided to them conjointly by law, dissolved their sitting. The County Court continued in session, all of the qualified Justices being present. The first business presented to the court, was an indenture of bargains and sale from Henry Purviance for himself, and as an attorney in fact for others, the same was acknowledged and ordered to be recorded. The court then adjourned to the school house.

RATHER INDEFINITE.

The foregoing copy of the record is about as clear and comprehensive as most of the orders to be found during the official term of Mr. Haussman; evidently that gentleman never expected a history of the county from its beginning to be written, and had he kept his books with the view of furnishing as little information to the historian as possible, he could hardly have succeeded more thoroughly than he has done. It would be a hard matter at this time to tell from Mr. Haussman's books and papers where Bradley's Tavern and the school house stood at the time he was clerk. It would have been an easy matter, had he simply added the number of the lot or lots. After an extended research through the old records, and repeated conversations with many of the oldest inhabitants, it is pretty generally settled that Bradley's Tavern stood on the east side of Main between First

and Second Streets, and the school house stood in the site now occupied by the store house of Thomas Evans, on the northeast corner of Main and Second Streets. These houses were built after the primitive style, unhewn logs being used for walls and logs hewn on one side for joists. The school house was a small affair, perhaps not exceeding fourteen feet square in the clear. To continue with the records of the first County Court, we find that the non-cupative will of Joseph Mason, deceased, was produced in court, proved by the oath of Rachel Thompson, and ordered recorded. In this will a portion of the peninsula lying on the Indiana side, of which we have spoken, was devised and the same mentioned as being a part of Christian County, lying in the northwestern part. The county being without a prison house, it was ordered that Samuel Hopkins, Eneas McCallister and John Husband, or any two of them, report to the next August meeting a plan whereon to erect a public jail, likewise what addition ought to be made to the present school house to make it more convenient for holding courts. Jonathan Anthom was appointed the first constable, executing bond and taking the oath prescribed by law. Court then adjourned ; signed, Charles Davis.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT—HUMOR OF THE PEOPLE—SURVEYING AND
OPENING THE ROADS.

THE meeting of the first court of Henderson County was the occasion of much rejoicing. The Justices and under officers immediately became sovereign lords, and were gazed at, upon the adjournment of that imposing body, as though they were of shape curious, or had mysteriously inherited the power of relieving all ills. They were courted and feasted, and button-holed, as though they were newcomers, with all authority and power. In those early days the honor attaching to a commission signed and sealed by the Governor was as highly prized as though it was one of our modern papers, ornamented with variagated sealing wax, pink ribbons, or red tape, bearing upon its face the authority to draw upon Uncle Sam for six thousand or more dollars per annum. It was fortunate that there was but little use for money, as there was but little of it to be had. There were no expensive amusements, no extravagant social pastime, no glittering extravagancies, or cultured professionals, to draw from the buckskin wallet shining values for an hour's season with the great masters. But there was an abundance of good cheer;—there was the rude, untutored, uncultured swing, of the wild woods fiddler, as he made the welkin ring, tickling the souls of unblacked brogans with the inspiring harmonies of "Leather Breeches," "Molly Put the Kettle On," or "Buffalo Gals." Little did those people know of your operas, grand receptions, or swell occasion. A puncheon floor, splintery and unadzed, wheron to dance; a puncheon table, whereon to place their earthen or wooden tableware, a log-heap, sending its sparks up to the clouds,

whereon to broil the richest of meats, and then to swing corners with the rosy cheeked lasses of the wild West, was fashion and glory enough for them. They had their pleasures, and snuffed freedom from every breeze. The woods, barrens and the water courses were theirs; all descriptions of wild game were in gun shot of their cabin doors. The land was susceptible of the highest culture, and thus the forefathers of many of us stood monarchs over wants, rejoicing, as they had a right to, in a promise of a bountiful plenty showered upon them with an unmeasured hand. To open up the country to travel, to clear out the undergrowth, to settle down to the realities of life, and to regulate the settlement according to the forms of progress and law, became the most important question. The State had been admitted into the Union of States, the county had been recognized by the State, and up to this time the strong arm of the law had seldem ever brought its protecting fold around the few hardy pioneers of the "Red Banks."

"BUT THE DAY HAD COME."

The settlement of the county was on the increase, and to keep step with their more advanced neighbors, was one of the determinations formerly fixed. Backed by the authority of the young Commonwealth, they began in earnest to open up lands to bring an uninhabited wilderness from its rude originality to green fields of growing grain; to substitute in place of wolves, herds of cattle and sheep, grazing upon a thousand hills; to bring civilization from a comparatively wild state of individual laxity, by organizing courts, building rude temples of justice, and prison houses—such as their limited means would allow—substituting public roads for the trails of wild animals, clearing up the land for cultivation, and such other things contemplated by law, and the progress of the times in other parts of this great country. The second meeting of the County Court was held in the old log school house on the first Tuesday in August, 1799. The first business coming before the court was the proposition to establish public roads, whereupon the following order was passed:

SMITH'S FERRY ROAD.

"Ordered. that Samuel Hopkins, Jacob Barnett and Thomas Willingham, or any two of them, mark and lay off a road from the Public Square, in the Town of Henderson, to Smith's Ferry, on Green River, and Samuel Hopkins is appointed surveyor of that road from the Town of Henderson to the main fork of Lick Creek, and Thomas Willingham, from the main fork of Lick Creek to the ferry; and it is further ordered, that the said Samuel Hopkins, with his own hands; Arend Rutgers, with his hands; Jacob Barnett, with his hands; Russell Hewett, with his hands; Joshua Fleehart, Thomas Smith and Robert Baird, open the said road and keep it in repair from the public square

in Henderson to the main fork of Lick Creek, and that John Kilgore, Thomas Freels, John Knight Nerod Franceway, Elijah Griffith, Lawrence Rawlasson, Jr., William Rawlasson, Isaac Knight, Nathan Young, Jacob Vankird, Michael Hog, Adam Hay, Alter McGlaughlin, Thomas Stoll, Charles Davis and his male laboring tithables, Adam Lawrence, Jr., John Lawrence, Isaac Lusade and Jesse Kimbell, upon the said road and keep it in repair from the main fork of Lick Creek, to Smith's Ferry."

This was the first road established in Henderson County. It ran to a point two miles beyond Hebardsville, where it bore to the right, and approached Green River at a point about one, or one and a half miles above the present Henderson and Owensboro Ferry. This was the crossing place for many years, but subsequently changed to Calhoun Ferry, the now crossing place. Under an act concerning public roads passed by the General Assembly, February 25, 1797, this road was surveyed and opened, yet we have no record of viewers even having been appointed. From this it is reasonable to conclude that this route had been opened prior to 1799 and recognized as a public road, considerably traveled. The distance from Henderson to Smith's Ferry was fully twenty miles, and mostly over a hilly, rugged country, hence the difficulties the few men who were required to mark, lay off and keep in repair the said road must have labored under. There were but two surveyors and twenty-eight whites, and four or five colored laboring tithables to do the work required over the whole line of twenty miles, a work which included clearing, grubbing, leveling, filling and ditching thirty feet wide. From the list of men appointed to do this work, the reader may form an idea of the population of the county at that time, remembering, of course, that many of those named lived fully five and some eight miles from the line of the road. Under the law of 1797, all male laboring persons from the age of sixteen years or more, as well as colored male laboring tithables, were appointed by the court, to work upon some public road. This being the first and only public road in the county and only twenty-eight persons to be found within its whole length of twenty miles, it will necessarily be inferred that settlers at that early date were really few and far apart. These few men and boys were required to open and keep this road in repair. The road was to be kept well cleared and smoothed thirty feet wide at least. Bridges and causeways twelve feet wide were to be made and kept in repair, and for a failure to do any of the work required, the party failing to attend with proper tools for clearing the road, or refusing to work the same, subjected himself to a fine of seven shillings for every day's offense. To comply with the law, was either an impossibility, or else the surveyors were totally

incompetent, for it will be seen as this work progresses with the business of the Court of Quarter Sessions, that it was a certain feature of that court's business, at each session to find bills of indictments against a large majority of road surveyors of the county for failure to keep some parts of their road or roads in repair.

“CLEAR CREEK ROAD.”

At the same County Court when the Smith's Ferry Road had been disposed of, it was ordered that Abraham Landers, John McCombs, John Seeper, William Stewart and John Rover, or any three of them, be appointed to mark out a road from the Public Square, within the Town of Henderson, in the direction of Clear Creek, and report the conveniences and inconveniences. At the September court, the Commissioners reported having performed their duty, and marked a road running through the lands of Dr. Adam Rankin, Captain Edmond Hopkins, John Slover, Sr., Isham Sellers, Jacob Newman, near Robinson Lick, John Slover, Jr., on a fork of Trade Water, where it was supposed the road must necessarily divide itself into several forks, viz : to Nashville, Lexington and Christian. They also reported the route nearly a direct south one, and from its direction would tend much to the convenience and utility of the present inhabitants of the county in general. A summons was directed to issue against the land owners, to show cause, if any, why the road should not be opened. At the following November meeting of the court, in obedience to summons, the land owners consented to the opening of the road, and thereupon it was—

“Ordered that the said road from the Town of Henderson to the mouth of Clear Creek be opened, and that Edmund Hopkins be appointed surveyor from the Square in the Town of Henderson to the line of the Henderson & Co. Grant, and that he, with his own male tithables Dr. Adam Rankin, Sherwood Hicks, James Worthington, Jacob Newman, Abraham Landers, John Landers, William Laurence, Rawland Hughes Joseph Worthington and their male tithables open the road and keep it in repair. William Black was appointed surveyor from the line of the grant to the old trace from Cumberland to Robertson's Lick, and he, with John Leeper, Jacob Newman Matthew Kenny, John Christian, Matthew Christian, Nevil Lindsay, Philemon Richards, James Veach, Isham Sellers, Ephriam Sellers John Slover, Isaac Slover, John Slover, Jr., John McCombs, William McCombs, James Hopkins, William M. Fullerton, Henry Smith, Asha Webb, Andrew Black, John Locks, William Hughes, David Hughes, Eneas McCallister, Eneas McCallister, Jr., Jesse McCallister, John Hancock, Robert Robertson, John Reyburn, John Reyburn, Jr., Peter Ruby, Joel Sugg, John Suttles, Joshua Kates, Martin Kates, and such male tithables as they may own, open and keep the said road in repair.”

Since the establishment of this road, so many alterations have been made, and so many new roads established, that it is impossible to locate it with any degree of accuracy. Enough is known, however, to justify the conclusion that that portion of the Knob Lick Road to a point six or seven miles out, was the original Henderson and Clear Creek Road. The same difficulties which attended the opening of the first road established, were found in the opening of this road. Those who now ride over the broad smooth roads of the county little know the trials, troubles and hard work the handful of early settlers had in opening and clearing these long lines of public thoroughfares. It is not the purpose of this work to attempt the history of each road in the county, for that would prove an endless task, and so multiply its pages as to make it not only uninteresting, but cumbersome. We take it that the location of the main roads of the county leading out of the city, and into which all of the other roads of the county run, will be all that is required and all that is necessary.

SPOTTSVILLE ROAD.

In 1817 the road, which is now known as the Henderson and Spottsville Road, was established twenty-five feet wide from the Town to Race Creek, and from thence to Hopkins' Ferry on Green River.

EVANSVILLE ROAD.

During the same year Richard Hart, John Weller, Enoch Sevier and John Stayden were appointed to view a road from Henderson to Evansville. In July, 1818, one year after, John Weller, John Upp, Daniel Smith and Samuel Buttler were appointed to view the same route. In 1819, Daniel Smith, Daniel McBride, William Smith, John Williams, and Robert Terry, were appointed for the same purpose and every report made by the viewers proved objectionable to the land owners along the line. At the August term, 1822, a writ *ad quod damnum* issued and was tried by the following jurors: Robert Terry, W. R. Bowen, Walter C. Langley, Joel Lambert, W. H. Ingram, John Weller, Samuel H. Davis, Robert G. Slayden, James H. Lyne, Obediah Smith, Leonard H. Lyne and Thomas Herndon, who returned the following verdict.

“We, of the jury, find that John Smith, one of the contestants, is entitled to five dollars and seventy-five cents, John Hart, to fifty dollars.”

An order was then made by the court, establishing this a public road, and the damages awarded by the jury to be paid out of the county levy for that year.

MORGANFIELD ROAD.

In 1822 it was—

“ Ordered by the court that the road leading from the Town of Henderson to the county line enroute to Morganfield, in the direction of Davis Mill, on Highland Creek, be opened twenty feet wide, cleared, smoothed and established as one of the public roads of this Commonwealth, and that Charles Walden be appointed surveyor, and directed to open the same.”

Davis' Mill was located about one mile below the present crossing on the Smith Mills route. Some time after the location of this road, Clementine Wimsatt and others procured an order changing the crossing from Smith Mills to the Union County line, to the one used at the present time. For several years there was no bridge built across Highland Creek, and during the dry months it was easily forded. In times of high water, and during the winter and spring months, Mr. Wimsatt kept a ferryboat, which was used in crossing by stage and other vehicles. Since that time there have been many changes made in this road.

DIAMOND ISLAND AND KNOB LICK ROAD.

In 1823, a road from Diamand Island to the Knob Lick Road, fifteen feet wide, was established. This road followed the Ohio River to a point two miles below Alves Bluff, where it diverged at right angles, passing and crossing the Henderson and Morganfield Road at the present site of the Town of Geneva, from thence to Corydon and Cairo, and thence to the Knob Lick Road.

CORYDON ROAD.

In 1824 an order was passed to view a road fifteen feet wide, from the bridge on the Henderson and Morganfield Road, to intersect the Diamond Island Road beyond Grixon Brown's. This was done and Grixon Brown appointed surveyor. This road is now known as the Corydon Road, and leaves the Henderson and Morganfield Road just below the bridge over Canoe Creek, three miles from the city.

VACANT LANDS APPROPRIATED.

In the year 1831, an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky was passed appropriating all vacant lands in Henderson County to the improvement of roads. By this act the Register of the land office was directed to issue to Henderson County, free of costs, two hundred and fifty dollars worth of land warrants, containing five hundred acres each, which said warrants the County Courts were authorized to have surveyed upon any vacant or unappropriated land lying in the county, and carry the same into grant, and to then dispose of the same or any part thereof, and apply the proceeds to the improvement of the mail

road, from Smith's Ferry, on Green River, to the Union County line. These lands were designed to be sold agreeably to that act, and for that purpose William D. Allison, clerk of the County Court, at its January meeting, was appointed agent for the county to dispose of the land warrants granted to the said court, with full power to locate said warrants, or sell or transfer the same. Subsequent to this act the County Court passed the following order :

“ Ordered that the land warrants granted to the County of Henderson by the Legislature be appropriated to the road from the Town of Henderson to the Union County line on the road leading to Morganfield, and that Thomas Towles be appointed Superintendent of the works. ”

“ In the year 1834 the road from Henderson to the mouth of Green River was established fifteen feet wide, with John Weller, Sr., surveyor, who was directed to open the same and keep it in repair. In 1835, February 18, the Legislature passed an act, providing that all the lands within the Commonwealth east and north of the Tennessee River, vacant and unappropriated on the first day of August, 1835, should be vested in the respective County Court of the counties in which said lands might lie, to be sold at five dollars per one hundred acres, and that the proceeds arising therefrom be appropriated to a fund constituted for the improvement of the roads and bridges of the county, and for no other purpose.

STATE ROADS.

In the same month of the same year another act was passed declaring the Smith's Ferry and Henderson, and Henderson and Morganfield Roads a State road in connection with the road running from the mouth of Salt River to Shawneetown, Illinois. By this act, the court was directed to lay off the road from Green River to the Union County line, into convenient precincts, and to allot to each Surveyor a sufficient number of hands to keep the road in good repair thirty feet wide and free from stumps. The County Court, under the provision of this act, was not allowed to alter or change this road. It seems the Commissioner of the County Court experienced some difficulty in finding vacant lands at that time, for at the October meeting of the Court the following order was passed :

“ All persons finding and informing the court of this county of any vacant and unappropriated lands in this county, shall have a pre-emption right of buying the same from the court at ten per cent. less than the assessed value. ”

The revenue accruing to the county from this source, while not large, was nevertheless a considerable help, going towards the object for which it was intended. Aside from this, the court was not punctiliously particular in appropriating the money arising from the sale of vacant lands, as the Legislature intended, for we find in 1836 the following order passed at the October Court of Claims:—

“Ordered that the sum of five hundred dollars heretofore appropriated be placed to the order of the Board of Internal Improvements to be applied, in addition to the sum of one thousand dollars, appropriated by the Legislature at their session of 1835 and '36, for the improvements of the roads of Henderson County to be used for the purpose of building a county poor house.”

However, in 1838, the following appropriations for the improvements of roads, were made: Three hundred to improve what was known as Robinson's flat, two and a half miles out on the Knob Lick Road, one hundred dollars to the road to Calhoun's Ferry, on Green River, the ferry having been changed from Smith's, four hundred on the road leading to Madisonville and four hundred on the road leading to Morganfield. For these amounts the Commissioners appointed by the County Court to superintend the work were authorized to draw upon the agent of the Internal Revenue Fund.

STATE ROAD TO HOPKINSVILLE.

In 1841, an act, entitled an act to establish a State Road from Henderson through Madisonville to Hopkinsville, was approved January 26. In obedience to this act, the County Court of Henderson County appointed Willie Sugg and Levin W. Arnett Commissioners for the county, to meet Mark A. Bone and Frederick Wood, of Hopkins County, and Reading Barfield, of Christian County, for the purpose of viewing the old road. At the October court the Commissioners reported having viewed the route, and at the November court following, they, together with Samuel Morton, Surveyor; William H. Thomasson and William Morton, chain carriers, and James Bishop, marker, were allowed such fees as the law prescribed should be paid. Mr. Morton was allowed for three days' work, the time spent by him in surveying the route through Henderson County. The report of the Commissioners was adopted and the road established and recognized as a State road, although a route from Henderson to Madisonville had been established many years prior to that time, yet this was the first important recognition of the road.

FLOYD AND LOCKETT ROAD.

In 1855 application was made by Dr. W. B. Floyd and Thomas J. Lockett, for the opening and location of a public road from Thomas W. Royster's to intersect the Madisonville Road at a point between the old homestead of John T. Hopkins and Canoe Creek. On this application it was ordered by the court, that Enoch Spencer, William G. Denton, Joseph McMullen, and John D. Weller, be appointed viewers ; to this John T. Hopkins and S. J. Hawkins, through a portion of whose land it was proposed to locate the road, objected, and on their motion another set of viewers, to-wit: James Alves, Madison M. Denton, John A. Randolph, Wyatt H. Ingram and W. R. Rudy, were appointed to view the road from Thomas W. Royster's to intersect the Madisonville Road at a point two or three miles further on toward Madisonville. The route, as proposed by Floyd and Lockett, began at Thomas W. Royster's and ran thence through the lands of Joseph McMullin and Thomas Spencer, thence on the lines of Elizabeth Denton, John H. Spencer, Thomas B. Higginson, Samuel D. Denton, William G. Denton and Enoch Spencer, thence over the lands of Madison M. Denton, Thomas D. Talbott, Mary S. Talbott, Thomas J. Lockett, and on to the old Slover Flat Road, thence over the lands of Mrs. Chinoe Smith, to Sugg's corner on Alves' line, thence on this line to his corner, thence on Edgar Sugg's line to the corner of the horse-lot on the Edgar Sugg's farm, now owned by Gabe D. Sugg, thence over the land of S. J. Hawkins to what is known by the name of the Agnew route, thence with said Agnew's route to the Madisonville Road leading to Henderson. On the twenty-fifth day of February, 1856, the viewers reported and summons was directed to issue against the land owners, a writ of *ad quod damnum* was issued and tried as to all except Hopkins, in whose case the jury hung. June, 1856, the applicants and J. T. Hopkins entered into agreement that Y. E. Allison, Judge of the County Court, might go upon the land of said Hopkins and assess the damages. This the Judge very sensibly declined to do. August, 1856, Hopkins and Hawkins moved to quash the returns. This motion was overruled and the road ordered to be opened and established as a public road thirty feet wide from Thomas W. Royster's to the Henderson and Madisonville Road at John T. Hopkins', and over and along the route reported by the viewers. It was further ordered that the expense of building five bridges reported to be necessary, was too great for the precinct or precincts of the road. To all of this Hopkins and Hawkins objected and prayed an appeal to the Circuit Court, which was granted At the

December term of the Circuit Court, a decree was rendered reversing for sufficient reasons, the proceeding of the County Court, so far as Hopkins and Hawkins were concerned. On the twenty-ninth day of October another writ of *ad quod damnum* was awarded by the higher court and was tried upon the premises by the following jurors: J. E. Jackson, Larkin White, R. E. Moss, Thomas McFarland, P. D. Negley, W. S. Pamplin, James S. Hicks, E. T. Cheatham, John Walden, James White, W. B. Smith and J. W. Tapp. This jury returned the following

VERDICT:

“John Hopkins, for damages, one thousand and seventy-seven dollars; S. J. Hawkins, for same, two hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.”

April, 1858, Thomas J. Lockett, Wm. Lockett and Andrew Agnew agreed with the County Court to have three of the five bridges built at no expense to the county, whereupon it was ordered that the road be opened as first directed. This proceeding was still resisted by Hopkins and Hawkins, but finally compromised. Then the road was established and laid off into one precinct, with Thomas Spencer as overseer. There was never, perhaps, a public county road established which engendered so much bitterness of feeling and had such a bill of costs attaching to it as was the case in this Floyd and Lockett Road. For three years it was fought in the courts, and a host of witnesses summoned to testify. Eminent lawyers were employed on both sides, and every technicality known to the law was taken advantage of by both parties. The road cost the county a large amount of money; nevertheless, it has been a blessing greatly enjoyed by the inhabitants of “Frog Island” and others adjacent to the line.

A NUISANCE.

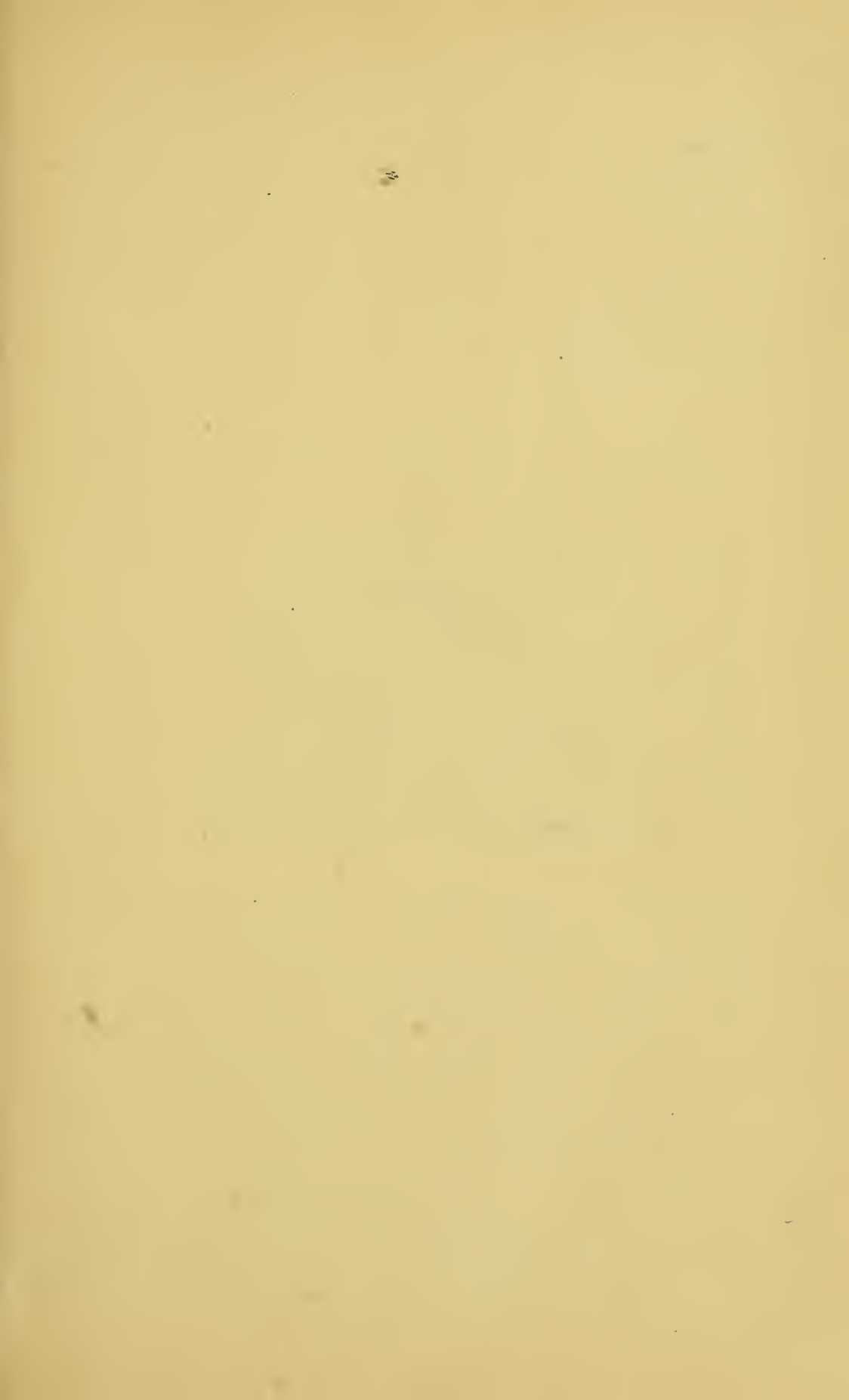
The old road service, or system, established by law for road-working, was always regarded by most persons as one faulty in the extreme, and not more than one remove from a nuisance. All male laboring persons of the age of sixteen years or more, except such as were masters of two or more male laboring slaves, of the age of sixteen years or more, were appointed by the court to work on some public road. Every person so appointed was required, upon notice of the Surveyor, placed over him, to attend with proper tools for clearing the road, or do such work as might be allotted him, or to find some other person equally able to work in his room. In case of his failure to attend when summoned, he was required to pay the sum of seven shillings, sixpence for every day's offense. If the delinquent was an infant or

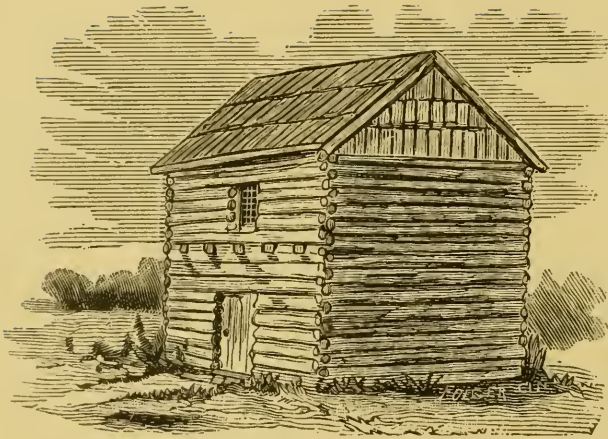
minor, the sum was to be paid by his parent, guardian or master, or, if a slave or servant, by his overseer or master. The amount could be recovered by the overseer of the road before any Justice of the Peace within his county, and one-half of the fine was to go to the overseer of the road. For this work the laborers were entitled to credit on their account of good citizenship. This continued until 1821, when payments were then made for the use of teams and implements.

DUTY OF ROAD SURVEYORS.

The surveyors of roads occupied an unenviable position, for to him, and him alone, did the traveling public look for a good and safe foundation to travel over. It was made his duty to superintend the road in his precinct and to see that the same was cleared and kept in good order and repair, and upon his failure to do this, he was subjected to a fine of any sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than two dollars and fifty cents, to be recovered by indictment. For years and years, at each term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and then the Circuit Court, it was the custom, whether from the force of habit, or spite, for at least two-thirds of the road surveyors to be summoned to answer an indictment or indictments found against them, for neglecting some part of the road under their charge.

Road overseers, as they were called, were subjected to an ordeal in early times that would hardly hold these piping times of limitless civilization. Yet, those people who paved the way to a glorious and unthought of future, we must bow our heads in humble acknowledgment, that while public matters are at this day more systematically arranged, there is more wealth behind, more of everything conducive to success; yea, more; that had we to-day, as a people, to undergo what was their lot, we should miserably fail. We must confess that the children and grandchildren have not inherited the hardy, indomitable spirit of pioneer manhood.





FIRST JAIL.

CHAPTER VII.

GETTING READY FOR WORK—PRISON HOUSE TO BE BUILT, ETC.—SUICIDE
OF J. ELMAS DENTON, JAILER.

AT the July meeting, 1799, of the County Court, initiatory steps were taken looking to the building of a prison house of suitable size for those times. General Samuel Hopkins and John Husband were appointed a committee to investigate and report a plan for such a building as in their judgment would meet the views of the court. At the August term of the said court, the committee made the following report. The report is copied verbatim and was evidently written by the learned architect who furnished the plan of the then royal lockup:

“The Commissioners appointed to report a plan of a “goal,” and the necessary repairs of the school house to make it convenient for holding the courts therein, reports the plan of the “goal” as follows: the lower room to be twelve feet in the clear, built of square timbers ten inches thick, each wall three double, with the middle timbers standing upright, the floors double ten inches thick crossing each other, the loft in the same manner, the upper room of square logs eight inches thick, both stories eight feet high and clabboard roof, and the necessary grating for the windows and locks for the doors, to be doubled and fifty dollars to repair the school house.

“SAMUEL HOPKINS, ✓

“JOHN HUSBAND,

“ *Commissioners.*

WHEREUPON IT WAS

“Ordered, that a jail be built on the Public Square in the Town of Henderson. Abraham Landers, Jacob Barnett and John Husband are appointed Commissioners to let the building and the additions to the school house, to

the lowest undertaker; provided, however, such alterations do not materially *exhaust* the amount of *funds in sight* and report."

At the September meeting, the Commissioners reported having let the building of the jail to Jonathan Anthony, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-nine dollars, to be built according to the plan and specifications reported. This report was adopted, and the Commissioners continued with instructions to make further efforts to let the additions to the old school house, to any person who would undertake the work, for a sum not exceeding fifty dollars. This, the first public building in Henderson County, was soon begun and completed.

VIEWERS APPOINTED.

At the February term of the court, and the first court held after the completion of the new jail, the following order passed :

"On motion of Jonathan Anthony, it is ordered that Adam Rankin, John Standley and John Sprinkle gentlemen to view the house built by said Anthony, for the public jail of the county. and make report of the repairs to be made to said house in order to make it sufficiently strong for the safe keeping of prisoners of the court."

Agreeably to this order the Committee of the court did view the jail, and returned to the court the following report:

VIEWERS' REPORT.

"By order of the court we proceeded to view the jail, and find the doors of the lower story to be about three and a half inches thick, not well spiked, and that part of the hinge which goes into the log for the door to hang on, does not go through to clinch, the facings of the doors are not spiked, the staples are not sufficient, some of the logs of the upper floor of the under story are loose and ought to be made fast; the locks we can't say anything about, as they are not at the doors, the bars of the window not an inch thick, the door of the upper story not well spiked, nor the facing, which ought to be done; the windows not so large as called for, and the facing not well spiked, some of the logs not squared and not sufficiently close.

"ADAM RANKIN,

"JOHN HUSBANDS,

"JOHN SPRINKLE."

"A FAULTY GOAL."

From this report the court determined that Mr. Anthony, the contractor, had not complied with his contract, but, on the contrary, had failed to convince them that he was a respectable mechanic. However, when the new jail had been completed, it was the pride of the town, not so much owing to its architectural beauty and finish, as to the fact of its being the first public building in the county. It had two stories and two doors, one door opening into the lower story, the other a trap-door opening into the upper story. It had one small

window or light-hole in the second story. The lower story was called a dungeon, the upper the debtors' prison, where persons arrested for debt were confined. A common split ladder furnished the poor debtor a pathway from the dungeon to his abode above. There was no fire-place in the jail, so during cold weather those confined in it were compelled to go to bed, keep up a lively calisthenic drill or freeze. This little log prison house, no better than a majority of the cattle stables of the county at this time, was received in 1800, and recognized as headquarters for criminals and debtors, until proving insufficient.

“ A NEW JAIL.”

Was ordered to be built in 1807. From accounts on file in the office of the County Clerk, it is safe to say that during each year of its existence more money was paid out by the county for jail guards than the miserable little concern cost originally. This insignificant hut was located on Court Square on the spot where the front gate now stands. This second prison was built in 1808 and was of the following dimensions :

“ The dungeon for criminals sixteen feet square, the sides of hewed logs ten inches in diameter and three logs thick, the floors of the same kind of logs. and two logs thick, laid at right angles to each other, the inner door made of timber three inches thick spiked with iron spikes three inches apart, hung on strong and sufficient iron hinges with staples and two strong bars to secure the door on the outside ; the outside of the door of the same dimension, and finished in the manner as the inner door, except that it shall be secured with a strong jail lock with a window nine inches wide. and two feet in length, secured with a strong iron grate. The debtors' apartment immediately above and of the same dimensions as the dungeon, appendant to the dungeon on the side out of which the door may be cut, a room sixteen feet square of hewed oak logs, one story high, with a good plank floor and loft, a brick or stone chimney in the end, with a door or window in the front of the house, and completely and comfortably finished for a guard room. It was further ordered that each of the before described rooms be covered with good jointed shingles and lastly that the dungeon, debtors' room and room for the guard, be begun and finished in a workman-like manner, on or before the first day of October, 1808. Benjamin Talbott, having agreed, with the consent of the court, to do the above described work, and for which he is to give bond with security in the Clerk's office, with covenant agreeing with the order of the court in this particular, he is permitted to make use toward completing this work, of such iron taken from the late jail as he may think proper.”

This jail was used until the year 1820, and during its twelve years of existence was never regarded as a safe prison, and was a continual expense to the county. Accounts running from fifty to one hundred dollars were presented annually for guard service, and it may be

safely said that five times the cost of the building was paid for guard service alone. These claims continually coming in, awakened the Magistrates to the importance of building a stronger house, so at the October Court of Claims, 1816, five hundred dollars were levied for that purpose. In 1817, '18, '19 and '20, additional levies were made for the same purpose. In the year 1818 Ambrose Barbour, Fayette Posey and John Holloway were appointed commissioners to have built a good and sufficient jail. They presented a plan with specifications, which were approved and adopted. A contract, on the twelfth day of June, 1819, was entered into with Francis Hammill, the then leading contractor in the town, and for the sum of five hundred dollars, but from some unknown cause was annuled, and another made on the third day of September, with William R. Bowen, at, and for the same price, according to the copy and minute of the court, *but* for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, according to the contract signed and entered into between the parties. That our readers may know the character of the building which stood on the brow of the Court Hill for forty-three years, the specifications adopted by the Commissioners are here inserted:

THE THIRD JAIL.

“The house to be of brick, forty feet long, twenty-six feet wide, two stories high, the tower story to be nine feet high between the sleepers and joists or floors, and the upper story to be eight feet high between the floors; they must be divided in the lower story by a brick partition midway the house. The lower story two and a half bricks thick, the upper story two bricks thick in the walls, and two bricks thick in the partition, the underpinning to be stone to the tables, the upper room to be divided into three rooms or cells, each room to be 11x12 feet in the clear, the outer wall of which to be lined with timbers six inches thick, upright, to be faced crosswise with two-inch oak plank, and at least two inches thick and nailed or spiked to the timbers. The partition walls, of and between each of the upper rooms or cells, to be made with upright timbers, eight inches thick and faced on each side crossing with two-inch oak plank, as aforesaid. The lower floor to be laid with one and one-half inch oak plank, with strong sleepers, the plank to be seasoned and jointed, but need not be dressed. The floors to the second story to be laid with timbers, close, ten inches thick and faced with two-inch oak plank, seasoned and jointed as aforesaid, above and below the floor. The upper rooms above to be made with ten-inch timbers, as aforesaid, to be faced cross-wise below with two-inch oak plank. There must be a passageway to the upper room, six feet wide, made with ten-inch timbers, and faced with two-inch oak plank, as aforesaid; on each side, the timbers in all cases, must be placed upright and close together, and the oak plank for the facings must be seasoned and jointed, but need not be dressed. To the lower rooms there must be an outside door, and window of eighteen lights to each room, opposite to each and midway of each room,

except the room in which the stairway is run up. The stairs to be four feet wide and the railing strong ; the steps to be made of oak planks one and one-half inches thick, seasoned and jointed. The door to enter the passage above must be a falling or trap-door of two-inch oak plank, seasoned and jointed double, and spiked crosswise together, to be locked below with a double bolted padlock, and strong hinges let into the timber above. The doors to each of the cells above to be made of sheet-iron at least one-eighth of an inch thick, faced with a door of two-inch oak plank, spiked with strong iron spikes, and the facing of each door to be of the same material and thickness, fastened to the timbers, and plank facing with strong iron spikes. The locks to each of the cell doors must be locked with large and strong locks outside. There must be an iron netting above each cell door of one inch square, twelve inches high and as wide as the door. The windows above to be opposite each cell door, of eight lights each, to be guarded with an iron netting one inch square, and the facings must be iron as aforesaid. There must be a chimney at each end of the jail, with a fire-place in each room below, to be placed outside of the wall above, so as not to weaken the wall to the outside cells. The materials of every kind must be of the best kind, and the whole work must be done in a strong, substantial manner. It is to be, and is understood, that the upright timbers are to be let into the timbers above and below with a tenon or groove of two inches deep in the whole width. The roof to be made in the usual way, for instance, as the Court House, in form and material. The rooms in the first story and partition must be plastered, as the Court Room of the Court House."

This building was located on Court Hill in the rear of the Court House, and in 1820, was completed and received from the contractors by the County Court. Outside of necessary repairs, it was never of much expense to the county, and was never broken but twice in its history of forty-three years. During that time many of the hardest characters known to the law were incarcerated in it.

There are incidents connected with this old building interesting and amusing ; there are also painful truths, which it is not the purpose of this book to tell about. In 1853 the following order was passed, which will no doubt amuse the reader :

"Ordered that the jailer of Henderson County purchase for W. J. Philips, a prisoner in the county jail on the charge of felony, one comfort, and take fire three times a day, in a pan, for him to warm by, and to guard the fire while said Philips is warming."

A NEW JAIL TO BE BUILT.

For several years prior to 1860, great complaint had been made to the court concerning the county jail, and at the January, 1860, court,

"It was ordered that John H. Lambert, William B. Beatty, Barak Brasher, Y. E. Allison, and L. W. Brown, be appointed commissioners to examine the jail building of the county, and report whether the same can be heated

by any safe means, and if not, and they think a new jail ought to be built, to report a plan and the probable cost of the work."

The Commissioners returned their report to the March court following, and thereupon the Magistrates of the county were summoned to consider the same. In April the Magistrates met, and after having considered the premises for which they had been summoned,

"It was ordered that William B. Beatty, Y. E. Allison, F. E. Walker, Barak Brashear, and Mat J. Christopher be appointed commissioners of the county, to have made and report a suitable plan and specifications for a new jail and dwelling house for the jail, the cost of the same to be fixed at cash prices. It was further ordered that P. A. Blackwell, F. E. Walker, and P. H. Lockett be appointed a committee to ascertain and report what amount of money the county may have to borrow, and upon what terms the same can be secured, upon the credit of the county for the purpose aforesaid."

The Commissioners appointed to report a plan and specifications, did so, but from some cause the report did not suit the minds of the Magistrates, and thereupon another set of commissioners, to wit: James B. Lyne, Edward D. McBride, and C. W. Hutchen were appointed to draft a plan of a good and sufficient jail, and report at this court. Five cents on the one hundred dollars was levied, to be collected and paid into the jail fund. At the November court, 1862, the Commissioners reported a plan and specifications prepared by F. W. Carter, of Louisville, an architect of considerable reputation, and the same were adopted and approved by the court. On motion Mr. Carter was allowed one hundred and fifty dollars for his work. On motion it was

"Ordered that C. W. Hutchen, Y. E. Allison, F. E. Walker, E. D. McBride, and Jesse Lane be appointed a committee to let out the building of the new jail to the lowest and best bidder and superintend the building as it progresses."

They were also directed and empowered to borrow money on the credit of the county at any rate of interest not exceeding 8 per cent. In 1864 this jail was completed, and received, and Y. E. Allison appointed and directed to sell the old building. The present residence of the jailer was built at that time, and in its rear stood the prison, which was thought to be strong enough for all purposes. Around the prison was a brick wall fifteen or twenty feet high, which was thought to be amply sufficient to prevent the escape of any one who might break jail, but this theory proved to be incorrect, and the jail proved to be more vulnerable than the old one, which had been torn down. After some years it became notorious, and regarded as totally unfit for the purpose for which it was intended.

STILL ANOTHER JAIL.

The Magistrates, in commission June, 1871, by order appointed C. Bailey, Isom Johnson, and Jackson McClain commissioners to examine the jail building. They were authorized to employ skilled advice, and if in their opinion the building could be repaired, to report what repairs were necessary, and the probable cost, and if in the event the prison could not be made secure, then to report a plan, specifications and probable cost for a new prison house. The Commissioners soon determined that the jail standing at that time was worthless, the timbers having rotted, and at no time was it such a house as to command the respect of an expert jail bird. They determined that a prison large enough and strong enough should be built, and to better do this, they visited several large cities and made personal examinations of prison houses, built upon the most modern plan, with a view to convenience, strength and security against jail breakers. After thoroughly posting themselves they reported to the August term, 1871, as the result of their labors, a plan and specifications which received the approval of the court. The court in session at that time was composed of the following named Magistrates: G. W. Griffin, J. E. Denton, J. M. Johnson, Jesse Basket, James M. Stone, Asa F. Parker, Ben F. Gibson, J. A. Priest, Green W. Pritchett, C. S. Royster, Hiram Turner, J. F. Toy, William S. Cooper and William W. Shelby. The Commissioners were instructed to advertise for bids and contract for building the new jail, to contain at least sixteen wrought iron cells, and if, in their opinion, the walls standing at that time would not do to be lined with iron, and they should deem it best to build the jail entirely new. This they were authorized to do, having the walls built of blue limestone, or good hard well burnt brick, and lined with iron as in their opinion would be best for the interest of the county, taking into consideration the cost and durability of the work. At this same term, to wit: August, 1871, bonds of the county, to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, were authorized to be issued bearing 10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the county. November 23, eight thousand dollars additional bonds were directed to be issued. A number of bids were received by the Commissioners, and upon a careful and close investigation the contract for building the jail was awarded to Haugh & Co., of Indianapolis, Indiana. Subsequently the contract was assigned to Norris & Hinckly, who completed the building at and for the sum of thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars, including all alterations and changes. Major J. M. Stone, who was

appointed superintendent of the work, and also a committee to have printed and dispose of the bonds of the county. He did his work well, and paid into the county treasury between sixteen and seventeen hundred dollars premium, received upon the face of the bonds. Major Stone and Asa F. Parker were appointed a committee to sell and have removed the old jail when it was determined to build the present jail entirely new from the ground up. It was sold to the City of Henderson for a small price, and all of the material of value used in building the present handsome city building. On November 30, 1872, final payment was made the contractors. This prison when completed was thought to be invulnerable. It was built upon the most approved plans of prison architecture, including strength and durability, and yet it has been broken or cut through as often, or perhaps oftener, than any of its predecessors, showing conclusively that there is nothing that tools will make that tools will not unmake. One of the saddest incidents in history is associated with this jail. In December, 1875, during the official term of J. Elmus Denton, a high-strung, impetuous, honorable gentleman, the inmates of the jail effected their escape. The excitement attending the escapade prayed heavily upon his mind, and completely unnerved and prostrated his sensitive, though fearless spirit. He was not to be intimidated by a hundred men, but the censure of the public was more than he could withstand. He thought of nothing else, he allowed his imagination to run wild, and while his friends were far from censuring him, he yet imagined that they did, and within his mind resolved to take his own life rather than face, as he apprehended, a reproving and complaining public. On the morning of December 18, he walked, as was usual for him, up on Main Street, and while there settled several accounts that he owed. Returning to the jail, and without intimating to a soul on earth, or taking a farewell look or kiss of his devoted wife, went immediately to a room in the second story of the residence, bolted the door, and fired a leaden ball through his brain. He fell upon the floor and expired immediately. His wife hearing the report, rushed to the room door, little anticipating what her eyes would soon behold. Other friends came, and before an entrance could be effected the door had to be broken in. Upon the opening of the door there lay the noble frame of J. E. Denton, enhearsed in death. The scene was a terrible one, completely unnerving those present. Major J. M. Stone was notified and immediately caused a jury to be empaneled for the purpose of holding an inquest. Upon the body was found the note written a short while before the fatal shot, which settled the question as to the cause. He admitted his weakness, and hoped that his death would atone for the jail escapades.

CHAPTER VIII.

I HAVE stated in the first chapter, that when the first commissioned justices of the County of Henderson met, that meeting was held in Bradley's Tavern in June, 1779. After organizing both the Court of Quarter Sessions and County Court, the respective courts adjourned to meet in the old school house, as it was called, without defining its location. This old hut, as it was nothing more, was leased, or perhaps taken for the use of the two courts. Of this, however, the clerk failed to leave any testimony. Whether it was used as a school house during the interim of the courts, and vacated by the schools at those times, is a fact we shall never know more about than is now known. This house was adjudged inadequate for the purposes of the courts, and a committee was created for the purpose of having such repairs and additions made to it as would make it both comfortable and convenient. The school house, as I am best informed, stood in the woods, corner of Main and Second Streets, on the spot where now stands the two-story brick owned by Joseph Adams' estate, and occupied by Thos. Evans as a grocery store. The Commissioners appointed to investigate its primitive build and condition, were instructed to bring the cost of improving the house within the limit of a fifty-dollar bill, and by no means to exceed that amount: The means of the infant county at that time, as well as for many years thereafter, were extremely limited, and to repeat a common expression, "A cut four-pence in the eye of a pioneer was as big as a buffalo." On this account the greatest caution had to be exercised in creating debts, even for necessary improvements. The people were not taxed heavily, but there was no money of any consequence, and no commercial relations to attract capital. The Commissioners experienced great difficulty in getting the

school house fitted up as the Justices wished, and whatever became of it will never be known, from the fact the records from a few months after this to 1816 are lost, therefore the story of the old school house must come to a sudden and unsatisfactory termination. From old, worn, mutilated papers found tied in a shapeless bundle, with strings which have rotted from absolute old age, I have discovered enough to know that the courts of the county continued to hold their meetings in the old school or some other similar house until the year 1814, when they took possession and were installed, in all of the pomp and ceremony attaching to occasions of that kind, in their new Temple of Justice built on the site now occupied by the present Court House.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

At the January term of the County Court, held in the year 1813, Daniel McBride, Samuel Hopkins, Jr., James M. Hamilton and Ambrose Barbour were appointed commissioners to inquire into the expediency of building a new Court House, and if expedient, to report a plan and specifications for the information of the court. This was soon done, and the plans and specifications drawn and written by Samuel Hopkins, Jr., were adopted, and an order entered, that a Court House be built of brick according to that plan with the variations in the same, that there should be no gallery or jury rooms below, and such other changes in the plan of the inside of said building, as the court should think proper. The aforesaid Commissioners were authorized and instructed to contract for said building, and superintend the work during its progress.

On the sixth day of February, 1813, the Commissioners entered into contract with Philip Barbour, at and for the sum of five thousand one hundred and forty dollars to build the said Court House and deliver the keys to the Commissioners, as per plans and specifications. The specifications of this house are reproduced, not for their intrinsic worth, but as an architectural literary ponderosity worthy of perusal. It is a settled fact that but few persons will be interested, and perhaps but few will undertake the perusal of this long-winded string of some man's brain, which had been neglected for a long time, and was offered this opportunity of unloading. We doubt very much if the specifications furnished for the Capital at Washington consumed more space or were more minute in each and every particular. Here they are :

SPECIFICATIONS.

“ This house to be built of brick made in moulds not above nine inches long, four and three-eighths inches wide, and two and three-quarter inches thick or deep, well and truly made, and burnt and laid in mortar made in the

best manner from cement. The house to be forty-four feet long, including the walls, and twenty-eight feet wide in the clear—that is inclusive of the walls, from the foundation to the surface of the earth of, say one foot at the base, to be three bricks in length thick, from thence to the water table one foot to be two and a half bricks length thick, from thence to the joists fourteen feet to be two bricks lengths thick, thence to the top of the wall eight feet of one and a half brick lengths thick. The gable ends to be one brick length thick, a chimney at the one, and with a fire-place in the upper story of an appropriate size, for the room for which it is intended, being twenty-eight feet square. There shall be two doors below in the middle of each side of the house, that is one on each side of equal length with the top of the windows, and made of two folds of panels to each, each fold containing at least four panels, and worked on both sides. The said doors are to be of a thickness suitable to the size thereof, there shall be eight windows in the lower story, four of twenty-four lights each, and four of twenty lights each. The glass of good quality and ten by twelve inches in size, which windows are to be placed, the larger ones in the sides at equal distance from the doors, and ends of the house, and the smaller four in the two ends. There shall be ten windows in the upper story of twenty lights each, of the same size glass, to be placed six in the two sides and four in the two ends. The frames for the said doors and windows shall be the most durable timber, especially the doors, with double architraves, worked out of the solid and good stone sills, suitable for the doors, to be worked and prepared and fitted in said doors, in lieu of so much of the frame thereof. The house to be well corniced with a plain cornice, proportioned to the size of the house in height. The rafters to be well framed into the joist, and of suitable size to their length and the magnitude of the building, and covered with shingles well nailed on sheathing plank joined together. The shingles not to be more than four inches wide eighteen inches long and not less than five-eighths of an inch thick at the but, well jointed and rounded, to be made of cypress, catalpa, sassafras or walnut, or some kind of wood equally durable in the opinion of the Commissioners, and shall show only one-third part of their length or less. The inside of the building below shall be well floored from the Judge's stand so far forward as to include the lawyers. The bar to be of well quartered plank, made of oak or ash timbers, and the balance of the floor to be well laid with brick placed edgewise. The Judge's seat to have a good flight of steps to ascend each end, to be ornamented with appropriate hand rails and banisters. the space for said seat shall be ——— feet, well floored as below said seat, with a strong seat quite across, fitted into the wall with arms raised thereon, imitating chairs, which are to be three in number. The front of said seat shall be ornamented with hand rails and banisters, with boards or tables whereon to write or put papers, etc. The newel posts to be capped off with appropriate mouldings, the hand rails and banisters to be ornamented, the first with mouldings and the latter to be turned in a lathe. The jury boxes to be four in number, and the lawyers' bar shall be made, formed and placed according to the directions of the Commissioners. They shall be made and composed of railing and banisters, as above mentioned, and shall have boards or tables whereon to write, put papers, etc., fixed on the front part of the bar, a suitable and convenient stair-case is to be formed with necessary hand-rails,

banisters and ceiling, to ascend the second story, which story shall be divided into three rooms, two at the end of the house above the Judge's seat, and one at the other end, of such size as the Commissioners may direct, with a fireplace as aforesaid to the larger room, leaving a passage or entry between the rooms of each end across the width of the house, so planned and placed and made as the Commissioners may direct. The upper floor, shall as the lower floor, be made of good heart plank, of quartered oak or ash timber, at least one and one-quarter inch thick, tongued and grooved together, not less than one inch thick, quartered and plained on both sides, except the swinging partition, which is to be of paneled work, and one and one-half inches thick, and furnished with bolts for fastenings. The upper doors shall be six pannels each, and well faced, each inside door and one outside door are to have suitable knob locks, proportioned to the size of the door, and the use of said locks. The other outside door is to be well secured with a cross-bar. The windows to the lower story shall be furnished with good paneled window shutters, at least one and one-quarter inches thick, each window to have two folds of three pannels each well hinged with suitable fastenings or hooks and catches on the inside thereof; there shall be suitable chair-boards and wash-boards, both to the lower and upper rooms with appropriate mouldings. The ends of all the naked flooring shall be arched over on the brick work, so as to put on others hereafter without injuring the walls. Blind arches shall also be turned over the lintels of the doors and windows for the like purpose. The inside walls of the lower and upper rooms shall be plastered with good mortar—that is the work shall be well done, the plastering below shall be painted or stained as the Commissioners may direct, instead of being whitewashed. The joists of the lower and upper rooms shall be ceiled with good plank, not above fourteen inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick at the best. The roof, windows and all the inside work of timber or plank shall be painted as the Commissioners shall direct. Finally all the timber and material of this building shall be of the best quality, and the work done in the best possible manner. The walls of the house shall be built and the roof put on by the fifteenth day of October, 1813. The stair-case put up, the rooms of the upper story, the Judge's seat and lawyers' bar finished, and jury boxes made on or before the first day of April, 1814, and the whole work completed on or before the first day of October, 1814. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of directing the dimensions of the frame work and different timbers for the Court House."

Mr. Barbour, the contractor, accepted the specifications, clearly of the opinion no doubt, that no misunderstanding could arise, if length and silly description in an instrument of writing was to be considered. He entered into bond with James Bell and Samuel Hopkins, gentlemen, securities. The new temple was completed according to contract and dedicated to Justice, as perhaps the most magnificent edifice to be found anywhere in the western wilds. It soon became the *sine qua non*, and at once most interesting to the inhabitants in general. A two-story brick house with a dwarfish bell on its roof,

encased in a contrivance similar to a pigeon house, was one of those institutions too seldom seen to be hooted at. It was believed Justice came from this new temple more evenly balanced than when delivered from the old school house. Attorneys donned new clothes, jurors were required at least to wash their faces before entering its sacred walls, while eloquence grew grand, and was dished out with lavish liberality. Yea, be it known, this costly structure, which came nigh being written to death in the beginning, seated upon a beautiful mound, a mound seemingly built for that purpose, was then the chief among the sights of the town. But the beauty of this new house, looming up in the morning sunshine and decreasing with the early twilight, was impaired by great forest trees in full leaves—old monarchs, whose sap had left the root for the last time, undergrowth, stumps and other unsightly surroundings. To remedy this, at the November County Court, 1815, the first order concerning the improvement of the Public Square was passed. It was “ordered that the improvement of the Court House square be let to the lowest bidder. That the trees be topped, the ground grubbed and cleared of the brush, undergrowth, underwood and dead trees, and inclosed with a post and rail fence made of catalpa, sassafras, locust, mulberry or cyprus timber, and large blocks placed at the four places facing the four sides of the Court House, of size to cross the fence. This work must be done in the best workman-like manner. *No security will be required, but the Commissioners will keep the money until the work is completed.*”

DOWN ON AMUSEMENTS.

For several years, indeed from its completion, the large room in the second story of this Court House was used for all public purposes. It was the only hall in the town; shows, concerts, balls, parties, dances and church entertainments were all held in this room. From some cause, which the records failed to explain, the Magistrates in 1820 became dissatisfied with this course, and by order, placed the property under the control of the jailer, with peremptory instructions to clear the Court House of all incumbrances and encroachments. The jailer, failing to comprehend the meaning of the court, a subsequent order, explanatory of the first, was passed, to wit: “The order heretofore passed by this court, directing the jailer to take possession of the Court House, and to remove therefrom all incumbrances and encroachments, is construed to apply only to play actors, but the house may be used for any decent uses or purposes.”

This order was a terrible blow to the few professionals who traveled in those early times, and whether it originated from a religious opposition or dissatisfaction with one or more exhibitions, the record fails to tell. It is sufficient to know that it was a sweeping order, and if for the punishment of one or more troupes, eventuated in shutting out the whole fraternity. The new Court House was used until the year 1822, without any expense to the county, but at the April County Court the following order was entered of record: "Ordered that Obediah Brown and Daniel McBride be appointed commissioners to have the Court House underpinned with brick where decayed, and a brick floor laid down and the judge's seat underpinned with brick."

This building continued in the service of the courts of the county until 1843.

A SECOND COURT HOUSE BUILT.

At the April court, 1840, it was determined that the Court House was insufficient for the purpose of the county, whereupon it was "Ordered that Thomas Towles, John G. Holloway, William Rankin, George Brown, James Powell and John D. Anderson be and they are hereby appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency and propriety of building a new Court House for this county; that they report a plan for the same and the probable cost thereof, a majority of all the Justices in commission being present and concurring therein."

At the following October court the committee reported. Whereupon it was adjudged both expedient and necessary that a new Court House of sufficient capacity to meet the demands of the times should be built, but the plan and cost reported by the committee was rejected. Yet the court included in the levy made at that meeting, the sum of the two thousand seven hundred dollars to be set apart as the Court House fund. At the February term, 1842, Edmund H. Hopkins, William Rankin and William D. Allison were appointed commissioners to draft a plan for a Court House and make a report of the probable cost thereof. At the April term the Commissioners reported, whereupon it was ordered, "That the said Commissioners, with Thos. Towles, Sr., added, are instructed to reconsider the report just made on the building of a Court House for the county, and so modify the same as in their discretion that the whole cost of the building shall not exceed—

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,

And that they advertise in some Louisville and Evansville newspaper ; that the building of the said Court House will be let to the lowest bidder at next May County Court."

At the May court the following order was made: "Ordered that Edmund H. Hopkins, James Rouse, Willie Sugg and Larkin White be appointed commissioners to let the building of a new Court House according to the plan and specifications submitted to the court by Edmund H. Hopkins, Thomas Towles and William Rankin, and this day having been duly advertised and made known, as the day for letting the building of said new Court House. It is further ordered that the said Commissioners proceed to let the same forthwith at *public auction* to the lowest bidder, and take bond with security to be approved by the court."

The new plan and specifications were received by the court and adopted, a majority of all the Justices being present and concurring. Littleberry Weaver became the undertaker at and for the sum of nine thousand four hundred dollars. At the same time the following order was passed: "Ordered that the Commissioners heretofore appointed to secure a plan for a new Court House are continued, and hereby empowered, authorized and directed to sell the old Court House at public auction to the highest bidder upon a credit until the first day of March, 1843, taking bond and requiring the purchaser to remove the same by a day to be named and fixed by the court. It is further ordered that Edmund H. Hopkins be and he is appointed a committee to superintend the building of the new Court House, whose duty it shall be to examine all material, inspect and superintend the work as it progresses, and see that the same be done faithfully according to contract, and for these services and for drawing the plans and specifications of the house to be built, he is to be allowed the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars."

In the month of June the old Court House was dismantled, torn away and work begun on the new house. It became necessary then that some suitable building should be secured for the purposes of the court, and to that end a lease for a time was affected with the Trustees of the Baptist Church, which had been built and completed this same year, to be paid for at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per year. The church was used until October, 1843, when the keys of the new Court House were turned over by the contractors, and the building received by the county. James Bacon was the contractor

for the wood-work, assisted by Philip Van Bussum. John F. Toy did the painting. A bell costing one hundred and sixty dollars was purchased and hung in the cupalo by Philip Van Bussum. That same bell still hangs, and for the last sixteen years has struck the hours to the great comfort and convenience of the population. The specifications of this building can not be found, and as for the plan, the building is yet towering in its majesty and is likely to remain the recognized temple of justice for many years to come. The original roof was made of slate, but in November, 1849, the Sheriff was directed to pay Barak Brashear and Alfred Oliver the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars for removing the slate from the roof and re-covering the same with shingles. Several changes were made in the original plan, for one of which Mr. Weaver was paid five hundred dollars. From the amount of caution and taste exercised in completing this building, it would seem that this new and handsome edifice would meet all of the demands of the most fastidious, but judging from the following sarcastic order entered by the Clerk of the County Court at the October meeting, 1845—in some particulars, at least—the reverse seems to have been the case: “Ordered, That Littleberry Weaver, for cutting stone and lumber, and making platform in the Court house, called a bar, but looking more like a bake oven, and then removing the same, it being found useless, inconvenient and exceedingly unsightly, one hundred and twenty dollars and sixty-four cents.”

The new Court House was not only large and convenient, but it was most graciously arranged for all the public purposes, particularly so for dancing. The young people of the town was delighted, of course, and as a consequence, social balls and hops were frequently held in the new building. Anti-Socialists lived in those days, as well as now, and when their cynical blood became heated from intentional or unintentional slight, they very naturally intensified their deformities of disposition by a reckless appeal to the pen, which they in all life, have regarded as mightier than the sword. Among the many anonymous articles addressed to the honorable court concerning the use of the building for dances and such like, the following is, perhaps, the most characteristic. We copy verbatim:

“*To the Honorable County Court:*

“GENTLEMEN—As you are the guardians of the public property of the county, and as it is your duty to see that this property is not destroyed or misused, I beg leave to call your attention to the danger to which the Court House is exposed by being used as a *dance house*. Many of your body perhaps are not aware that the house is used almost every week by a company called a *Social Club* for the purpose of *danc-*

ing, yet such is the fact, for the truth of which I refer you to some of the members of your honorable body, by being thus used. The walls in a short time will become damaged and need repairs. Who will pay for these repairs, the *Social Club* or the Taxpayers? The fires, I understand, are left to take care of themselves, no one member of the *so-called Social Club* taking it upon himself to see to them. Should the house burn down through carelessness, the County Court will find it their business to rebuild it, for the *Club* will not be apt to do so. On several occasions I understand the use of the house has been asked for for the purpose of holding religious worship. Does preaching the Gospel within the walls do the house any injury? It was said at the time by those who objected to it, that it was not built for a meeting house. So I think myself, but still I do not think it was built for a *Dance House*. They also said there were plenty of churches in town to preach in. So there is; and there is also public houses enough in town to *dance* in. The Court House should not be used for either. Many also objected to its being used for a public exhibition of the scholars connected with one of your schools, a matter of far more importance to the public than the *drawing of cat gut* and the *blowing of pipes*. The house was built for the purpose of holding the courts in it. Let it be so used. It cost about ten thousand dollars, and it should therefore be well taken care of and not used for any other purpose than what it was designed for when built. The whole county is interested in this matter, and not merely a few in town. In conclusion, I ask your honorable body to look well into this matter. You now have timely warning of the *danger* to which the house is exposed, and in you is vested the remedy. Will you apply it? By so doing you will comply with the wishes of more than one.

“TAXPAYER.

“DECEMBER, 22, 1845.”

Taxpayer was no doubt one those easy whittling kind who watched all of the points of public and private interest, except those which most concerned himself. He evidently had been black-balled by the “*Social Club*” and was not held in high esteem by the church. He was a selfish fellow, for he opposed the using of the Court House even for religious purposes; but then he was a smarter cuss than he would have the world believe in his disguised epistle to the court. His complaint, consistent as it appeared, failed to attract the attention of the court. Flitting feet, inspired by the “*Drawing of Cat Gut*” and “*Blowing of Pipes*” continued to revel in terpchicorean pleasure, and religious denominations used the house whenever they pleased, to the disgust of this perhaps “*Poll Tax*” payer. But at the October court, 1852, the following was passed: “Ordered, that the jailer shall not hereafter suffer or permit the Court House or any room thereof to be used for any show or exhibition for a sight of which any

money is charged. Nor shall he rent or let said building, or any room or any apartment thereof, to any painter, daguerreotypist, musician, necromancer, spiritual rappings, jugglers, rope dancers, slight-of-hand performance, or any other monte bank whatever."

At the same court a six-foot gravel walk was ordered to be made around the foot of the incline. This was the first walk of any importance ever ordered by the county around the square. At the October court, 1853, the sweeping order of 1852 was modified by authorizing the jailer to let the building to any religious denomination. This now old building has been the scene, in its time, of social occasions both charming and brilliant. Many persons living can turn over memories' leaves and find recorded some of the happiest hours of life spent within the walls of that old temple, dedicated to Blackstone and other matchless masters. Many young hearts bursting with love have been soothed beneath its roof. Many young student, whose heart tickled his throat, has met his success or reverse there. Political hacks have been hatched in its rostrum, while eloquence and oratory have caused its walls to resound the thundering applause of an excited and gratified multitude.

Its bar was the professional battle ground of a host of brilliant men—Towles, Dixon, Powell, Cook, McHenry, the Barbours, Crockett, Cissell, Hughes, the Dallams, the Yeamans, Turner, Bunch, Glass, Kinney, Vance and a host of others, while the ermine was graced by such shining lights as McLean, Shackelford, Stites, Dabney, Calhoun, Cook, Fowler and others. In 1857, a necessity for the alteration of the interior plan of the house manifested itself so apparently, the court at its September sitting ordered, "That John T. Bunch, L. W. Brown, W. D. Allison, James H. Priest, L. W. Powell and Henry F. Turner be appointed commissioners to examine the Court House, and report what alterations and repairs are in their opinion necessary, and a plan of such alterations, and the probable cost of the whole work, and how long it will take to complete the same."

At the September court the Commissioners reported a plan not to exceed in cost fifteen hundred dollars. Justices Hiram Turner, B. D. Cheatham, W. H. Cunningham, William E. Bennett, E. F. Hazelwood and Y. E. Allison, Judge of the County Court, voted for the motion made to adopt the plan and directing said alterations and improvements to be made. Justices B. T. Martin, Isham Cottingham, H. L. Cheaney and William S. Hicks voted in the negative. The motion prevailed, but upon consultation, it was thought best to defer the whole matter until a fuller court could meet. October following,

the aforesaid Commissioners were removed and the following order passed: "Ordered that John T. Bunch, Y. E. Allison, William D. Allison, William E. Lambert and Philip Van Bussum be appointed commissioners to draft and fix upon a plan for the alteration and improvement of the interior of the Court House, and let the same to the lowest bidder." This motion was concurred in unanimously. From some reason these Commissioners failed to do their duty, as will be seen from the following March court, 1858: "The Commissioners appointed by the court to draft a plan, and have the interior of the Court House repaired, having failed to act, it is now ordered that the said Committee be removed, and that Barak Brashear, L. W. Brown, H. F. Turner, John W. Crockett, F. H. Dallam and I. G. Livers, be appointed a committee to act in the place of those removed, and they proceeded to act forthwith." At the April court following, the Commissioners reported a plan and specifications made by J. J. Kriss, architect, which were adopted. The contract was awarded I. G. Livers, and one thousand dollars ordered to be paid him for making the improvements. The interior of the building was completely overhauled, and made both comfortable and convenient. The Judge's stand was removed to the center of the rear wall, handsome tables inclosed by a nicely finished iron railing, were placed in front of the Judge for the use of the Clerk, a large space in front and on both sides of the Judge and Clerk was set apart for the use of the bar, this also was inclosed by a handsome iron railing outside of the bar; the entire interior, with the exception of ample passageways, was provided with seats elevated one above another from the floor to the wall. The improvement was a grand one, springing from the old open brick concern, as cold in winter as the north end of an arctic blizzard, to a modernized interior comfortably and conveniently arranged. This, now much to be enjoyed building, was used until the second year of the war, when it was taken by the soldiery and occupied as a military headquarters, a prison house, hospital, cook-house and a means defensive against the attacks of the enemy. While many court houses throughout the State and adjoining counties were burned to the ground by one side or the other of the enemy, this old veteran was permitted to stand, presenting at the close of the war, unbroken walls and columns, but an indescribably mutilated interior. Pews and benches, flooring and other necessary appendages had been sacrificed to the flames or whittled into ingenious trinkets. Its ruthless inmates had laid destroying hands upon evidences of value, torn

from its walls the beauties of architecture, and knifed into shapeless confusion the bench from which justice had been delivered. As a result of this unwarranted deviltry upon the part of those whose duty it was to protect, and not to destroy, the following, which appears of record in the fall 1865, will explain: "His Honor, C. W. Hutchen, Judge of Henderson County, having had the Justices of the county summoned to meet, the following answered to their names: Richard Keach, Hiram Turner, P. H. Lockett, Charles C. Eades, John F. Toy, C. S. Royster, William C. Green, F. E. Walker, and C. C. Ball." Judge Hutchen explained the object of the meeting to be for devising ways and means for repairing and re-organizing the Court House, which had been rendered worthless from causes growing out of the late war. Thereupon the following order was entered of record: "Ordered, that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated to the remodeling and repairing of the Court House, and that P. H. Lockett, Henry F. Turner and C. W. Hutchen be appointed commissioners to devise plans and have said work done. It is further ordered that the said Commissioners will not begin said work until they have consulted with an advisory board hereby appointed, consisting of Richard Keach, C. S. Royster, Thomas B. Long, Hiram Turner, Charles C. Ball, William W. Shelby, Frank E. Walker and John F. Toy. When said advisory board are satisfied that the war is over and that the house will not again be occupied by soldiers and that martial law is repealed, and shall so express themselves to the Commissioners heretofore appointed, then they are authorized to act. Ordered, that Y. E. Allison, Adam Rankin and William Green be appointed a committee to borrow on the credit of the county the said sum of five thousand dollars, bearing interest not to exceed 8 per cent."

This set of Commissioners it seems failed to make a satisfactory report, and at the March *term*, 1866, the following order was passed: "Ordered, that a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to employ an architect, who shall draw under the direction of said committee, a plan and specifications, which plan, if adopted by the court, shall be carried into effect, said committee to advertise, let, and have built, the alterations necessary to the improvement, and perfecting the Court House in Henderson County. It is further ordered that the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of reconstructing and repairing the interior of the building. It is further ordered, that the committee consist of

Henry F. Turner, Jesse Lame and Charles C. Eades, and that they are authorized to borrow that amount on the faith of the county, at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent. for the purpose aforesaid."

At the May term, 1865, the committee reported a plan and specifications, whereupon the following order was passed: "Ordered, that the report of the building committee this day made, and the plans and specifications of the architects, Mursinna and Boyd, as now shown to the court, be received and adopted, and that the building committee, to-wit: Messrs. Turner, Eads and Lame, be and they are hereby clothed with power to either let the building, repairing and reconstructing of the Court House, at either public or private contract, or have the same done under their supervision and control. It is further ordered that Frank E. Walker be and he is appointed a committee to borrow any sum of money necessary to complete the repairs and reconstructing of the Court House, upon the best terms he can at any rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent per annum, and pledge the faith of the county for the redemption of the same, and that he pay the same out on the order of the building committee."

The internal arrangement of the building was completely revolutionized by the architects, the lower story, which had always prior to that time been used as a court room, was now divided into four large rooms, with halls between and the Circuit Court room moved to the second story. The County and Circuit Clerks' offices were left below, but moved from two brick rooms forming an ell to the house into the main building. In this change a large vault was built for the purpose of preserving the records of the county against fire. The brick work was done by Weaver and Digman, the carpenter work by James H. Johnson. At the December term, 1866, the building committee reported the work completed according to contract, and the same was received in discharge of the original contract.

The old temple was once more agreed to be as good as new, and far more convenient and comfortable than ever before. The Circuit Court room, now located in the second story, proves easy of ventilation, the breezes roll, in undisturbed waves, through its large openings during the heat of summer, and are controlled by ordinary fires during the cold months of winter. Located high up above the sins of the world, eloquence towers over the heads of the populace, and the keen call of the Sheriff can be recognized for squares. How long this old

building will serve the people or supply the demands of these times of railroads and electricity, no one can tell ; suffice it to say, before another history is written we shall see a stone structure standing in its place worthy of the great county.

CHAPTER IX.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICES, ETC.

IN the two preceding chapters I have given a complete history of the county jails and court houses, beginning with the rude log hut used in 1799 and ending with the present magnificent building, standing in beautiful prominence on Court Square.

Doubtless this has proved uninteresting, and many may say it might have been left out. It is a material part of the county's history, however, and in the judgment of the local historians, if their work is to be accredited, is most worthy of being perpetuated.

The county has greatly changed since the lonely debtor sat in gloomy suspense in his prison room, situated in a log cabin, no better, and perhaps not so good as a majority of the stables of the county, brooding over a reckless disregard of credit extended him. Indeed has the county changed. Where wolves and wild animals roamed unmolested, where flocks of wild fowls picked berries from the uncultivated hillsides and valleys, we now see green fields dotted with improved breeds of cattle and sheep.

Where by-paths, trails and traces used to guide the hunter through the forests, we now see a cleared country, with main roads and cross roads, webbing the county from its extreme northeastern to its extreme southeastern corner.

In place of bringing the mails from Hopkinsville on horseback once a week, the iron horse now rushes over his iron roadway, exchanging the mails as often as once, twice and thrice a day. We might go on and enumerate until wearied and worn, lay down and "nap it" for a new beginning.

The clerks' offices of the county, as yet unassociated with any chapter of this work, are no less important in many respects than those already mentioned.

The records kept by the first clerk of the county failed to mention his official habitation. Whether he abode his time at Bradley's Tavern or in one secluded corner of the old school house, or carried his office in his coat tail pocket, is a matter of which we shall never know more than we now do, unless some expert spiritualist should hold converse with the spirit of that departed and long ago pulverized official. Even then should this cunning manipulator of messages from the spirit world meet the historical grievance, so common to all compilers of ancient records and traditionary testimony, face to face, it is likely that he would soon discover his inability to enlighten his anxious auditory. Old age in human kind is a terrible infirmity and terribly damaging to the faculty of memory. Presuming that old spirits are as averse to the worry of recalling long lost events and as inaccurate in dates and locations as old mortals, we are prone to believe from experience had with the latter class, that the entranced medium would meet with but little headway in his spiritual interview, for the gentleman from whom he could hope to get his information has been dead, lo, these eighty-three years. The question naturally arises, "is the memory of an old spirit brighter than that of an old mortal?" and this question I decline to entertain, leaving it to our learned theologians, determined at all times to give a hearty amen to what they may say concerning it.

But about the first clerk's office : it must have been a shabby affair, for we learn from the records that Mr. John D. Haussman, the first clerk of the county, presented a bill to the first Court of Claims in November, 1779, amounting to thirteen dollars and eighty-nine cents for office rent and clerk's services, from the time of his appointment in the previous June. Twelve years after this, and some years after the death of Mr. Haussman, Ambrose Barbour, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and County Court, presented a bill to the court, then sitting as a Court of Claims, in November, 1811, which read as follows :

Ambrose Barbour vs. County—

To office rent since November 1, 1810, one year.....	\$20 00
This account includes house rent and office articles, such as chairs, tables, etc.	
To paper, ink, quills, etc.....	17 00

From this it is reasonably safe to conclude that office rents, tables and chairs were cheap in those days, or else paper, ink and quills were reasonably enormous.

In 1813 the first Court House was built, and an order passed some time prior to that eventful year, was enforced—that is, that the office of the clerk of the court should not be over a square from the court building. Upon the application of Mr. Barbour he was permitted to remove his office into the second story of the new Court House.

Here he continued until his death in 1822. Harrison H. Grixby succeeded to the office and held this room until his death in 1824. William D. Allison succeeded to the office, and five years afterwards was successful in securing from the County Court an order directing the building of suitable offices for the purpose of the courts of the county. A committee consisting of Wm. D. Allison, Edmunds H. Hopkins and one or two others were appointed to draft a plan and report.

This was done, and the plan adopted by the court, with instructions to the committee to receive bids and contract for said work.

A short time thereafter the contract was awarded to Mr. James Alves, and the work of building commenced. The building cost nine hundred and fifty dollars, and was completed a few months after it had been contracted for. A large majority of the readers of this book remember it, for it stood as an ell with two rooms extending out from the main building in the direction of the Public Square, and was used and occupied up to the year 1866, the time the Court House now standing was completely remodeled. When this old-time depository of record evidences was rased to the ground one of the principal land marks of the county was destroyed; the prestine headquarters of social gatherings, the meeting place of jokers, the auditorium where gathered musicians and mirth-provoking masters, the seclude of convivial hospitality, all of these and more too, found a welcome pastime within the walls and beneath the roof of this primitive judicial additament. If bricks could only talk, if they could only be interviewed, what a wealth of wit and humor now lost forever, would be disclosed. Each brick could a tale unfold, whose very telling would revive old memories and cause even the stoic indifferent to loosen the pegs of his boots in convulsive laughter. But it is too late, Old Time has consigned most of these humorous incidents to the tomb of the Capulets, while those yet remembered come in such a questionable shape as to render their accuracy a matter of very great doubt. Hundreds of men have gone from their old retreat happier than the sporting lamb, bearing with them the legal warrant to blend two souls into

one; hundreds have gone therefrom confident in the justice of law, while there are others who have left it with broken purses, if not broken hearts. All of the vicissitudes of life have been witnessed there, and it is a pity that those old walls, for old acquaintance sake, might not have been permitted to stand for generations to come.

In 1866, when the internal design of the Court House had been completely changed, and the Circuit Court room and jury rooms removed into the second story of the building, the Circuit and County Clerks' offices were located in rooms on the first floor. Nine years afterward it was deemed necessary to make a change occasioned by the growing demands of the county, and thereupon, at the August meeting of the County Court, 1875, a committee appointed at a former court to consider the advisability of such change, and a suitable plan, reported. The report of the committee was adopted, and, "upon motion of Thomas Spencer, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, to be appropriated out of the levy of 1874, was set aside for the purpose of building an addition to the Court House and improve the vaults for the safe-keeping of the records of the county. Judge P. H. Lockett and P. B. Tribble were appointed a committee to procure plans and report. Judge P. H. Lockett, J. M. Stone, David Banks, Jr.; J. E. Denton and G. W. Smith were appointed a building committee to contract for and superintend the building of said addition, and authorized to draw orders on the Sheriff of the county for the payment of the same as the work progressed."

The contract was let to P. B. Tribble, and a short time thereafter a handsome two-story wing was built, and the lower wing set apart for the office of the Circuit Court Clerk and the records of his office.

Adjoining this room was built, at the same time, a large, roomy and conveniently arranged brick vault for the safe-keeping of all the records and papers of the office.

This building, a two-story one, planned with an eye to symmetry of architectural design and harmony with the main building, added greatly to the appearance of Court Hill, but rather left it in an unfinished appearance. It was said by many, who professed to possess a knowledge of architecture, and a taste for harmony in such matters, to resemble too closely, a cow with one horn.

PRESENT BUILDING.

This complaint, however, was soon remedied, and all causes for fault-finding was entirely removed. The office of the County Clerk

became cramped, the vault had rapidly filled up and was growing too small day by day; other offices were needed, and above all, a room was badly wanted for the purpose of the sessions of the County Court and the semi-annual terms of the grand jury. To this end, therefore, and for the additional purpose of completing the original architectural design of having one handsome and roomy building for all purposes of the county, at the October court, of 1880, the following order was made :

“On motion it was ordered that the County Judge appoint a building committee to investigate into the necessity for building a wing to the Court House, for a County Clerk’s office and grand jury room, said committee to report at the February term of this court, whereupon the following were appointed such committee : Samuel R. Hopkins, J. M. Stone and J. W. Eakins. At the March, 1881, term, the committee reported that they considered the building of a clerk’s office and grand jury room a necessity.”

This report was received and approved, and by a unanimous vote of the court then sitting, it was determined to build the same.

The following order was then passed : “Ordered, that an additional levy of five cents on the one hundred dollars be made to pay for the addition heretofore ordered, and that Samuel R. Hopkins, J. W. Eakins and J. M. Stone, be appointed a committee to procure a plan and let out the building of said addition. That Judge P. H. Lockett and J. M. Stone be appointed a committee to borrow a sufficient sum of money to pay for the same, until the amount levied at this term can be collected by the Sheriff of the county.”

P. B. Tribble furnished the plan and specifications, and upon examination, the same were adopted by the committee. John Mundo being the lowest bidder, the work of building was awarded to him, and W. H. Sandefur appointed superintendent of the work. This addition cost the county a little over two thousand and two hundred dollars, and was completed and occupied by the County Clerk before the fall of 1881. It has been said of the County Clerk’s office, that it has adjoining a magnificent fire-proof vault, large enough to accommodate the business of the county for many years to come.

This completes the public buildings of the county, so far as the courts and their necessary adjuncts are concerned, and leaves the county at this time the possessor of an imposing structure, which it is presumed will serve all purposes for years to come. In the one main building and the two wings, are now located the offices of the Circuit and County Court Clerks; the County Judge, with a fire-proof vault

for all the records of his office ; the Sheriff, County Treasurer, Master Commissioner, and the two City District Magistrates. In the second story of the west wing is a handsome room fitted up for the use of the meetings of the County Court and grand juries. In the second story of the main building, are the Circuit Court and jury rooms.

CHAPTER X

COUNTY COURT PROCEEDINGS 1779—TAVERN RATES FIXED, ETC.—
SOMETHING OF THE EARLIEST SETTLERS—FIRST STORES, SCHOOLS,
ETC.—THE COURTS.

HAVING given a history of the main thoroughfares, Court Houses, jails and offices of the county from their beginning in 1799, to the present time, I return to the second meeting of the County Court held in August of that year. Having disposed of all road and public building matters brought before them, the court proceeded to entertain such motions of minor interest as any citizen or any member of the court may have thought for the general good, or legally required to come before it.

FIRST TAVERN RATES.

A motion was made to establish rates for the government of all taverns of the county. The following is a copy of the order:

TAVERN RATES AUGUST, 1779.

The court fixes the tavern rates in this county as follows:

Breakfast and Supper, each.....	1s
Dinner.....	1s 6d
Lodging.....	6d
Corn per gallon, or Oats.....	9d
Hay or fodder. per night and stableage.....	1s 6d
Pastureage.....	4d ½s
Whiskey per gallon.....	12s
Drink, per half-pint.....	2d
Brandy per gallon.....	18s
Beer and Cider, per quart.....	1s

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST COURT.

Isaac Dunn, a poor orphan, and represented to be a bad boy, was apprenticed to John Sutton to learn a trade. This young man enjoyed the honor of having been the first person apprenticed in the

county. The first appeal from a Magistrate's Court was that of Andrew Burk, *vs.* Wiley Thornton, made to this term of the court. The first indenture of sale, Samuel Hopkins to John Husbands, was acknowledged in this court. The first record evidence of slaves was made at this court.

At the September court, Robert Hamilton produced a license from examiners appointed by law to practice as an attorney in the Courts of the Commonwealth. Mr. Hamilton was the first lawyer licensed to practice in the county.

FIRST EMANCIPATION.

A certificate of emancipation of a negro woman and a negro man, named respectively, Patience and Scipio, belonging to Joseph Mayes, of Henrico County, Virginia, was filed and ordered to be recorded. The county being without a record book, and also a seal, the following order was made: "Ordered, that the clerk furnish this county with the necessary record book, likewise procure a seal, with a devise of a man standing with a sickle in his hand, with words 'Henderson County,' for the circumspection of the court, and a *chest* to hold the record books and papers belonging to the county."

At the November term of the County Court there were present: Charles Davis, John Husbands and Jacob Newman, gentlemen Justices. John D. Haussman, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County, made oath to, and filed an account amounting to two dollars and seventy-five cents, of taxes alienations and county sales from the commencement of his office, June, 1799, to the first day of October last, which was ordered to be certified to the Auditor. This being the first Court of Claims the court proceeded to lay the county levy and stated the accounts against the county as follows:

THE COUNTY.

For building the jail.....	\$339.00
To the Clerk for his office and services as per account.....	13.89
To the same for three record books and freight on same from the Falls of the Ohio.....	30.75
The same for the County seal.....	8.00
To the Sheriff.....	30.00
To the same for his services in the County Court.....	25.00
Sheriff commissions for collecting \$499.50, at 6 per cent.....	30.00
	<hr/>
The County.....	\$476.64
By 333 tithables at \$1.50 each, levied for the use of the County.....	\$499.86
	<hr/>
Ball.....	\$ 23.22

“Ordered, that the Sheriff of this county collect from each tithable person in this county, one dollar and fifty cents, and therewith discharge the above allowances and account with the court for the balance.”

From the foregoing it will be seen that the tax-paying population of the county in November, 1799, was only three hundred and thirty-three, and that the tax levied was one dollar and fifty cents per head. For some time the tax duplicates increased slowly, and the delinquent list was distressingly large. As has been said before, the records of the county from the beginning of the year 1800 to 1816, are lost, so for the time during that break, I have filled the gap as best could be, from such assistance as was to be obtained from old papers and scraps of evidence found bundled away in the County Clerk's office.

VIENGMAND COURTEIS, THE TRADER.

In 1792, Viengmand Courteis built him a small log hut on the river bank and traded in hides and skins of all kinds.

What he did with them, or where he found a market, we shall never know. He bought mostly bear and otter skins. What he exchanged for these skins we do not know. In those days French traders occasionally passed down the river and to these perhaps he exchanged his merchandize for money or other articles of value.

In 1796 he was joined by Conrad Figis. At this time Captain Dunn was the only recognized officer of the law known in all of this territory, and owing to the increase of settlers the following order was sent him by the Senior Justice:

“CHRISTIAN COUNTY, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

“To Mr. John Dunn :

“SIR—You will raise three men to act under you as a patrol in said county at the Red Banks, to do your duty agreeably to law. September 20, 1796.

“Signed, MOSES SHELBY.”

DUNN'S STORE.

Captain Dunn was a man of great importance at that time, from the fact of his official position, and also that he was the proprietor of the only store in the Red Banks. His house was located on the corner of Fourth and Main Streets, where the old foundry now stands, and from record evidences it is to be adjudged that he did pretty much all the business at that time. The following is a copy of one of his accounts :

“Jesse Simmonds, Dr. to John Dunn :

“ 1 lb. powder 7-6.....	£0 7. 6.
2 bear skins, loaned in exchange.....	0.12. 0.

1 quart cherry bounce. 4-6..... 0. 4. 6.
£1. 4. 0.

“SIR—Please to pay the above bill to Robert Simpson, and this shall be your receipt.”

“Attest: EBENEZER SIMPSON. JOHN DUNN.
 “June 24, 1794.”

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school, of which anything is known, was taught somewhere in the neighborhood of Diamond Island, and whether this Diamond Island was either of the islands near Henderson, or Diamond Island sixteen miles below, no one can speak with any degree of certainty. Captain Dunn was a patron of this school, as the following will show :

“ *Captain John Dunn:*

“ SIR—Please pay Mr. Russell Hewitt, or order, ten shillings, your quarterly subscription to my school, at the Diamond Island, and this shall be your sufficient receipt. Signed, HENRY PATMERS
 “October 26, 1794. Test: JOHN DEVRITT,”

In the year 1795 the following curious bill of sale passed title in a horse :

“ *Know All Men by these Presents :*

“ That I, Robert Simpson, do give, grant and sell, and convey to John Dunn, one bay mare, about fourteen hands high, in consideration of twenty pounds paid to me in hand, the same creature I lent to John Patterson to hunt on. I likewise authorize John Dunn to take the same mare wherever he can find her, and at my *risque*.

“ROBERT SIMPSON.
 “Attest: UEL LAMBKIN, DANIEL KERR

“ 29, December, 1795.”

HUGH KNOX AS A JOKER.

In this same year, Hugh Knox, who was appointed the first Justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and a man of strong mind and great will-power, got himself into quite a financial trouble for those times, by indulging his ungovernable disposition for practical jokes. Mr. Knox was a man full of life and fire, and would be considered by the more settled people of this day, what is commonly denominated a “fast man.” The following letter addressed to Peter Smith, near Louisville, is reproduced, more on account of its historical connection, than as a literary curiosity. At that time our grand juries met in the town of Russellville, Logan County, in what was called the District Court, and residents of the Red Banks—now Henderson—had to ride through the wild woods, a distance of one hundred miles, when summoned, to attend as parties or witnesses, in criminal or civil actions. From this letter, also, will be seen the difficulties parties had to un-



COURT HOUSE.

dergo in procuring legal service. This letter was sent to Louisville by hand :

COPY OF LETTER.

“DEAR SIR—I have hitherto neglected informing you what happened me at Logan *Cort*, in consequence of our Kuyckingdall frolick. The old Jezebel was there and presented me to the grand jury, by little Hugh White, making oath that Michael Sprinkle and I were the men that *don* the execution, upon which a *Cort* was *Cauled* in five days after, in which time I had to ride *sixty* miles for a *lawyer*, to which I had to give a fee of *fifty* dollars, and was acquitted with honor. With that and the other expenses of witnesses, amounts to ten dollars a man, which they have all agreed to bear an equal part of the burden, and the most of them has paid me. If you will be so good as to bear part of the burden with me, I shall be obliged to you, and shall take the amount of the ten dollars in corn or flour at Louisville, at the market price. I shall send an order by Captain John Dunn, which you will discharge at this time, as I stand in great need of bread at the salt works that I am opening. The favor shall be greatly acknowledged by your very humble servant.

“MR. PETE SMITH

H. KNOX

“July 20. 1795.”

In order to get this ten dollor's worth of corn or flour, Captain Dunn went to Louisville and carried the same back to the salt works, on Highland Creek, for which he only charged the moderate sum of five dollars.

FIRST GRIST MILL.

The first grist mill of which anything is known, was built by Captain Dunn, in the year 1796, and was operated by him up to his death a few years afterwards. For several years this was the only mill in the settlement, and where it was located, or what character of a mill it was, the records fail to explain. In Captain Dunn's old account book, a little blank paper affair, with a thin, blue paper back, six inches long and four inches wide, is to be found seven accounts against the following persons, respectively: Richard Taylor, John Christian, Andrew Rowen, Walter Thorn, Hugh Knox, Michael Sprinkle and Peter Thorn—all for grinding and packing. His usual charge for this work was three shillings sixpence per bushel. The charge for “packing” was taking the meal in sacks on horseback from the mill to the home of the purchaser. So, from this, it will be seen that the system of “delivering goods” was adopted at the Red Banks as early as the year 1796.

HANNAH DUNN.

While Captain Dunn was busy with his mill and official business, Mrs. Hannah Dunn, his efficient helpmate, was occupied in watching the store and little tavern on the corner of Fourth and Main Streets.

She must have been a woman of indomitable energy and great muscular strength. Oftentimes, in addition to her daily labors, she was known to do a man's work chopping cordwood, heavy lifting, and many other things nowadays men would consider too laborious, to say nothing of the women of 1887. She was as fearless as she was energetic, and during her husband's absence would go into the woods, attack bear, and most generally bring one home with her. Nor was this all, she was no more afraid of a man than she was of a bear, and many times she was known to take an overdosed, quarrelsome, wild, wild woodsman by the nap of his neck and lift him from the bar-room out of the tavern. She was boss, and never failed to impress her authority whenever occasion demanded it.

QUEER RECEIPTS.

At that time what is known as Henderson County, was called the "Big Barrens," from the fact that little timbers grew over the county, save along the water courses.

Owing to the scarcity of salt, that necessary commodity sold at an enormously high price, ten dollars per bushel being the regular price, while in many cases as high as fifteen and twenty dollars was paid.

People had a curious way of writing receipts. Here is a specimen :

"Receipt from John McCallister,
8 bu salt on account of John Dunn,
I say receipt by me this Jan'y 7, 1796.

ROBERT LANE."

Most all receipts at that time were written in the same peculiar phraseology.

Much of the country immediately around Henderson was low and marshy, and stagnant water stood in ponds and low places, consequently the whole settlement suffered from ague and fever.

FIRST PHYSICIANS.

At this time there were few physicians, and from what can be learned they were uneducated and really knew but little more than any other observing or experimenting settler. Dr. James Hamilton, a man of fine natural and considerable acquired intelligence, practiced, and was regarded as really the only physician of any respectability, until the coming of Dr. Adam Rankin, in 1800.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

For sometime prior to the organization of the county, and for many years afterwards, Eneas McCallister, father of the lamented 'Squire John E. McCallister, did the duty of parson on marital oc-

casions. He was one of the first magistrates, and was authorized by the County Court to perform that service. In 1800 he married Captain Daniel McBride and Mary^e Bennett, Jacob Sprinkle and Axy McLean, Moses Stegall (whose first wife was brutally murdered by Big and Little Harpe, and he himself afterwards killed) and Sally Vane. In 1804 he married Dr. Adam Rankin and Haney Gamble.

YOUTHFUL WEDLOCKS.

In primitive days men and women—if they could be called men and women—inter-married at an earlier period in life than they do now.

Oftentimes girls at fourteen and sixteen years of age were given in marriage to youngsters from nineteen to twenty-one, and in some instances to men of mature age. Instances were known, and are known to this day, of girls becoming mothers before arriving at the age of sweet sixteen.

It is also a fact that marriages, considering the population, were far more frequent than nowadays. Computing the number of marriages in 1797 and 1800, and up even to 1810, with a corresponding regard to numbers, the list of marriages annually at this modern day, to correspond with the list in those years, would reach fully fifteen hundred, if not more, per annum.

CHEAP LAND.

The finest lands in the county were insignificantly cheap, so that any man of ordinary industry could secure himself a home. For instance, in 1798 John Williams, Robert Burton and Archibald Henderson, surviving executor of Richard Henderson, sold to General Samuel Hopkins and Mark Alexander, all of the land on the Ohio near the mouth of Green River, and one hundred acres adjoining the town of Henderson, amounting in the aggregate, to five thousand six hundred and fourteen acres, for the price of seventy-five cents per acre, and that on credit.

One year later, General Hopkins sold to Henry Purviance, four lots of one acre each, in the town of Henderson, and lots Nos. 4 and 5, containing ten acres each, for the round sum of one hundred and ninety dollars.

SLAVERY.

In 1799, settlers began to import slaves to the county. At the October Court of Quarter Sessions General Samuel Hopkins reported a bill of sale for record, which conveyed the title from John Hopkins, of Mercer County, to General Hopkins, of this county, in and to seven negro slaves, two men, one woman, one boy and four

small children, two sorrel horses and one black mare, for and in consideration of two hundred and forty three pounds, eleven shillings and eight pence.

THE COURTS.

The courts of Henderson County, as established and authorized by the Act of December 21, 1798, consisted of a County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions. The Court of Quarter Sessions was directed to sit annually on the first Tuesday in the months of March, May, July and October. The County Court the same day in every other month in which the Courts of Quarter Sessions were not directed to be held.

The Court of Quarter Sessions was composed of three Justices appointed out of the Justices of the Peace for the county. This court was authorized to sit six judicial days, unless the business before them could be sooner determined. Each Justice was a conservator of the peace, and the Court was clothed with authority and power to hear and determine all cases whatsoever, at the common law, or in chancery, within their respective counties, except such criminal causes where the judgment upon conviction should be for the loss of life or murder, in which causes they had no jurisdiction, except as an examining court.

In all causes of less than five pounds, current money, or one thousand pounds tobacco, this court had no jurisdiction. It did have jurisdiction of all matters respecting escheats and forfeiture, arising within the county, to award writs of *ne exeat* injunctions, and *habeas corpus*, and power to empanel grand juries. The County Court was composed of a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace, and was given by law, jurisdiction of all causes respecting wills, letters of administration, mills, roads, appointment of guardians, and the settling of their accounts; admitting of deeds and other writings to record, to superintend public inspections, grant ordinary license, to regulate and restrain ordinances and tippling houses, appoint processioners, to hear and determine by law the complaints of apprentices and hired servants against their masters and mistresses, or of the master or mistresses against their apprentices, or servants; to establish ferries, to provide for the poor of the county, to erect necessary public buildings and purchase land therefor, and to appoint inspectors, collectors, surveyors of roads, constables and county jailers; *and cause a ducking stool to be built in such place as might be convenient* for the punishment of minor offenses.

The Justices of the County Court were conservators of the peace, and were given cognizance of all causes of less value than five pounds, current money, or one thousand pounds tobacco.

An act of 1801, reduced the annual terms of the Court of Quarter Sessions from four to three courts, to be held on the second Monday in the months of May, August and November.

By the terms of the following act, approved December 20, 1802, Circuit Courts were established throughout the State.

“ WHEREAS, The present judiciary system is found to be inconvenient and expensive.

“ *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the present district courts shall be, and are, abolished as soon as this act shall take effect. The Circuit Courts shall be and they are hereby established that each Circuit Court shall hold three times in every year.

“ They shall have jurisdiction in all causes, matters and things at laws, and in chancery, within their respective districts, except in cases of less value than five pounds current money, or one thousands pounds of tobacco.

“ They shall have the same power, authority and jurisdiction given to the District and Quarter Session Courts, and be governed by the same rules.”

The Circuit Court, as established by this act, was composed of one Judge for the circuit and two assistant Judges, resident in the county.

This act abolished the Court of Quarter Sessions and directed the clerk of such courts to deliver all records and papers over to the Clerk of the Circuit Court upon demand. By the term of this act the Judge to be appointed and the two assistant Judges, were made conservators of the peace.

An amendatory act, passed and approved December 13, 1804, with jurisdiction over all causes which may have originated within the bounds of the circuit, was given this court.

An act approved February 13, 1816, represented the act creating the office of assistant Judge alone, all the power and authority for the trial of criminal and civil cases, and authority to hold one or more additional terms for the trial of chancery causes, or for the trial of any person apprehended on a charge of felony.

From the organization of the county, in the year 1799 to April, 1805, the Court of Quarter Sessions held its regular terms, being presided over during that time by General Samuel Hopkins, Abraham Landers, Hugh Knox and Dr. Adam Rankin, neither of whom was a lawyer.

April 1, 1805, the first Circuit Court for the county commenced its sitting and was presided over by Henry B. Broadnax, of Lebanon,

Judge, and Hugh Knox and Dr. Adam Rankin, assistant Judges. By the terms of the act of December, 1802, establishing Circuit Courts, the Counties of Muhlenburg and Henderson formed one circuit and the courts for the same were directed to be held in the Court House in the County of Muhlenburg.

At the February term, 1808, of the General Assembly, to-wit: on the twenty-third day "an act further to amend the act entitled *an act establishing Circuit Courts*" was approved.

This act divided the State into ten districts, and Henderson then became a part of the *sixth* district, composed of Breckenridge, Ohio Muhlenburg, Henderson and Hopkins Counties. The terms of the courts commenced in Henderson, on the first Mondays in April, July and October, and continued one week. In Hopkins, on the fourth Mondays in March, June and September, and continued one week.

The Judges appointed under this act were required to make their allotments by districts, and it was made the duty of each Judge to attend the courts of the district to which he was attached. The Honorable Henry B. Broadnax, was allotted to this, the Sixth District.

CHAPTER XI.

FIRST CRIMINAL COURT—THE FIRST JAIL—THE HARPES—PROFANE
SWEARING—WATER MILLS—SUMMARY TREATMENT OF
LOAFERS—ELECTIONS.

ON Tuesday, the second day of July, 1799, the first Court of Criminal Common law and chancery jurisdiction, held its sitting in the village of Henderson, the presiding Justices being General Samuel Hopkins, Abraham Landers and Hugh Knox, Esqs. Thus, for the first time, Law with its imposing ceremony asserted its power and authority in this then the extreme western county along the Ohio River. William B. Blackburn and Robert Coleman, Esqs., bearing with them commissions as attorneys-at-law in the Courts of the Commonwealth, took the oaths of office and were admitted to practice in the Henderson court. The court then proceeded to appoint a Commonwealths Attorney for this county. The vote was taken by ballot and William B. Blackburn receiving a majority vote, was declared elected. A grand jury was then empaneled, consisting of the following names: Andrew Burke, (foreman), Edmond Hopkins, William Lawrence, William Gates, Thomas Housely, David Johnston, John Lawrence, Thomas Smith, John Slover, John McCombs, Isham Sellers, Ezra Owens, Jacob Upp, Warner Buck, William Wells, Sherwood Hicks and Rowlin Hues. These gentlemen being sworn, a grand jury of inquest, for the body of the county, received their charge and retired to consider of their presentments. Where they retired to is not known—more likely than otherwise underneath the shade of some dense foliage tree, for there were no buildings at that time, the court room itself, being a miserable log hut, with only two openings,

a small door, and a very large dirt chimney. However, the jury having spent sometime in deliberating, returned into court the following report of their labors.

“*First*.—The grand jury of the body of Henderson County upon their oaths, present Isaac Dunn, a minor, living in this county, for profane swearing the thirtieth day of June, on his return from sermon, Jacob Upp, living in this Town and Warner Buck, living in this Town, both of the grand jury in formers.”

Five indictments were returned against men and women for living in adultery, but this must not be taken as an evidence of the wickedness of the times, but attributed rather to ignorance, and a want of legal arrangements, authorizing marriage. These people were living in the wild woods and weré perhaps as poor as settlers were ever known. A distance of one hundred miles, attended by great difficulties and dangers, had to be traveled in order to procure a legal warrant or license. Horses were few, and many other almost unsurmountable barriers interposed to force them to violate the law, therefore there is some apology at least to be made for the course of these ignorant poor people. Jacob Robertson was presented for being a vagrant, and then the first grand jury adjourned.

FIRST JAIL.

Every indictment was found upon the evidence of the grand jurors, no other witnesses appearing before the jury. The following order was then passed.

‘Ordered, that the block house near John Husbands be considered the jail for the county, and that the Sheriff cause a door and lock to be fixed to the house and charge the same to the county. Whereupon the Sheriff, Andrew Rowan, accepted to the sufficiency of the said jail.’

The block house mentioned in this order was located on the river front near the site of the railroad bridge. It was uninhabited at the time, was a small concern built of rough logs, and not near so comfortable or strong as an ordinary nowadays stock stable.

TRIAL OF THE HARPE WOMEN.

Big Harpe, one of the brutal murderers of Mrs. Moses Stegall, her little son and William Love, having been pursued and killed, and the three wives of Big and Little Harpe captured, the three women were brought to Henderson and placed in the county jail. On the fourth day of September, 1799 following, a Court of Quarter Sessions was called and held for the axamination of Susanah and Sally Harpe, and Betty Roberts, wives of Big and Little Harpe, and commuted for being parties to the murder of Mrs. Stegall and others, and the burn-

ing of the house on the night of the twentieth of August, General Samuel Hopkins and Abraham Landers, presiding. The prisoners were set to the bar by the Sheriff, and being charged with the following, denied the fact; witnesses were sworn, and upon the evidence being heard, it was adjudged by the court that the women were guilty and that they ought to be tried before the Judges of the District Court at Russelville. They were remanded to jail and, guards placed over them. John Rieper, Neil Lindsay, Isham Sellers and Mathew Christian were recognized to appear before the district court at its next session. Andrew Rowan, High Sheriff, and Amos Kuykendall, John Standley, Green Massey and Gibson Hardin, guards, were ordered to proceed with the Harpe women to Russellville, which they did. The wives of Big and Little Harpe were the first prisoners incarcerated in the first prison house of the county.

OLD-TIME HARD CASES.

At the October court a grand jury was empaneled, and after deliberating, returned two indictments, one against Amos Kuykendall and Matthew Christian, quite noted characters at that time; and positively notorious afterwards. These two men were indicted for "profane swearing, and for stripping and ill-treating the company at David Johnston's house-raising." The second indictment was against Amos Kuykendall and William Hunford, for riding through the roads of the town naked. These men were terrible fellows when under the influence of liquor, and no more daring or unsightly scene had ever been witnessed. They were mounted upon spirited horses, unsaddled and at railroad speed dashed up, and down, out and in each of the public roads of the town. Their imitation of Indian habits, was more than the good people could bear, and as a preventive of future parades, the strong arm of the law was called in to punish this, their first experiment.

At the March term, 1800, Ambrose Barbour was appointed temporary clerk of the court, and executed bonds in the sum of one thousand pounds.

PROFANE LANGUAGE.

Early in this year Rev. James McGready, a very distinguished divine, in what was called the Green River country, held his great revival of religion. The outlaws had been driven out of the county, honest men ventured to speak, primitive society settled down to the realities of busy life and religious excitement ran high.

Everybody became enthusiastic, for it was not to be denied that the untiring labors of Mr. McGready, and those who assisted him, had been the means of restoring the country to law and order, and regulating rude ways to a proper observance of moral and true business principles. That looseness, which had hitherto governed men and women in their character and actions, had given way to the more refined and virtuous teachings of the preachers, and although men profaned themselves, they did not justify profanity in others. A grand juror, who half an hour before had secretly taken the name of the Lord in vain, was willing to sign his name to an indictment against his less fortunate neighbor who had done the same thing, but in public.

There seemed to be a religious determination to put a stop to profane swearing, and no matter who sinned, if detected, he was sure to be made a victim of the law. At this court, General Samuel Hopkins, Eneas McCallister and Andrew Rowan, the first Chief Justice of the court, under whose authority the grand jury was empaneled, the second Chief Magistrate of the County Court and the third High Sheriff of the county, were each indicted for profane swearing, and like old patriots, confessed the fact and paid their fines without a murmur.

The annual report of taxes received by John David Haussman, former Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and County Court, pursuant to an act of the Assembly, approved the twenty-eighth of February, 1797, entitled, "An act to amend and reduce into one, the several acts establishing a permanent revenue," was presented, and will give an idea of the littleness of court business in early times :

" To tax on 5 original writs.....	25c. each.	\$1 25
" " " 4 deeds of land.....	25c. "	1 00
" " " 2 county seals.....	25c. "	50
		<hr/>
		\$2 75
Commissions, 5 per cent.....		13.7½
		<hr/>
		\$2 61.2½

John Husbands was directed to let the building of a stray-pen on the Public Square, for the benefit of the county, to be two poles square of posts and rails, with a sufficient gate, fastened with a good padlock. This pen ornamented the square up to the year 1822, when Joel Lambert, (who, by the by, married Miss Polly Husbands, the accomplished daughter of John Husbands), was awarded the contract for removing it, and rebuilding a new one at a cost of seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

WATER MILLS.

From 1800 to 1813 numerous applications were made to the County Court for the right to dam the several creeks of the county, and erect mills on the sites selected. Between the bridge on the Owensboro Road and the mouth of Big Canoe Creek, opposite the Lower Island, there were built five mills, all to be operated by water-power, furnished by dams built across the stream. There were several on Sheffer's Creek, one or more on Strong Water, and half-dozen or more on Highland Creek. There were certain seasons for running these mills—mainly in the fall and spring months. In dry weather they were useless. Of all these mills, not over three or four of them made much pretensions to grinding. Notably among the number, were the Brookin Taylor Mill, at the crossing on the Madisonville Road, and the James Lyne Mill, at the crossing on the Morganfield Road.

In order to assist the County Court in the erection of public buildings, General Samuel Hopkins, agent of Richard Henderson & Co., directed George Holloway to survey and set apart to the county, for public purposes, two acres, to be taken off of the public square. This survey was made, and includes the place where the Court House now stands.

At the July term of Court, 1810, the High Sheriff, Andrew Rowan, indulged too freely of a mild, spiritual intoxicant, called "bounce," and spoke a profane line or two, contrary to the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, for which he was "bounced" upon by the grand jury and made to pay a good round sum. The indictment accused him of being *drunk*, and nevertheless it was about time to celebrate the Fourth of July, which fact failed to serve as a vindication or exemption.

The County Court appointed Abner Kuykendall, William Gates and Humphrey Barnett, commissioners, to view a road from the Town of Henderson to the main fork of Highland Creek. This road crossed Canoe Creek about one hundred yards above the old ford on the trace to Diamond Island.

Unruly boys were not tolerated in those days. Isaac Dunn, son of Captain John Dunn, of whom mention has heretofore been made, become a pest to his mother, who was then a widow, and likewise an eyesore to the community. He had been apprenticed, but did nothing more than annoy his master. The court took official notice of his behavior, and John Husbands one of the Magistrates, wrote a note to Mrs. Dunn, informing her that the court would not tolerate

him longer, but would proceed to enforce obedience. What the court did is not known. Loafing men and boys received but little encouragement or countenance from the court. They were apprenticed or proceeded against as vagrants.

The second felony case brought to the attention of the Court of Quarter Sessions was that of George Adams, for stabbing John Husbards, Jr., a son of the Magistrate, and brother of Mrs. Joel Lambert.

Ambrose Barbour, who had been appointed temporary Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and County Court, produced in open court a certificate, signed by two Judges of the Court of Appeals, certifying to his qualifications to do the duties required in the office, and was thereupon appointed Clerk of both Courts, to hold his office during good behavior.

ELECTIONS.

Under the old constitution elections were not conducted as they now are. A copy of the law, approved December 21, 1799, will suffice to explain :

Be it enacted, etc., That the Sheriff of each county within this Commonwealth, shall, at least one month previous to the first Monday in May, 1800, and at least one month previous to the first Monday in August, in the year 1801, and also previous to the first Monday in August, in every year forever thereafter, notify the inhabitants of his county, by advertisement set up at the door of the Court House thereof, of the time and place of holding the election then next ensuing, and what offices are to be filled by such election. The Sheriff, or other presiding officers, shall, on the day of every election, open the poll by ten o'clock in the morning, and continue the same open until at least one hour before sunset each day, for three days successively, if necessary, or if any one of the candidates for any of the offices to be filled by such election, shall request it, the Justices of the County Court shall, at their court next preceding the first Monday in May, and at their court next preceding the first Monday in August, 1801, and also at their court next preceding the first Monday in August in every year forever thereafter, appoint two of their own number as judges of the election next ensuing, and also a proper person to act as clerk, who shall continue in office one year. In case the County Court shall fail to make said appointments, or the persons, or any of them fail to attend, the Sheriff shall immediately preceding any election appoint proper persons to act in their stead. Any person, who shall vote more than once at any election, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for every such vote, ten dollars, to be recoverable with costs, before any justice of the Peace, one-half to the use of the county, and the other half to the person suing for the same."

Under this act, a voter was allowed to cast his vote in any precinct of the county, but not to vote more than once, under penalty. The Sheriff, or one of his deputies, was required to be in Frankfort on the seventeenth day succeeding the day of the commencement of

any general election, to assist the Sheriffs of other counties in comparing the polls taken at the election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

It was further enacted, " That this State shall be divided into two districts—that is to say, all the counties lying on the south side of the Kentucky River shall compose one district, and all the counties on the north side of the said river shall compose another district. The persons qualified to vote by law for members to Congress, to the House of Representatives, shall assemble at their respective Court Houses on the first Monday in August, in the year 1801, and on the same day every two years thereafter, and then and there vote for some proper and discreet person, being an inhabitant of this State, who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been seven years a citizen of the United States, as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States for the term of two years. Immediately after the poll is closed, the Sheriff, Judges and Clerk shall proceed to examine the vote, and after truly ascertaining the same, shall proceed to make return, which shall be delivered to the Sheriff holding such election, which return shall be taken by the Sheriffs in the Southern Districts to the Court House of the County of Mercer, and there compare and certify the election. For this service the Sheriffs shall receive for their trouble and expense, the sum of one dollar per day ferriage, and three cents per mile for traveling to and returning from the county in which they are required to meet.

And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of choosing four electors in behalf of this State, to vote for a President and Vice President, the several counties in this Commonwealth shall be allotted into four districts in the following manner, to-wit: The counties of Lincoln, Mercer, Garrard, Madison, Pulaski, Logan, Warren, Barren, Christian, Livingston, HENDERSON, Muhlenburg and Ohio shall compose the Second District. That the persons qualified by law to vote for members to the General Assembly in each county composing a district, shall assemble in their Court Houses on the second Tuesday in November, in the year 1800, and on the same day in every fourth year succeeding, and vote for some discreet and proper person, being an actual resident in such district, for one year preceding, as an elector for such district, to vote for President of the United States."

Under an act for apportioning the representation among the several counties, and for laying off the State into Senatorial Districts, approved December 19, 1799, the counties of Livingston and HENDERSON were made one representative district, and entitled to one member. The counties of Livingston, HENDERSON, Muhlenburg and Ohio, made one senatorial district, and entitled to one member. John Caldwell, of Muhlenburg, was elected first Senator, and General Samuel Hopkins, of Henderson, first Representative. Henderson and Livingston Counties continued as one district until, by an act approved December 27, 1803, Henderson was made one district, and given the right to elect one Representative.

PRECINCTS.

From the first election held in 1800, to the last election held in 1804, there was but one voting place established in the county—that one at the Court House, in the Town of Henderson. On the sixth day of December, 1804, the following act was approved :

And be it further enacted, That the County of Henderson shall be divided into two election precincts, by a line beginning at the mouth of Deer Creek, on Green River, thence up the said creek to the mouth of Black's and Newman's sugar camp branch, thence up the same to the head thereof, thence such a course as will strike the Crab Orchard fork of Tradewater at the nearest port, thence down said fork to a large lick, about two miles above the mouth of Caney Fork, thence a southwest line to Tradewater."

Two years thereafter, to-wit : on the sixth day of December, 1806, an act creating the County of Hopkins, was approved and included in its bounds the greater part of the second election precinct. Prior to that time, however, it will be observed with what difficulties settlers had to contend, in order to exercise the right to elective franchise. For that reason the elections were held three days. Under the old constitution magistrates and sheriffs were appointed by the Governor. Jailors, coroners, constables, collectors, inspectors, processioners, surveyors and other minor officers were appointed by the County Court.

CHAPTER XII.

TOBACCO AS A CURRENCY—TOBACCO INSPECTION—RISE OF THE TOBACCO
INTEREST—PRIMITIVE COURTS—INDICTMENTS, MARRIAGES,
BRIDGES, ETC.

THIS decade opened with all of the machinery of government running more smoothly and a greater disposition on the part of the people to improve the country, as they had their morals. The laws by which they were to be governed had become pretty generally understood, and a determination to obey and enforce obedience, if necessary, was a settled conviction of a large majority of the settlers. Larger crops were grown, and the system of cultivating, tobacco particularly, had been adopted.

No body of land offered superior quality of soil for the production of cereals and tobacco. In fact the low lands, as well as a greater part of the hill lands, were found to be superb in producing capacity.

TOBACCO AS A CURRENCY.

Tobacco, as far back as 1792, was the equal of money in every respect. All officers' fees at that time, fixed by law, were chargeable and receivable in tobacco. By an act of the Assembly, approved June 28 of that year, this law was repealed and all fees made chargeable and receivable in the currency of the State. This act went further, to wit: "And for every pound of tobacco allowed by any existing laws, to any officer, witness, or other person as a compensation for any service, they shall in lieu thereof be entitled to receive one penny current money of Kentucky. That for all forfeitures and fines, in tobacco, in force in this State, suits may be instituted and recovered in money at the same rate."

An act approved December 21, 1792, revived the English law of 1745, so far as the same related to sheriffs, and gave them their fees payable in tobacco at one penny, half penny per pound. December 22, 1792, the old act was revived as to coroners, they to be paid their fees in specie, or transfer tobacco, at the rate of one penny, half penny per pound, at the option of the party charged therewith. Even up to 1813 and 1815 the penalty attaching to constables' bonds was made payable in tobacco.

TOBACCO INSPECTION.

Inspection warehouses having been established in many of the counties of the State, on the tenth day of February a general law was passed, regulating the handling of tobacco.

Henderson being the largest tobacco growing county in the State at that time, those interested in the growth of the weed will doubtless be gratified to know something of this law and how it affected their ancestors and predecessors in selling and shipping.

Such parts of the law as are deemed material for this purpose are here incorporated :

"It was enacted, etc., That no person shall put on board or receive in any boat or vessel in order to be exported therein, any tobacco not packed in hogsheads or casks, to be in that or any other boat or vessel, exported out of this State, before the same shall have been inspected and reviewed, but that all tobacco whatsoever, to be received or taken on board of any boat for exportation, shall be received and taken on board at the several warehouses, or some one of them, and no other place whatsoever."

Masters of boats were prohibited from carrying unstamped tobacco under a penalty of a fine of fifty pounds, while the servants had the following law to guide them :

"And if any servant, or other person, employed in navigating any such boat or other vessel, shall connive at, or conceal the taking or receiving on board, any tobacco in bulk or parcel, he shall pay the sum of five pounds, and if such servant or other person shall be unable to pay the said sum, he or they, and every slave so employed, shall by order of a magistrate receive on his bare back, thirty-nine lashes, well laid on."

The owners of tobacco were authorized to break any hogshead for the purpose of repacking or prizing for the convenience of storage, provided the original package had been stamped, and that the change was made at the warehouse where the same was inspected, weighed, marked and stamped.

Owners of tobacco were allowed to carry the same in bulk or parcels on board of any boat to a licensed warehouse, or from one

plantation to another for better handling or managing thereof, or they were allowed to bring their tobacco by boat to a warehouse to be re-packed, sorted, stemmed or prized, provided it was packed in hogsheads or casks. The warehouse keeper was allowed as rent three shillings for each hogshead of tobacco received, inspected and delivered out of his house. In addition he was allowed on all tobacco remaining in the warehouse over twelve months three pence per month, to be paid by the owner.

Inspectors were allowed four shillings and sixpence on each hogshead. This was their full fee and no salary or other fee was allowed. All tobacco that was brought to a warehouse was required to be inspected by two licensed inspectors, who were required to reject all tobacco that was not sound, well conditioned merchantable and free from trash. In case any tobacco was refused by the inspectors, the owner was at liberty to separate the good from the bad, but in case he refused or failed for one month to do this, the inspectors were to employ one of the pickers attending the warehouse to pick and separate the same, for which they were paid one-fifth part of the tobacco saved, and the tobacco adjudged unfit to save was placed in a "funnel" erected by law and burned.

If any tobacco packed in any hogshead or cask by any overseer, or the hands under his care, was burned by the inspectors, by reason of its being bad, unsound or in bad condition, the overseer who had the care of making and packing the same, suffered the loss of the tobacco so burned. All tobacco brought to the warehouse for exportation by the owner was required to be examined and weighed, and if found good to be stamped and the owner given a receipt, stating whether the tobacco so received was *sweet scented*, or *Oronocko*, stemmed or leaf, and whether tied up in bundles or not. For every hogshead exported by land or water the owner was required to pay seven shillings and six pence and find the nails for securing the same, or pay eight pence per hogshead for each hogshead so secured by the inspectors.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1825, the following act was approved: "That from and after the passage of this act all purchasers of tobacco within this Commonwealth shall be at liberty to export the same without having the same inspected."

Tobacco inspection warehouses were established by law in Henderson, and from 1801 up to the passage of the act, December 21, 1825, all tobacco was handled by and passed through some legally authorized warehouse. In those days every planter packed his to-

bacco into hogsheads and boxes, and such a thing as bringing a crop to market loose was unknown. Subsequent to December, 1825, stemmeries were erected, and the business of inspecting and handling tobacco gradually grew less, until the warehouses were finally exterminated. They continued to do business, however, until 1835. After the establishment of stemmeries, planters ceased, to a very great extent, to pack in hogsheads, but begun the system of delivery of loose tobacco by wagons.

RISE OF THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

Henderson soon became the first strip market of the country, and those who engaged early in stemming made large fortunes. The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers furnished an outlet for all the produce of the country. Flat boats and barges being used before the introduction of steam machinery, many of the earlier citizens of Henderson engaged in floating merchandise to New Orleans where they, after disposing of their produce, would either sell their boats or else cordelle them back up the river. It was indeed a very common custom to float down the rivers and return overland on foot.

General Samuel Hopkins having resigned his commission as Chief Justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Jacob Barnett was appointed by the Governor in his stead, and at the March term, 1801, took his seat upon the bench.

Mr. Barnett served but a short time when he died. Abraham Landers resigned and the two vacancies were filled by the appointment of Dr. Adam Rankin and John Holloway in 1802. That court at this time was composed of Hugh Knox, Dr. Rankin and John Holloway.

A PRIMITIVE COURT.

This primitive court, as is the case with all such, was a sort of free and easy. The ordinary hanger-on considered himself the equal of the Judge, in point of legal intelligence, and reserved to himself the right to perpetrate jokes, prop his feet upon the window sill, and even at times to elevate them along side of the Judge on his punch-eon bench, just as the humor moved him.

Judge Knox, the Chief Justice, after the death of General Hopkins, was a man of many good points, an old bachelor, and one given to bachanalian frolics, sometimes social looseness, for which he was frequently indicted by the grand jury. Whenever an indictment was found against him he plead guilty, and was fined without a murmur, and then with commendable promptness would pay his fine. He was never known to ask mercy or favor, but having settled his own little

difficulties, would return to the bench and administer similar justice to others who had violated the written law.

The two assistant Justices, Dr. Rankin and John Holloway, were men quite unlike the Chief Justice; they were thorough business men, of settled habits and fine intelligence. They believed in upholding society and bringing it under the highest standard of morals, virtue and religious training.

If one is to be justified in what he may read in the early records, it is safe to infer that society in the early days of the county was rather below par.

It was a very common occurrence for men to sue for debt and fail ingloriously to make out a case, from the fact the debt had been previously paid, and the defendant fortunately for himself, held a receipt. In this case the order of the court would conclude: "It is therefore ordered that the plaintiff take nothing by his bill, but that he be in mercy of the court for his false clamor, etc."

A peculiar, and perhaps unheard of proceeding, was had in one of the early courts. A grand jury was empaneled composed of the required number of veniremen, who returned to the court several indictments, found upon the evidence of members of the jury. The next day when the indictments were called for trial, there were not a sufficient number of legally qualified males in the house, or around the village from which to secure a petit jury, so a part of the jury was made up of the grand jury, who had found the indictments. It is perhaps the only case known where the same man served as grand juror in finding an indictment and petit juror in trying the same.

At this term, to wit: May, 1801, Wm. B. Blackburn, who had made an efficient Commonwealth attorney for the county, resigned his office, and James Bell, Esq., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A DRUNK JURY.

At the same time there was another rather strange procedure, at least it would be so regarded at this time. In the suit of William Dunn vs. John Lankford, after the jury had been sworn, and the evidence heard, and the case argued, it appeared as well to the court as the parties interested, that Thomas Houseley, one of the jurors, was very drunk, so much so as to be incapacitated to render any verdict. By consent of the parties and their attorneys and at the *command* of the court, Houseley was withdrawn and Jonathan Anthony, a bystander, who had heard the evidence, and the arguments of the attorneys of both parties, was called and his name affixed to the panel. He was

examined, elected, and then sworn to try the issue. After awhile it was discovered that another jurymen was too far gone, as to know whether he was sitting in a jury box or in a variety theatre. By this time the court became disgusted and ordered the case to be continued to the next court, not, however, without first placing the two jurymen under a two dollar obligation each, which they were ordered to make good else be locked in the dungeon.

FIRST LIQUOR DEALER INDICTED.

Mr. Hugh McGary, who figures in several parts of the early history of this work, was indicted for selling liquor without license, and was the first person found guilty of such an offense in the county.

SQUIRE M'BEE AND MARRIAGE.

In 1802, there being so few ministers, old Squire Silas McBee was authorized by the County Court to solemnize the rites of marriage, and from what can be learned from him, he was rather given to humor, and indulged the propensity frequently.

Ministers were licensed to solemnize marital rites, according to the rules of the church to which they belonged, and required to return the license to the clerk of the County Court with his indorsement thereon. Many of these old-time returns are amusing, as much perhaps for their illiterate entierty as their originality. The license sometimes directed the parties to be married according to the rules and rites of some certain church. Esquire McBee happened to be called in on one occasion and was given a license intended to be solemnized by a Cumberland Presbyterian. He, in his hurried way, joined the parties in marriage, and returned the license with the following indorsement: "I *joined* them according to the rites and ceremonies of the Cumberland Church, to which church, I say now, I don't belong." The old Squire was honest to say the least of it.

FIRST MOB.

Amos Kuykendall, of bare-back notoriety; Abner Kuykendall, and James Walton, concluded to take the village, and were arrested by the Sheriff. A short time afterwards, a mob (the first one ever-organized), composed of Robert McGary, William McGary, Hugh McGary, Jr., Andrew Bratton, Thomas Fletcher and Solomon Nesler appeared in the presence of the Sheriff and demanded the surrender of the prisoners. Being overpowered, he had but one alternative left him, and that he exercised. The prisoners were given up. For this, at the May term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, each member of the mob was indicted, for rescuing with force and arms, said prisoners

from the custody of the Sheriff, in the Town of Henderson, on the first day of August.

BRIDGES.

The County Court, during this year, turned its attention to the propriety of building bridges over several creeks at important fords, but nothing was done in the way of building until the year following, 1803. In this year, Edmund Hopkins and Dr. Adam Rankin were appointed commissioners, with power to bridge Canoe Creek, at the crossings on the Owensboro Road, Madisonville Road, and Morganfield Road, as now. This they did, paying for the bridges the sum of ninety dollars each. No spike nails were to be had at that time, so the poles were pinned down at each end with wooden pins. These were cheap structures, of course, and lasted but a short time; however, were far better than nothing, and correspondingly appreciated by the people.

FIRST FELONY ON DOCKET.

On the twenty-first day of April, 1803, the little village was completely upset by the arrest of Hugh McGary, charged feloniously stealing and carrying away nineteen English guineas, two half-eagles, thirty dollars in silver and six hundred dollars in bank notes, the property of Samuel Baker, a guest of McGary's Tavern and whisky shop. This was, perhaps, a greater bulk of metallic and paper values than McGary had ever seen before, and the temptation to grow rich, even at so great a risk, was more than he could withstand. The District Court met at that time at Russellville, and what became of the prisoner the writer is unable to say.

CHEAP SERVICE.

As an evidence of cheap travel and cheap service, the April court, 1804, received and certified to the Auditor of Public Accounts, the account of John Bilbo, acting Sheriff, for the sum of seventeen dollars, for traveling three hundred and sixty miles on horseback, and attending to compare the polls of the election of a Senator of the State Assembly, and for a Representative in Congress.

At this court the first indictments were returned against overseers of roads, but subsequent to this time it was a common custom to present at each court a majority, if not everyone of those unfortunate office holders.

A TOWN ON PAPER.

At the May County Court this year, John Gray and Willis Morgan executed bond to the County Court, in the penalty of one thousand pounds, for an order granted them for the establishing of a town

on their lands purchased of Thomas B Evans. Where this town was to be located, the writer has been unable to learn from any source, only that it was to be on the Ohio River and in Henderson County.

LOCATION OF COLLEGE LANDS.

February 10 and December 22, 1798, the Legislature created a number of academies, and for the purpose of encouraging education, authorized and empowered the Board of Trustees, or their agents, to cause to be surveyed, on any vacant or unappropriated land to be found on the south side of Green River, six thousand acres each. Under the authority thus given, Bethel Academy, July 20, 1800, by Daniel Ashby, agent, located twenty-nine hundred and fifty acres, on Clear Creek Fork, and three thousand and fifty acres on Caney Fork of Tradewater.

Livingston County, on December 20, 1802, by Justinian Cartwright, agent, located five thousand two hundred and fifty acres on Tradewater River.

Pendleton County, on December 22, 1802, by Justinian Cartwright, located one hundred and ten acres between Pond River and Tradewater.

Livingston Academy, April 10 and July 15, 1802, by Cartwright, agent, located three hundred and fifty and two hundred and fifty acres the North and Clear Creek Forks of Tradewater.

Harrodsburgh Seminary, on July 2, 1804, by Peter Casey, agent, located three thousand acres on the North Fork of Tradewater River. This made a total of fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of Henderson County lands, given by the State, to counties and academies in other parts of the State.

In October, 1804, the last Court of Quarter Sessions was held, the same having been abolished, and a Circuit Court substituted in its stead.

CHAPTER XIII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FERRIES—THE FIRST BOAT—FARMING THE SHERIFFALITY—MANLY COURSE OF JUGE TOWLES—WHIP-SAWING—
COLD FRIDAY—HOPKINS COUNTY FORMED—AUDUBON—WORKING GREEN RIVER, ETC., ETC.

THE year 1800 was ushered in with a greatly increased population and still brighter hopes of the future. A number of families, composing the best people of the States, had found their way to the new land, and were actively engaged with the earlier settlers in opening up the wild woods, clearing the barrens and preparing the lands for an intelligent cultivation.

FERRIES.

Ferries were established at Henderson and several points in the the county along the Ohio and Green Rivers. Roads were opened and bridges built, and while the revenue was yet very small and the delinquent list correspondingly large, still every dollar of the peoples' money was judiciously expended with a view to the ultimate good of the county. General Samuel Hopkins established the first public ferry at the mouth of Green River, from the Kentucky to the Indiana shore. The first ferry at Henderson was established by Jonathan Anthony in 1802.

AN OHIO RIVER SHIP.

The first vessel of any magnitude, or even respectability, which passed Henderson en route to the Mississippi, was a ship built at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, in May, 1800. She started on her first journey with seven hundred and twenty barrels of flour. At Louis-

ville she was detained on account of low water, till the following January, but during that month, while the river was clear of ice, she came sailing on down, passing Henderson two days after leaving Louisville. At Fort Massac, Illinois, she added to her cargo, for the New Orleans market, two thousand bear skins and four thousand deer skins. In the spring of 1805, a beautiful little sailing vessel, of seventy tons burthen, fitly called the "Nonpariel," passed down for New Orleans.

In this year two warehouses were established for the inspection of beef, pork, flour, hemp and tobacco. Philip Barbour and Meridith Fisher were appointed inspectors.

On the first day of April, 1805, the first Circuit Court held its sitting, with Judge Henry P. Broadnax upon the bench, assisted by Dr. Adam Rankin and Hugh Knox. William Featherston, Samuel Work, Christopher Tompkins, James Bell and John Daviess were authorized and admitted to practice as attorneys in this court. William Featherston was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney for the county. At the July term of this court, John Grey, Alney McLean, Charles Henderson, Henry Delano and John Campbell, were admitted as attorneys.

FARMING THE SHERIFFALITY.

The Sheriffs of the county, prior to 1805, and for sometime afterwards, were extremely loose in their mode of doing business, and in more than one instance came to grief from their own negligence and that of their deputies. Under the old constitution, the oldest serving Magistrate was entitled, by rotation, to the office of sheriff, and was invariably appointed as such by the Governor, and yet there is not more than one, perhaps two instances, wherein the legally appointed sheriff performed the duties of the office. It was the custom of the Magistrate receiving the appointment, even up to the adoption of the new constitution, to farm out the office—that is to say, sell the office to some one or two parties, and take from them bond to secure him from loss.

There was no objection urged to this system until 1835, at which time Judge Thomas Towles was entitled to the office, but waived his right, and consented to remain on the bench. The county then, as now, had its meddlers and office-seekers, and of course there were men to insinuate and complain. Judge Towles at that time failed to be apprised of what was said, but hearing of it afterwards, determined to exhonorate himself from any degree of discredit. At the next meeting of the County Court, he called the attention of the Court to certain objections to his longer serving, and at the same time tendered

his resignation as magistrate. There was a determination not to accept it, but the Judge was positive upon that point, and the court very reluctantly consented to his resignation, not, however, without passing the following order:

“Some years ago the County Court, having failed at the proper court to recommend a sheriff to the Governor, the said Thomas Towles, being the oldest and senior justice of the said county, waived his right to the *sheriffalty*, and by general consent John Green was appointed sheriff for the term to which said Towles would have been entitled, and the said Towles, *by request*, continued in office as a justice, and did not resign until this day, when some objections being made to the practice of justices selling the *sheriffalty* and holding on to the office of magistrate, he, the said Towles (although urged not to do so), thereupon resigned. The Justices present reposing entire confidence in the integrity, judgment, legal knowledge, skill and ability of the said Thomas Towles, Sr., and believing his assistance as a member of the County Court to be important to the interest of the county, have therefore recommended him to the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation.”

In a month afterwards Judge Towles was reappointed and resumed his labors as before, and this forever hushed any complaints.

On the twenty-third day of February, 1805, the Harrodsburgh Seminary, by Peter Casey, agent, made another grab of Henderson County land, locating at this time on Highland Creek three thousand acres.

BRIDGES.

Early in the fall of 1806 the first bridges built commenced giving way, and how to repair them or rebuild them was a question the County Court found considerable difficulty in determining, from the fact of the smallness of the levy and the greatness of the delinquent list. Finally, after considering the matter thoroughly, it was determined to rebuild the bridge leading to Tradewater River over Canoe Creek, on the now Madisonville Road, and one over the Town Fork of Canoe leading to Owensboro, by subscription, if possible, if not, to raise by that means as great an amount as possible and to pledge the county for the remainder. A contract was entered into with William Anthony to build a new bridge over the crossing leading to Tradewater at a cost of two hundred and twenty-two dollars, one hundred and thirty-two dollars more than the first bridge cost, and with John Stanley and William Kavanaugh to bridge the crossing leading to Owensboro at a cost of ninety dollars, the same cost as the first bridge. As has been said in a previous chapter, the original bridges were cheap structures, mostly built of poles. To give an idea of the second structures the specifications of the Town Fork bridge are here inserted: “The

bridge is to be twelve feet wide in the clear, with two arches, the first across the stream 27 feet, the second to where it lands on the west side to be 23 feet, the two *trussels* to be 3 feet high from the top of the mud sill, the mud sills to be hewn 20 inches by 16, the cap sills 18 by 14, the *trussel* posts 15 by 12, braces 14 by 6, sleepers 16 by 6, to be laid in sixteen inches of each other, the plank to be sawed a foot or more inches and 3 inches thick."

WHIP SAWING.

From this the reader would judge that such a thing as a sawmill had been established in the county, but that is a mistake; there were no sawmills. Planks were ripped from hewn logs by a system denominated "whip sawing," an upright saw, working perpendicularly, with one man above the other, to do the work now done by engines and steam. This was a tedious process, yet the weather-boarding and framing timbers for all of the houses built in Henderson prior to 1818, was sawed in this way. There are at the present time, three houses standing in the city with the same weather-boarding which was nailed on at the time of their building, between 1810 and 1818. These buildings will be noticed in their proper order.

The April, 1806, Circuit Court came on, and with it that pest of all pests, the grand jury. Judge Knox, one of the Associate Justices, was once again made a victim on account of his passionate indiscretions, and with his usual adamantine face and limitless cheek, confessed the corn and paid his fine.

Henderson County was now eight years old by legislative recognition, and yet the morals of the people had not been reduced to that beautiful simplicity and religious standard the punctilious so devoutly wished. Some men would profanely take the name of the Lord in vain and yet punishment was as certain as taxes. The grand jury was no respecter of persons, on the contrary they rather took a delight in making examples of the leading men whenever the opportunity presented itself. Henry P. Broadnax, Judge of the Circuit Court, William Featherston, Commonwealth's Attorney, Joel Lambert and Thomas G. Walker were each indicted at this term for profane swearing and fined the round sum of five shillings each, which they paid without a word. It is just to say, however, that the morals of the young county were far better, considering the character of the population as a whole, than well could be expected of a similar settlement composed of men of these days. There were but few indictments brought in by the grand jury, and they were mostly confined to minor offenses.

SEMINARY LANDS.

In the month of April the trustees of the Hartford Academy located on the north fork of Tradewater two hundred and forty-four acres of land. On the twentieth of September Bethel Seminary, by David Ashley, agent, entered one thousand acres on some small branches emptying into the Ohio River.

On the eleventh day of February Henderson and Hopkins Counties were declared by law one Senatorial district, and at the following election Daniel Ashby, of Hopkins, was elected.

COLD FRIDAY.

Nothing particularly interesting occurred during 1807, except the ever-memorable "Cold Friday," which was the subject of talk for years among those who felt its piercing chills.

Mr. Collins says: "On Thursday, February, 1807, the mercury was caused to fall sixty degrees within twelve hours by the cold winds. At nightfall it was mild and cloudy. After night it commenced raining with a high west wind. This rain soon changed to a snow, which continued to fall rapidly to the depth of six inches, but the wind, which moved at the rate of a hurricane, soon lifted and dispersed the clouds, and within the short space of twelve hours from the close of a very mild Thursday, all Kentucky was treated to a gentle rain, a violent snow storm, and a bright sunshine morning, so bitterly cold that by acclamation it was termed "Cold Friday." On the morning of this day the trees in the forests were cracking like the report of guns, and everything was bound in the fetters of ice."

The County of Hopkins was formed during the early part of this year, although the act of the Legislature sub-dividing Henderson County was approved December 9, 1806.

The first case under an act to permit debtors to confess judgment in a summary way, was heard at the July term of the Circuit Court.

Assistant Judge Hugh Knox, who also held the distinguished office of surveyor of one of the roads, was indicted and fined during this court for non-performance of duty.

AUDUBON.

Mr. Collins, in a short biographical sketch of the life of the renowned ornithologist, John J. Audubon, places his arrival in Henderson during 1807, but Mrs. Audubon, in her book of his life, places it during the year 1812. From the most reliable testimony attainable,

it is most probable that his arrival dates from 1810 or 1812. On December 22, 1813, he purchased from General Samuel Hopkins, agent of Richard Henderson & Co., lots Nos. 95 and 96, half of the square lying on the west side of Third Street, between Green and Elm. On the third of September, 1814, he purchased lots Nos. 91 and 92, half of the square lying on the west side of Second Street, between Green and Elm.

EARLY HENDERSON STREETS.

The first mention of High Street is made in this year, and that in connection with an order from the County Court, appointing Meridith Fisher, John Husbands, Joseph Fuquay and Jacob Sprinkle commissioners to view a roadway from High Street, in the Town of Henderson, and such other streets and lots as to them may seem best to intersect the roads leading to Highland and Green River, at the mouth of Lick Creek. From the best information, the present First Street was originally called High Street, as Second Street was originally known as Mill Street.

A tobacco, hemp, flour and pork inspection warehouse was established at Perryville, Henderson County, and one in the Town of Henderson, on the lot of Philip Barbour, to be called and known by the name of Henderson Inspection.

Nothing of importance occurred during the year 1808 save it be the building of common board warehouses for the reception of tobacco and articles of general merchandise. It is evidently true, however, that the people were distressed for money during that year, for out of a depositum of ninety-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents, reported by Fielding Jones, acting Sheriff, he also reported a delinquent list amounting to seventy-five dollars and thirty-seven and one-half cents.

“WORKING” GREEN RIVER.

On the sixteenth day of February the following act was approved :

“Be it enacted, etc., That it shall and may be lawful for the County Courts of the several counties through or by which so much of Green River may run as is navigable, to cause the same to be cleared out and kept in a situation fit for navigation, and for that purpose shall annually in the months of July, August or September, lay off said river into precincts and appoint an overseer to each precinct, and allot a sufficient number of hands of the male titheables of the county to keep the same open for navigation. That it shall be the duty of the overseers respectively, to call on the hands, to each of them allotted and within one month thereafter, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to proceed with such hands and remove all fish pots and dams of every description,

remove all logs, cut and clear away all timber projecting over said stream, shrub all points of islands, and remove such other obstructions in the channel as may impede the navigation of said river. Any overseer failing to do his duty shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided against overseers of roads, and every titheable failing when called on, shall forfeit and pay the sum of seventy-five cents for each day. All titheables working on the river shall be exempt from working on any of the public roads, and the number of days he shall be required to work on the river shall not exceed three in any one year."

For many years men were appointed to work Green River as regularly as they were appointed to work the roads of the county.

FIRST HABEAS CORPUS.

The first writ of *habeas corpus* was granted at the April term of the Circuit Court, 1809, to Joseph and Sarah Wendell, and they were discharged from the custody of the jailer.

CIRCUIT COURT RULES.

The first Circuit Court rules were read, recorded and established at the July meeting, and are as follows.

"First.—There shall not more than two lawyers appear in any civil suit or motion, nor shall any lawyer speak more than once, unless where he appears alone for the plaintiff, or by leave of the court.

"Second.—The counsel for the defendant shall always have his pleas ready when his suit shall be called, if not, the writ of inquiry shall forthwith be executed.

"Third.—The plaintiff shall not put his suit at the end of the docket, until he has first shown by legal grounds for a continuance, then the clerk shall put it at the end of the docket.

"Fourth.—A party obtaining a leave to amend (if any amendment operates as a continuance) shall pay the whole cost of the term.

"Fifth.—On motion for a new trial, the grounds upon which such motion shall be made, shall be stated in writing, and affidavit filed where proof is necessary.

"Sixth.—No motion shall be made for a continuance until an affidavit is filed, stating the grounds for such continuance; and where a witness lives out of the State, or a second motion is made on account of the absence of the same witness, the affidavit must state what the witness will swear.

"Seventh.—Whenever any suit shall be laid over by consent, it shall be put at the end of the docket.

"Eighth.—No motion will be heard after the business of the day is taken up."

At this time, and prior to this time, it was frequently the case to render judgment—especially in cases where the plaintiff was nonsuited—payable in tobacco, one hundred and fifty pounds or more.

At this term of the court William B. Smith was indicted and fined one hundred dollars for assaulting Uriah Blue, High Sheriff.

DANGEROUS WOMEN OR A COWARDLY MAN.

There were dangerous women in those good old days, or else there was one great coward. Joseph Wendell, a hard character, who had, with his wife been confined in jail and released under a writ of *habeas corpus*, came into court and made affidavit that he feared great bodily harm would be done him by Lydia Johnson, Mary Ann and Sarah Horton, and prayed that they be recognized to keep the peace. This was done, and General Sam'l G. Hopkins, to give emphasis to his extreme disgust, or to show his keen appreciation of the female sex, volunteered security, which was accepted. Immediately thereafter at the instance of Mrs. Wendall, the aforesaid Joseph was placed under similar bond, but there was no General Hopkins to volunteer security, and Joseph was once again placed behind the bars.

The County Court contracted with John Williams to bridge Lick Creek at the Owensboro crossing, and at that time the floor sills were only required to be twenty-four feet long.

The depositum reported by the Sheriff for this year, was two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty cent. The delinquent list thirty-three dollars.

By an act of the General Assembly the whole of Richard Henderson & Co.'s grant of land was taken into Henderson County. This was done by an act entitled, "*An act to add part of Ohio County to the County of Henderson,*" approved January, 1809, and is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the first day of April next, all that part of Ohio County comprised within the following bounds, shall be added to, and considered a part of the County of Henderson, to wit: beginning on the Ohio at the mouth of Green River and running up the Ohio to where the line of Henderson & Co.'s grant strikes the same, thence with said line to Green River, thence down the same to the beginning.*"

By this act, what is now known as the Point Precinct, was added to Henderson County.

During this year, Mr. Phillip Barbour was largely interested in the manufacture of salt, at the United States Saline Territory, of Illinois, and while that necessity was not so unreasonably high in price as it was a few years prior to that time, it was yet too high for the convenience of the ordinary pocket-book. It was now manufactured in greater quantities, from the fact, with the opening up of the country, larger supplies of water had been discovered, and greater convenience

secured for boiling and evaporating. From an old letter found, the following is taken, to give a limited idea of the salt trade, and how it was carried on from this section at that time. Only a few years before, it was a difficult matter to supply Henderson and the surrounding country, but the discovery of the Saline Wells overstocked this market, and directed the attention of dealers to other and more populous markets.

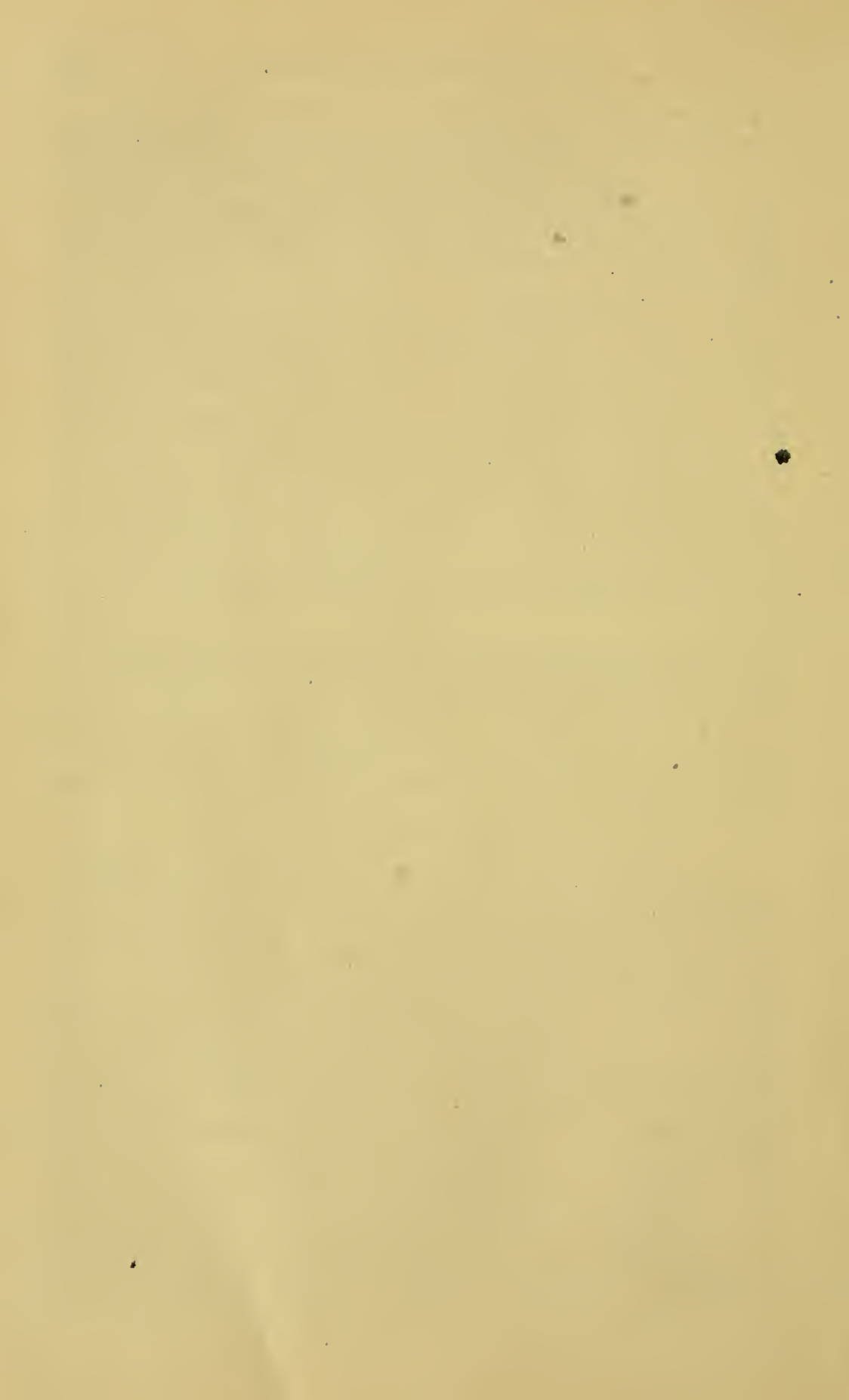
On July 25, 1809, Stephen Cantrell, Jr., & Co., Nashville, Tenn., wrote Mr. Barbour, acknowledging the receipt of a quantity of salt, and stating that the general price of salt in that town had been for some weeks past, steady at two dollars per bushel, but in order to effect a ready sale of his shipment, they had disposed of the entire lot at one dollar and seventy-five cents per bushel; further, that the price would likely fall the approaching season, owing to the exportation of large quantities looked for. In this letter was an account of sales in which they charge up 5 per cent. commissions for handling and selling. In Mr. Barbour's old papers, the following bills of lading were found :

“ Shipped in good order and well condition, in and upon the good boat called, the ‘ Nancy.’ 31 bbls. salt, for account James Wilson, bound to Nashville, Tennessee, Charles Stewart, Master.”

“ April 10, 1809. Shipped in good order, by Philip Barbour, in and upon the good boat called, the ‘ Ohio Packet,’ James Barbour, Master, bound for Louisville, eighty-four bbls. salt; freight to be paid at the rate of sixty-six cents per hundred weight ”

CORDELLING.

The “ Nancy ” and “ Ohio Packet,” were keelboats or barges, propelled by hand, for it is well known that there were no steamboats at that time. These were drawn up stream by ropes in the hands of men trudging on shore by the water's edge. The immensity of this undertaking can hardly be realized at this time, for it is something fearful nowadays to move an empty barge a few hundred yards upstream, but in early days, before the introduction of steam, men cordelled heavily laden barges, unconscious of the enormity of the undertaking, and plodded along in quite as good humor, as will usually be found displayed by the crew of one of the largest and finest Ohio River steamers.



CHAPTER XIV.

MISTAKE IN THE CENSUS—COTTON CULTURE—CONTEMPT OF COURT—
HORSE RACING—WORKING GREEN RIVER—THE EARTHQUAKES—
THE FIRST STEAMBOAT—FLOOD OF 1812—CUT MONEY—
HURRICANE, ETC.

THE year 1810 found the village of Henderson with a much smaller population than it was reported to have had in 1800. The census return for 1800 gave Henderson a population numbering two hundred and five souls; the census return for 1810 gave a population of one hundred and fifty-nine souls. There was evidently a mistake in the first enumeration, and this is to be accounted for on the ground of ignorance on the part of those employed to take the list. It is highly probable, and no doubt the fact, that the population of a greater part, if not the entire surrounding country, was accredited to the town in the census of 1800; certainly there was no falling off in the population from 1800 to 1810. The census return for 1800 gave Henderson County a population of one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight souls, and Henderson County at that time embraced all of the territory now embraced in the four Counties of Henderson, Hopkins, Union and Webster. The return for 1810 places the population at four thousand seven hundred and three souls, an increase of three thousand two hundred and thirty-five, and yet Hopkins County embracing a territory forty miles in length and twenty six in breadth had been taken from Henderson. It may be taken as a settled fact, therefore, that there is an important inaccuracy somewhere, and most positively certain that the village of Henderson did not contain a population of two hundred and five souls actual residents during the year 1800.

It is very much to be doubted if the village of Henderson contained a legitimate population of one hundred and fifty-nine souls in 1810, for, by reference to the poll books of an election held on the first day of May, 1819, for the purpose of choosing five trustees of the village, only twenty-one votes were recorded. Estimating the population at seven to the voter, and assuming that the vote owing to its importance was pretty near a full one, the population of the place at that time would have been only one hundred and forty-seven.

HEMP AND COTTON CULTURE.

Hemp and cotton were both grown in the county this year, but with what success it is unknown. G. W. Warde, living on the Ohio River between Evansville and its mouth, cultivated both, and at the December term of the County Court made application for the establishing of an inspection warehouse.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

At the July term of the Circuit Court Judge Broadnax had his temper and judicial courage thoroughly tested by Edward Cheatham, one of the venirmen, who was a man of some importance at that time.

Mr. Cheatham engaged in conversation, and being rather strong of lung, interrupted the business of the court. He was admonished by the Judge and yet persisted. He was fined six dollars, and this seemed to incense him; he was fined ten dollars once, twice, and yet he refused to be quiet; he was fined thirty dollars, once, twice and three times, and still he defied his Honor, the Judge. Finally he was ordered to prison in the custody of the jailer, there to remain until his several fines, aggregating one hundred and sixteen dollars, were paid, or secured to the Commonwealth. He ranted and raved, as he journeyed on to the house of correction, and not until having slept one night a prisoner, and calculating the cost, did he come to a proper understanding of how foolishly he had acted, and the extent of his beligerency. He succumbed to the magesty of the law, and prayed pardon, which was granted next day. This determined course of Judge Broadnax ever afterwards secured him the respect due his position, and no more self-important men tempted his authority.

HORSE RACING.

Horse racing was extremely fashionable in 1810, and perhaps more than half a dozen tracks were located at different points in the county, where men would congregate and bet from a gill of cider to twenty-five, and even fifty dollars lawful money. Those men who frequented such places were, as a general rule, wild fellows, given to frolic and recklessness, and caring little for the Sabbath day.

militia was descending the Mississippi River to aid in the defense, and when it arrived at New Orleans, was almost entirely without arms or ammunition, nor were there any adequate magazines in the city from which they could be supplied. Several boat loads of arms had been shipped at Pittsburg, and were then struggling through the shoals of the Ohio, and such was Jackson's preparation for defense. General Thomas' Division of Kentucky Militia arrived in the early part of January, but could not at first muster over five hundred muskets. Immense exertions were made to arm them, and even on the day of battle, there were six hundred ready and anxious to fight, who could not procure a musket or shotgun, with which to defend their country.

HENDERSON SOLDIERS.

Early in December, Captain Robert Smith, of Henderson County, and father of the present County Clerk, embarked with his company on board a flatboat en route to join the other Kentuckians, who were moving down the river to reinforce Jackson's little army. Henderson was represented in this command by Captain Robert Smith; First Lieutenant, Morton Rucker; Asa Turner, Ensign; Thomas Kilgour, Payne Dixon, Joel Lambert, John McGraw, William Lambert, William Sandefur, Charles M. Brown, William Arnett, John Mayho, Strother Berry, John Vickers, William Tupin, Dan. Powell, Philip McNamar, Thomas Skillet, Eneas Hardin Obediah Keach, John Fuquay, Jesse Stephens, Samuel Butler, Daniel Bromley, John Slayden, Stephen Rouse, Captain Holmes, Handley Harmon, Captain J. B. Anthony, and many others.

In this boat they proceeded as far as Smithland, at the mouth of Cumberland River, where they were transferred to an ordinary horse-boat. This was a miserable, rickety affair, and absolutely filthy, so much so, many of the men were taken sick, and seven of them died before reaching Natchez. This sickness and death was attributed to the unhealthy condition of the horse-boat, and upon arriving at Natchez, another boat was provided, and in this they floated to their landing place, at the bank in front of the city, arriving on the evening of the fourth of January, 1815.

Thus we find Captain Smith and his little band of patriots landed at the City of New Orleans. They arrived there late in the evening of the fourth, every man eager to be assigned a place directly in front of a Red Coat, or, if needs be, on the picket line.

More than one of them had promised friends and relatives, whom they had left behind, a red coat, as a memento of the great battle to

be fought, and actuated more by this, perhaps, than any other incentive, they were almost uncontrolable. They fumed and fretted, they complained, and yet it seemed as though they were destined to be left behind. The company had no arms, and for a time it looked as though they would never be supplied. This enraged many of them, and all the camp guards and strict military regulations were hardly sufficient to restrain these determined fellows and keep them within bounds. Several of them, disregarding all rules of discipline, secretly abandoned camp, and before morning returned with a gun apiece which they had purchased or purloined. On January 7, their great anxiety was satisfied by the arrival of guns and ammunition, and they, with the other Kentucky troops, were assigned a most important place in the line of battle.

THE MORNING OF THE EIGHTH

Was cloudy and misty, and about daybreak General Pakenham presented his compliments, by the firing of two rockets in the air, which were the signals to move forward. The Kentuckians little dreamed, while floating down the Mississippi unarmed, and suffering the privations incident to those early times, that they were so soon to stand face to face in front of the Duke of Wellington's trained soldiers; soldiers who had met and defeated the great Napoleon only a short time previous; soldiers who had been taught to know no fear, to respect no danger; but these were the men whom the militia had volunteered to drive from Louisiana soil. About eleven hundred Kentucky militia, and a Tennessee brigade, formed the center of Jackson's army behind breast works.

The Kentuckians were commanded by General Adair, who formed a reserve corps, and were directed to march to the assailed point and strengthen the line there. It was well understood that an attack would be made on the eighth, and the Kentucky troops were marched to the lines before daylight, and halted a few yards from the center until the grand point of attack should be disclosed. An eminent historian says in his story of the battle:

"It was intended that the lines should have a depth of ten files at the point of attack, so that the stream of fire should be incessant. The front rank alone would fire as fast as the nine ranks behind could pass forward their loaded muskets, receiving those discharged in their places.

"When the point of attack had been clearly disclosed, the Kentuckians were ordered to close up with the Tennesseans, upon whom it was evident the storm was about to burst.

"In three columns the English veterans of six glorious campaigns, covered with renown as with a garment, and hitherto victorious on every field,

rushed against an earthen breastwork, defended by men who had hurried from the plow and the workshop, to meet the invaders of their country. The fog lay thick and heavy upon the ground, but the measured step of the center column was heard long before it became visible, and the artillery opened upon them, directed by the sound of the mighty host, which bore forward as one man to the assault. At the first burst of artillery the fog slowly lifted and disclosed the center column advancing in deep silence, but with a swift and steady pace.

“The field was level as the surface of the calmest lake, and the artillery plowed through the column from front to rear without a moment slacking its pace or disordering the beautiful precisions of its formation.

“Its head was pointed against the center of the Kentucky and Tennessee line, whose ten ranks of musketry stood ready to fire, and as soon as it came within one hundred and fifty yards the musketry opened with destructive effect. Then there was a moment's pause in the fire. The artillery along the whole line discharged showers of grape, the roar of musketry was as one deep uninterrupted thunder like the roar of one hundred waterfalls, and the central breastwork for four hundred yards was in a bright and long-continued blaze, which dazzled the eye, yet the heroic British column still bore forward into the very jaws of death. The head of the column actually reached the American ditch, and were there killed or taken. The residue paused and seemed bewildered for a moment, and then retired in disorder under the same exterminating torrent of fire, which had greeted their advance.

“Their commander, General Pakenham, and Generals Gibbs and Kean, next in command, had fallen. A host of inferior officers had shared the same fate, and their organization for the time was destroyed ”

CAPTAIN PAYNE DIXON,

Who fought with undaunted courage throughout the entire battle, declared to the writer that at times his gun, from extreme heat produced by rapid firing, became unbearable to the hands. During the greater part of the firing, so dense was the smoke, the enemy could not be seen, and when the firing ceased and the British were found to be in full retreat, several of the Henderson boys mounted the breastworks and were about to rush out upon the field to secure a red coat, when they were peremptorily ordered back. The Henderson company fought on both sides of the Mississippi, having crossed over after the repulse of General Pakenham to reinforce General Morgan, who was engaging the enemy with about 1,000 militia. On that side the Americans were repulsed.

After the battle the troops went into camp, and remained until April, when the Kentucky boys started on their journey home overland, on foot.

AN OVATION.

In passing through New Orleans, the ladies and citizens cheered them lustily, the ladies showering upon them bouquets of beautiful flowers, as an evidence of their high appreciation of the brilliant and self-sacrificing service rendered in behalf of the safety of their beautiful Southern home.

The march from New Orleans to Natchez was a terribly hard one, and by some means the commissary department had been neglected, and the soldiers were actually suffering from the want of something to eat. At Natchez, several of the soldiers traded for and purchased horses, which they rode home.

ARRIVAL HOME.

In the month of May the Henderson soldiers arrived at their home, and were received with shouts of joy by their friends and kinsmen. They had performed a noble duty, and won for themselves the congratulations of their countrymen. They had been foremost in the battle, and had been chiefly instrumental in defeating, certainly one of the grandest armies the sun had ever shown upon.

FLOOD OF 1815.

In April of this year the flood in the Ohio River was higher than ever known since 1793.

FIRST COUNTERFEITER.

At the March term of the Circuit Court James Davis was indicted for felonously counterfeiting money. He was tried, and sent to the State prison for three years. A specimen of his work is on file in the Circuit Court Clerk's office, and is certainly the equal of any engraving done at this day. With the exception of the paper used, the work is very superior.

At this term of the court Assistant Judge Knox was again indicted for the exercise of one of his youthful indiscretions, which seemed to hang to him in his comparative old age.

Walter Alves, who had been commissioned to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Adam Rankin, Associate Judge, produced his commission and was qualified at the June term.

AN ACT CONCERNING CIRCUIT COURTS.

On the third day of February, 1816, the following act "to further regulate Circuit Courts" was approved:

"Be it enacted, etc., That so much of any and every law, as creates the office of Assistant Judge, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the Cir-

cuit Judge of each Circuit Court shall alone possess all the power and authority for the trial of criminal and civil cases as the Circuit Courts heretofore possessed."

In obedience to this act, Assistant Judges Hugh Knox and Walter Alves stepped aside, and left Judge Broadnax alone in his glory for the first time.

In the early part of this year Benjamin Stevenson, of the Territory of Illinois, sold to Samuel Givens, of Union County, four hundred and five acres of land for one thousand gallons of whisky, estimated to be worth nine shillings per gallon. On the sixteenth day of January

THOMAS TOWLES

Was appointed and commissioned one of the judges of the Illinois Territory. Upon a superb piece of parchment and written in a bold, legible hand, appears the following :

"James Madison, President of the United States of America to all who shall see these presents greeting. Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, uprightness and learning of Thomas Towles, of Kentucky, I have nominated, and by and with the advice of the Senate, do appoint him one of the judges in and over the Illinois Territory, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, and to have, and to hold the said office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining, during his good behavior or during the existence of the government established by the act of the Congress of the United States, passed the third day of February, 1809, entitled an act for dividing the Indiana Territory into two separate governments, and the ordinance of Congress passed on the thirteenth day of July, 1787, therein referred to, he to reside in the said Territory. In testimony,

"By the President—

JAMES MADISON,

"JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State."

Subsequent to this, Mr. Towles qualified, as will appear from the following certificate :

"ILLINOIS TERRITORY—

"Personally appeared before me, Ninian Edwards, Governor of the Territory aforesaid, Thomas Towles, who took the oath of fidelity to the United States, and the oath of office as judge in and over the Territory aforesaid. Given under my hand and seal, this seventh day of March, 1816.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

"BOGUS CURRENCY."

While both population and business were increasing, and the town and county were otherwise steadily growing, great difficulty was experienced in the effort to get a satisfactory medium of exchange.

This was the beginning of the period when the old *banking* system held sway. Paper money of all kinds and denominations began to flood the country, worthless bank-notes, private bills, and other shin-plasters, seemed determined to crowd out the specie currency, that had been common in use. Disaster came upon many of the business men, and a want of confidence limited all kinds of transactions in which money played the greater part. During the year, petitions were circulated over the counties of the State, praying for banking facilities. Every county wanted a bank, and Henderson, like the rest, was greatly excited over the proposition. As I go along through the years 1817 and '18, the reader will see what was the effect of this financial craze.

AUDUBON'S MILL.

On the sixteenth day of March John J. Audubon, who had been a resident of Henderson since 1812, and Thomas W. Bakewell, under the firm name of Audubon & Bakewell, made application to Daniel Comfort, William P. Bowen, Wyatt H. Ingram, Fayette Posey and Bennett Marshall, trustees of the Town of Henderson, to lease for the term of ninety-five years, a portion of the river front, for the purpose of locating and erecting a steam sawmill. The Trustees, after mature deliberation, and fully considering the premises, granted to the petitioners the margin of Water Street, beginning at a post two hundred feet from the upper corner of lot No. 4 on the cross street, (Second Street), thence down Water Street two hundred and twenty feet to a post, thence at right angles from each of said posts to the Ohio River, reserving the free and uninterrupted use of the front for navigation and landing of boats, etc., for, and in consideration of the sum of twenty dollars to be paid annually. During the year the mill was built, and is yet standing to-day, perhaps the strongest frame in the city. It is the second or far section of the David Clark factory, now standing on the corner of Water and Second cross streets, and is the oldest building now standing in Henderson.

"A GOOD SCHOOL."

Henderson, during 1817, enjoyed, as she had done for several years previous, the privileges of a good school. The Trustees of the old Seminary had in their employ one Elisha N. Plumb, of Philadelphia, a man of fine training and considerable experience as a teacher. In the Seminary building religious services were held on the Sabbath, and all in all the religious and educational interests of the community were well provided for.

The commercial advantages of the town had become more significant, and as a general thing all branches of trade then established were doing at least a living business. The crops of the county were larger this year, and indeed, had assumed magnificent proportions. The inspection warehouses during this year handled over fifteen hundred hogsheads of tobacco, of this number the Henderson house received three hundred and eighteen hogsheads, and Ingram and Posey six hundred and eighty-four.

FIRST STEAMBOAT BUILT AT HENDERSON.

The first steamboat built in Kentucky, and the fourteenth boat built on the Western waters was the "PIKE," built by J. Prentiss at Henderson. She was a twenty-five ton boat, and built for the trade from Louisville to St. Louis; afterwards ran in the Red River trade, and was lost on a sawyer in March 1818.

This same year Samuel Bowen and John J. Audubon, built a small steamboat, and a short time after her completion, the officer in command ran her out of the Ohio, and Audubon thinking all was not well, followed on in a skiff, but failed to overtake her until his arrival at New Orleans. Here he seized the boat and rather than suffer further annoyance, sold the craft at a sacrifice.

ITEMS OF 1818.

The value of real estate in the growing village had considerably increased, and the future promised great things. Audubon and Bakewell had not only built, and were successfully working a large steam grist mill, but in addition had built and were successfully operating a large sawmill. The old-fashioned whip-saw, with its long and tiresome stroke, had now to succumb to the work of machinery, driven by steam. A bank was promised, and before the end of the year was in full blast; brick yards had been established, and a strong disposition to build, manifested itself among the inhabitants. The house in which Mr. James Graves and family now reside was built by Harris & Tobin. All of the interior wood work, and most of the weatherboarding, which was made of pine, is still intact, and better to-day than that which has been replaced within the last ten years. All of the brick work done at that time was laid in the Flemish bond, a more expensive, and far more substantial mode than is adopted at this time. Brick work done after the Flemish bond system, in after years became, it is said, as solid as stone and almost impossible to be torn to pieces. About midway of the same square, between Main and Elm on Clay, or Lower Third Street, Harris & Tobin built and operated,

for years, the first tobacco stemmery known in this section of the country. This old house stood back from the street line and was only torn down when incapacitated by age, and inferiority of design and capacity to successfully compete with larger, and more conveniently located houses. In this house A. B. Barrett, first commenced the tobacco business, and continued there until he was better suited in another house, higher up-town.

A BOOM.

About this time there was one of those periodical booms, which Henderson has so often experienced, and by which up to this time she has been so little benefitted. Land and town lots—(to use a common expression), went clear out of sight, and wages out of all reason. The people seemingly went wild, and fully ten or fifteen houses were built during the year.

This was one of the years, for which the civil history of Kentucky is memorable, by the dreadful monetary derangement which led to the passage of the relief laws, and gave rise to the most embittered and violent conflict of parties which has ever occurred in Kentucky. The financial affairs of the civilized world were in a painful state of disorder. The long wars of the French revolution had banished gold and silver from circulation as money, and had substituted an inflated paper currency, by which nominal prices were immensely enhanced. At the return of peace, a restoration of specie payments, and the return of Europe to industrial pursuits, caused a great fall in the nominal value of commodities, accompanied by bankruptcy upon an enormous scale. In Kentucky the violence of this crisis was enhanced by the charter of forty Independent banks, with an aggregate capital of nearly ten millions of dollars, which were by law permitted to redeem their notes, with the paper of the bank of Kentucky, instead of specie. These banks were chartered at the Session of 1817-18. Every little town and village in Kentucky wanted a bank, and Henderson was among the foremost. On January 26, 1818, an act to establish independent banks in this Commonwealth was approved.

FIRST BANK.

Among the number is the following: "A bank, to be denominated the Bank of Henderson, in the Town of Henderson, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into one thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, under the direction of Samuel A. Bowen, James Wilson, James Hillyer, Walter Alves, Nicholas C. Horseley, Leonard Lyne and Wyatt H. Ingram, or a majority of them, for the sale of stock, and continue

open for sixty days, unless the stock is sooner taken up." The subscribers, their successors and assigns were made a corporation and body politic in law, and in fact, by the name and style of the President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of Henderson, and were authorized to continue until the last day of December, 1837.

This bank was given plenary, or full banking powers, and directed, as soon as one-fifth of the capital stock was actually received on account of the subscriptions, to give notice in two newspapers, printed in the State, to notify a time and place in the town, giving at least thirty day's notice for proceeding to the choice of a president and eight directors. The Board of Directors were invested with all power usually given officers of such corporations. The bank notes thrown into circulation, were restricted to three times the amount of capital, over and above the moneys then actually deposited in the bank, and in case of excess, the directors shall be individually liable for the same. Under this act, the Bank of Henderson organized, with what amount of paid up capital, it has been impossible to ascertain. Captain Samuel Anderson was elected the first president, and James Hill-yer the first cashier. Monied transactions were pretty heavy in those days, as is evidenced by old notes appearing here and there, in old-time papers, now worthless.

The Bank of Henderson commenced business in a two-story log house, which stood on the southeast corner of Main and Second Streets, and at the same time commenced the building of a brick banking house on Main Street. As a great many corporations have foolishly done before, the directors of this bank concluded to furnish all materials, and pay for all labor by the day, or by the job, as the case might be. Moses Morgan and John Mason were employed to do the wood-work, and Francis Hammill, the brick-work. The lumber was purchased from the "Henderson Steam Mill," operated by John Audubon & Co., and the brick manufactured by the company. As a consequence of this plan, the house cost a third more than it ought to have cost, and the building committee engaged in a continued dispute with the workmen. Francis Hammill's bill was disputed, and by agreement, submitted to John Lewis and Charles Peck, brick masons, who after calmly considering and investigating, gave Hammill more than he claimed. Another trouble, was the delay in getting work done. Most of the directors had a hand in the building, yet everyone of them charged liberally for all he or they did. This building, which is now known as the Kerr, Clark & Co. Counting Room, was begun in May, 1818, and completed the latter part of 1819. The following is the estimate made by Lewis and peck, of the number of brick used :

Amount of brick in the Bank House, Henderson :

Basement story.....	32,410
First story.....	63,570
Second story.....	43,580
Parapet walls.....	10,136
Vault.....	19,800
Shaft of chimney.....	1,575
	<hr/>
	171,071
Deduction for chimney.....	3,000
	<hr/>
	168,071
	“ JOHN LEWIS, “ CHARLES PECK.”

Francis Hammill’s bill for brick work, which was allowed by the committee of arbitration, was three dollars per thousand for laying in the wall, twelve arches at three dollars each, and one arch at five dollars. This was the arch over the front door. The following is one of Audubon’s bills :

“ *To the President and Directors of the Bank of Henderson, to Henderson Steam Mill.*

	<i>Dr</i>
To three pieces of scantling, 56 feet, at 4½c.....	\$2 52
To two pieces of scantling, 34 feet.....	—
To sixty rafters, 714 feet, at 4c.....	28 56
To five pieces scantling, 40 feet, at 3c.....	1 20
To fifteen joints, 278½ feet, 6c.....	16 71
	<hr/>
	\$48 99
	“ J. J. AUDUBON & CO.”

The putty—thirty pounds used in glazing, cost forty cents per pound, only thirty-six cents per pound more than the same material is worth at this time. In the same summer of 1818, when the Bank of Henderson commenced business, the State was flooded with paper money, and to add to this financial uncertainty, our bank turned loose a goods boxfull of her notes. With this, speculation sprung up in all directions, large loans were rashly made, and as rashly expended. Most of these financial bubbles exploded within one year, and only a few were alive at the end of two years. Following in the wake of the unfortunates, the Bank of Henderson, after two years of unsuccessful business, turned her toes to the daisies, and effected a settlement as best she could. In the meantime, the pressure of debt became terrible, and the power to replevy judgments was extended by the Legislature, from three to twelve months, by an act passed at the session of 1819–20.

The following bit of history, as much to be applied to Henderson as any other county, is reproduced simply to give the reader a

faint idea of the frightful condition of monetary affairs throughout Kentucky, after the forty banks had been incorporated and let out their circulating issue. During the year 1819, this monetary distress became more and more alarming, and in the summer of 1820, the cry for further relief became overwhelming. Vast majorities of both houses of the Legislature were pledged to some measure which should relieve the debtor from the consequences of his rashness. The reign of political quackery was in its glory. The sufferings of the patient were too acute to permit him to listen to the regular physician, who prescribed, *time, industry and economy* as the only honest and just remedy. He turned eagerly to the quacks, who promised him instantaneous relief, by infallible nostrums, and specifics *without pain, without self-denial, and without paying the penalty which nature always imposes upon any gross violation of her laws.* The great cry of the people was, more money, and their heaviest complaint was, debt. Therefore the Legislature of 1820-21 chartered the bank called the "Bank of the Commonwealth," which was relieved from all danger of suspension, by not being required even to redeem its specie. Its paper was made payable and receivable for public debts and taxes, and certain lands, owned by the State, south of Tennessee River, were pledged for the final redemption of its notes. Its business was to pour out paper in profusion, in order to make money plenty. The creditor was required to receive this bank paper in payment of all his debts, and if he refused to do so, the debtor was authorized to replevy the debt for the space of two years. By more mad legislation, the paper of the new bank sank rapidly to one-half its nominal value, and the creditor had his choice of two evils—one was to receive half of his debt in payment of the whole, and the other was to receive nothing at all for two years, and at the end of that time, do the best he could, running the risk of new delays at the end of that time, and the bankruptcy of his securities. The indignation of the creditor at this wholesale confiscation of his property, can be imagined, and as a consequence, society rapidly arranged itself into two parties, called Relief and anti-Relief. The constitutionality of the Commonwealth Bank act was tested and decided against the State. This decision created intense indignation among the debtor class, which was at that time in a large majority. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the question came directly before them at the fall term, 1823. Their decision was awaited with intense anxiety by all parties. Terrible denunciations of popular vengeance in advance, if they dared to thwart the will of a vast majority of the people, were intended to warp their judgments or

operate upon their fears. The Judges had maintained an unbroken silence, but when called upon, delivered their opinion *seriatim* and at length, calmly concurring with their brethren of the Circuit Court, that the act was in violation of the Constitution of the United States and totally void. The opinion created an immense sensation throughout every county of the State, and the conflict of parties was renewed with redoubled fury.

The majority now determined to sweep from their path, and make an example to future ages, of the three calm and recluse students, who had dared to set up reason against rage, and the majesty of truth and law against the popular will. The *great majority* had been accustomed to make and unmake, to set up and pull down at its sovereign will and pleasure. The judiciary, by the Constitution, held their offices during good behavior and nothing less than two-thirds of both houses could remove them.

The canvass of 1824 was conducted with the hope of obtaining this result. General Joseph Desha, candidate of the relief party, was elected by a large majority, a vast majority of both houses were of the relief party. At the following meeting of the Legislature the three Judges were summoned before the Legislative bar and assigned reasons at length for their decision. This was unsatisfactory to the crazed majority, and a vote was taken to remove the Judges of the Supreme Court, but a constitutional majority of two-thirds could not be obtained. They found they could not remove the Judges by impeachment or address, because their majority, although large, was not two-thirds of each house, but they could repeal the act, by which the Court of Appeals had been organized and could pass an act organizing a new court.

A bill to this effect was drawn up and passed by a large majority in the House of Representatives, and by a nearly equal majority in the Senate. No time was lost in organizing the new court, the old court, however, denied the constitutionality of the act, and still continued to sit as a Court of Appeals. A large majority of the bar of Kentucky recognized them as the true court, and a great majority of the Circuit Court Judges obeyed the mandates as implicitly as if no reorganizing act had passed. The title of parties now changed from relief and anti-relief to old court and new court.

Great activity was exerted in the canvass of 1825, and never were the passions of the people more violently excited. The result was the triumph of the old court party by a large majority in the popular branch of the Legislature, while the Senate still remained attached to the new court.

In the canvass of 1826 both parties arrayed in final struggle for the command of the Senate, and the old court party again triumphed. At the ensuing session of the Legislature the obnoxious act was repealed, the opinion of Governor Desha to the contrary, and the three old Judges re-established *de facto* as well as *de jure*. Their salaries were voted them during their forcible and illegal removal from office, and all acts of the new court treated as a nullity. This certainly was one of the most signal triumphs of law and order, over the fleeting passions of people, which has ever been recorded in the annals of a free people.

The fate of the Commonwealth Bank, and its almost unlimited amount of worthless paper currency, and the replevin laws connected with it, was forever sealed by the triumph of the old court party. The replevin laws were repealed, and the bank extinguished by successive acts of the Legislature, which directed that its paper should be gradually burned, instead of reissued. In a few years, its paper disappeared from circulation. New banks were afterwards chartered and another vast quantity of paper money put afloat to stimulate the wildest spirit of speculation. Everybody rushed into the market to borrow money to carry out some pet thought or wild scheme, but this fabric was too baseless, and unreal to endure. In the spring of 1837, all of the banks of Kentucky suspended specie payment. In this state of things the Legislature of 1837 met and legalized the suspension of the banks. By the exercise of superior business tact, the financial condition of things was again brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the counties of the State again took on new life. During these troublous times Henderson County was fortunate to be represented by Leonard H. Lyne, Samuel G. Hopkins and Judge George Morris. Henderson County's history during this time, and since, is so closely interwoven with that of the State that it would be impossible to give a satisfactory view of the subjects which engrossed the attention of the people, without entering into details forbidden by the plan of an outline sketch like this. It is safe to say, however, that political relief and anti-relief, old and new court, excitement ran as high in Henderson as in any other county in the State, but from the character of men elected to represent the county during the time, we may safely conclude that Henderson stood by the honor of the State, and was enrolled with those, whose inherent attachment to sober and rational liberty, guided them in every action, public or private.

TOWN LOTS SOLD FOR TAXES.

During this year a number of town lots and lands, sold under the act of Congress of March 5 and April 26, 1816, for direct tax, were redeemed. The following receipt goes to show how low down the Government of the United States did go in those days for tax money:

“Received, the twenty-ninth day of November, 1818, from Thomas K. Moore, the sum of *thirty-five cents*, being the amount of the *purchase* money

for one lot in Henderson County, in the Fifth District of Kentucky, containing one lot in Henderson, on Water Street, sold under the acts of Congress March 5 and April 26, 1816, to satisfy the direct tax of 1816, and additions thereto, due by Jacob Keel for tax 29 cents. John H. Moore, addition of 20 per ct 6-35 cts. collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in the State of Kentucky."

CONSTANTINE S. RAFINISQUE,

A native of Galota, near Constantinople, Turkey, a naturalist of great reputation, spent some time during the early part of this year with Mr. Audubon.. He came down the river in an "Ark," which he owned and occupied conjointly with another.

IMPROVEMENTS OF GREEN RIVER.

During the session of the Legislature, 1818, an act for the improvement of Green River was passed and approved. This act did away with the system of working Green River by overseers appointed by the County Court, and appropriated ten thousand dollars annually of the State dividend of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river and its navigable branches.

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.

At the regular term of the Circuit Court the only order entered of record, was written by Judge Broadnax, in his own hand, and was quite a compliment to the Circuit Clerk. The following is a copy of the order :

"It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Ambrose Barbour, clerk of this court, is too much indisposed to attend to the duties of his office during the present term, it is ordered that court adjourn until the next term.

"HENRY P. BROADNAX."

The first murder, of which the Circuit Court had judicial notice, and the second one since the formation of the county, was committed in 1818. This was the celebrated case of Stephen Grimes and Charles E. Carr, for killing Lemuel Cheaney, near Colonel Elias D. Powell's meadow farm, a brief sketch of which will be found under the head of "Sketchs and Recollections."

1819.

At the March term of the Circuit Court, John Boyle was the first British subject to renounce allegiance to the Queen.

Charles E. Carr was tried at this term for the murder of Lemuel Cheaney, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung; was subsequently hung, to-wit: on the twenty-sixth day of July.

Jean Spidel, for himself, wife and children, late subjects of the Duke of Wertemburg, Germany, asked to become a citizen of the United States. The family consisted of Jean Spidel, thirty-three years of age; Charlbtte Elizabeth Spidel, thirty-five years; John, eleven years, and Christian, three years of age.

The first suit for slander, brought in the county, was that of Daniel Toole vs. Gabriel Homes, brought at this term of the court. Toole proved his case, and was given a verdict for four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

CHAPTER XVI.

COUNTY DIVIDED INTO PRECINCTS—BANKS AND BANKING—CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—ITEMS OF INTERESTS—1820.

THE census of 1810 gave Henderson County 4,703 population. The census of 1820 gave a population of 5,714, an increase in ten years of 1,011 souls. The population of the Village of Henderson, in 1810, according to the census, was 159. The population for 1828, is not given. Assuming the increase of the village population to have equaled that of the county, as a whole, we may conclude as that of the county was over twenty per cent., the village may safely be estimated at twenty per cent., which would then make the population in 1820, the year of which we are now writing, 1,191, all told. A sort of boom struck the county this year, and immigration came in fast, both to the county and village. Immigration had been alarmingly slow prior to that time, and as an evidence of it, the liberal terms offered by General Samuel Hopkins, agent of Richard Henderson & Co., in the disposition of their town and out lots, had been embraced by but very few persons. The lot on the corner of Water and Upper Fifth Street, now the property of Hugh Kerr, was not disposed of until 1819, and then it was donated to Wyatt Ingram.

“COUNTY DIVIDED INTO PRECINCTS.”

Agreeably to an act of the Legislature to divide the county into certain precincts, and to allot a constable to each district, the county proceeded to lay off the county as follows :

First Precinct, to include the Town of Henderson and all that part of the county lying above the Smith's Ferry Road. Second Pre-

cinct, between the Smith's Ferry Road and the road to Christian County Court House, and the Third Precinct, below the Christian Road, and between that and the Ohio River. There had been but one voting place prior to that time, and that was at the Court House.

This division of three precincts, created three voting places — one at the Court House, one at Zachariah Galloway's, near what is now known as Hebardsville, and one at Cannon's, in what is now known as Walnut Bend. Owing to the old system of three days' election, ample time was given each voter to attend and cast his vote.

There were two new towns—mushroom like—sprung up in the county, this year. One was called Bellville, and the other Felixville.

Arrangements for grinding grain became more satisfactory, for the reason a great number of grist mills were established. Most of these mills were built along creeks, to be run by water, during the rainy or wet weather seasons, and in addition had what was known as the sweep attachment, to be operated by horses or oxen, but subsequently the tread was substituted for the sweep.

During this year an established rate of fare between the Falls of the Ohio and New Orleans, was agreed upon, in which a passenger from New Orleans to the "Red Banks," or Henderson, was taxed one hundred and ten dollars, and going down stream, from the Falls of the Ohio to Henderson, the sum of ten dollars. While this would be considered an exorbitant charge at this time, at that time it was considered so much cheaper than walking, no man who could spare the price of passage, would have been safe to complain.

It is calculated that this year there were sixty-eight steamboats on the rivers, with an aggregate tonnage of twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy; yet, for a long period, until economy of time became more important in human life, travel and freight stood mostly by the old keel and flatboats.

The Court of Claims for Henderson County, in estimating the necessary expenditures of the county for this year, laid the levy at one dollar and twenty-five cents per tithable. The Commissioners of Tax reported, for 1820, fifteen hundred and forty-six tithables, and this number, at one dollar and twenty-five cents, gave the county one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents, from which amount, delinquents had to be deducted.

1821.

From some cause, unknown to the records, the Court of Claims this year reduced the annual levy. The Commissioners of tax reported

sixteen hundred and sixty-four tithables, and the court laid the levy at one dollar each, making a total of \$1,664 subject to delinquencies.

The winter of eighteen hundred and twenty-one and two, is said to have brought the mercury to the intense degree of twenty degrees below zero.

December 21, an act was approved directing a change in the time of holding the courts of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Muhlenberg, *Henderson*, Hopkins, Union, Daviess, Breckenridge, and Ohio. Under this act the courts of Henderson were held, commencing on the fourth Monday in March, June, and September, and continued six juridical days.

An act passed prior to this, but during the same month, directed that a Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's attorney be appointed for the Fourteenth District, who should reside in the district. Soon after the passage of this act, Judge Alney McLean of Muhlenberg, was appointed, and served for years with great ability and satisfaction. In the latter part of this year or the early part of 1822, John J. Audubon removed from Henderson.

1822

Commissioners reported, fifteen hundred and sixty-eight tithables, and the levy was laid at one dollar and a quarter per head. It will be observed that the tithable population fluctuated greatly, and that the solid growth of the county was lamentable about this time.

The tithable population in 1821, showed sixteen hundred and sixty-four, ninety-six more than the present year, and this number was not again reached before 1828.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Agreeably to an act of the General Assembly, the County Court, by Commissioners, divided the county into twelve school districts. This, with the exception of the splendid achievement of the Trustees of the Henderson Academy, was the first public recognition of the necessity of a general diffusion of knowledge throughout the county; yet nothing was done for many years subsequent to that time.

It was enacted December 11, "That whenever there shall be five Mondays in the months of March, June and September, or either of them, the term of the Henderson Circuit Court, appointed by law to be held in those months, shall be extended to two weeks, if the business thereof shall be required."

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

By an act, approved May 23, the State was divided into twelve Congressional Districts, and Henderson then became a part of the

Eleventh District, composed of Henderson, Muhlenburg, Butler, Ohio, Grayson, Breckenridge, Daviess, Hart and Hardin.

Under an act passed January 1, the County Courts of Henderson County were directed to be held on the fourth Monday in every month, in which no Circuit Court was held.

An act, passed December, "*Be it further enacted*, That the County of Henderson shall be entitled to sixteen Justices of the Peace, and no more, two of whom shall reside in the town, and one north of Green River."

AGGRAVATED FEVER.

In the summer of this year, an aggravated bilious fever, visited most, if not all of the river towns of Kentucky, and while it was not so distressing at this point as at others, it was yet frightful. So terrible was this disease in form and character, it gained and deserved the name of yellow fever. The mortality was very great, and the alarm existing on account of it, throughout the whole interior of the neighboring States, was of the most exciting character. It has been said by graphic writers, that during the months of July, August, and September, so strongly were the inhabitants of this and other towns predisposed to this disease, by joint influence of climate, and the miasm of marshes, ponds, and decayed and decaying vegetable matter, that they may be compared to piles of combustibles, which needed but the application of a single spark to rouse them to a flame.

This frightful malady, was the most terrible blow ever given the place, and for many years afterwards, the name of Henderson was synonymous with that of "Grave Yard." Emigrants dreaded to pass through the place, and of those who had determined to locate here, many were dissuaded from their purpose, by the assertion that it was rushing upon death to make the attempt. This occurred, too, just at a period when the resources of the town, beginning to develop themselves, were attracting the attention of capitalists. Had the feeling of alarm ceased with the disease, it would have been less of a blow, but for years after, it was referred to as a warning against emigration hither.

This year, the County Court had new bridges built over Canoe Creek, at the Madisonville and Morganfield crossings.

1823.

Several new bridges were built this year, and the county levy was reduced from one dollar and twenty-five cents, to sixty-two and a half

cents. Outside of this, nothing of a public nature worthy of notice appears on the records.

1824.

The Commissioners returned forty-eight more tithables this year than last. This was the year of the Walton murder. This murder of Walton was one of the most heartless, cold-blooded and incarnate specimens of human depravity to be found in the records of any county. It has never really been surpassed in savage lands.

1825.

The militia was now in its glory, and all able-bodied men were required to turn out to company, batallion and regimental muster. It was a great bore to all but a few ambitious officers and privates. Thomas K. Newman, and John Newman, as field officers of the forty-first regiment, settled with the paymaster January 31, and then a great jollification was had.

An act, approved January 3, changed again the time of holding the Circuit Courts. Under this act, the courts were held on the third Monday in March, June, and September, and were directed to sit twelve juridical days, and where there were five Mondays in the month, to sit eighteen days, if the business of the court required it.

1826.

The Commissioners of tax reported this year sixteen hundred and twenty-four tithables, and the court levied eighty seven and one half cents, making a total of fourteen hundred and twenty-one dollars. It was reported to the court, that the jail was uncomfortably cold, and out of the abundance of fellow-feeling, James Rouse jailer, was directed to furnish criminals coal, during the day time, and blankets at night.

COAL MINING

It may be asked where coal was brought from so early as 1826; there were no mines at that time. In the early times there were many places on the Ohio River where coal cropped out of the surface of the bank, or decline, between the bluff bank and the water's edge. Notably among those locations was the mouth of Sugar Creek, above the water-works. At this point coal was taken out without mining or blasting, dumped into boats, and floated down to the town. This mine furnished the town of Henderson up to 1850 with most of the coal used. Dr. Thomas J. Johnson, even between 1850 and 1860, dug coal at Sugar Creek and boated it down to the town, reserving a year's supply to himself, and selling the remainder at a

price about equal to the expense of getting out the whole amount. There were wealthy men in those days as there is now—for instance, Leonard H. Lyne, assessed this year sixty-eight slaves, four hundred and fifty-one acres of farming land, and twenty-eight horses.

Congress had passed a law appropriating a certain amount to be paid to surviving soldiers of the Revolutionary War. The County Court of Henderson County received a number of declarations of pensions, and ordered them to be certified to the Secretary of War. The following are of record: Wynn Dixon (father of Governor Archibald Dixon), John Martin, William Brown, Thomas Baker, Joel Gibson, William Frazier, Furna Cannon, Peter L. Matthews, John Ramsey, Isham Sellars, General Thomas Posey, Dr. Joseph Savage, Gabriel Green, and Nathaniel Powell. Fourteen of the old patriots, who fought that America might be free, lived their latter days in this county, and were buried beneath its sod. The gallows, upon which was hung the *lifeless* body of Calvin Sugg, cost the county the great sum of ten dollars. It was built by James Rouse, and the court, thinking perhaps that it might be needed again, passed in substance the following order. "James Rouse being regarded as a fit person, it is ordered that he be appointed to take care of the gallows."

The County Court deemed it necessary to revise the tavern rates heretofore established, and the following is a copy :

TAVERN RATES.

Dinner, supper and breakfast, each.....	25 cts
Lodging.....	12½ cts
Horse per night.....	50 cts
Horse per feed.....	12½ cts
Foreign spirits, ½ pint.....	6¼ cts

All to be paid in specie.

Foreign liquor was just eight times the price of domestic.

1827.

The Commissioners of Tax reported for this year fifteen hundred and sixty-four tithables—sixty less than last year—and laid the levy at 75 cents—12½ cents less than last year. The effect of the panic and hard times had not worn away. Many men had fled the State, taking with them their slaves to avoid the levy of executions for debt. It is a fact that many slave-holders left the State with their slave property for this very purpose, and afterwards, by permission of the County Court, returned again. This, perhaps, may explain the discrepancy so noticeable during the years of hard times, as they were known. Political excitement in Kentucky ran high during this year.

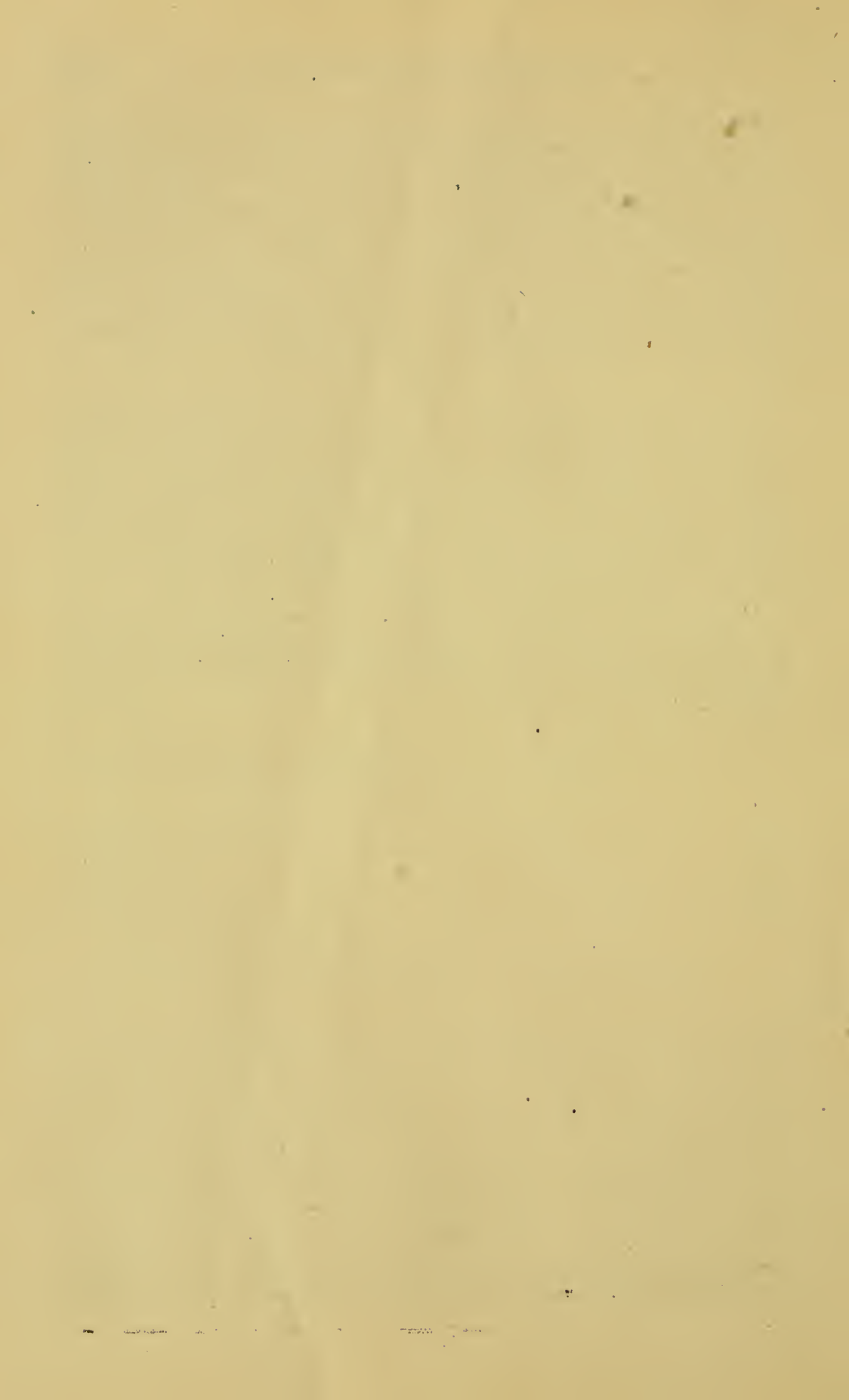
Under the law, passed February 23, 1808, free negroes and mulattos were prevented from migrating to Kentucky, unless allowed to do so by a special act. During this year a number of free negroes came to the State, and by special act were freed and exempted from the pains and penalties of the law of 1808. Frank Hogg, one among the first, if not the first, was granted the right to remain in the Commonwealth, and authorized to hold real estate. From this beginning quite a colony of free negroes migrated to the county, and so far as is known, were orderly, well behaved and industrious people.

1828.

The Commissioners of Tax reported this year seventeen hundred and thirty tithables, and the levy was fixed at one dollar twelve and a half cents, making a total of nineteen hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-four cents. It will be observed that the number of tithables reported this year is one hundred and sixty-six greater than last year, and the tax increased thirty-seven and a half cents.

1829.

The tithable population reported this year was seventeen hundred —thirty less than last year — and the levy fixed at 68½ cents —forty-four cents less than last year.



CHAPTER XVII.

MILK SICKNESS—SCHOOL DISTRICTS—THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC—MIAS-
MATIC PONDS—METEORIC SHOWERS, ETC., ETC.—1830.

THE census for 1830 gave Henderson County a population of six thousand six hundred and fifty-nine souls, an increase of nine hundred and forty-five during the preceding ten years. Seventeen hundred and eighty-seven tithables were reported this year, and the levy fixed at what it was in 1828, one dollar twelve and a half cents.

MILK SICKNESS.

For some years prior to 1830, the milk sickness had made its appearance in Kentucky, but, during this year, it was unusually annoying and frightful in Henderson County. Particularly along the banks of Green River, it did its work undiscovered. Scientists endeavored to discover the true cause of the disease, but all their efforts failed. January 29, the Legislature of Kentucky offered a reward of six hundred dollars for the discovery of the cause, and a specific cure, yet no discovery was ever made. It was only with the clearing up of the woods and timbered lands, that the dread disease disappeared. There has been no cases of milk sickness reported in Henderson County for many years.

On the twenty-ninth day of January, an act was approved, incorporating a company under the name and style of the "Green River Navigation Company," for the purpose of constructing locks, dams, docks, basins, canals, chutes and slopes upon Green River and its tributary streams. The capital stock of the company was fixed at

sixty thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. Books for the subscription of stock were directed to be opened on the fourth day of March, and Leonard H. Lyne and James McLain appointed commissioners for Henderson County. The scheme proved an utter failure.

Under and by authority of an act of the Legislature, approved January 29, Henderson County was divided and laid off into public school districts.

1831.

The Commissioners of Tax reported this year, nineteen hundred and sixty-nine tithables, and the county levy was fixed at sixty-two and a half cents, making a total of one thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-two and a half cents. From this, it will be seen that the tithable increase from the Court of Claims in October, 1830, to the Court of Claims, 1831, was one hundred and eighty-two, the greatest increase for any one year known up to that time.

The population in what is now known as the Point, or Scuffletown District, had so increased, that on the twenty-first day of December, an act of the Legislature was approved, establishing it as an election precinct, and fixing the voting place at the house of Doak Prewitt.

1832.

Nineteen hundred and sixty-nine tithables were reported this year, and the levy fixed at seventy-five cents. The county had now begun to grow rapidly, and everything assumed a more cheerful aspect, but during the year the cholera brought grief and gloom, and business stagnation in Henderson, as well as many other points in the Ohio River Valley.

This epidemic visitation occurred in the month of October, and absolutely paralyzed the whole community. Business was suspended, and the panic complete. Men were seized with the disease while walking in the streets, and were dead in ten hours. The population of Henderson at that time was about seven hundred, and fully ten per cent. of that number died. The physicians stood manfully at their posts, and administered calomel and opium without limit. The practitioners at that time were Drs. Levi Jones, Thomas J. Johnson, Owen Glass, Henry M. Grant and Horace Gaither. Among those who died, were : Rev. Nathan Osgood, Rector St. Pauls Episcopal Church, and J. B. Pollitt, husband of the first wife of Governor Dixon. Mr. Butler, father of Harbison Butler, came into the town one day,

transacted his business and returned to his home in the country, and before twelve o'clock that night, died of cholera. The negroes suffered more, perhaps, than the whites.

Henderson, at that time, was a victim of "ponds," those frightful generators of miasma, being located all over the place. At the corner of First and Elm Streets, was one covering as much as one acre of ground. In the center of the intersection of Main and Second Streets, was the public well, and this furnished impure water for the greater part of the citizens. Those who drank water from the river bank, escaped the cholera, while those who drank of the well, were to a great extent victims of the disease.

This was also the year of the great flood, when the river rose at Cincinnati to the almost incredible height of sixty-two and a half feet above low water mark.

THE FLOOD.

The youthful city did not feel the visitation of the flood, but the river bottoms suffered immensely. This great rise commenced on the tenth day of February, and continued until the twenty-first of that month, having risen to the extraordinary height fifty-one feet above low water mark at Louisville. Nearly all of the frame and log buildings near the river, either floated off or turned over and were destroyed. The marks made by the Government engineers, for that purpose, at the head of the Canal and foot of the Falls, at Louisville, showed a maximum height at the head, of forty-six feet above low water, and sixty-nine feet above low water at the foot of the Falls. This was by far the greatest rise ever known in the Ohio at that time.

A RAILROAD CURIOSITY.

As an evidence of the progress of the age, it may be noted that during this year upon a circular track, in George Atkinson's Factory, formerly Audubon's Mill, was exhibited a small locomotive made several years before at Lexington, by Mr. Thomas H. Barlow. To this locomotive was attached a small car, in which many people took their first railroad ride. This miniature engine ran smoothly, and was a great curiosity. A small amount was charged for riding, which the people paid most cheerfully. This was the first railroad or railroad engine and car ever seen by but very few, if any, of the citizens of Henderson.

1833.

Twenty-one hundred and fifty-two tithables were reported this year, one hundred and eighty-three more than last year, and the levy fixed at $81\frac{1}{4}$ cents. The cholera returned to Kentucky this year,

and raged from about May 30 to August, only two months, but with great virulence and deadly effect. Beginning as high up as Maysville, it soon spread through the State, slaying large numbers in town and country. Within nine days after its appearance at Lexington, fifteen hundred persons were prostrated by it, and fifty deaths occurred in some single days. Many places, altogether spared in 1832, were desolated this year. In Henderson there were but few cases. This was the year also of

“ METEORIC SHOWERS ”

It was about two o'clock in the morning when the stars began to shoot, and before daylight such an incessant cross-firing of heavenly bodies had not only never been seen, but had never been heard of. The heavens presented a most gorgeous picture, and yet many of the superstitious believed it to be the beginning of the end, and that soon the trump of Gabriel's horn would announce the coming of “ The New Jerusalem.” Everybody was up to see it, and closely they scanned the firmament until the grand display was shut out by the light of day.

January 25 an act was approved establishing a precinct in that part of the county known as the “ Big Bend ” of the Ohio (now known as Walnut Bend), to be called and known as “ Big Bend ” Precinct, and the elections to be held at the residence of William B. Cannon.

On the second of February the State was divided into thirteen Congressional districts, elections to be held on the first Monday in August. Henderson County, with Christian, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Butler, Ohio, Daviess and Hancock, formed the Second District. A levy of \$500 was made for the purpose of building a poor house, but the project was abandoned, and, in 1836, this amount was placed to the order of the Board of Internal Improvements, to be applied with the additional sum of \$1,000, appropriated by the Legislature at their session of 1835-36, for the improvement of the roads of the county.

1834.

Two thousand one hundred and fifteen tithables were reported this year, and the levy fixed at seventy-five cents. By an act of the Legislature the county was divided into five precincts, one at Henderson, one at Galloways, now Hebardsville, one at Sellers, now Cairo, and Robard's Station, one at Prewitts, now Scuffleton in the point, and one at Wm. B. Cannon's, now Walnut Bottom.

1835.

Two thousand two hundred and sixty-eight tithables were reported this year, and the levy fixed at fifty cents.

Owing to its terrible surroundings, Henderson was yet as unhealthy as a place well could be, and as an evidence of it, the following incident related to the writer by Dr. H. H. Farmer, is here inserted :

“ When a boy in 1835, I was going to Virginia in company with my uncle and grandmother. We were traveling in a carriage, and when near Crab Orchard Springs I was taken suddenly ill; my uncle wished to stop at some house on the road, but the people learning we were from Henderson, refused to take us in, fearing some dreadful contagious disease. The very name of Henderson seemed to inspire the mountaineers with terror. My disease was slight, however, and we suffered no serious inconvenience.”

Henderson in early times suffered more from malarial disease than for many years past. The disease at that time was more severe, but the great cause of its fatality was ignorance on the part of the physicians of its proper treatment.

1836.

Two thousand two hundred and sixty-five tithables were reported this year, and the levy fixed at fifty cents. On the twenty-ninth day of February the State was apportioned into thirty-eight Senatorial Districts, Henderson, with Hopkins and Daviess forming the Fifth District. December 23 the election district formerly known as Sellers, was changed to William Suttons.

1837.

Two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine tithables were reported this year, and the levy fixed at seventy-five cents. February 8 an act was approved incorporating the Henderson & Nashville Railroad. The capital stock fixed at fifteen thousand shares, and Wyatt H. Ingram, George Atkinson, James Rouse, John D. Anderson, George Gayle, and James Alves were appointed Commissioners to open books for the subscription of stock.

February 27 the town of Steamport, on Green River, was incorporated upon the plan formed and laid down by Isaac Harman. The Trustees appointed in the act were Isaac Harman, Owen Thomas, John McElroy, James M. Edwards, and James Thomas.

A DIRT TURNPIKE.

On February 23 an act was approved creating a company for the purpose of building a “*dirt turnpike on the Virginia plan,*” from Henderson to Hopkinsville. Wyatt H. Ingram, George Atkinson, Smith Agnew, and John McMullin were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of carrying out the object of the act. The Commissioners were authorized to locate toll-gates, but no two gates were to

be nearer together than ten miles. At the next meeting of the Legislature the time for opening stock books was extended twelve months, and finally the plan was abandoned entirely.

BANK FAILURES.

On the nineteenth day of April a financial crisis came. The banks all over the State suspended specie payment, and closed their doors. The full force of this blow was sadly felt, confidence fled, and everything before so radiant with the springtime of hope and promise, was changed to the sad autumn lines of a fruitless year. Petitions were sent to the Governor to convene the Legislature in extra session, but this he declined to do ; but, when that body met in regular session, it legalized the suspension of the banks in the State, and refused either to compel them to resume specie payment, or to forfeit their charters. The people of Henderson County suffered, as did the people all over the State. Times were extremely pinching, and not for twelve months was any relief experienced, and that when the banks ventured to resume specie payments.

AN ISLAND.

It was in the low water of 1837 that the tow-head above the city first made any pretensions to being an island. Prior to that time there had been no island there, and since that time it has become the respectable body of land it now is.

This year, William Wurnell, the notorious murderer of Abner Jones, was captured and confined in the county jail.

1838.

Two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven tithables were reported this year, and the levy fixed at one dollar and twenty five cents. A glance at this will show, that, in spite of the commercial difficulties of the previous year, the population increased. During this year the county was re-districted, additional school districts being established.

1839.

Two thousand four hundred and ninety tithables were reported this year, and the levy fixed at one dollar twelve and a half cents.

The first iron steamer on a western river or lake, the "Valley Forge," passed Henderson in the month of December.

October 16, all of the Kentucky banks again suspended specie payment.

This was a great year for old, young and middle-aged people, for the greatest of sights, a circus with an elephant, a trick-mule, and a pony, came to town during the summer. Stickney's Great Circus, with Lou. Lippman and Frank Wilmot, and Ricards, the clown, exhibited in the Public Square, and every man, woman and child, who could squeeze inside the tent, was there to witness the show.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SLAVES EMANCIPATED—THE HARRISON CAMPAIGN—ABINADAB'S LETTERS—CHARLES DICKENS—RUNAWAY SLAVES—RIVER CLOSED, ETC., ETC.—1840.

THE official returns for 1840, place the population of Henderson County at nine thousand five hundred and forty-eight, an increase, since the census of 1830, of two thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine souls. Of this number, six thousand one hundred and eighty-one were whites, three thousand three hundred and nineteen were slaves, and forty-eight were free blacks.

Two thousand five hundred and ninety-five tithables were reported, and the levy fixed at one dollar and fifty cents.

During the year 1825, Elizabeth D. Gwatkin, grandmother of Adam and Gwatkin Rankin, died. By her will, thirty-eight negroes became the property of Horatio D. Gwatkin, for the term of fifteen years, and at the expiration of that time, they were to be given their freedom according to law. At the June term of the County Court this year, the thirty-eight slaves were brought into court, their names entered of record, and they given their freedom. A poor old man, who had fought throughout the War for American Independence, became a pauper upon the county. John Ramsay and wife were allowed the *round* sum of fifty dollars for his annual support.

In January the voting place, then known as William Sellar's, was changed to Wesley Norman's.

February 17, a town called "LaFayette," was incorporated and

established upon the plan of Geo. W. King, proprietor. The trustees of this town were Geo. W. King, Payne Dixon, William P. Grayson, William Y. Nelson and Harbison Butler. The site of "LaFayette" was on the Ohio River above Evansville. This was the year of the

" HARRISON CAMPAIGN,"

Forever memorable in the history of American politics. The hero of "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," received a handsome majority in Henderson County, for President of the United States. During the summer an immense barbecue was given in a grove which was located on the river above Powell Street, and in front of the gas works. This was a beautiful grove, and was a great trysting place for lovers and those sentimentally inclined. "Lovers' Grove," as it was called, succumbed to the lashing waves of the Ohio many years ago. There is not a vestige of it to be seen at this day. The Harrison barbecue was largely attended, and many eminent speakers addressed the multitude that day. The ladies were largely interested, and wore white aprons with log cabins painted and printed upon them. The long tables were decorated with imitation log cabins built of stick candy. This was a gala day in Henderson:

1841.

Two thousand six hundred and thirty-one tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at one dollar and fifty cents.

It will be remembered, that in 1837, an act was passed by the Legislature, incorporating the "Henderson & Hopkinsville Dirt Turnpike Company, on the Virginia plan," and appointing commissioners to open stock books. What the Commissioners did is not known, but it is safe to say nothing was done, for, on the twenty-sixth day of January, of this year, Lazarus W. Powell and William Sugg, of Henderson, and John Ruby and William Bradley, of Hopkins, were appointed commissioners to view and mark out a road to Hopkinsville, to be built as other roads were at that time. This the Commissioners did, and from that time to this, there has been an established road between the two places.

" ABINADAB'S LETTERS." •

In the spring of this year, William R. Abbott, who had displayed considerable newspaper talent, asked, and was granted the right to build a frame printing office on the Public Square in front of, and to the right of the Court House, and immediately across First Street from James McLaughlin's grocery. In this building Mr. Abbott published the "Columbian," a file of which would this day command a

handsome sum of money. It was during the days of the "Columbian" that the inimitable "Abinadab" letters made their appearance. They were written in biblical style, and for caustic wit, have never been surpassed. Each issue of the paper was as anxiously anticipated as though it was known to contain the only reliable information from the seat of some great battle, in which each inhabitant was personally and deeply interested. "Abinadab" was never known, yet he knew every man in the town, and would select six or more each week, to whom he would address himself in most graceful, but cutting English, to the intense delight of every inhabitant. His pen-pictures of men were so perfect, a mistake in placing the victim was impossible. "Abinadab" was the delight, as well as the terror of the town.

A few years afterwards, Mr. Abbott departed this life, and in disposing of his effects, Rev. John McCullagh became the purchaser of the printing office, and had it removed to his lot, where now stands Miss McCullagh's Female Academy. The building was then used as a school house up to about the year 1850, when Mr. McCullagh gave up teaching. This old literary and educational establishment was permitted to remain until a few years ago, when it was torn down.

1842.

Two thousand seven hundred and fifty tithables were reported this year, and one dollar thirty-seven and a half cents fixed as the levy. A voting place was established at Steamport. Joshua Mullin and his wife

"OLD MRS. MULLIN,"

of "ginger cake" notoriety, had come to Henderson and opened a small confectionary and eating house on Mill Street (now Second), in a little frame building, which sat above the street near where M. Lauchheim's Grocery now stands. They had taken out what is called a tavern license, or more correctly speaking, a liquor license. During the early part of the year, Mr. Mullin applied to the County Court, then in session, for a renewal of his license, but was refused, as the following amusing order entered of record will show.

"This day Joshua Mullin came in and moved the court to renew his tavern license, there being ten Justices on the bench, a majority of all those in Commission, and mature deliberation being thereupon had, the vote was taken upon said motion, and the result was as follows: Yeas 2, Nays 8, and thereupon the said Mullen silently withdrew from the presence of the court, and with a countenance bitter with anguish and deep indignation, he rushed from the Hall of Justice."

CHARLES DICKENS.

In the early part of this year, Charles Dickens, the renowned novelist, then best known as "Boz," and quite a young man, was a passenger on the steamboat "Fulton," en route from Louisville to St. Louis. The steamer was detained here, taking freight, and during a great part of the time Mr. Dickens amused himself walking around the town, and viewing the sights, of which there were none more important than the town pump, which stood in the intersection of Main and Second Streets.

1843.

Three thousand and forty-six tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents; of this number fourteen hundred and seventy-three were whites, and fifteen hundred and seventy-three were blacks. The locks and dam on Green River, at Spottsville, were completed this year, and a toll-gate established.

May 9, an act of the Legislature was approved, re-apportioning the State into Congressional districts. Henderson, with Christian, Muhlenburg, Daviess, Ohio, Butler, Hancock, Breckenridge, Grayson, Edmondson, and Mead, became the Tenth District. Several shocks of earthquake were felt this year.

1844.

Three thousand and seventy-three tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at seventy-five cents. Of this number fourteen hundred and forty-nine were whites, and sixteen hundred and twenty-four were blacks. Tobacco inspection warehouses were still in vogue, but doing a comparatively small business to what was done many years prior to that time.

1845.

Three thousand one hundred and ninety-seven tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at fifty-five cents. Of this number fifteen hundred and eighteen were whites, and sixteen hundred and seventy-nine were blacks. On the tenth day of February the voting place was changed from Zachariah Galloway's to the house of Geo. M. Priest, in the village of Hebardsville.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.

In 1843 began, and in 1844-45 was steadily developing the systematic enticing away, or stealing of slaves from Kentucky, and running them off to Canada by a cordon of posts, or relays, which came

to be known as the underground railroad. Few were stolen at first, and occasionally cases of recapture on Ohio soil, and restoration to owners occurred. In several cases, Ohio juries, under the just laws enacted to meet the exigencies, gave judgment for damages, to the reasonable value of the slaves rescued, but in no cases were the judgments paid. This semblance of justice continued to grow lax, and men, who, at first, were willing to see stolen, or runaway slaves, restored, soon became indifferent, and in a few years, themselves encouraged this growing interference with the property rights of the people of Kentucky.

On the sixth day of December the Ohio River was closed by ice, for the first time in ten years, so early as this. It remained closed but four days, breaking up on the tenth.

1846.

Three thousand three hundred and thirty-six tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at ninety cents. Of this number, fifteen hundred and forty-eight were whites, and seventeen hundred and eighty-eight blacks.

An order was passed in the spring, granting to the Trustees of the town of Henderson a ferry license, from the town to the Indiana shore, and James Rouse appointed keeper. February 19, by an act of the Legislature, Henderson, with Christian, Hopkins, and Union, were constituted into the Seventh Judicial District. During the session of the Legislature a joke was played upon Samuel Allison, the noted humorist, the greatest of all jokers. A bill, changing his name from that of Allison, to that of Samuel Allison Jones, was quietly slipped through both houses, without his knowledge or consent.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

The struggle with Mexico had now been initiated, and Kentucky had been called upon for her quota of volunteers. However, parties differed as to its justice or policy. The call so struck the popular chord as to enlist thirteen thousand seven hundred volunteers, while the call was for, and only less than five thousand could be accepted. Henderson County responded promptly, but only a few of her volunteers were accepted.

Major Philip Barbour, one of the most distinguished officers of the war, and who was killed while leading his men, at the storming of the breastworks of the City of Monterey, was from this county. This is the year the renowned wag, "Bill Pew," was arrested and confined in the county jail, charged, with others, with the murder of George Robards, on Green River.

1847.

Three thousand four hundred and forty-four tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at ninety cents. Of this number fifteen hundred and sixty-one were whites, and eighteen hundred and eighty-three were blacks. An act was approved January 12, submitting the question of calling a convention, to revise and amend the second Constitution of Kentucky, which was adopted August 17, 1799. At the August election this act was defeated, in Henderson, but adopted by a large majority in the State.

Another great flood occurred in the Ohio during the month of February, and reached a point within nine inches of the line reached in 1832. The chief reason for this great rise, and almost unprecedented freshet, was the great rain-fall, the heaviest ever known in Kentucky in so short a time. On the nights of the ninth and tenth of December, the smaller Kentucky streams arose with wonderful and alarming rapidity.

1848.

Three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at ninety cents. Of this number, fifteen hundred and forty-one were whites, nineteen hundred and twenty-one were blacks. It will be observed that for several years the black tithables had gained in number over the whites. On the twenty-ninth day of February the Legislature re-appointed the Senatorial Districts, constituting Henderson and Daviess the Fifth. On the same day an act was approved, changing the voting place from David Sights' to William Sutton's.

The discovery of gold in California caused a vast and unparalleled emigration to the shores of the Pacific, from every quarter of the globe, and Henderson was not behind in sending her quota; quite a company, mounted upon mules, left overland from this place, and, after many trials, succeeded in reaching the Golden Gate. Among the number, were Jas. E. Ricketts, David Hart, David Herndon, Moses Foard, James Lyne and David Lockett. In August the question of calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State, was again submitted, and carried in the State by an overwhelming majority. Gov. Archibald Dixon was elected a delegate from this county, and was decidedly one of the most active, energetic and intelligent members of that great body.

1849.

Three thousand five hundred and twenty-five tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at one dollar. Of this

number, fifteen hundred and fifty were whites, and nineteen hundred and seventy-five were blacks.

Owing to the increase of population in the lower end of the county, an election precinct was established at the residence of Col. Robert Smith, near the Point, or what is now known as Smith's Mills.

Walter C. Brown entered into contract with the county to build a bridge over Canoe Creek, at the crossing leading to Morganfield, at and for the price of nineteen hundred dollars. The bridge was built, but a very short time after was discovered to be unsafe. The court appointed B. Brashear, A. Olliver, and Wyatt H. Ingram, commissioners, to investigate the structure, and after doing so, they reported it unsafe, and incapable of reconstruction, in its condition. Thereupon the county appointed James M. Taylor, William Jones, Addison Posey, and E. F. Randolph, commissioners to build another, and directed suit to be entered against Brown and his securities. After several trials, and much trouble, the suit was compromised, by the county loosing heavily, as is generally the case.

CHAPTER XIX.

NEW CONSTITUTION—INCREASE IN POPULATION—SUSPENSION BRIDGES
COUNTY POOR HOUSE—HENDERSON ASSUMES THE CARE OF HER
STREETS AND PAUPERS—OHIO RIVER FROZEN FOR FIF-
TY-THREE DAYS—FINE CROPS—STATE AGRICULTURAL MEETING, ETC.—1850.

THREE thousand six hundred and twenty-six tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at one dollar and fifty cents. Of this number sixteen hundred and thirty-four were whites, and nineteen hundred and ninety-two were blacks.

The Convention to revise the Constitution of the State had completed its work, having been in session from the first day of October to December 21, 1849.

In March, an act was approved, submitting the question of changing the constitution to the people for their adoption or rejection. May 7, 1850, the new Constitution was adopted by a large popular majority, and on June 3, the convention again assembled and adopted several amendments, and June 11, adjourned after proclaiming the present or third constitution.

The great underlying cause of dissatisfaction with the second constitution, was the life term of judges, and clerks of courts, justices of the peace, and some other offices, which led to the radical change of making nearly all offices eligible directly by the people. After thirty-three years of experience, it is still an open question with many whether the change in this regard has subserved the public interest or the cause of justice, or improved the public morals. Henderson

County opposed the change. A majority of the most interested business and most intelligent of her citizens voted against the change.

The official count for this year gave Henderson County a population of twelve thousand one hundred and seventy-one souls, an increase of two thousand five hundred and twenty-three since the census of 1840. Of this number seven thousand six hundred and fifty-one were whites, four thousand three hundred and ninety-seven were blacks, and one hundred twenty-three free colored.

The cholera appeared again this year, but was by no means so severe as in previous years.

The earthquake was an unwelcome visitor again. It came with a single sharp shock, at five minutes past eight o'clock on the evening of April 4. No damage, worse than fright, was done.

February 9, the provisions of the Mechanics' Lien Law were made to apply to Henderson, as well as other cities and towns in the State.

NEW BRIDGES.

During the summer and fall of the year, the first suspension and covered bridges were built by Samuel Caruthers. The bridge over Canoe Creek, at the Madisonville crossing, was built at a cost of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars, while the abutments and approaches cost five hundred and forty-nine dollars. The bridge over Canoe Creek, at the Morganfield crossing, cost, all told, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. Prior to 1850, the bridges at the main public crossings, had been a continual expense to the county, and no bridges had been built to last longer than five or six years. Very little money has been expended on the bridges built by Mr. Caruthers, and they are in the most excellent condition to this day.

1851.

Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-two tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at one dollar and fifty cents. Of this number, sixteen hundred and eighty-three were whites, and two thousand one hundred and nine were blacks. The new constitution was now in full force, and also the laws, as far as written. The acts of the Legislature had been revised and amended to conform to that document.

COUNTY OFFICIALS QUALIFIED.

At the January term of the County Court, the old Magistrates and other officers retired, and at a special session for the purpose of qualifying all officers elected, under the new constitution and laws,

William Rankin, County Judge ; William D. Allison, County and Circuit Clerk ; J. M. Stone, Sheriff ; James Rouse, Coroner ; D. N. Walden, Surveyor ; Thomas J. Lockett, Assessor, and L. W. Brown, Jailer, took the oaths required and were qualified. There were six districts in the county, and elections for magistrates and constables having been held, the following appeared and were qualified :

MAGISTRATES.—Robert Dixon, John T. Moore, James H. King, James Thomas, Joel E. Gibson, Russell K. Thornberry, Ben. Talbott, John F. Grider, William E. Bennett, Isom Johnson, H. L. Cheaney, William S. Hicks, L. Weaver and Isaac M. Freels—two justices to each district,

CONSTABLES.—District No. 1, B. F. Martin ; No. 2, Harbert A. Powell ; No. 3, George A. Long ; No. 4, Achilles H. Norment ; No. 5, Hansford E. Rouse ; No. 6, Joseph Priest. A few weeks after Mr. Priest resigned, and Edward T. Hazelwood was appointed in his stead.

Election districts and voting places were established as follows : District No. 1, Gibson's ; No. 2, Corydon ; No. 3, Randolph Orsburn's ; No. 4, Achilles Norment's ; No. 5, Henderson ; No. 6, Ed. D. Bennett's.

Under the old constitution the Magistrates received no pay. Under the new, they were allowed two dollars per day, and since 1850, the pay has been increased to three dollars per day for every day they are called to meet.

FRUIT KILLED.

The spring of 1851 was the coldest and most severe known since 1834. On the first day of May, there was a heavy black frost, destroying all kinds of fruit and many tender trees. Fires and overcoats were indispensable, while the thermometer registered 20° above zero.

POWELL AND DIXON.

In this year the Democratic party, for the first time in many years, succeeded in electing their candidate for Governor. This gentleman was a distinguished son of Henderson County, Lazarus W. Powell. The defeated Whig candidate was also a distinguished resident of Henderson, Archibald Dixon. The excitement in the county was intense, of course, but no matter which of the two, the county felt itself honored in his election.

March, 1851, the voting place in District No. 6, was changed from E. D. Bennett's to Hebardsville. An act was approved, dividing the

State into four Appellate Districts, for election of judges of the Court of Appeals. HENDERSON, with Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, McCracken, Graves, Calloway, Marshall, Livingston, Crittenden, Union, Hopkins, Caldwell, Trigg, Todd, Logan, Simpson, Warren, Allen, Christian Muhlenburg, Daviess, Ohio, Butler, Edmondson, Hancock, Grayson and Breckenridge, became the Fourth District. An act was approved, creating twelve Judicial Circuits, and HENDERSON, with Caldwell, Trigg, Christian, Todd, Hopkins and Union, became the Second District.

1852.

Three thousand eight hundred and twelve tithables were reported this year, and one dollar and fifty cents fixed as the county levy. Of this number, sixteen hundred and eighty-four were whites, and twenty-one hundred and twenty-eight were blacks.

A COLD WINTER.

The winter of 1851-52 was a severe cold one. On the night of January 19, the heaviest snow known for years covered the earth. The Ohio River closed that night, for the second time during the season, the first instance of the kind within civilized memory. The thermometer was below zero all day, and at midnight was reported at 30 degrees below.

LOUIS KOSSUTH,

the great Hungarian patriot, and his party, passed down the Ohio this year, and hundreds of people of all ages visited the river to get a glimpse of him.

UNCEREMONIOUS BAPTIZING.

On a Sunday afternoon, during the spring of this year, Old Willis Walker, as he was called, a noted colored Baptist divine, held a baptizing at the foot of First Street. The bank, for some distance from the bluff, inclined but little, in fact, seemed almost on a level with the water. On this sandy plane was congregated a vast concourse of people, anxious to witness the ordinance performed. While the multitude gathered at the water's edge, and were engaged in singing, the great steamboat, "Eclipse," came up the river, running, perhaps, not exceeding two hundred feet from the shore, and as she passed by, the water was drawn from its rightful line at least ten feet. To this great power of the wonderful steamer, the excited, singing multitude appeared oblivious, but followed the water-line, when as quick as thought, the water returned with a great swell, and quicker than thought, an hundred or more were freely baptized up to and above their knees. From this unceremonious ducking, and ruining of their starched Sun-

day clothes, it is unnecessary to say the unfortunate, and those more fortunate, scampered as fast as their pedal extremities would permit.

During 1852 the Owensboro Road crossed Canoe Creek, about one hundred yards on a direct line below where the present bridge is located, and ran from thence over the ground where the railroad round-house is situated, thence in the rear of James P. Breckenridge's residence, and thence to Center Street, on the ground now occupied by the residences of L. F. Clore and Thomas Gilligan.

At that time Center Street was not opened beyond Adams Street, but all that territory, now so handsomely improved, was a woodland, owned by James Alves, and inclosed by a running plank fence. At Adams Street was a gate, which opened to a roadway leading to his residence on the hill, now owned and occupied by Hon. Jno. Young Brown and Major John J. Reeve. Upon petition of Mr. Alves, and others, an order was passed by the County Court changing this road to the road coming in Third Street, and then the old road was closed up. In 1852 Samuel Caruthers built the present covered bridge over Canoe Creek, and, at the October Court of Claims, moved the court to allow him his contract price, to-wit, sixteen hundred dollars, and here the first objection to the change of road was suggested. The motion of Caruthers was overruled, it being claimed that the bridge was not built at the place lawfully designated and fixed by authority of the court, and that Caruthers knew it. At the same court James Alves and Joel Lambert presented a claim for three hundred and sixty dollars, for abutments, which was also rejected. This unaccountable behavior on the part of the court continued until the April court, 1854, when the claims were allowed, and a committee appointed to sell the bridge to the Plank Road Company, for the best price they could get, in money or Plank Road stock.

At the August court, 1853, Joseph Borum, John G. Holloway, A. B. Barrett, John Funk, and James D. Hatchett, who had united as a company, for the purpose of building a plank road, five miles in length, filed an agreement and subscription in open court, whereupon, Henry J. Eastin, Willie Sugg, and Edmond Robertson, were appointed to view a route; the committee did so, and their report was received, and the road located. Failing to sell the bridge to the Plank Road Company in 1859, the following order was passed:

"For sufficient reasons appearing to the Court, the County releases and transfers to the Plank Road Company, all the interest and claim of the County in and to the bridge over the town fork of Canoe Creek, on condition that the said company keep the said bridge in good repair at its own expense."

1853.

Three thousand eight hundred and twenty tithables were reported this year, and one dollar and fifty cents was fixed as the county levy. Of this number, sixteen hundred and seventy-eight were whites, and twenty-one hundred and forty two were blacks.

This year Fernwood Cemetery was established. The cholera again visited Henderson, and in some localities was distressingly fatal, particularly was this the case along First Street, where the land was low and marshy.

1854.

Three thousand nine hundred and forty-eight tithables were reported this year, and one dollar and fifty cents was fixed as the county levy. Of this number, seventeen hundred and twenty-seven were whites, and twenty-two hundred and twenty-one were blacks.

March 10 an act was approved incorporating the Paducah & Henderson Railroad, with L. W. Powell, Grant Green, Joel Lambert, Alexander B. Barrett, F. H. Dallam, and C. W. Hutchen, incorporators. It is to be regretted that this road was never "begun, completed, and ended." It did end in nothing being done.

The Know Nothing Party had come into existence, and Henderson County was claimed by that party.

The Ohio River was lower in September of this year, than at any time since October, 1838, at which time it was lower than ever before known to the white man.

A filibustering expedition against Nicaragua was quietly organized in Kentucky this year, and Henderson furnished her quota of impetuous, misguided youths. Robert Burbank, a brilliant young man, enlisted and died while in that service.

COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

Up to this time the county paupers were leased out by the year, but in 1853 the County Court became convinced that it was best to purchase and maintain a county poor-house, and in accordance with that conviction,

"Ordered that Jas. M. Stone, Geo. M. Priest, D. N. Walden, and Joel Lambert, be appointed commissioners to select, and report the most suitable tract of land, and eligible location in the county for a poor house, the said tract to contain not less than one hundred acres, and not exceeding two hundred acres."

The court not approving of the report of this committee, William S. Hicks, Isom Johnson, and R. K. Thornberry, were appointed to

select a site. In December, 1854, the committee reported, and Charles Elliott's land, containing one hundred and eight acres, lying on the Madisonville Road, eight and a half miles from the city of Henderson, was purchased for the sum of two thousand dollars. In the year 1872, it was deemed advisable to sell the Poor House farm, purchased in 1854, and Ben F. Gibson and C. S. Royster were appointed to report upon the propriety of selling, and also to select and report a suitable site, contract for a building of ample size to accommodate the demand made upon the county, but not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars.

The committee reported a sale of the old farm to John M. Whitlege, for the sum of two thousand three hundred and four dollars and forty cents, and the purchase of B. P. Green, on the road leading from Corydon to Cairo, of eleven acres and ten perches, for three thousand dollars. May 12 the report was adopted, and since that time the county Poor House has remained where then located, upon one of the prettiest and most cheerful sites of the county.

• 1855.

Three thousand eight hundred and thirty tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at one dollar and fifty cents. Of this number, fifteen hundred and fifty-eight were whites, and twenty-two hundred and seventy-two were blacks.

CITY AND COUNTY COMPROMISE.

Before the levy was made by the Court of Claims, the Mayor of the City of Henderson, Martin S. Hancock, appeared before the court according to law, and satisfied that body, that the city was amply able to care for her own streets and paupers, whereupon, an order was entered of record, releasing the city from the county levy of one dollar and fifty cents, deducting from the list of tithables reported, two hundred and ninety-four whites, and two hundred and twenty-six blacks, the estimated number living within the city limits.

From this, it will be seen, that the assessed tithable population of the City of Henderson, in 1855, was five hundred and twenty.

On the third day of February, the river was closed by ice, and remained closed for eleven days.

Political excitement ran high this year, and was intensified by the terrible riot, on August 6, in the city of Louisville, commonly known as "Bloody Monday."

1856.

Three thousand two hundred and thirty tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at one dollar.

On the fifteenth day of February, an act was approved, apportioning the State into thirteen Judicial Districts. HENDERSON, with Hopkins, Caldwell, Trigg, Christian, Todd and Muhlenburg, composed the Second District.

On the twenty-seventh day of February, the closure of the Ohio River by ice, for the surprising period of fifty-three days, ceased, and the river broke up.

Paraffine oil, of great illuminating power, extracted from the cannel coal found near Cloverport, Breckenridge County, was first introduced this year, and aided, as it was, by the ingenious lamp, soon superseded the old tallow candle.

March 10, an act was approved, directing the Quarterly Courts of Henderson County to be held on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the same day, an act was approved, incorporating the Kentucky and Henderson Mutual Insurance Company, John G. Holloway, P. H. Hillyer, George M. Priest, Joel Lambert, A. J. Anderson, Peter Semonin, M. S. Hancock and Samuel P. Spalding, incorporators, for the purpose of insuring their respective dwelling houses, stores, shops, other buildings and household furniture, against loss by fire. The company was authorized to insure similar property in other parts of the State. So far as has been ascertained, this company was organized, but never carried the object of the charter of incorporation into effect.

During this year steamboats ran only two months, owing to extreme low water and ice.

January 31, the river closed by ice, and remained closed until February 28, when the first steamboat passed down.

Governor L. W. Powell was elected President of the Henderson & Nashville Railroad. This was a year of

“ASTRONOMICAL WONDERS.”

There was a total eclipse of the sun, April 5, and an annual eclipse, September 28. On the twenty-eighth of April and thirteenth of October, there was a partial eclipse of the moon.

April 5, the Henderson, Hopkins & Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association, having organized a few weeks before, purchased of Nestler & Beverly the beautiful grounds yet owned by the

“HENDERSON FAIR COMPANY.”

At this time A. B. Barrett was President, and Cuthbert Powell, Secretary.

On the twenty-seventh day of July, a new church at Pleasant Hill, on the Madisonville Road, eight or nine miles from the city, was dedicated.

October 21, the first Fair was held. The amphitheater was only half completed, but the display and attendance was truly gratifying to the directory.

The crop of this year was the best, perhaps, ever known in the county. There was more wheat sown and corn planted, and a larger yield than looked for. The Mt. Vernon, Indiana, “Advocate,” speaking of this crop, said:

“We observe that some of our cotemporaries are boasting of the height of corn in their respective localities. There is a field of some one hundred acres lying in Henderson County, just opposite this place, that we will pit against any in the country of a similar extent. It contains many stalks over sixteen feet in height, and the general average in the entire field is from fourteen to fifteen feet.”

1857.

Three thousand five hundred and sixty-seven tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at one dollar. A disease, called the “farcy,” was quite prevalent among the horses and mules this year, and many of them died. Money matters were tight, yet the annual exhibition of the “Kentucky

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,”

Held on the grounds of the Henderson Fair Company, commencing October 13, was largely attended and proved a brilliant success. The “Reporter” of the twenty-second, said:

“The Fair was attended by a large number of people hailing from all parts of Kentucky, and even from neighboring and distant States. Everything in the power of the managers and citizens generally, was done to render the stay of the immense crowd in the city and at the Fair Grounds, comfortable and pleasant.

“At the grounds the display was fine in every department, and from the first day to the last, nothing of importance occurred to mar the good will among competitors and the people. The display in the implement hall was very fine. The floral hall, for which the ladies deserve all the credit, was not only pleasant to the eye, but astonishing to the mind.”

Governor Powell delivered a well prepared address. After a full settlement of all indebtedness, the State Board had to their credit, in cash, two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty cents.

On the twenty-fourth day of September, the great editor and poet, George D. Prentice, delivered his lecture to an immense audience, at the Presbyterian Church.

The river closed again on January 19, and overflowed its banks in the fall.

1858.

Three thousand six hundred and thirty-eight tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at one dollar and fifty cents.

This was a year of *Fridays*. The year began and ended on Friday; January and October began and ended on Friday; April and December ended on Friday, and there were fifty-three Fridays in the year.

The month of January was an unheard of wet month; corn in river pens suffered almost total ruin, in many cases the cob wholly, and the grain partially rotting, rendering the grain unfit for the commonest uses. Too much heat and water rendered this year more unseasonable than any since 1834:

January 18, a Henderson letter appeared in the Louisville Courier, from which the following is taken.

“Our city is rapidly gaining accessions to its population. Houses, both for dwelling and business, are scarce, not enough to supply the demand. In view of this fact, several of our capitalists have projected, and will build quite a number of stores and residences next spring and summer. Land is high, and the tendency is to still higher prices; fifty dollars per acre is asked for land lying three, five, and even eight miles from the city. The fact that a large amount of the Henderson & Nashville Railroad bonds were recently sold in the city of New York for cash, caused a happy feeling here, and will tend to keep up the present high price of land.”

The railroad excitement, as is well known, did more than inspire the tenacious land-holder with renewed hope, it ruined the prospects of the town, in the opinion of non-residents. A large majority of the land owners were rejoiced at the increase in the price of their territory per acre, but determined not to risk one cent in the building of the road, therefore Henderson stood still for many years. The great comet, Charles V, was visible in this county during the fall of this year.

September 30, the first daily mail Henderson had enjoyed, was established, an overland route to and from Evansville.

In the early fall of this year, Nathaniel D. Terry cabled the Ohio at Evansville, and established and operated the Old Telegraph line successfully. Prior to that time the wire had crossed on high poles, above Evansville, but was so interfered with by steamboat chimneys, during high water, that the plan was abandoned, and the line sold.

October 14, the temperance prodigy, Josephus Cheaney, a native of Henderson, and yet very young, lectured in Henderson. This natural orator, by no means handsome or beautiful, traveled in Europe and over the greater part of the United States, laboring from the rostrum, in the good cause of temperance, and yet, it was said, in his young days, that he possessed a keen relish for liquor straight, and could track a mint julep across the river.

Prior to the fall of this year, fashion had induced all of the gentle sex to deform themselves in matter of dress. Hoops were fashionable, and the more enormous the hoops, the more fashionable the wearer. The nearer the model of a five gallon demijohn a lady could approach, the nearer she succeeded in reaching the climax of disfigurement and the demands of fashion.

In those days there was but one hack in Henderson County, so in times of parties and swell occasions, young men, who doubted the policy of having their sweethearts foot it, frequently called into requisition the family buggy. Although such a vehicle, in these days, would be amply convenient for three persons, yet, in 1858, when the lady of hoops had seated herself, there was really no room for the gentleman, and he was therefore compelled to submit to circumscribed space, ride the horse, or else content himself with the footman's seat behind. A full dress lady of 1858, seated in one of the Delker Phaeton Company's modern make of buggies, would be a sight sufficient to frighten a whole army of timid men. It was a horrid fashion, and thank heavens the French connoisseurs, in the fall of that year, gave to the female world a dress more modest and becoming. Since that time, with the exception of what is called trails, female dress has been confined within the bounds of good taste. About that time, the gentlemen wore large-legged pants, so large, that, I venture, if a pair of them were suddenly to make their appearance on the streets, the wearer would be followed by the boys, as though he were a curiosity indeed.

In February, an act of the Legislature was approved, extending the term of the Henderson Circuit Court, from twenty-four to thirty-six judicial days.

1859.

Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-three tithables were reported this year, and the county levy fixed at one dollar and fifty cents.

At the August County Court, Judge Grant Green on the bench, Isham Cottingham, William E. Bennett, Y. E. Allison, Harbert A. Powell, Hugh Moss, William S. Hicks, and E. T. Hazlewood, justices, answered to their names. Col. John W. Crockett, representing the Mayor and Council of the City of Henderson, moved the court to surrender up to the city a certain lot of ground, which was then under fence, and unlawfully claimed by the county, whereupon the following order was entered :

“It is ordered that the Jailer of Henderson County surrender up to the City of Henderson, all that ground now enclosed as a public square, not embraced in the deed from Samuel Hopkins for Richard Henderson & Company, dated April 1, 1800, to the county, Book A, page 135, the true boundary to be ascertained by D. N. Walden, and he is directed to return a plat of said survey to this court for record, and to plant stones at the corners.”

The city agreed to build a good fence, as also to pay for a fill made by James Manion, to be measured and ascertained by Walden. At the October Court Walden reported the fill worth one hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-five cents, which the court accepted.

W. E. Lambert, a member of the Common Council, then on behalf of the city, presented two accounts against the county, amounting to nine hundred and thirty-two dollars, for grading, paving, and graveling in front and opposite the Court House lot, these accounts the court rejected, and refused to levy for their payment. This imagined bad faith on the part of the city, in asking no more than she was justly entitled to, incensed the high Court of Justices, and the next day the following order, in substance, was adopted :

“Ordered, that the order accepting the report of D. N. Walden be set aside, and that the order surrendering a part of the Public Square to the city, be rescinded, and the Jailer directed to hold on to every inch of ground inclosed around Court House Square, from Main to Elm Streets, and he is authorized to employ counsel, and take all lawful steps and means to retain and defend the possession of every part of said inclosed ground.”

To this sweeping order, Colonel Crockett, on behalf of the city, objected, but this objection was fruitless. This, then of course, was the beginning of a great law suit, which the city gained. The lot of

ground in dispute is now owned and controlled by the city, and is the lot upon which the market house and City Hall stands—a full description of the title to this ground will be found in the history of *Henderson*.

In August, 1859, Professors Marlow, Tremeliet and Artis, advertised their Female Academy. Political excitement this year, as for many years anterior, ran high. Samuel O. Peyton, Democrat, defeated General James Jackson, opposition; as an evidence of the great excitement the newspapers published at that time, the Reporter and Commercial, paid no attention whatever to local news matter. It is a fact that they denied space to important news, for the purpose of publishing long-winded political editorials, personal compliments, and scathing articles against the opposing candidates. This was the year of the great canvass between Josh Bell and Beriah Magoffin. Magoffin was elected, but Henderson voted for Bell.

On the thirty-first day of August, Colonel William S. Elam was shot and seriously wounded by one Lewis Leonard. At the trial of Leonard, Colonel Elam, who was a witness, was severely cross-examined by Hal. Barbour, a brilliant young lawyer and nephew, by marriage, of F. H. Dallam, a leading lawyer at this bar. Barbour was visiting Henderson at the time, and volunteered to defend Leonard. In his argument to the jury, Barbour applied the lash to Elam most unmercifully, and from this it was well known that a personal encounter would ensue. Both parties were immediately placed under bond by the Judge, but this was not enough to soothe the now outraged honor of Elam. It was said that a challenge passed, and was accepted, that the time and place was agreed upon, that both parties were determined, but through the interference of Governor Dixon, Messrs Dallam, Hughes, Cissell and others, a better understanding was arrived at, and finally peace declared. Hon. Grant Green, having been elected at the August election, Auditor of Public accounts, resigned his office of County Judge, and after a hotly contested election, Luke W. Trafton was elected to fill out his unexpired term.

On the eighth day of October, the celebrated Paragon Morgan, by long odds the handsomest horse ever owned in the county, died from overheat in driving him from Morganfield to Henderson. The Postmaster at Smith's mills, having failed for three successive quarters, to make his quarterly report to the Post Office Department at Washington, the office was discontinued until December, when it was

again re-established. On the twenty-eighth day of October, James Tillotson, a great local politician, and noted county man, and for whom one of the precincts of the county was called, and yet bears his name, died. The Spottsville Postmaster resigned his office and recommended a discontinuance of the same.

CHAPTER XX.

THE WAR CLOUDS—TROUBLOUS TIMES WITH THE SLAVE PROPERTY—INTERESTING STATISTICS—THE GREAT DAY FOR TRAFFICING IN NEGROES—PUBLIC MEETINGS CONCERNING THE WAR—ORGANIZATION OF MILITIA COMPANIES, ETC., ETC., ETC.—1860.

THE population of Henderson County, by official count, was reported this year, to be fourteen thousand two hundred and sixty-two, an increase of two thousand and ninety-one since the census of 1850. Of this number, eight thousand four hundred and five were whites, five thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven were slaves, ninety-five free colored, and fourteen hundred and forty-two foreigners.

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was this year elected President of the United States, and upon a platform whose cause of difference between the two great sections of the country was irreconcilable. It was evident that a struggle, destined to rend the country in pieces amid carnage, desolation and blood, was now dawning, and would soon result in war more terrible than had ever before been known. Slavery was now to be abolished in toto, or the right to hold slaves settled forever. The question had agitated the country for several years, and the election of Mr. Lincoln was taken by the extreme Southern States to mean freedom of the negro. Kentucky lay topographically in the center of the grouping States, in fact she occupied the identical political and social ground between the contending parties, she had held in her earliest settlement between the Northern and Southern tribes of Indians. She was then the "dark and bloody ground," and upon

her soil was fought great battles by contending forces from the North and South.

Again she was to become the battlefield for the mighty hosts of the North and South, in martial form, a thousand times more terrible and destructive than in early times. How to avert this direful calamity, was a question patriots and statesmen labored hard and unceasingly to solve. Kentucky declined to secede from the Union, preferring to remain neutral. Her natural and geographical sympathies were with the South, yet there was a sentiment of devotion to the Union, nearly akin to the religious faith, which is born in childhood, and which never falters during the excitement of the longest life, and which at last enables "the cradle to triumph over the grave." At this time Henderson county was strong Union, for the mass of her people had never reasoned about it. "The suggestion of its dissolution was esteemed akin to blasphemy." Aside from this, the great bulk of her people were better soldiers in peace, than in war, and felt none of those patriotic emotions which rush into absolute and uncontrollable impetuosity at the tap of a drum or the shrill sound of a fife. Outside of two hundred or more enthusiastic young men of the county, the others were content with letting alone and being let alone. There seemed to be a greater disposition to make money at this time than ever before, and notwithstanding war was inevitable, and as a culminating consequence slavery would be abolished, very many of the leading planters of the county purchased large numbers of negroes, and extended the magnitude of their crops. Negroes were purchased up to the time of, and even before the first proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and when all doubt as to the real and true intent of the party in power was settled beyond question, emissaries from the North were cautiously circulating among the negro population, and many bits of Abolition literature had been discovered. There were secret movements of the blacks, and evident dissatisfaction. There was hardly a day or night, but one or more of them did not find safe passage to Indiana. Insurrections became talked of, and for a time great uneasiness was manifestly apparent. Patrols and guards were kept along the entire river front, and yet with all these expensive precautions, many slaves effected a safe and farewell escape. In the latter part of 1859 a fellow named George A. Boyle, who had lived in Henderson for a year or more, and had oftentimes expressed himself in sympathy with Old John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, declared that he had a "big Republican heart," and was suspected and accused of having circulated a large number of abolition pamphlets amongst

the slaves of the city and county. He was watched and detected in holding Republican council with several negroes, and the City Council, upon learning this fact, voted that he should vacate the town. To this end a committee waited upon the gentleman of Abolition faith, and warned him if he did not depart, and that immediately, he would be furnished a free ride, and a tar suit profusely ornamented with variegated feathers. Boyle guided by the advice of the committee, took to his heels, and was never again seen in Henderson. He was a blacksmith by trade. There were many more such men as Boyle, but so secret were their movements, and so carefully and judiciously laid were all their plans, they escaped discovery, and continued to do their work unmolested.

In February an act of the Legislature was approved, authorizing the Judge of the County Court to change the boundary or voting places in any precinct.

March 2, that portion of the county lying north of Green River, and running from James Jones' lower corner, and then on a straight line to Ben. Allin's lower corner on Green River, was taken from Henderson and Added to Daviess County.

November of this year, Thomas J. Lockett, who had been commissioned to take the census of the county, made the following report. Population of the county and city, 14,753; population of the city, 4,011; wealth of the county, \$14,594,251; wealthiest man in the county, A. B. Barrett, \$1,850,000; oldest male, James Bell, ninety-three years; oldest person, "Milly," property of the estate of Colonel Robert Smith, one hundred and five years.

December 6, under the military law, William P. Grayson, Colonel of the Henderson County Militia, divided the county into military districts, and ordered an election to be held in each district on the eighteenth day of December, for the purpose of electing captains and lieutenants. The farce was never carried out.

The following advertisement, which to many at this day will sound rather queer, appeared in the "Reporter" for several issues: "B. W. Lucas advertises that he has and keeps constantly on hand a lot of *likely* negroes, which he will be pleased to sell at reasonable prices. Mr. Lucas is a gentleman who will do all that he says."

About that time, and for some years prior to that time, negro traders made frequent visits to Henderson en route South, and would remain two or three weeks selling, exchanging, or buying negro slaves.

The first day of January of each year, was a great day. Great crowds of men congregated in the town, knowing it to be the day for hiring and selling negroes. A block, or box, was usually placed at the most central point of the principal street, and from this block, or box, negroes—men, women and children—were hired for the ensuing year, or sold outright.

Now that those horrid times have past and gone, many men, who at that time dealt in human life, look back and acknowledge the justice of universal freedom.

Under the law, a slave could be sold under execution just the same as other property, and oftentimes, husband and wife, mother and child were separated, perhaps never to see each other again. Frequently, for the purpose of settling estates, the unity of a happy family of negroes was entirely broken up by sale. It was not an unfrequent occurrence for mother and father to be sold away down in Dixie, while their children were purchased by a resident, or some legatee of the estate. It was the universal custom to sell mean or worthless negroes, and most generally they were sent to the far South. Many a sad parting, a distressing separation has been witnessed on the streets of Henderson. Tears have flown, and distressed manifestations and exclamations have been seen and heard, and yet the great mass would pass on as unconcernedly as though it was the braying of so many dumb brutes. Negroes, who were faithful, and were owned by humane masters, were well treated, and as a general thing were as happy as mankind is ever permitted to be, yet there were instances, where the treatment of these people was cruel in the extreme. As a rule, Henderson County slave owners were good masters, and were solicitous for the welfare of their negroes, and while some of the stories told by the people of the North concerning the treatment of this race, bore the semblance of truth; in the main they were base fabrications, at least so far as those stories concerned Kentucky.

November 6, the Presidential election was held. The National Democratic party, having split in the Charleston S. C., Convention, the two factions, each presented a candidate for the presidency, Stephen A. Douglas, representing one faction, John C. Breckenridge the other. Seeing this, the Republican party, then but a small factor in National politics, nominated Abraham Lincoln, while the old Whigs, opposition and Know Nothings, presented a candidate in the person of John Bell, of Tennessee. The contest on all sides was a bitter one, and in no county in the South did the excitement partake of a greater blaze than in Henderson.

The county was stumped by able speakers, and the people thoroughly aroused to the importance of polling a full vote. The following is the official vote of the county :

	Bell.	Breckenridge.	Douglas.	Lincoln.
Henderson Precinct.....	338	144	103	1
Tillotson Precinct.....	98	78	31	0
Walnut Bottom.....	100	51	19	0
Hebardsville Precinct.....	117	70	2	0
Woodruff Precinct.....	57	19	6	1
Corydon Precinct.....	116	126	48	3
Point Precinct.....	20	10	2	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	846	498	211	5

Showing conclusively, that Henderson was unmistakably a strong opposition county. Mr. Lincoln was elected chief magistrate, and upon the reception of this news, the aspect of affairs became truly alarming.

Never in the history of the Nation, did a severance of the ties which bound the States together in one confederated community, appear so inevitable. Of all the dark hours in the history of the Republic, since the darkest moment in the war of Independence, the darkest cloud yet visible, had cast its shadows athwart the political heavens. The South Carolina Legislature, in session at this time, had taken measures to set up an independent government, and information from several of the Southern States indicated a determination to withdraw from the Union, and to inaugurate the dismemberment of a confederacy, united by the most hallowed and inspiring recollections, and by a unity and magnificence of interests unparalleled in the history of Nations.

The Government trembled under the strain caused by the war now waging between conflicting prejudices, interests and principles. Kentucky, most sensible to these grand and endearing memories, and inseparably involved in those common interests, claimed to be heard ere the torch was applied to the grand old temple, in which she was the oldest christened daughter of the constitution. Yes, Kentucky was deeply interested, for upon her soil, most likely, were the great contending forces to measure strong arms, and Henderson County was interested, for she was a border county.

The State could not speak until the counties had spoken, and upon this depended the destiny of all. Henderson was among the first to speak. A meeting of the people of the city and county was called to meet at the Court House Saturday night November 10, 1860, circulars were issued, setting forth in strong language the importance of the meeting, and at the hour of meeting, a large and enthusiastic audience had assembled. On motion of F. H. Dallam, Hon. Archi-

bald Dixon was called to the chair, and J. W. Rice, appointed Secretary. Governor Dixon, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting, and then made an eloquent appeal in favor of the Union. On motion of Mr. Dallam, a committee of five on resolutions was ordered, and the Chairman appointed F. H. Dallam, C. W. Hutchen, Colonel John W. Crockett, Harvey Yeaman and J. Cabell Allen.

While the committee was out Hon. B. W. Hanna, of Terre Haute, Indiana, a distinguished lawyer and politician, being loudly called for, came forward and addressed the meeting in a most eloquent speech.

Colonel John T. Bunch, Ira Delano and S. B. Vance, were called for and responded in speeches of great power. At the close of Mr. Vance's speech the committee came in and made the following report. The resolutions were preceded by a long preamble only a portion of which it is deemed necessary to reproduce:

“WHEREAS, It is apparent that certain misguided persons in the South would fain make the election of Mr. Lincoln the occasion, or pretext, of “precipitating the so-called slave States into secession or revolution, while certain persons in the North would fan the flame of discontent in their section, for the same purpose.

AND, WHEREAS In view of this deplorable state of things, it is eminently right, and indeed indispensable, that the people take at once the management of this all-important and paramount question out of the hands of partisans, politicians, and office-seekers.

Therefore, resolved, First. That we do now, and here, proclaim our determined love and fealty to the Union as it is.

Second. That we do now, and here, on the altar of our country's peace, and for the furtherance of the purposes we have indicated, offer and yield up all of our heretofore mere personal preferences and prejudices.

Third That in view of the dangers which imperil our common country, a mass meeting of all the citizens of the county, without distinction of party, be called, to be held in the Court House, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of consulting, and forming a suitable organization, by which to shape and regulate our action hereafter.”

F. H. Dallam then advocated the passage of the resolutions in a forcible speech. Col. John W. Crockett addressed the meeting, and then a motion was made, requesting all of the papers in the State to copy the proceedings, and the meeting adjourned.

The object of the meeting on the 17th, was to get an earnest expression of the views of the people, upon the alarming issue between the triumph of sectionalism, and the threatened secession of the Southern States.

The day of meeting came, and with it a multitude from every section of the county. The spacious court room was packed with citi-

zens, who evinced a solicitude for the welfare of the country, while their manifested anxiety showed that they appreciated the impending danger. Gov. Dixon was again called to preside over the meeting, and explained the object of its call in an address of the deepest feeling.

Col. John W. Crockett, chairman of the committee appointed on resolutions, made the report, which was for the preservation of the Union at all hazards. To read the report at this time, one would judge that the people of Henderson and Henderson County were pretty unanimously for the Union, but we find that on the twenty-fifth day of December (Christmas) the Henderson Artillery Organization, formed under the laws of Kentucky, turned out in full force, and fired fifteen rounds for the *Southern Confederacy*. There was no damage done, however, beyond the serious wounding of G. L. Pierman, the gunner, by a premature discharge of the gun, and the upsetting of W. W. Catlin, who was standing near by at the time.

At the close of this year the political mercury had risen to blood heat, and early in 1861 it indicated a still greater degree of political warmth.

1861.

January 10, in a column and a half editorial, the "Reporter" came out squarely for secession, and in the issue of the 17th, a red hot call was made for a mass meeting to be held at the Court House on Saturday, the 19th, "to let *Henderson County express her sentiments.*"

There had been a meeting held in the Court House on the 5th, inst., at which strong Union resolutions were adopted, and this meeting to be held on the 19th, it was understood, was to place Henderson right on the record. The copy of the call will explain itself:

“WHEREAS, It is believed that the meeting at the Court House on the 5, inst., did not express the sense of the people of this county; many have united in calling a mass meeting of the people irrespective of party. at the Court House on Saturday, the 19th January, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the state of the country, and indicate the course Kentucky should pursue in the present emergency. The resolution offered by Judge Milton Young, at the meeting on the 5th, declares the Union paramount. Let us see if the people of Henderson County are willing to say to their Southern brethren, and their Northern enemies, that they are for the Union whether the South is equal under the Constitution or not. People of Henderson County, read this bill, and see if you will not come out on Saturday and rebuke the conduct of the men who have endeavored to place you in such a position.”

The foregoing was circulated in every section of the county, and at the appointed time, the Court House was crowded to its capacity.

The meeting was organized by appointing Colonel John W. Crockett Chairman, and Robert T. Glass Secretary. It was soon evident that a great split was to occur; there were those who wanted to sympathize with the South, and so express it in writing, while the large majority were in favor of standing by the resolutions of the previous meeting. Peace and harmony had withdrawn, and every fellow who could speak, and many more who could not, were yelling at the top of their voices, Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman! while in this tumultuous uproar, and broad field of disorder, an old grey haired patriot entered the crowded auditorium, waiving over his head a large flag, "The Stars and Stripes"—great heavens, what a scene! it could hardly be pictured: strong men wept like little children, the crowd arose seemingly en-masse, and fairly rent the building with screams for the Union. The excitement was beyond control, and not until Governor Dixon, whose magnificent presence electrified all around him, had mounted the rostrum, and waived his arm, could a composed looker-on, determine whether this wonderous crowd, was a convention of intelligent men, or an asylum of howling lunatics. When comparative order had been restored, the flag was taken to the speaker's stand, and the announcement made that it had been presented by thirteen patriotic ladies of the city. This was the occasion for another outburst. To look upon the sea of humanity that surged within the walls of the Court House, it was but natural that Fancy should assert a temporary reign, and waving her jeweled sceptre, bid one's spirit back to the old Hall of Independence, where the representatives of the people, who writhed under the lash of oppression and the scorpion sting of wrong, were signing the declaration, pledging all, to conquer their oppressors or pour out their crimson life tide on the soil they had sworn to protect. In that throng were all ages—the boy, young and thoughtless; the young, fired with patriotism and confident of strength, and the sire with the frosts of many winters silvering his aged locks, whose superannuated frame quivered with a strange strength, whose prescient eye beheld the storm clouds in the Northern and Southern horizons, conveying with the rapidity of the sweep of a sirocco. Resolutions were passed, but not the sort of resolutions wanted by those who had been instrumental in calling the convention.

The meeting adjourned amid the wildest confusion, and until a late hour in the night, the stars and stripes were paraded over the town, followed by hundreds of men and boys; music was in the air, and every man who could speak and had a good word to say for the flag, was serenaded, and called to the front. An unusual crowd gath-

ered in front of Governor Dixon's residence, and after listening to several pieces by the band, the Governor appeared, and for thirty minutes held them spell bound by his matchless eloquence. Late in the night the crowd dispersed, and in three weeks afterwards, many of them were yelling the loudest for the Southern Confederacy.

RESULT OF THE WAR SPIRIT.

During the month, the following editorial appeared in the Reporter :

"We cannot remember when times were harder than at present, money is almost entirely withdrawn from circulation, and we are told is worth an almost fabulous per centure per month. Real estate can hardly be disposed of at any price. The question is not how much money a man is worth, but how much can he raise. *Negroes* sold on New Years day at ruinously low figures, and the best of servants hired at prices vastly below the usual standard. Confidence cannot be restored in commercial circles until the National difficulties are settled, and the sooner the *odious union* between North and South is severed the better *Capitalists will not relax their purse strings before the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, which we believe will be born about the fourth of March next.*"

Contrary to the judgment of the "Reporter," money was never more plentiful, nor the wages of mechanics and laboring men so high, as during the war which followed. Expert stemmers of tobacco were known to hire for one hundred and fifty dollars per month, while the most ordinary hand could command seventy-five dollars.

On the thirteenth day of January, Old Jack Shingler, one of the pioneers of the county, breathed his last.

March 19, a terrible wind storm passed over the city, unroofing many houses.

April 15, President Lincoln issued his proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand militia to suppress the rebellion. A call was made upon Governor Beriah Magoffin for Kentucky's quota. The Governor sent the following dispatch :

"I say, emphatically, that Kentucky will furnish no troops for subduing her sister Southern States."

After this the war began in earnest. River towns were seized, and a regular system of searching steamboats established.

On the twenty-third day of April a meeting was held at the Court House for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard Company. Hon.

John C. Atkinson presided, and Gawin I. Beatty performed the duties of Secretary. A large number enrolled their names, and in a few days a full company was organized and ready for service. An election of officers was held, and the following names chosen: E. L. Starling, Jr., Captain; First Lieutenant, Charles T. Starling; Second Lieutenant, Harvey Yeaman; O. S., W. S. Johnson.

A few weeks subsequent to this time, to-wit: on the twenty-fourth of June, another company of home guards enlisted, and the following were chosen officers: Jas. H. Holloway, Captain; L. W. Danforth, First Lieutenant; William R. Lancaster, Second Lieutenant, Andy Rowdin, Third Lieutenant.

Henderson, during the year, was well supplied with military. In addition to the two companies above named, there was the State Guard Company, organized November 7, 1859. This company was organized in the counting office of Kerr, Clark & Co., and had their first drill in the front room. W. P. Fisher, an old Mexican soldier, and then proprietor of the Hord House, was elected Captain; E. G. Hall, First Lieutenant; Leonard H. Lyne, Second Lieutenant, and Robert T. Glass, Third Lieutenant.

On the twenty-fourth day of May, Colonel William S. Elam, of the State Militia, mustered the company into the State service. In the fall, Captain Fisher resigned, and the following officers were chosen; E. G. Hall, Captain; Robert T. Glass, First Lieutenant; James H. Holloway, Second Lieutenant, and Samuel W. Rankin, Third Lieutenant.

In the winter and spring of 1860 and 1861, it was evident that war would result upon the inauguration of President Lincoln, and there was a great diversity of opinion among the men of the State Guards as to the right of the General Government, in calling upon the State of Kentucky for troops. This defection grew until most of those who held to the belief that the Government had the right, and that it was the duty of the militia to respond promptly, withdrew from the State Guard, as it was called, and enrolled with the "Home Guards" Captain Starling and Lieutenant Holloway among the number.

The Legislature of 1860 and '61, had prescribed a new oath to be taken by the State Guard troops, and this created another breach, many members refusing to take it on account of its loyal tendency. By this time the State Military Board had been remodeled. Men of

a more loyal turn of mind, to Kentucky, at least, if not to the Federal Government, had been appointed, and the General Simon Bolivar Buckner State Guard, as they were called, were generally looked upon with some degree of suspicion concerning their loyalty to Kentucky, therefore the organization of the Home Guards. These soldiers were not greatly admired by the Southern sympathizers, and "Home Guard" was an intentional sarcasm when applied by them, to any member of that command.

Early in September an order was received from the Military Board at Frankfort, ordering fifty men of the Henderson Home Guards to Spottsville, for the purpose of guarding the lock and dam at that place. In obedience to that order, Captain Holloway, with a portion of his company and part of Company "A," under command of Lieutenant Charles T. Starling, left for the lock, marching overland through the mud and rain, and reaching that place at ten o'clock in the night. A few days afterwards, Captain Holloway was relieved for a short time by Captain Starling, with a reinforcement from Company "A." While the Home Guards were at Spottsville, a party of men seized the State Guard arms from the City Armory, consisting of a full compliment of Mississippi rifles and a six-pound canon, and left in the night for the South. A bond had been taken by the State for the safe keeping of these arms and their return, and this sudden procedure caused the securities on that bond, together with others, to pursue the fleeing captors. The flight was not so rapid as the chase, and as a consequence, the party were overtaken at Mrs. Ruby's, on the Madisonville Road, and persuaded to release the arms and permit their return to Henderson. They were brought back and returned to the armory in the brick store room now the Shelton Hotel, adjoining the house of A. S. Winstead's, on Second Street. The Military Board at Frankfort, soon heard of this, and in a few days thereafter the following resolution and order were received at Spottsville Headquarters:

"MILITARY BOARD, FRANKFORT, September 20, 1861.

Resolved. That Captain W. P. Fisher, of Henderson County, deliver the arms drawn by him for his company, consisting of sixty rifles, sword, bayonets, sixty sets of accoutrements, one six pound brass cannon, equipments complete and seven artillery sabers and belts, to Captain E. L. Starling, Jr., of said county, who is hereby authorized to demand, receive, and receipt for the same, and the Secretary is directed to notify each of said Captains.

"P. SWIGERT, Secy."

“FRANKFORT, September 20, 1861.

“*Captain E. L. Starling, Jr.:*

“You are authorized and directed to demand and receive, from Captain W. P. Fisher, the arms drawn by him for his Company as contained in the foregoing resolutions of the Board.

P. SWIGERT, Secretary.”

In obedience to this order, Captain Starling proceeded forthwith to Henderson, and made known his orders to Third Lieutenant Samuel W. Rankin, the only commissioned officer in the city at the time. Lieutenant Rankin, unhesitatingly turned over the key to the armory, and in a short time, the guns were being packed ready for shipment. This fact soon became known, and among a few of the old State Guards, there was a disposition to rebel. There were a sufficient number of men of Companies A and B. in the city to meet any trouble that might have been brought on, and they were summoned to the armory, and never did men respond more promptly. A guard was placed in the armory, and also in charge of the six pound brass cannon, then under the shed of the stable near the Hancock House. There was a great commotion upon the streets, and to this day the writer believes that the influence of Governors Powell and Dixon, prevented what otherwise might have been a serious affair in the city. While passing down Main Street from the armory to where the cannon was, Captain Starling was halted by a deputy sheriff, (who prior to that time, had been loud mouthed in his denunciation of the Frankfort order), and notified that he was a prisoner under a warrant issued by Judge L. W. Trafton. The following is a copy of the warrant :

“*The Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the Sheriff of Henderson County :*

You are commanded to arrest Captain E. L. Starling, and bring him before the Judge of the Henderson County Court, on the thirtieth day of September, 1861, at the Court House, in the City of Henderson, to show cause why he shall not give security to the County of Henderson, to indemnify said county from loss on account of the State arms, etc., now in possession of said Starling, and which arms, etc., were formerly in possession of a company of State guards in Henderson County, called the ‘Henderson Guards,’ and make due return of this writ.

“ Witness my hand, as Judge of the Henderson County Court, this twenty-fifth day of September, 1861. L. W. TRAFTON, J. H. C. C ”

A graceful surrender was made to the overjoyed Deputy Sheriff, and a quiet walk with him into the august presence of his honor, the

Judge, who was found in a brick office, located in the Turner block of one-story brick buildings on the east side of Main Street, writing at his table, aided by the flickering light of a tallow candle. "Here's your man," remarked the enraged deputy. "Well, sir," said he, "It is for you to see that he reports on the thirtieth." "Well, Judge," said the Captain, "What is it you wish me to do?" "Well, sir," said he, "You must give security to the county for the arms you have seized, or else go to jail." "But, if your honor please, I have not seized the arms; I have received them by order of the State Military Board." "No matter by whose order you have received or taken them, you understand my ultimatum." "Certainly, I do; but permit me to make one single remark, Judge, and that is this: The arms are in my possession, as an officer and agent of the State, and by authority of the highest military power in the State. I intend to hold them without giving bond or going to jail; furthermore, a few more capers like this on your part, and that of your henchman, whom you denominate Deputy Sheriff, will insure your arrest, and a free passage up the placid Ohio. A word to the wise, etc. With this the Captain walked out, and has never heard from the Judge or deputy concerning the warrant from that night. It seems that the canon and its guards were closely watched, for about midnight, while the two guards had stepped away for a moment only, a lick was heard, and in hastily returning, a man was seen to retreat from the cannon; nothing was thought of it at the time, but upon close examination, it was found that the cannon had been spiked, but, not enough so to damage it, for next morning the piece of file broken off an inch above the touch-hole, was easily pulled out by Mr. V. M. Mayer, soldier and gun-smith. During the night and a part of the next day, the guns and accoutrements were all securely boxed up and they, with the cannon, taken to the wharfboat, where they were taken aboard of a steamer and a few hours afterwards safely stored away in Evansville, amidst the wildest excitement and congratulations of the young militia of that place.

In addition to the Home Guard and State Guard companies spoken of, there was also a cavalry company of sixty-five men, organized on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1860. The officers of this command were John S. Norris, Captain; Samuel W. Elam, First Lieutenant; S. S. Hicks, Second Lieutenant; John R. White, Third Lieutenant, and George W. White, Orderly Sergeant.

This company was completely equipped with cavalry outfit by the State, consisting of pistols, sabers, etc. Four days after the State Board had ordered in the arms of the State Guard company, Captain Starling, yet at Spottsville, received a second order, directing him to take possession of the arms of the State Guard *cavalry* company. In obedience to this order he came to Henderson and found the arms stored away in the building now owned by John Reichert, and with the assistance of Captain Norris—who readily consented to surrender them up—and several others, soon had the arms boxed up, and en-route to the wharfboat for shipment to Evansville. This, then, was the end of the two State Guard companies as State organizations. In October, the command at Spottsville, then under Captain Holloway, was relieved by federal soldiers, and then returned to Henderson where they were soon after disbanded.

In the sketch of Colonel James H. Holloway's life, will be found a statement showing how companies "A and B," of the Home Guards, received their arms.

The writer regrets that it is not in his power to give a full list of the soldiery at that time, among those remembered as doing faithful service are, Judge P. H. Hillyer, D. N. Walden, W. H. Lewis, W. S. Johnson, Jacob Held, Jr., Charlie Grieks, Harvey Yeaman, Charles T. Starling, John C. Stapp, Fred. Held, Lou. Zeller, Dr. R. A. Armistead, David P. Lockett.

On the second day of May of this year, Uncle Johnny Upp, one of the pioneers, and who was taken by the Indians opposite this city, marched to Chillicothe, Ohio, and heroically endured the privations and hardships of Indian captivity, departed this life. In the fall, General N. B. Forrest took possession of Hopkinsville, and such a speedaddling of Union men had never been known up to that time. One hundred and fifty or two hundred of them gave up their homes, and, on foot, began the journey to Henderson, mostly through the woods and corn-fields of the intervening country. Among that number was general B. H. Bristow, who, in after life, "barely escaped" receiving the Republican nomination for the presidency of this great country. This hungry, hard looking army of Union refugees came into Henderson about five o'clock in the morning, and it has ever been an unsettled question which was the worst frightened—the women

and children of Henderson, or the Hopkinsville braves. Captain Holloway ordered his company out for the purpose of giving them a warm reception, but finding they were refugees, fleeing from, and not seeking a *scrimmage*, extended them a hearty welcome. They were soon safely and comfortably quartered in the Elam & McClain factory, on Second Street. A story told by one of the party, will suffice to give an idea of the frightful ordeal the refugees underwent in making the trip from their homes to Henderson. It was a rule the Pilgrims adopted, never to camp at night near the road-side, but to find a place a good ways off, for an exposed position they argued would furnish too much fun for General Forrest, whom they believed had forsaken all else, and was directing his whole attention particularly to their capture.

Upon a certain night they had selected the center of a large field of corn in Webster County, in which to camp, and about midnight, when all was quiet, the sentinels gave the alarm that Forrest was approaching. In the shortest possible time, the whole camp was up and fleeing in opposite directions, every fellow for himself, leaving their camp equipage, including extra coats and pants, to the mercy of the enemy. In a short time they were humiliated to find that they had surrendered their camp to a flock of sheep, which had found a gap in the division fence, and were rushing pell mell through the dry corn. During the night they were gathered together again, but it was never known how many were missing. It is an actual fact, said the narrator, "We believed we heard the bugle call, and the rattle of sabers coming down through the corn, when really, it was nothing more than that flock of sheep." General James M. Shackelford, now a citizen of Evansville, was in Henderson at the time, perfecting his arrangements looking to the organization of a regiment of Union soldiers. He and General Bristow effected a union of forces, and next day the refugees were removed to the Indiana side of the river for a greater protection, where military headquarters were then and there established. On the tenth of October, the command having attained a safe strength, and having been furnished with arms, General Shackelford took possession of the fair grounds, near Henderson, at which place he established a recruiting camp. During this month and the month of November, Ashbyburg, in Webster County, on Green River, was strongly fortified by Shackelford's command, and frequent marches were made through the country, extending at times to Madisonville.

The early part of October, the City of Henderson was occupied by the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment, Federal troops, under command of Colonel Charles Cruft, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and a German battery of six six-pounder brass pieces.

CHAPTER XXI.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO PLACED UNDER MILITARY CONTROL—CON-
TRABANDING—BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON—JOHN W. FOSTER
TAKES POSSESSION OF THE TOWN—GUN BOATS
APPEAR—JIM. POOLE KILLED—MEM-
ORIES OF THE WAR, ETC.—1862.

ON the twenty-fourth day of January the river was higher than it had ever been known since 1847—it stood fifty-seven feet four inches at Cincinnati. January 17, gold was commanding 7 to 8 per cent. premium, and forty days afterwards it had risen to 20. The navigation of the Ohio River, by order of General Buell, was placed under the supervision of the Government. Boats were allowed to land only at certain points specified; all passengers were required to hold passes from the Federal authorities, and all freight was allowed to go forward only under a permit.

Contrabanding was carried on to a large extent, but mostly by those who professed loyalty to the government. It was no uncommon occurrence any day, to see trains of wagons on the road between Henderson and Clarksville, Tennessee, laden with groceries, drugs and munitions of war for the Confederate South.

Quinine and ammunition was smuggled in every way. June 1, General Jerry T Boyle was appointed Military Commandant of Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville, and soon inaugurated a system of military arrests and imprisonment in the military prisons of that city and elsewhere. Many citizens of Henderson and Henderson County were seized for some alleged disloyalty and incarcerated in

his dirty prison houses. Fortunately many of the best and leading men of Henderson were ardent supporters of the Union, and enjoyed the confidence of the Government, and, through their influence, military arrests were not so frequent as at other places, nor were the confinement days of those arrested prolonged if their union friends could prevent it.

“ BATTLE YEAR.”

This was the great battle year, and many men from Henderson had enlisted in both armies. On the fourteenth and fifteenth days of February the desperate battle of Fort Donelson was fought, and in this battle were many from Henderson. There was a full company of Confederates, and, perhaps, as many Federals, from Henderson engaged in that conflict. There were two brothers from Henderson, one serving in the ranks of the Confederacy and one in the ranks of the Union, again there were three brothers in the same battle, one in the Confederate and two in the Union army. There were classmates, and former bosom friends arrayed against each other, and this made those wicked days more sad and terrible to contemplate. Henderson of course was aroused, and on Thursday afternoon, when the great guns of the Confederate water batteries and the mortars on board of the Federal gunboats were engaging each other in a frightful artillery duel, the thundering roar was distinctly heard in this county, though perhaps an hundred miles away. The intense uneasiness manifested by relatives and friends at home concerning those engaged at Donelson was not relieved until the news of the battle and surrender had been received. Cyrus Steele, of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Federal, who fought opposite to his brother, Ollie, of the Confederates, was mortally wounded and died a short time afterwards. Lieutenant John G. Holloway, Jr., was badly wounded in the hand.

1863.

At the meeting of the 1862-63 terms of the General Assembly, an act was approved, apportioning the State into nine Congressional Districts. District No. 2 was composed of Christian, Hopkins, Daviess, Muhlenburg, *Henderson*, McLean, Ohio, Hancock, Breckenridge, Grayson, Butler and Edmondson,

JUDGE MILTON YOUNG,

One of the noblest men of his day, died of heart disease, on the train, between Louisville and Frankfort, while en route to represent Henderson County in the General Assembly of the State. Henderson was now occupied by Federal troops, under the command of Colonel John W. Foster. The Sixty-fifth Indiana Mounted Infantry, un-

der command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Johnson, was stationed in what was then known as Alves's Grove, now one of the prettiest improved portions of the city. This regiment was engaged scouting and campaigning through this and adjoining counties, and oftentimes came in contact with the regular Confederates and guerrillas. During its term of service, many Confederate soldiers voluntarily surrendered and took the oath of allegiance, while many more were captured and many killed. Hosts of political prisoners were arrested and confined in the Court House—Foster's military prison. Terms of surrender were made easy, and very many soldiers, and others who were suspected of being soldiers, took advantage of the opportunity to make friends with the Government. Horses were captured and stolen in large numbers, and sold on the streets afterwards. Money was required of many men who surrendered, and there are a number of knowing ones who charge, openly, that the Commandant of the Post, Colonel Foster, pocketed the bulk of the proceeds, as perquisites of his office. Colonel Foster was, by no means, popular with those who differed with him politically, yet it was an acknowledged fact, that he was keen-witted in all he undertook, and a most excellent executive officer.

On the twenty-sixth day of April, Jephtha M. Dodd, former editor of the Reporter, and Postmaster under Buchanan's administration, with thirty-four others, was sent to Camp Chase, in Ohio, upon the charge of having been Confederate soldiers. During that time, Colonel Foster generally had in his prison from twenty-five to forty prisoners all the while, some of whom he would cause to be released when all doubt in his mind was removed, but most generally sent them on for further examination. The prison would hardly be emptied before there were others brought in to take their places.

FOSTER'S NEGRO ORDER.

May 20, Foster issued his first order concerning the negro race. It was as follows:

“All negroes coming into the district of Western Kentucky from States south of Tennessee, and all negroes who have been employed in the service of rebels in arms, are declared *captives of war*. It is ordered by the commanding general that all such negroes in the Counties of Hancock, Daviess, McLean, Henderson, Union, Crittenden, Livingston, Lyon, Caldwell, Webster and Hopkins be collected at *Henderson* and furnished quarters and subsistence. Chaplain James F. St. Clair, Sixty-fifth Regiment, is charged with the execution of this order.”

In May, orders were issued from the War Department, authorizing General Boyle and the Governor to recruit men for the Federal service. The terms offered recruits were exceeding liberal, and as a

consequence, many Kentuckians enlisted. During that month a company of horse thieves passed through the county, claiming to hold authority from the Federal Government for pressing horses for service in Gen. Rosencranz' Army. Many horses were taken, and bogus vouchers given. June 18, the following order was issued from Post Headquarters: "Merchants and other persons in this city, who shall sell goods or commodities of any description whatever, to the amount of ten dollars, without obtaining a permit for the same from the Provost Marshal, shall forfeit the same and be held under arrest.

This order was rigidly enforced, and those who now read it, may judge of the annoyance and vexations merchants in those days had to undergo. Each county was expected to furnish its quota of men for military service, and if they declined to volunteer, then the required number had to be made up by what was known as the draft. July 14, the enrollment of Henderson County was completed by C. M. Pennell, and the county divided into two Militia Districts. The dividing line commenced at the intersection of Water and Second Streets, ran out to Canoe Creek, thence with that creek to the Knoblick Road, thence with said road to Webster County. The names of the enrolled were to be placed in a wheel and tickets drawn therefrom, until the quota was made up. Whenever a name was drawn, the person answering to that name was drafted, and could furnish a substitute, escape to Canada or the South, join the army and serve in the hospital, or fight, just as he should elect—but one or the other had to be done.

Owensboro was the headquarters of the conscript fathers, or draft officers, and during that time the town was literally overrun with men afflicted in more ways than had ever been known to the medical profession before, or has ever been known since.

Many Henderson County men were drafted, but none ever did service. Some furnished substitutes, while others could not be found. To make a long story short, it was perhaps the most exciting and uneasy time ever witnessed in this section of the State.

At the August election this year, Henderson Precinct polled only one hundred and eighty-two votes. The polls were controlled by the soldiery, and most men preferred to relinquish the right of suffrage, rather than submit to the dictates of an insolent, ignorant set of men, who were moved and governed by sharpers of the dominant party.

August 30, the remains of Captain James A. McClain, one of the most gallant and noble young men of the age, who was drowned near

Buffington Island, in the Ohio River, while endeavoring to escape with others of Morgan's command, were received in Henderson and buried.

1864.

This eventful year was ushered in with "the cold Friday," which is still remembered by the inhabitants of the Ohio Valley country. It was said that the first day of January, 1864, made its appearance under conditions identical with those of "cold Friday." The mercury on the afternoon of December, 1863, stood 45°. A snow storm followed during the night, and gradually subsided as the cold wind increased, blowing a hurricane from the west, and on the morning of the first of January, the volume of cold had sent the mercury, in the open air, from 45° above zero, to more than 20° below. During this winter, coal sold at twenty-five cents per bushel, and was not abundant at that price.

In addition to Foster's Regiment, Major Shook and Lieutenant Yarber, with their little cavalry commands, were stationed on Court Hill. This annoyance, to say nothing of the filth, associated with it, induced County Clerk Y. E. Allison, to remove the county records to the second story of the brick adjoining Vogel's confectionary, on the southwest corner of Main and Third Streets. During the summer Colonel Foster converted the Public Square into a horse pound, where he had stables erected sufficient to accommodate several hundred head of horses.

August 4, the first negro troops landed at the town.

About four o'clock Saturday morning, April 11, an incendiary stole the key to room No. 22, of the Hord House, then the Hancock House, kept by William P. Fisher, and set fire to the bedding in the room. The devouring element commenced its work, and gathered strength in volume as it raged on, until near daybreak, having burned through the floor into room No. 5. Mrs. Hancock, who was occupying an adjoining room, came near being suffocated. The fire was discovered by Marshal W. W. Catlin, and through the heroic efforts of him and others, the flames were extinguished.

During this month negro thieves were numerous, and frequently forced the slaves to the opposite side of the river.

"GUNBOATS APPEAR."

On the ninth day of April, while the tobacco stemmeries were working a full force of colored hands, five gunboats and one transport steamer, anchored in front of the city. The colored people were

soon apprised of it, and were fearfully alarmed, lest they were to be pressed into military service and carried away. As a general thing they were averse to going. Many appealed to their owners and employers, as to what they should do, and were told to do as they pleased.

On this advice they scattered, many of them taking to the woods. Hundreds of them were seen stalking rapidly through the hot sun, in the endeavor to avoid being forced away from kind masters and good homes, to imperil their lives for a cause they knew but little of, and cared less.

Seeing the gunboats, and knowing of the villainy of one Colonel Cunningham, in his piratical negro-stealing expedition into Union County only a few weeks before, slave owners were forced to the unpleasant conviction that force was to be used by the government to rob and plunder them. The commander of the fleet on landing was informed of the true state of affairs, whereupon he addressed the following communication to the Mayor of the city:

“U. S. GUNBOAT ‘MOOSE.’ HENDERSON, KY., June 9 1864.

“There seems to be a general impression that the gunboats are cruising up and down the river running off negroes and the like, consequently when a gunboat makes her appearance, all the citizens are thrown into a state of excitement and run their negroes back into the country. I would inform the people that the gunboats are on no such mission, nor will any vessel or officer under my command touch, interfere with, or molest the persons or property of peaceful citizens in any way whatever. I trust, in future, this fear and excitement will be dispelled, for I can assure you, that on the part of the navy, you need have no fear of molestation, so long as you remain loyal to the Government of the United States.

LERROY FITCH, Lieutenant Commander,
Commanding the Tenth District Mississippi Squadron.

MAYOR'S RESPONSE.

“HENDERSON, June 9, 1864.

“*Leroy Fitch, Lieutenant Commander, etc.:*

“SIR—I have received yours of this date, and think the assurances it contains will have a most happy effect in this community.

“Very Respectfully, D. BANKS, Mayor.”

“REBEL SOLDIERY ENTER THE CITY.”

The following from the Henderson “News,” of June 21, furnishes another evidence of the afflictions Henderson was heir to:

“On last Saturday night, June 18, about eleven o'clock, a force of twenty-five mounted rebels, under command of Captain January, entered the city and proceeded to the store of G. A. Mayer, Son's, and demanded an entrance. Mr. G. A. Mayer, who resides over the store, knowing resistance to

be useless, sent down the key by his little daughter. The rebels then entered the store and appropriated eight shotguns and a lot of spurs, pocket-knives, cartridges, etc. After satisfying themselves with plunder, they went to Khlonginger's grocery and obtained food, liquor, etc., and then departed from the city. During their stay, three of the number proceeded on foot, to the Union House, northeast side of Second, between Main and Water Streets, and kept by Martin Schneider. There was no one in the bar room, save Mr. Schneider, his barkeeper and Colonel Jim. Poole, of the Kentucky Militia. Two of the three invaders stationed themselves on each side of Poole and one behind him. Poole was at the bar drinking and laughing. One of the rebels coolly asked him if he was Colonel Jim. Poole, to which he answered, "I am." Then, sir, said his interrogator, "You are my prisoner." Poole stepped back against the counter, and drawing his revolver, answered, "I reckon not." Almost immediately three shots were fired. Poole's pistol did not explode the first time, and one minute had hardly expired. ere from nine to twelve shots were rapidly exchanged. The three rebels then hastily retreated, Poole advancing until near the door, when he sunk on one knee. Mr. Schneider ran forward and caught him in his arms, asked: "Jim., are you killed?" Poole answered, "I believe so—they have got me this time"—and immediately expired. Next morning Coroner John C. Stapp held an inquest."

Henderson News, July 12: "On last Wednesday evening, July 6, about 6:30 o'clock, a gang of twenty-one or twenty-two guerrillas invaded the city, and the following is a list of their heroic 'military necessity' exploits.

On inoffensive non-combattants, watches, rings, &c. from Wm. Steele.	\$300 00
Goods stolen from D. Hart's store.....	15 00
“ “ “ P Hoffinan's store.....	4 50
“ “ “ Bernard Baum's store.....	15 00
“ “ “ N. Heyman's store.....	30 00
“ “ “ N. Schlesenger's store.....	28 00
“ “ “ F. Morris & Co., store.....	15 00
Total	\$407 50

"In addition to the above, these delectable warriors went to the packet steamer General Hallock, and the clerk being absent, removed the iron safe out of the office into the cabin, and attempted to break it open. The clerk returned, and opened it for them, when they secured a roll of greenbacks and made off. A gunboat hove in sight, and the chivalrous jewelry thieves scampered away in a hurry. The whole posse forced themselves that night on Mr. John Hicks, seven miles from town, where they behaved in a most disgraceful manner.

"CAPTAIN DICK YATES."

"On Saturday July 7, Captain Dick Yates, with a rebel force, paid a visit to the farm of Esq. John E. McCallister, six and one-half miles from the city, and demanded three of his horses, one being a fine favorite stallion. Mr. McCallister declined giving up his property, and seized his double-barrel shotgun. Two of the party threw themselves upon him in order to wrench the

gun from his hands. In the scuffle Mr. McCallister was thrown violently, his body striking on the stock of his gun breaking two of his ribs.

"They then tied him in bed where he remained until the arrival of his sister, Mrs. Ben Talbott, in the night, when at the peril of her own life, she untied the ropes which bound her brother."

By this time Henderson County was completely overrun by guerilla bands; there were no Federal troops in the county, so of course, they were at liberty to do as they pleased. Over one-half of the dry goods held for sale in the city, were removed to Evansville, or Louisville, for safe keeping, and the following firms closed their houses: William S. Holloway & Co., James E. Rankin, Morris & Co., H. Schlesinger, A. E. Gerhardt, B. Baum and J. C. Allen. All of the horses of any value were sent to Evansville for safe keeping. Henderson, commercially speaking, was as dead as a post, and one could walk six squares during the middle of the day without meeting, and, perhaps, without seeing a human. Of course this condition of affairs did not long exist, and was all brought about by the shooting of Mr. James E. Rankin, by guerrillas, and the subsequent shooting of two young men sent here from Louisville—in retaliation.

"On Friday, twenty-seventh, the News says: 'Eight guerillas captured the Owensboro and Henderson mail carrier at Hebardsville, broke open the mail sack, took what there was of value in it, and then helped themselves to what goods they wanted from the stores of that place. They crossed Green River at Calhoun's Ferry, and when three miles from Green River, they stopped Mr. W. C. Priest and robbed him of twelve dollars. They next plundered a grocery store near by belonging to a Mr. Long. From this point a portion of the gang returned to Curdsville, where they robbed the citizens of two hundred and fifty dollars in money. At Hebardsville they robbed Messrs. Trice & Hatchitt of five hundred dollars in greenbacks and a horse worth eighty dollars. On that same day twenty or more of another party passed through the lower edge of Henderson.'"

On the morning of the twenty-seventh the large flouring and grist mill of Mr. James Hatchitt, near his residence on the Owensboro road, seven or eight miles out, was burned to the ground. There was a considerable amount of wheat in the building, and altogether the loss was estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. On the same morning a frame cottage residence at the lower end of Main street, and near the Catholic Cemetery, occupied by Major William R. Kinney, was set fire to by an incendiary and burned.

Thursday, August 4, Major Walker Taylor and Adjutant Chinn, of Colonel Lee Syper's command, came into the city bearing a flag of truce, which they displayed from the rear end of Clark's factory to the gunboat "Brilliant," then commanded by Captain Charles G.

Perkins, and lying in the Ohio immediately in front of the city. Captain Perkins sent out a boat, and in a short time the two rebel officers were ushered into the Captain's headquarters. A consultation was held and protracted until Friday evening, when the two officers, accompanied by Lieutenant Herron, of the "Brilliant," were ordered by Captain Perkins to report to Lieutenant Commander Fitch, then lying off the Port of Evansville.

The true intent of this meeting was not known outside of the immediate circle interested.

On Friday evening, about seven o'clock, the whole town was thrown into an intense state of excitement by the arrival and disembarkation of one hundred and sixty negro soldiers, commanded by white officers. Such a sight had never been witnessed before, and not knowing the object of their visit, or apprehending their approach, every citizen was more or less alarmed. These troops took possession of the Court House. Apprehension of an early attack from the rebels was entertained by every one, and on short notice the archives of both clerks' offices were removed from the building. At ten o'clock next morning all of the drays and wagons of the city were pressed into service to remove the plunder, including picks and shovels, from the Court House, to a high and isolated bluff on the river bank, directly in front of the present bridge office, at the intersection of Water and Fourth Streets. The soldiers were provided with picks and shovels and set to work throwing up earth works and fortifying the bluff against any attack from the rebels. Here they were engaged until the evening when the officer in command received orders from Louisville to evacuate and proceed to Owensboro. The steamer "Echo," coming up, was made to land and take aboard this sable command and their picks and shovels. It is due to say, that the officers and men of this command were more pleased with the order removing them, than were the citizens, for it was generally believed that an attack would have been made by a large force that night, and, perhaps, half of the colored troops slaughtered.

It was said, and subsequent history affirmed the belief, that Governor Dixon, Mayor Banks, and Mr. W. B. Woodruff were instrumental in having these troops removed. So certain was it that an attack was to be made Saturday night, very many of the citizens had left for the country during the day. Judge Y. E. Allison notified the public that he had removed the county records to the "City Bank" building, on Main Street, then standing where Johnson's barber shop is now located.

The steamer "Echo," which came up the river and carried away the colored troops, had on board the following gentlemen, who had been seized by the Federal military as hostages for some Union men who had been captured by the guerillas. Caswell D. Bennett, afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this district, and Judge William P. Fowler, Judge of this Judicial Circuit during the war.

The regular election for sheriff was held on the first day of August. The vote of Henderson District amounted to only five hundred and eighty-five votes, distributed as follows: William G. Norment, one hundred and twelve; Henry C. Kerr, one hundred and eighty-one, and William S. Hicks, two hundred and ninety-two. This was the first fair election held for some time, but nevertheless there was a very small vote polled.

About this time the Reporter suspended publication, as a sort of military necessity.

On Saturday, the thirteenth, Colonel Adam R. Johnson with his command arrived within three miles of the city, and great fear was entertained lest he would come in and the citizens be the losers thereby, for the gunboat "Brilliant" was lying directly in front, anchored broadside, with her guns bearing upon the defenseless place. A committee of citizens waited upon Captain Perkins, of the "Brilliant," to ascertain if it was his design to fire upon the city. Captain Perkins stated that he had no desire to imperil the city by fire, and thereby render houseless the women, children and non-combatants, but that he had imperative orders to fire upon it if it was occupied by rebel troops. The committee then went forthwith to see Colonel Adam R. Johnson, but he was absent from his camp. A communication was left, and on Monday morning the following reply was received:

"HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. SOUTHERN KY., }
August 13, 1864. }

"To the Citizens of Henderson, Ky.:

"I am just in receipt of a communication to the effect that the Federal commander of the gunboat had notified the citizens of Henderson 'if any of my men came into Henderson that he would shell the town,' and requesting me not to send any of my command to town. This request I cannot comply with. So long as Henderson remains ungarrisoned I shall send my men into the town whenever I deem the interest of the Government requires it. The shelling by the Federal commander will be uncalled for, unless an attack be

made upon the gunboat. Whenever depredations are committed by men under my authority you may rest assured I shall have them severely punished.

“ Respectfully,

A. R. JOHNSON.

Colonel Comm'g. C. S. forces Southern Ky.

“ P. S.—I do not expect to occupy the place or use it as a garrison.

“ A. R. J ”

Colonel Johnson did not come into Henderson, but on that morning sent in a flag of truce, carried by Officer Thomas Watson, of Henderson County, who held a consultation with Captain Perkins and Lieutenant Little, of the “ Brilliant,” at the Hancock House, in reference to two of the robbers who were with the invading party at the time Mr. James E. Rankin was shot. Colonel Johnson had captured these two men, calling themselves Captain R. Yates and Captain Jones, and now offered to surrender them to the civil authorities. They were subsequently surrendered to D. N. Walden, Sheriff of Henderson County, who took them before Judge C. W. Hutchen, who opened his court to give them a preliminary hearing upon the charge of robbery and also as accessories to the shooting of Mr. Rankin. Captain Perkins, in command of ten marines, came into court and demanded the men in the name of the United States, when Judge Hutchen very good naturedly complied by directing the sheriff to turn them over. The men were then marched to the river in charge of the marines and taken aboard of the gunboat. A few days afterwards Captain Perkins forwarded them to headquarters at Louisville where they were imprisoned and subsequently shot.

The News of August 16 said:

“ Our city is nearly depopulated, particularly of the young men subject to conscription or draft. As for ourself, we intend to remain until the last day of grace, believing that prudent council and patient endeavor can yet save Henderson from the flames.”

“ Colonel Adam R. Johnson's conscript order was soon to be rigidly enforced, that is, it was so said ; and every man of conscript age who was unwilling to leave his home for the war in either army, was dodging around as best he could to avoid the conscript officers.

COLONEL JOHNSON'S PROCLAMATION.

“ *Citizens of Kentucky :*

“ The alternative is now presented to you of entering either the Federal or Confederate army.

“ All persons between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, who are not lawfully exempt, will be required to go into service at once. You must now see that after the sacrifice of all that freemen should hold dear, to avoid the

evil and save our property, that the one has not been rendered secure, and you have not saved yourself from the other, even by the sacrifice of principle and honor.

“Your country has been overrun by lawless bands, whose depredations are only equalled by the outrages of large bands of the Federal army, who neither feel nor have any respect for the submissionists, and you are plundered, robbed and murdered with impunity. How long do you intend this to continue? To what depth of degradation and shame are you to be reduced before you will cut loose the bond of slavery and assert your rights as freemen? Men of Kentucky, are you willing to see your families reduced to the level of your slaves? Mothers, can you realize an affiliation of your daughters with the African? Young men, can you expect to have any claim to manhood? Can you hope to share the smile or claim the love of the bright-eyed daughters of this famed land of beauty, while those gentle beings are subjected to the insults of Yankee hirelings and negro troops? If not, then speedily seize the only way to bring you true liberty and honor. Too long have you listened to the siren song of the traitors of the country. Already too much has been sacrificed to no advantage. Your only hope of peace is in the success of the Southern armies. Not alone your liberties, but your lives, are involved in this issue. The moderate Union man, the Democrat of the North, as well as the Southern soldier, will all owe their lives and liberties to this result.

“I appeal to you again, as I did two years ago, to rally and strike a blow for the freedom of your country.

“COLONEL A. R. JOHNSON,

“Commanding Confederate forces in Southern Kentucky.”

The whole country surrounding Henderson was in a tumult of excitement, and intense anxiety was impressed upon every non-combatant countenance.

On the seventeenth Generals Hughes and Hovey, with six hundred of the Thirty-sixth and three hundred of General Willich's brigade, all re-enlisted Indiana soldiers, with four twelve-pounders, left Evansville for Union County to intercept the rebel chieftain, and, if possible, to drive him from the country.

Arriving at Mt. Vernon, the command was reinforced by a large force of Warrick and Posey County Home Guards, with three more cannon. Most of these troops were finely mounted, many of them on horses, which had been sent to Evansville from Henderson for safe keeping, and, by the by, never returned to their owners. After marching through Union County, this body of wonderful troopers came into Henderson Saturday morning the dirtiest looking set that had been seen, bringing with them a perfect army of cattle which they had “*captured*,” several *captured* buggies and their drivers, a great many *captured* teams and their drivers, a number of horses, fifty-seven

negroes, TWO rebel prisoners, six or seven CITIZEN prisoners and ONE wounded HOME GUARD as relics of the raid. The Generals fixed their headquarters at the Hancock House, while the soldiers took possession, with the cattle and other evidences of military ardor, of the public square. A number of these scattered over the city committing petty thefts and otherwise insulting citizens. The horses (many of them owned in Henderson) were quartered at the various livery stables and fed, while the citizens, with their accustomed hospitality, invited the tired soldiers to dine at their tables. In the evening all of the soldiery, with the exception of one hundred veterans of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, left by steamers for Evansville. Those remaining took possession of the Court House. Next morning they were recalled to Evansville.

Previous to their departure, however, Colonel Moon, with sixty corps d'Afrique, arrived for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, but more especially to recruit the colored men. Moon and his lesser satellites took possession of the bluff on the river bank, which had been partially fortified by a previous company. Colonel Moon remained two days, and during the time forwarded to Owensboro ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR colored Henderson recruits,

By this time, Colonel Johnson's conscript program had been defeated, but the county had been relieved of one hundred and twenty-five or fifty thousand dollars worth of slave and other property.

A party of guerrillas went to the residence of C. Sechtig, on the hill in the upper end of the city, and in his absence forced his wife to give up a shot-gun and other weapons offensive and defensive.

The gunboat "Brilliant" let drop four or five shells in that immediate neighborhood, when the guerrillas retreated in great haste.

While all of this military activity was being witnessed and sadly felt in the city, the county was not let alone, but was paying an undue penalty to marauding bands of guerrillas and furnishing its quota of stolen slaves to ruthless, unauthorized recruiting officers and thieves of the Federals. On September 2 a band of fifteen men entered the town of Spottsville and boarded the steamer "Cottage" while she lay in the lock. They plundered the boat and passengers of jewelry, money and other valuables, and left with an estimated capture of twenty-five hundred dollars.

RAID ON THE FARMERS' BANK.

On Saturday morning, September 10, at 11 o'clock, twenty-one mounted desperadoes dashed into the City of Henderson and drove

directly to the Farmers' Bank, then located in the elegant brick now owned by the Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Second and Elm Streets. Ten of the number entered the building with drawn pistols and went behind the counter, taking Colonel Leonard H. Lyne, Cashier, completely by surprise. They demanded the funds of the bank, when Colonel Lyne told them they had been removed, but their leader said: "You know your duty—do it," whereupon five of the robbers entered the vault and five remained outside. Colonel Lyne went into the vault with the five, so as to preserve some valuable papers. The robbers soon after came out laden with bags and parcels amounting to eight thousand four hundred and thirty dollars, all being on special deposit except the first item. The following statement is taken from the Henderson News of September 13:

Postal Currency, Property of the Bank.....	\$ 277 00
John H. Lambert, gold and paper.....	3,000 00
James T. Norment, greenbacks.. . . .	2,000 00
Larkin White, Kentucky money.....	1,735 00
John E. M'Callister, greenbacks.....	500 00
L. R. Kerr, in gold.....	328 00
Hull Higginson, in gold.....	300 00
Sol. S. Sizemore, in silver.	90 00
M. F. Galloway, greenbacks....	200 00
Total.....	\$8,430 00

On leaving the Bank they visited various business houses and perpetrated the following robberies:

From J. B. Tisserand, dry goods.....	\$150 00
“ George L. Dixon, boots, etc.....	175 00
“ F. Millet, dry goods.....	50 00
“ William Wakefield....	5 00
“ Hancock House.	10 00
Total.....	\$390 00

Having plundered to their hearts' content, they retired with their ill-gotten gain and the ill will of every citizen. Shortly after their departure, squads of men collected on the street, and many of them gave vent to their displeasure, in forcible language. The Court House bell was rung, and rich and poor, large and small, collected in the building, and every man and boy who could find a musket, shot-gun, or pistol, brought them forward. A meeting was organized, by calling Hon. Grant Green to the chair, and Prof. Henry B. Parsons to do the duty of Secretary. A committee, consisting of the following named gentleman, George M. Priest, George L. Dixon, Jesse Robin-

son, C. T. Sanderfur, Rev. Joel Lambert and Jenks W. Williams was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting. The following was reported :

“Resolved, That a volunteer force be immediately called for, and organized, to follow, for the purpose of killing and capturing the band of robbers who were in this city this day, and that any citizen for that purpose, is directed to seize and use such horses and arms as may be necessary—the same to be returned as soon as practicable, and further, that a meeting for the purpose of forming a “Home Guard” be called to assemble at this place on Monday evening.

GEO. M. PRIEST, Chairman.”

Hearing that the highwaymen were yet lingering on the outskirts of the city, all of the citizens who had arms organized themselves into an impromptu company and marched a mile and a half out, but the marauders were not to be found. The men returned and were dismissed, but reappeared at the Court House at seven o'clock, where a large concourse assembled, and one hundred registered their names in the police force. During the day the Mayor had convened the Common Council in special session, when the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted by the following vote : Ladd, Jenkins, Held, Tunstall, Hart and Nunn.

WHEREAS, Certain lawless bands having of late made sundry raids upon our city, and this day having fully demonstrated the importance of united action on the part of the citizens ; therefore,

Resolved, That every able-bodied white male citizen of Henderson be ordered and required to report himself in public meeting at the Court House on Monday, September 12, 1864, at four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing ourselves for our mutual protection. That the meeting appoint officers and adopt all such regulations as may be deemed necessary. That the citizens be required to close their business houses at four o'clock that evening, and that every person refusing or neglecting to report, as above stated, *shall be ordered to leave the city forthwith,* under the penalty to be adopted hereafter.”

In obedience to this resolution of the Council, His Honor, D. Banks, Mayor, caused the following proclamation to be issued and circulated through the city on Saturday afternoon :

PROCLAMATION.

“In pursuance of a proclamation adopted by the City Council on Saturday, September 10, 1864, I hereby order every able-bodied white male citizen of Henderson, Ky., capable of bearing arms, to report himself at the Court House on Monday, September 12, 1864, at four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing for the city's protection. I also order the business houses to be closed at the hour of four o'clock on that evening ; and any person herebefore mentioned refusing or neglecting to report at the time and place stated above. will be ordered to leave the city forthwith under the penalties to be adopted hereafter.

D. BANKS, Mayor.”

At the Saturday evening meeting of citizens, the Mayor's proclamation was adopted as the unanimous sentiment of the meeting. In order that the object of this meeting might not be misconstrued, President Grant Green addressed the assemblage to the following purport:

"Citizens were requested to organize simply as a police force for mutual protection of life and property from the repeated inroads of strolling robbers. It was not asked that they should participate in the unhappy war. We are all civilians and non-combatants in the mighty struggle going on in our beloved land, but we are law-abiding and capable of preserving our lives and our property from vagrant marauders and strolling bands of irresponsible scoundrels, come from what quarter they may. All citizens, rich and poor, old and young, are interested and invited to arm as best they can so as to be ready hereafter to prevent a recurrence of those black deeds of infamy which had darkened the fair name of Henderson abroad. One sentiment pervades our entire community—murder and robbery of our private citizens will no more be tolerated.

"We solemnly warn armed robbers, whose only incentive is personal gain, whose only patriotism is self, to keep aloof from Henderson. We are resolved to be outraged no more."

During the enrollment of men, Bernard Bibo, who had been a faithful soldier in the home guard service at the beginning of the war, and who had once more shouldered his gun in the defense of his home, was lying on the green sward in front of the Court House, attempted to draw his gun toward him, when it exploded and emptied a full load of buckshot in the upper part of his arm, necessitating immediate amputation. This was performed by Dr. J. A. Hodge, assisted by Dr. Ben Letcher. As an evidence of Bibo's worth and the sympathy felt for him, a handsome subscription was made by the citizens and paid him.

On Sunday night two companies of negro troops arrived and took possession of the Court House. This then superseded the necessity of any further effort at a citizen organization, and hence the initiatory steps toward that object were for the time laid by.

On Sunday morning, Jack Coleman and Dan Byrnes, of Union County, sought out Mr. John B. Millet, of this city, who was visiting St. Vincent Chapel in Union County, and refunded to him what had been given to them as their share of the bank robbery, \$225.75 each, expressing at the same time, their deep contrition for the robbery, and stated that they had no intention when entering Henderson, to engage in any such dirty business. On Monday morning a portion of this clan returned to the outskirts of the city and relieved C. A. Rudy of a very fine horse. On the twenty-fourth day of September, one

hundred negro soldiers were sent to Corydon on a recruiting expedition, when returning were attacked by twenty rebels in ambush, and strange to say, very little, if any damage was done. Arriving at the cross-roads, or what is now known as Geneva, one of the soldiers was discovered to be suffering with what was determined to be the small-pox, and left at a house near that place.

The next day, or perhaps a few hours after their departure for Henderson, a party of rebels appeared upon the ground, secured the small-pox patient, and without the services of a clergyman, took him to the neighboring woods and there hung him. The sequel to this will be told in the after part of this brief history of the war.

On Friday night three hundred rebels, under Major Sims and Captains Jones and Duvall, camped upon the farm of Ex-Sheriff, William S. Hicks, six miles out on the Knoblick Road, and the next morning one hundred and twenty-five of them came into Henderson. Dinner was prepared for them by order of the Commander in Charge at the Hancock House, which they ate while sitting in their saddles. Captain Jones ordered a few blankets from William Holloway & Co., but before they could pay for them, the gunboat, "Moose," hove to in front of the city, and the command fled to the woods. Commander Fitch sent a half dozen or more shells in the direction they went, but without unhorsing a man.

October 25, Captain O. B. Steele had one, Hawkins, shot for robbing a Mr. Hicks near Corydon. On Sunday morning, November 6, a party of rebels under the command of Jake Bennett, came into the city and fired a few shots at the negro soldiers who were on parade below and in front of the Hancock House. Dr. J. A. Hodge was met by one of this gang and relieved of a very fine watch.

Since this gigantic and most unfortunate military struggle was first commenced, the citizens of Henderson, Union and Webster Counties had especially been made to feel the iron hoof of war upon their property and persons. It would fill a large volume printed in small type to tell of all the confiscations, pressings, military necessity, secret thefts, audacious robberies, and indiscriminate plunderings which were carried on in these counties during the dark and gloomy years of war. Both sides treated horses, saddles, arms and food from the beginning as public property.

CHAPTER XXII.

COLONEL GLENN AND HIS COLORED TROOPS — A DANCE AND DISGRACEFUL PROCEDURE — HAM G. WILLIAMS ARRESTED — RESULTS OF THE WAR AT ITS CLOSE — 1865.

SATURDAY, January 15, Captain Sam Allen, of the Kentucky State troops, encountered a squad of Major Walker Taylor's men a few miles from the city, killing two of the Piper boys and capturing another soldier by the name of Brown.

Colonel Glenn, who was recruiting colored troops in the country, accompanied a Louisville police detective to the residence of Mr. Samuel Williams, three miles out in the country, where they arrested Ham G. Williams. This arrest comes among the interesting incidents in life. The Louisville detective had for a long time been in search of a character who had committed a crime in New York, for which he was wanted. A photograph likeness of him was secured, and with this likeness the detectives set to work to effect his capture. Ham Williams was somewhere seen by one of these secret service men and shadowed until located at his home in this county. It is said the picture was a correct likeness of him, and hence his arrest. The young man was brought to the city and in a short while released, because he had never even visited the State in which the crime was committed. He was amused at his arrest, while the detective was disgusted at the wonderful similarity of faces of men born and reared so many miles apart.

A DISGRACEFUL PROCEDURE.

On the evening of January 24, the young men of Henderson gave a charming dance in the dining room of the Hancock House.

About twelve o'clock, when all who could were engaged in the beautiful turns of the waltz, the roar of musketry and the boom of cannon were heard coming from the direction of Court Hill. Soon after, bullets were whistling over the roof of the hotel, while others penetrated its walls and windows. This so alarmed the dancers that many of them, in fact all who could, congregated on the back porch seeking shelter behind the walls of the house. Some of the more gallant of the men rushed to the front to discover the cause, but soon rushed back to escape the flying bullets. This firing was kept up for ten minutes or more, when it ceased, and then it was told around that guerrillas were in the city, but the truth was, the young men had refused to invite Col. John Glenn and his Captains and Lieutenants, commanding the negro troops, then quartered in the Court House and on the hill. This disgraceful proceeding on the part of the soldiery so enraged the union men of the town, that Col. Glenn's subsequent residence in Henderson was anything but pleasant to him. During the attack on the hotel no one was injured but Glenn, he was shot in the neck, after ten or more attacks upon the bar room, and fell gloriously shouting with his martial cloak around him. It was no uncommon thing during those trying times for a citizen to be awakened in the dead hour of the night by bullets whistling through their windows, breaking glass and tearing plastering in their reckless course. No citizen felt safe either upon the streets after twilight or in his residence. As a general thing, a more unmitigated unscrupulous set of ruffians and uncultured scamps were never known to disgrace a Federal uniform. On the seventh day of February a great number of country gentlemen came to town, some on business and some to hear the news. During the forenoon this same Col. Glenn, under the pretense of driving off a band of guerillas of whom he claimed to have knowledge, ostensibly for the purpose of driving the colored men off of several adjoining farms into his camp, sent out a company of soldiers and pressed every horse to be found in the town. In a very short time afterwards the streets were filled with soldiers galloping here and there on citizens' horses, cursing and threatening at a most furious rate. On the ninth day of February Captain Ollie Steele came to the fair grounds with thirty men, and was pursued by Captain Sam Allen, of the State troops, a few hundred yards below where the greater part of his men laid in ambush waiting for Allen to pass by. Below this place they had built a fence across the road where Allen was forced to halt, then taking him in the rear, they held him at a serious discount, and before he could extricate himself, Steele's men had captured seven of his

men, and had the others fleeing in every possible direction. February 28, an act of the Legislature was approved, authorizing the County Court to employ fifty men as a police patrol and guard, for protection against guerrillas and outlaws, and to levy an *ad valorum* tax for their payment. If this law was complied with the records fail to show it. March 1, a new majesterial and voting precinct was established, to-wit :

“ That all that part of Henderson County embraced within the following boundary, viz: Beginning at the White Lick on Highland Creek, thence down the said creek to the bridge near Todisman farm, thence on a straight line to the Beaver Dam bridge on the Madisonville and Mt. Vernon Road, thence on a straight line to Mrs Sarah Brooks', including her farm, thence east to the line of the Henderson & Nashville Railroad, thence with the said railroad to the line between Henderson and Webster Counties, and thence to the beginning, be and the same is laid off and constituted a district for the election of Magistrates, and a voting precinct. The voting place to be at Mrs. P. C. Sutton's, and the election to be held May following, for two Magistrates and one Constable.”

On the second day of March, a portable engine engaged in driving a saw mill upon the farm of Governor Archibald Dixon, two and one-half miles above the city, exploded its boiler, killing Alex. Dorsett and a negro boy, throwing Joseph C. Dixon with great violence some twenty-five yards, scalding his face, and badly scalding and otherwise injuring and wounding Robert A. Alves.

March 3, Elder William Steele's residence was entered under the the pretense of looking for Captain O. B. Steele, and robbed of every valuable to be found in it by Captain Partridge, a military incompetent, and a company of negro soldiers of Col. Glenn's regiment. During this month an act was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, incorporating the “ Henderson Petroleum, Mining and Manufacturing Company,” composed of Richard Stites, William A. Hopkins, Charles F. Hopkins, James B. Lyne and James H. Holloway, with power to open salt and oil wells, and coal, iron and other mineral mines in the counties of Henderson, Webster and Union, and any other parts of the State where they might acquire territory. If this company ever struck oil, they have steadfastly kept that greasy fact a secret. At this time the oil craze had absolutely seized the State, numerous borings were started in Henderson and Union, and so far as is now known a *smell* was secured once or twice, but never enough oil to grease the spindles of a bicycle.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

On Sunday afternoon, March 12, one of the most willful and horrible murders ever perpetrated in the State was the shooting of

John N. Wathan by a squad of Colonel Glenn's negro troops. A few days prior to the shooting, Martin L. Daley, a loyal citizen of Union County, the home of Wathan, was requested by him to come to Henderson and ascertain if he would be allowed to take the oath and renounce his allegiance to the Confederacy.

Mr. Daley visited Henderson, as requested, and called upon Major Shook, Post Commandant, Thomas F. Cheaney, Military Provost Marshal, being confined to his bed at the time. Major Shook gave Mr. Daley a safe passport for Wathan and agreed to meet him on Sunday, the twelfth instant. In accordance with this safe passport, the citizen and soldier came to Henderson the twelfth, accompanied by William H. Wathan, a brother of the soldier, who wished to surrender and take the oath. They called, as agreed, upon Major Shook, who sent an escort with them to the residence of Provost Marshal Cheaney. After hearing the case, Mr. Cheaney administered the oath to Wathan and gave him a printed safe conduct, with his signature attached. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon. The three then returned to the hotel to prepare for their return to Union County. About six o'clock the two Wathans and Daley started, and while riding along the road near the residence of Hon. H. F. Turner, in the lower end of the city, were halted by a squad of Colonel Glenn's negro troops, coming down the road in a sweeping double quick. The three men halted and waited the approach of the troops. Upon coming up they immediately ordered the two Wathans to dismount, which they did. Then they took William Wathan aside to shoot him, when one of the negroes announced that he was not the man. They then stood John N. Wathan in the road, about ten paces off, and notwithstanding he exhibited his safe conduct from the Provost Marshal, at the command of one of the negroes, several shots were fired at him, and strange to say he was unscathed. He then turned and ran in the direction of the river. Daley ran his horse alongside of the doomed man, endeavoring to protect him, while William Wathan ran in the opposite direction. Wathan attempted to mount Daley's horse, but failed, so closely was he pursued by the fiends in Federal uniforms. Finding that he was soon to be overtaken, he ran around Daley's horse toward a fence, but before he could mount it, the devils had surrounded him, when one of them approached and felled him to the ground with the butt of his gun. After falling, a volley was fired into his body, and the poor, unfortunate man lay a mangled, gasping spectacle before his murderers. One of the men then ran up to Daley and fired at his

head, but, missing him, broke the stock of his gun on the hip of the horse. Daley escaped and returned to the Hancock House.

This villainous procedure, perpetrated on the Sabbath, rekindled the outraged feelings of the populace, and Colonel Glenn and his understrappers were severely criticised.

It will be remembered that in a previous part of this chapter, mention has been made of the hanging of a negro, left with the small-pox by Glenn's troops, at the cross-roads, on their return from a raid to Corydon. The negroes who did this foul deed, claimed that they knew Wathan, and that he was one of the men engaged in that hanging, and for that they took revenge. Of this, however, the truth was never known.

Colonel Glenn promised to hold a rigid investigation, but this one, like all of his other promises, went by default. The body of young Wathan was brought to the city, where it was neatly coffined and next day taken by his friends to his home in Union County. It was said that his mother (Mrs. Nettie Wathen) became, for a time at least, deranged from grief.

The citizens of Henderson had borne under the outrages of the Federal brute, who commanded the negro soldiers, just as long as they could afford, and something had to be done. He was a drunken outlaw, and not the equal of a man of his command. No one respected him, and nothing less than an honest desire to keep the peace, and submit to the authority of the Government, even though it be administered by drunken tyrants, kept them from administering to him the same dose his cowardly soldiers gave to poor Wathan.

A short time prior to this last outrage, General Eli H. Murray, a Kentuckian, a most gallant officer and cultured man, had been assigned to the command of this Department, with headquarters at Russellville. The writer, who had been associated with General Murray in the early part of the war, took upon himself the task of writing that distinguished commander a full and detailed account of the course of Glenn and his men, and begging that he make a short visit to Henderson and investigate for himself.

In answer to that letter, General Murray reported in person at the writer's house on Sunday morning, March 19. After bathing and changing his dress, he went to the Hancock House, registered his name, and established temporary headquarters in one of the rooms in the frame part of the building. During the day he was visited in the parlor by very many citizens, including Governor Dixon, W. B.

Woodruff, Ben Harrison, D. Banks and W. S. Holloway, all of whom had but one and the same story to tell. The General evidenced considerable chagrin towards Glenn and his captains, and was not mealy mouthed in so stating to his visitors. He repaired to his room, donned his uniform, and sent for Glenn to report immediately.

The meeting between the two will long be remembered, for the excoriation that Glenn received from his superior was withering in the extreme. The cowardly poltroon was never so humble, and when disrobed of the paraphernalia of office, he became an object of pity. He stood in one corner of the room trembling in his glossy-legged boots, drawn over his pants, his belt, sash, sword and side arms taken from him, the very picture of guilt and infamy, in durance vile. General Murray's words pierced him through and through, and when told that he would be sent to Louisville a prisoner to be there tried by Court Martial, his wicked heart seemed to sink within him.

Nor was Captain Wright, at whose instance poor Wathan had been murdered, treated with any more leniency. Both men were sent away to Louisville, Wright in chains. One, the Colonel, was dismissed from the service, while the other would have been hung had he not made his escape from custody. The regiment was ordered to leave the city and go in camp at the Fair Grounds, and the officers notified what was expected of them.

A short time after General Murray's return to Russellville, and at his instance, the whole command was ordered out of Henderson County, to the delight of every citizen, Union or otherwise.

On April 7, Captain B. Watson, of Major Shook's Kentucky command, attacked Jake Bennett's guerrillas, said to have outnumbered him three to one, at King's Mills, wounding three horses, one man, and capturing a Lieutenant Hickerson, who, it was said, was with the squad that murdered Mr. Rankin.

On the ninth day of April, General Robert E. Lee surrendered his army in Virginia, and then pardons were wanted by the wagon load. A great many Confederates came in voluntarily and surrendered, among the number, Captain O. B. Steele, and many of his men.

On Saturday, April 16, the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received, and thereupon Mayor Banks issued his proclamation, directing all stores to be closed from ten o'clock, for the remainder of the day, and at ten o'clock for all of the bells of the city to be tolled, in respect to the memory of the departed Presi-

dent. Many merchants, although strongly opposed to Mr. Lincoln politically, draped their store fronts in mourning.

Colonel William P. Grayson, who had been captured and put under bond of twenty thousand dollars, was re-arrested for an alleged violation of his parole, and suit instituted on his bond.

The following Confederate soldiers had come in and reported to Major Shook and Provost Marshal Cheaney, for surrender and parole:

George Green, John W. Arnett, John W. Frazier, Edward G. Powell, William Young Watson, John A. Gaines, James M. Lewis, Mitchell D. Denton, John H. French, Orlando F. Walker, John D. Gobin, George H. Rankin, Paul J. Marrs, William Lockett, Jr., J. A. Denton, G. B. Spencer, John R. Dixon, Pressly Pritchett, A. H. Posey, George Gibson, George Robertson, David L. Boswell, Ambrose McBride, Horace McBride, Joseph F. King, John R. Bailey, O. B. Steele, W. P. Grayson, George Robinson, Thomas Pritchett, George Gibson and John Walker.

Lieutenant Colonel Tom Campbell, of the Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry, came to Henderson and established a Horse Pound, in which he soon had every horse of value to be found in Henderson, and its immediate surroundings. Many of these horses were returned free of charge, while some of them were bought back. Some of them were never returned.

He organized an Illinois raid, having learned of an established band of horse and mule thieves, whose ramifications extended throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. Through the treachery of one or more of the clan, Colonel Campbell became cognizant of their villainy.

A young man, who had been induced to join them, piloted Campbell to their rendezvous, and pointed out members of the organization. Captain Goard and Lieutenant Hampton, passing from Madisonville, through Webster County, shot old man Browning and his two sons. At Shawneetown, Illinois, two more were shot. At Saline, three more were shot. Three Quinns and one Davison, of Webster, were shot. At Mt. Carmel, Illinois, five more were shot. Among these were a son of the Carlisles, of Webster County, and some other relatives and friends.

The Carlisles swore vengeance against Campbell and his men, and after the war, as it is well known by many readers, the Carlisles and one Dr. Davison, did murder Lieutenant Hampton opposite

Owensboro, and were subsequently captured and sent to the penitentiary for life, but some years afterwards pardoned.

During the month of July the notorious Colonel Sam Johnson, with his command of Federals, entered Henderson, and were but a short time in making themselves obnoxious. His first step was to suppress, for a time, the Henderson News, a paper which had done more, perhaps, to suppress the guerrillas than Johnson and all of his men, for, be it it said to his credit, Mr. Harrison, editor of the News, was unflinching in his devotion to good government, and a terror to both sides who departed from that rule. He had no mercy upon guerrilla bands, who plundered and stole, and the only wonder now is that he had not been butchered by some of the very men with whom he was accused, by Johnson, of being in sympathy.

The August election coming on, Johnson's next step was to arrest leading Democrats, solely for the purpose of frightening others more timid away from the polls. Hon. John Y. Brown was arrested and placed on parole by this distinguished chieftain, but released immediately after the election.

The News, early in August, announced that not over a quarter crop of tobacco would be raised in the county owing to the drouth in May, and excessive wet weather after that time. The price of tobacco ranged then from twelve dollars and fifteen cents to seventeen dollars and fifty cents.

August 23, the mustering officer and paymaster of the Kentucky troops arrived in Henderson, for the purpose of paying off and mustering out of service Major Shook and his command. This was the first time this little company of patriots had ever been paid, yet they faithfully performed their duty, and had never, during their long stay in Henderson, given any of the citizens cause to complain of them.

The war was over now, and the people of the south had acknowledged the supremacy of the national arms, and expressed their desire to be restored to their original rights, under the laws and constitution of the country. The vanquished "Sons of the Sun" had shown their devotion to the cause which they espoused upon many a weary march, and through all the trials incident to the condition of well and long sustained warfare. They had illustrated their lineage and their genius in the camp, on the march, in battle, and wherever the shiftings and perilous scenes of their brief but diversified career carried them. The boys in blue had done the same, and were now ready to lay aside the sword and gun, and meet their brothers of the South on hospitable ground, drink to the health of a restored union,

and forever bury all past differences; but the programme was made out, and the first actor made the grand entree in the person of the before-mentioned Col. Samuel Johnson, a broken down divine of small consequence. He came clad in the unstained and untorn uniform of his country, with a guard of U. S. soldiers armed with pistols and sabers. He made a great speech, in which he left the field of legitimate discussion, to denounce personally, citizens of the county who stood high in public esteem, because they opposed the radical teachings of the party in power. He anathematised the conservative party, and heaped abuse upon its advocates. He ruled the Hon. R. T. Glass off the track for the Legislature, and did many other unwarranted acts before he was called away. A few days before the election, the One-Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Regiment landed, and with the exception of a small guard, encamped at the Fair Grounds. Hon. John Y. Brown, as before stated, was placed under guard just as he was going to the country to fill an appointment. In the city, officers and soldiers were present at the polls, detectives were busy upon the streets, applying their infamous avocations, cannons were stationed in the streets, and at intervals during the day belched forth their threatening thunder. One piece of artillery was stationed at the corner of the street nearest the voting place, the people unheeding the military demonstrations and the illegal oath which was offered, and which they were obliged to take before depositing their votes, thronged to the polls. The cannon was removed to the other corner of the square, in sight of and commanding the voting place. The people still pressed forward to vote, every means short of actual violence being employed to paralyze the will of the people. But all was in vain, while hundreds were deterred from voting, from fear of arrest, subsequent annoyance and ill treatment, there were enough brave and determined men in the county to carry the election for the conservatives by over seven hundred majority.

Now our scarred and gallant veterans were returned to the walks of private life, our rent and battle-stained flags were given over to a nation's keeping, but our poor old Court House, a towering temple of which we were all proud, was a dilapidated, miserable skeleton of a concern. The exigencies of "Military Necessity" had converted it into a prison for rebels and citizens of the county. Next the colored troops took possession, and at last it became the barracks of the Kentucky volunteer force. It was built for a temple of *justice*, but its brick walls, once bright red, paled at the scenes of *tyranny* and *injustice* which transpired within and around them. Its ceilings and

chambers, once almost classical from the associations and memories of former times, had become disfigured and defaced by a rude soldiery. In these chambers had rung the eloquence of John J. Crittenden, Richard Thompson, of Indiana, Humphrey Marshall, Thos. L. Jones, John W. Stevenson, Thos. C. McCreary, Josh Bell, Governors Magoffin, Dixon and Powell, Crockett, Dallam, Turner, Hughes, Cissell, Cook, McHenry, Jackson, Yeaman, Brown, Vance, Glass, Kinney, and other gifted members of the bar, but since the sounds of eloquence had died away in the old temple, its walls had echoed ribald blasphemy, and the billingsgate of reckless men and prostitutes. Wanton destructions had torn and dismantled it, and the protecting fold of the star spangled banner, which had long floated over its rotunda had at last been removed, and lo! the result of the *protection*,—all of the fencing around the grounds had been destroyed, the shrubbery worse than mutilated, and inside the building, the benches, stairs, window frames, sash, partitions, etc., all demolished, something had to be done.

December 18, 1865, an act was passed and approved, authorizing the County Court to levy and collect ten cents additional upon the one hundred dollars for building and repairing the Court House, and paying the indebtedness of the county. In due time the dilapidated old building was again made as good as new.

At a meeting of the citizens of Henderson County, held in the city on December 29, to consider the subject of labor, John G. Holloway was appointed Chairman, and George M. Priest, Secretary. The following resolutions were reported by John H. Barrett, Isom Johnson, James D. Hatchitt, F. Cunningham and S. J. Alves, and endorsed by the meeting :

“ WHEREAS, The subject of labor is one of vital importance to the people of our community, now, in order that our views on this question may be rightly understood, we state without fear of contradiction, that for the last year, labor has commanded *higher prices here* than in any part of the United States. This meeting is not intended to do the laborer any injustice, for we are willing to pay full compensation for all that is done for us, but prices heretofore paid being most unreasonable, we feel that it would be to our interest to do without labor, rather than pay most exhorbant rates for it. Such farmers and tobacconists as have paid the past high prices, have been losers thereby. The wages should be fair and reasonable between the contracting parties, and uniform throughout the community.

Resolved, That we are willing to pay prices equal to the highest rates paid anywhere where the same kind of labor is used, and for the same purpose, and while we do not propose to establish prices, nor bind any person by our action, to conform to our views upon the subject, yet at the present prices of

the products of the farm, and with the certainty of still lower prices. we are of opinion that one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum for men, and seventy-five dollars per annum for women, (without incumbrance), for year round work, and proportional prices for boys and girls for farm labor, and corresponding prices for other kinds of labor, is as much as we can afford to pay, the hirer to furnish good, wholesome provisions, fuel and quarters, and the laborer to pay for necessary medical attention, furnish his own clothing, and deduct for loss of time. And we pledge ourselves to a faithful and honest compliance with any agreement we may make with the laborer, and we will duly respect and protect his interests and rights while in our employ."

1866.

Much of the history of the war omitted in the preceeding pages will be found in the sketch of General Adam R. Johnson, Captain Ollie B. Steele, and Colonel James H. Holloway, while under the head of "*Sketches and Recollections,*" several incidents; both painful and interesting, will be found.

THE WAR OVER.

This year dawned upon a peaceful country, and a people determined, by honesty, industry and frugality, to regain their pecuniary losses. The war had scourged them, indeed it had robbed many men of their means of subsistence. They had borne patiently with thieves and scoundrels and foraging parties of both armies, and thanked God that their lives had been spared. Society had greatly changed; a great deal of that old-fashioned hospitality, for which Kentuckians had been so proverbial, had now to give way to hard business, hard work and scrutenizing economy. Old-time friends had become estranged during the wicked strife, a love for money had taken the place of unrestrained sociability, a Northern idea of living possessed the greater part of the people. Slaves were now as free as the winds, and homes which were once presided over by the mistress, with her half-dozen servants to answer every call, now presented altogether a different scene, for the immediate members of the family were compelled to do that which a few years before, they had ordered done. People learned to live hard and close, and after many years of this great change of life, it is safe to say Henderson County is in a better condition to-day than ever before.

It is due to the colored people to say that, under the circumstances attending the radical change from slavery to freedom, the great change of becoming their own masters, and toiling for their own support, in place of having the cares of life to devolve upon masters, their behavior surprised their most sanguine friends, who had viewed the situation with anxious solicitude. They came into this new life as

though they had been drilled and tutored for months; they accepted the situation with a becoming grace, and while some few were disposed to behave unruly, the great majority behaved like men of sense and character, settling down to the realities of life, and going to work to build up themselves and growing families

January 25, a branch of the Freedman's Bureau had been established in Henderson, and Thomas F. Cheaney appointed Superintendent. This institution was a sort of a stand between the colored man and his employer. Contracts were made for labor, and one of the duties of the Superintendent was to see justice done both parties. Organized at the time it was, and honestly and judiciously managed as it was in Henderson, the system was more of a blessing than otherwise. Worthless colored people were controlled, and vagrant negroes forced to seek and obtain employment.

EXPLOSION OF THE MISSOURI.

On the thirtieth day of January, the magnificent steamboat, "Missouri," while racing with the "Silver Moon," blew up in the county a few miles above Evansville and when near the mouth of Green River, completely demolishing the frame work of the boat, and killing many of her passengers and crew. This accident happened about ten or eleven o'clock at night, and during most of the day following, pieces of the wreck were seen floating by the wharf.

A large sheet of one of the boilers was blown several hundred yards into the woods on the Henderson County side.

An act was passed directing the Circuit Court to be held on the first Mondays in March and September, and to continue for thirty days each.

February 12, Col. John W. Crockett was arrested and taken to Louisville, on the charge of treason, but was soon released.

March 15, an organized band of robbers appeared in the county, and raided several farms for the purpose of robbing returned colored soldiers. They were successful in several instances, but were finally driven out by officers of the law.

June 7, the Henderson and Union Petroleum Company struck oil at their well on the head waters of Highland Creek, at a depth of four hundred and fifty feet, but from the best information to be had, the unloosed gas rushed out with such force, it blew all of the oil out of the well, and the company collapsed.

September 20, Elder William Steele reported having joined in marriage, within the last twenty years, three hundred and thirty couples, ten of this number married at his office, five at his residence,

and two on the bank of the Ohio, standing under an umbrella. In three instances he married the same party twice. He married four couples in one day. His fees ran from *thanky* to twenty dollars, and in one case he married a gentleman said to be worth eight or ten thousand dollars, who declined paying him anything, because, he said "Sall is sickly, and I can't afford it." The Elder also reported that one-fourth of the number were dead at that time.

September 20, "Neptune" was on a bender, to the serious detriment of the river bottom farmers. The river was out of its banks, and tobacco and corn in the low lands were greatly damaged, in many instances totally destroyed.

The Fair Company having been re-organized, the first fair for many years was held, commencing Tuesday, October 2. Necessary preparations for this fair were rapidly made, and under many disadvantages, yet the success which attended the meeting was very gratifying to the new company.

On the thirteenth, Saturday morning, eight prisoners broke the jail and effected their escape. Two escapades had been effected prior to this time, notwithstanding the jail was a new one.

1867.

The proposition to build the Henderson & Nashville Railroad, which had agitated the people along its line for many years prior to the war, was again revived. Under the old management an agent of the company had proved unfaithful to the trust imposed in him, in this: He was sent to Europe for the purpose of negotiating a loan by the use of many thousands of the company's bonds. About the time he arrived in Europe the war between Russia and Turkey broke out, and a short time afterwards the terrible storming of Sebastopol occurred. This agent viewed the situation, and seeing, as he thought, a great harvest of profit to be reaped from an investment in Irish potatoes, onions, etc., purchased him a ship, and then the potatoes and onions, and started for the Crimea. It has never been known whether he adopted this plan for the purpose of placing the bonds for the benefit of the company, or whether he intended pocketing for himself the principal and profits of his huge speculation.

His ship went out upon the high seas and rode the waves in majestic splendor, but a landing place for his fresh provisions could not be found. After so long a time rocking and rolling with the waves, a loud aroma came up from the hull of the vessel, when it was discovered that his cargo had decayed and become worthless. The bonds were gone for a mere song, and the potatoes and onions for nothing.

These bonds were held by English capitalists, and were good against the road. It was necessary that something should be done to recover them either by compromise or purchase.

So, in 1866, General Jerry T. Boyle, representing a syndicate, sailed for Europe, and succeeded in securing enough of the "potato and onion" bonds to give those whom he represented a controlling influence.

Returning to the United States with his bonds, suit was immediately instituted in the Christian County Circuit Court, by E. G. Sebree and others, against the Henderson & Nashville Railroad Company, to foreclose the mortgage and to subject the road and its franchises to sale.

At the January term, 1867, a decree directing the sale of the road to take place on the twenty-third day of February, 1867, in the city of Hopkinsville, was rendered by the Chancellor. In accordance with this decree, Hon. John Feeland, Special Commissioner, advertised the sale, and on the day appointed a large number of interested parties assembled at Hopkinsville. H. B. Hanson, of New York, became the purchaser of the road at and for the small sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Hanson that day, or a few days afterwards, for a consideration, transferred his purchase to a company of gentlemen, no doubt organized at the time of sale.

An act was then secured incorporating the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad Company, and the purchase transferred to that company. General Jerry T. Boyle was elected President. Jerry T. Boyle, John P. Campbell, E. G. Sebree, George M. Priest, and Dabney O. Day, Directors.

The new company set to work to build the road in the stereotyped way, soliciting donations and subscriptions of stock.

Henderson became wild over the outlook. Many of her people were willing to tax themselves beyond redemption, for the privilege of listening to the toot of one whistle, or the rattle of one set of car trucks. "A railroad, my kingdom for a railroad," was the cry.

An act was passed by the Legislature authorizing counties, cities and towns along the line of this road to tax themselves by petitions, signed. Petitions were circulated in Henderson, and the necessary majority soon secured. General Boyle was in a great hurry, and so were the people; but the City Council chose to go slow. Difficulties existing between the company and the city were adjusted,

and soon thereafter one hundred thousand dollars of eight per cent. bonds, and two hundred thousand dollars of seven per cent. bonds were directed to be printed, signed and delivered to the custodian appointed by the city, as Henderson's "*donation*" to the building of this great enterprise. As an inducement, or bait, Henderson was to get, for her three hundred thousand dollars in bonds, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars in common stock, and, as a greater inducement, the taxpayer was to receive twenty per cent. additional on the face of his tax receipts in stock. After hard work the bonds were placed at a price making them equal to a ten per cent. security, and very soon thereafter, the money all spent and more wanted.

Henderson County was approached and enticing bait offered, but the magisterial fish refused to bite. It was evident that something had to be done. There was no money to pay interest on the bonds of the company for which the road had been mortgaged, and finally, after triggering around, a company called the American "Contract Company," organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, came along and took a lease for a certain number of years, and, in the course of time, completed the road.

March, 1869, the iron was laid to Madisonville, and one consignment to a Henderson merchant was twelve hundred dozen eggs.

May 20, a grand barbecue and festival was given by the city and citizens to the people along the line, at the Fair Grounds, in honor of the completion of the road to Madisonville. Several years after the completion of the road, by a majority vote of the stockholders, at a meeting held in Hopkinsville, a consolidation was effected with the St. Louis & Southeastern Road, running from Evansville to St. Louis.

The line was then known as the St. Louis & Southeastern, consolidated. Several years ago the St. Louis & Southeastern consolidated became, by purchase, the property of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, and, since that time, has been known as the Henderson & Nashville Division of that corporation. This division has increased its business under the new management, until now it is known and regarded as one of the most important roads in the country.

January 29, an act of the Legislature was passed creating John Funk, George M. Priest, W. C. Howard, William M. Lockett, John S. McCormick, John Rudy, John N. Lyle and H. F. Turner, a body corporate under the name and style of the Henderson Fair Company.

February 5, an act was passed and approved, establishing in this Judicial District a Court of Justice, to be known as the Court of Common Pleas, to hold annual sessions in January and July, of eighteen judicial days each.

In August, Caswell D. Bennett, of Smithland, Livingston County, was elected Judge Common Pleas, and held the first court the following January.

During the early part of February the citizens of Henderson were furnished coal, in small installments, as a great favor, for the moderate sum of fifty cents per bushel.

A bill to re-apportion the State into Senatorial Districts was reported in the Legislature and passed. The Fifth District under the act was composed of the counties of *Henderson*, Union and Webster.

February 27, an act was passed making the provision of the mechanics' lien law, passed February 17, 1856, apply to Henderson County.

On the same day an act was passed authorizing the County Court of Henderson County to levy an *ad valorem* tax of twenty cents on the one hundred dollars, and a capitation tax of two dollars, and also to borrow the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of repairing and rebuilding the public buildings, made untenable by the ravages of the war. This act repealed the act of December, 1865.

The Ohio River at this time only lacked a few inches of being as high as it was in 1848.

The News of February 26 said of the high water :

“The classic village of Shawneetown is totally submerged, Uniontown is metamorphosed into a miniature Venice, and two peeping spires mark the spot where Caseyville ought to be.”

March 9, an act was passed authorizing the County Court to elect a General Superintendent of the Roads, “who shall hold his office for the term of two years.”

March 14, a daily river mail between Louisville and Henderson was established.

During this year a Board of Southern Relief was established, and through their instrumentality, great quantities of supplies were sent South.

Taxable property this year for the county, \$6,740,162; white males over twenty-one years of age, 2,201; children between six and twenty years of age, 2,988; pounds of tobacco raised in 1866, 6,067,180; tons of hay, 10,583; bushels corn, 591,980; bushels wheat, 17,600.

August 1, the steamboat "Cora S" sunk at the bar below the city. Her cargo was brought to the city.

September 23, a new submarine cable was laid across the Ohio by the Henderson & Evansville Telegraph Company, Jacob Held, President and Superintendent; E. L. Starling, Secretary. Every dollar of the stock of this company was owned in Henderson.

The annual fair this year was quite a success, and in recognition of President John Funk's services, he was presented at its close with a handsome silver service by the directors. Hon. John Young Brown delivered the presentation address.

On the twenty-first day of November the Owensboro & Henderson Telegraph Company was completed, and a few weeks thereafter was consolidated with the Henderson and Evansville line.

November 27, Rev. W. G. Allen, a noted Presbyterian divine, and former pastor of the Henderson Church, was killed at Morganfield, by his horse falling upon him.

November 31, Engineer F. H. Crosby ascertained by actual measurement, the difference between the high and low water mark to be forty-three feet.

The assessment for U. S. Internal Revenue this year was \$8,745.36.

1868.

February 5, an act was passed and approved, authorizing William McClain's great land sale by lottery. The Commissioners created under the act were David Banks, Grant Green, William S. Holloway, E. L. Starling, William S. Elam and Robert T. Glass.

February 5, an act was passed, dividing the State into four Appellate Districts, under this act Henderson became a part of the Fourth District. March 6, the State was divided into sixteen judicial districts. Under this appointment *Henderson*, Livingston, Union, Webster, and McLean formed the Third District.

March 6, A. H. Major, John H. Stanley, Harbison Butler, Francis E. Walker, William McClain, George Atkinson, Archibald Dixon, John K. Smith, Hugh Tate, A. B. Barrett and Andrew Circles, were incorporated under the name and style of the "Horse Shoe Bend Fence Company."

March 9, an act was passed changing the term of the Common Pleas Court, directing them to be held in June and December of each year, twenty-four, in place of eighteen days each. At the same session the time of holding the Circuit Courts was changed to March and November, and thirty days allotted to each term. At the same

term fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of the lamented Governor L. W. Powell, the amount to be expended by his excellency, Governor John W. Stevenson.

On the same day an act was passed incorporating the "Henderson Running Park Association," and authorizing subscription books to be opened by Jackson McClain, William M. Lockett, James Alves, G. L. Compton, S. K. Sneed, N. C. Howard and Samuel W. Rankin. On the same day an act was passed incorporating the Green and Barren River Navigation Company. By the terms of this act, those great commercial thoroughfares were given to that company for a mere song, and from six months after that day to this, the shippers and people along the two rivers have found just cause to complain.

1869.

March 9, an act was passed authorizing the County Court to appoint additional prosessioners, not exceeding two in each voting precinct of the county.

March 15, an act was passed incorporating the Henderson & Hartford Railroad Company, and granting George M. Priest, Robert G. Beverley and R. T. Glass, of Henderson, together with others along the proposed line, all the power and authority incident to such corporations.

CHAPTER XXIII.

POPULATION—NEW PRECINCTS—HEAVY SNOW FALL—COLORED MEN
VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME—WM. M'CLAIN'S
GREAT LAND SALE, ETC.

1870.

HENDERSON County now contained by the Federal census, eleven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-nine natives, and six hundred and eighty-eight foreign whites, and five thousand, nine hundred and ninety blacks, making a total population of eighteen thousand, four hundred and fifty-seven, an increase since the census of 1860, of four thousand, one hundred and ninety-five. From 1860 to 1870 the increase of the negro population was only one hundred and forty-six, while the increase of the whites was four thousand and sixty-two.

On the second day of January of this year occurred the heaviest snow fall ever known in the State, reaching in many places a depth of from three to four feet.

March 21, an additional voting precinct was established. Henderson Precinct, under this act, was divided into two precincts, called Upper and Lower, Third Street becoming the division line.

The State Fair Association held its annual meeting at the grounds of the Henderson Fair Company this year, commencing October 4.

August 1, the colored population legally qualified, exercised the right of suffrage for the first time. Great fear was apprehended, but the election passed off as quietly as any that had ever preceded it.

At this election the "Road Tax" proposition was submitted, and carried by a majority vote of the people. The first levy was made at the October Court of Claims, two dollars upon each person

legally bound to work upon the roads, and ten cents upon the one hundred dollars worth of property *ad valorem*. Two-fifths of this amount was set aside as a sinking fund for the purpose of taking up the bonds of the county.

Thursday, July 7, William McClain's great land sale drawing took place in "Weisiger Hall," Louisville. Ticket No. 8,553, owned by Dennis J. McLaughlin, a carpenter, of Brashear City, Louisiana drew the capital prize, consisting of river bottom land of the finest character, valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and ten thousand dollars in cash.

Ticket No. 7,175, owned by Robert Hunt and Frank Karesner, of Louisville, and others, drew the second prize, consisting of river bottom land valued at thirty thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars in cash.

The third prize, valued at thirty thousand dollars, was drawn by H. Brown, of Mobile, Alabama.

The fourth prize, valued at thirteen thousand dollars, was drawn by Lieutenant Governor, Thomas P. Porter, of Versailles, Kentucky.

December 4, several prisoners confined in the county jail, effected their escape.

1871.

The first ten days during the month of February, the two banks of the city, the Farmers' and National, paid out in tobacco checks, six hundred and fourty thousand dollars, of this amount the Farmers' Bank paid four hundred and fifty thousand, and the Henderson National one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

On the thirtieth day of December, a proposition to subscribe for five thousand shares, of fifty dollars each, to aid in building the South Kentucky Railroad, was submitted to a vote of the people, and as usual with Henderson County, easily and most gracefully defeated. The South Kentucky has never been breathed from that day to this.

1872.

February 6, the Legislature repealed the act of February 27, 1867, authorizing the county to levy an *ad valorem* tax for public uses, and in lieu of that, enacted a law authorizing the county court to issue and sell her bonds, to an amount not exceeding forty thousand dollars

March 18, an act to lay the State off into ten Congressional Districts was passed. Under this apportionment, *Henderson*, *Daviess*, *Hopkins*, *Muhlenburg*, *Ohio*, *McLean*, *Christian*, *Webster*, *Union*, and *Hancock* Counties formed the second district.

The road law having been adopted by the people, and a tax created for the purpose, at the February term of the County Court, a motion was made to elect for the first time under the new law, a Superintendent of Roads. The court was pretty evenly divided, as will be observed by the following vote :

Those voting in the affirmatives were Turner; Toy, Shelby, Griffin, Cooper, Parker and Pritchett, (7.) Those negative, were Royster, Priest, Farley, Denton, Long and Gibson, (6.) The motion was declared adopted. J. T. Wilson was elected, and an order passed directing him not to expend exceeding three thousand dollars upon the roads of the county.

March 28, an act was approved incorporating the Evansville & Jackson Railroad. The incorporators from Henderson were Henry F. Turner, E. L. Starling, W. A. Hopkins, George M. Priest, E. W. Worsham, Joseph Adams and Leonard H. Lyne. Quite an amount of wind work, and perhaps some practical work has been indulged, looking to the building of this road, but at this time there is no prospect for its early completion. (See Ohio Valley Railroad.)

1873.

January 18, an act of the General Assembly was approved, incorporating the St. Louis Catholic Cemetery.

March 28, Captains A. O. Durland, Charles G. Perkins, E. O. Boyle and St. John Boyle, were incorporated under the name and style of the Evansville & Henderson Railroad Packet Company.

KENTUCKY BOUNDARY.

April 23, an act was approved, having for its object the settlement of the boundary line between the State of Indiana and this State. The unsettled boundary begins at the head of the Island, known as Green River Island, opposite, or nearly so, the mouth of Green River, running thence in a direction down the Ohio River to the lower end of said Island, upon a line dividing said Island and the State of Kentucky, from the State of Indiana.

Many years ago, even in ordinary high water, steamboats passed down the chute between this Island and what was then known as the Indiana shore, but annual sediments, and the rapid growth of willows and cottonwoods caused the chute to fill up, until at this day it has become valuable as farming lands. Kentucky claims up to the corporate limits of Evansville, under the United States survey made at the time Indiana was admitted into the Union of States, but since the change made by annual high waters, there has been a dispute between the two States as to the correct boundary line. Under the act of

April 23, the Governor was authorized and directed to select a commissioner, a practical surveyor, who was to be a resident of Kentucky, to act with a similar commissioner from the State of Indiana, to carry into effect the provisions of the act. David N. Walden, of Henderson, was selected by the Governor, and August Pafflin, of Evansville, Indiana, by the Governor of that State. These commissioners, guided by old papers in their possession, proceeded to make a close and accurate survey. They were careful and painstaking, and after weeks of hard work, succeeded in agreeing upon the line, and caused stones to be planted marking the survey. On the fifth day of March, 1878, this survey was ratified by the Kentucky Legislature, but upon coming before the Indiana legislature, was rejected, and there the matter has stood from that day to this, so far as any settled understanding is concerned.

1874.

January 31, the Collins School District, in the Hebardsville Precinct, was established by law.

On the nineteenth day of February, an act was approved, apportioning the State into thirty-eight Senatorial Districts. Under this apportionment, *Henderson* and Union became the Fifth District.

February 17, the jurisdiction of Quarterly Courts was extended to two hundred dollars.

1875.

The summer of this year will be remembered by river bottom planters as the one most destructive ever known in the history of the country. On the seventh day of August, the whole bottom country, bordering on the Ohio and Green rivers, was inundated and remained so, long enough to completely destroy the growing crops of corn and tobacco. All the tenants and renters were completely ruined, while landlords had to content themselves with the loss of rent and any amounts they had advanced. It was a most destructive year, and but for the liberality of land owners, great distress would have followed.

1876.

February 6, the great hurricane passed through the county sweeping houses and timber before it.

February 25, an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating William Soaper, H. P. Randolph, F. T. Crutchfield, George L. Roberts, Charles Elliott and G. B. Martin, under the name and style of the "Walnut Bend Fence Company."

March 20, an act was passed and approved exempting citizens living north of Green River from the two dollars per capita tax, and of ten cents on each one hundred dollars worth of property, now assessed and levied as a road tax; but they were required to work on the roads of that district under the rules governing road services before the act of March, 1869, went into effect.

An act, entitled "An Act for the protection of sheep in Henderson County," was passed at the same term. This act required the Assessor, in taking lists of taxable property, to list all dogs, and upon each dog should be levied and taxed two dollars, and on each bitch the sum of three dollars; provided, the party or parties so assessed should be permitted to own one dog, or one bitch, upon which no tax should be levied or assessed. The amounts arising from this tax was directed to become a part of the white school fund. It was further enacted that any person owning, having or keeping any dog or bitch should be liable to the party or parties for all damages done by these animals.

1878.

March 11, an act was passed making it unlawful for any one to throw, or cause to be thrown, any logs or trash into the creeks of the county.

March 15, an act was passed reducing into one the acts relating to the roads of the county. It directed the division of the roads into precincts, and the apportionment of surveyors to let them out to the lowest and best bidder, commencing Monday, April 1.

At the same term, John T. Handley, J. S. Wilhoit and W. B. Pentecost were incorporated under the name of Jonathan Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 152.

1880.

The tenth census credits Henderson County with a population of twenty-four thousand five hundred and fifteen souls. Of this number sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty-three were whites, and seven thousand five hundred and seventy-two were blacks. Of the whites, six hundred and forty-four were foreigners.

Comparing the census of 1880, with that of 1870, it will be observed that the increase in population aggregates six thousand and fifty-eight souls, and of this increase, four thousand four hundred and seventy-six were whites, and one thousand five hundred and eighty-two were black.

Of the twenty-four thousand five hundred and fifteen souls in Henderson County in 1880, 19,967 were natives of the State, 563 of

Tennessee, 779 of Virginia, 171 of Ohio, 1,396 of Indiana, 191 of North Carolina, 17 of British America, 59 of England and Wales, 154 of Ireland, 11 of Scotland, 345 of Germany, 10 of France, and 5 of Sweden and Norway.

Of the total number there were 12,646 males and 11,869 females, Of school, military and citizenship ages, the population was divided as follows: Five to seventeen years, both inclusive, 4,270 males, 4,183 females; eighteen to forty-four years, both inclusive, 5,051 males; twenty-one and over, 5,700 males.

FARM AREAS AND FARM VALUES.

Farms, 1,983; improved land, 146,388 acres; value of farms, including land, fences and buildings, \$3,666,786; value of farming implements and machinery, \$142,221; value of live stock on farms July 1, 1880, \$596,044; cost of building and repairing fencing, 1879, \$49,612; cost of fertilizers purchased, 1879, \$1,220; estimated value of all farm productions (consumed or on hand) for 1879, \$1,119,482. Principal productions of the county: Barley, 300 bushels; Indian corn, 1,680,007; oats, 27,589; rye, 3,577; wheat, 124,991. Value of orchard products, \$11,350; hay, 2,243 tons; cotton, 9 bales; Irish potatoes, 29,286 bushels; sweet potatoes, 5,205 bushels; tobacco, 10,312,631 pounds. Live stock and its productions: Horses, 4,277; mules and asses, 2,768; working oxen, 108; milch cows, 3,577; other cattle, 4,660; sheep, 4,307; swine, 31,554; wool, 21,670 pounds; milk, 74,385 gallons; butter, 207,040 pounds; cheese, 230 pounds.

March 4, an act was passed making it unlawful for any one to deaden timber within one hundred feet of any public road in Henderson County.

April 1, an act was passed authorizing the formation of corporations, for the purpose of constructing turnpike and gravel roads in Henderson County.

April 22, an act was passed which not only authorized, but required, the County Court to subscribe fifteen thousand dollars to the stock of every gravel road company, but this was to be ratified by the voters of the county. This act never was submitted to a vote.

April 15, an act was passed dividing the State into eighteen Judicial Districts. District No. 3 was composed of *Henderson*, *Crittenden*, *Union* and *Webster*.

This act repealed the act heretofore mentioned, which established a Court of Common Pleas, and gave to Henderson County three

terms of the Circuit Court, beginning on the first Monday in January and fourth Monday in May, and holding thirty-six judicial days each, and on the fourth Monday in October, holding twenty-four judicial days. At the January and May terms, the first two weeks of each are devoted to the trial of criminal causes, the remainder of the terms to the civil docket. The October term is devoted to the rendition of judgments by default, and general civil business.

May 5, the "Southwestern Narrow Gauge Railroad Company" was incorporated, and William H. Lewis, J. T. Leake and Ken Chapeze, authorized to open books for the subscription of stock. This was thought to be a fine project, but, so far, it has failed to materialize.

On June 9 D. Banks, Jr., B. G. Witt, Larkin White, J. D. Robards, George W. White, William Hatchitt, M. M. Johnson, Samuel Epperson, William Soaper, Jr., O. B. Smith, J. P. Beverly, and John T. Bunch, filed before the County Court their articles of incorporation of the "Henderson, Zion and Hebardsville Gravel Road Company," and the same were approved by the court.

July 7, the right of way over the road was granted, with certain conditions attached.

July 24, the company accepted the terms of the court, and, in a few weeks thereafter, gravel was being rapidly placed upon the road bed.

On the third day of December following, the road was completed five miles out from the city limits, examined, and reported substantially built, and in good condition, by W. K. Ayer, Paul J. Marrs, and Dr. P. Thompson, commissioners appointed to view the work. This was the first gravel road built in the county, but others soon followed.

1881.

On the twenty-seventh day of April, Harvey S. Park, William J. Marshall, Jackson McClain, John H. Barrett, Cornelius Bailey, Fielding S. Turner, J. T. Wilson, Charles L. King, George W. McClure, Henry Kleymeier, and William Hatchitt filed before the court of the county, articles of incorporation of the "Henderson and Corydon Gravel Road Company," and the same were approved by the court.

On the seventh day of May the right of way was granted, upon similar terms, to those of the Henderson and Zion road.

June seventh, the company accepted the terms offered by the county, and commenced grading the road for the reception of gravel.

On the ninth of July articles of incorporation were filed by the same company of the "Henderson and Geneva Road," and on the eleventh the right of way was granted. These two roads were completed during the fall months, ready for winter travel.

On the seventh day of May Cornelius Bailey, E. M. Johnson, S. A. Young, Thomas Posey, George W. White, A. B. Sights, William Hatchitt, James C. Hicks, R. Scrogin Eastin and Robert Dixon, filed with the court articles of incorporation of the "Henderson and Cross Plains," and "Henderson and Cairo Gravel Road Companies." On the same day the right of way was granted, and on the second day of July the terms of the County Court, expressed in the order granting the right of way were accepted by the company. This road, also, was finished in time for winter travel.

1882.

January 15, an act was passed by the Legislature re-apportioning the Congressional Districts of the State. Under this act *Henderson*, Christian, Hopkins, Webster, Union, McLean, Daviess and Hancock formed the Second District.

On April 22, an act creating and establishing a "Superior Court," known as a Court of Justice for the State, and to consist of three Judges who shall have the same qualification as are now required for Judges of the Court of Appeals, a co-adjutant to the Court of Appeals, was passed and approved.

Under this act the First District was composed of the following counties: *Henderson*, Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, McCracken, Graves, Galloway, Marshall, Livingston, Trigg, Crittenden, Caldwell, Christian, Todd, Logan, Warren, Union, Webster, Hopkins, Daviess, McLean, Muhlenberg, Hancock, Ohio, Butler, Grayson, Breckenridge, Hardin, Barren, Allen, Simpson, Edmundson, Meade and Hart.

The first election was held on the first Monday in August.

April 24, an act to levy an additional tax of two cents, for the purpose of equalizing the per capita tax of the white and colored school children, was passed, and at the following August election submitted to the qualified voters of the county. Be it said to the credit of the county, the proposition carried, *by a majority of eighty-two votes.*

March 10, an act was passed exempting the inhabitants living on Green River Island from the payment of road tax of all kinds.

April 11, an act was passed authorizing the County Court to issue bonds for the purpose of building gravel roads or purchasing those already built.

April twenty-second, an act was passed to prevent stock from running at large in the county. This act was never submitted to a vote of the people, as required.

HENDERSON.

ITS LOCATION—EARLY SETTLERS—ORDINANCE OF THE TRANSYLVANIA COMPANY—ITS GROWTH FROM A VILLAGE, LOCATED IN THE WILD WOODS, TO A CITY—KEEPING STEPS WITH ADVANCED CIVILIZATION—PAGES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

THE City of Henderson, the county seat of Henderson County, is situated on the southeast bank of the Ohio River, about midway between Louisville at the Falls, and Cairo, Ill., at the mouth, and is the northern terminus of the Henderson and Nashville division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, a great through railway line, connecting New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and the Southern cities with St. Louis, Chicago and the East via Evansville. It is also the northern terminus of the Ohio Valley Railway, a new road now running to Marion, the county seat of Crittenden County, and which will, as it is contemplated, soon be completed to some central point south where general traffic arrangements will be effected, whereby the Ohio Valley will soon be a great through route, as the Louisville & Nashville, and a strong competitor of that system. It is now predicted with a degree of certainty, that justifies historical prophesy, that a railway will soon be completed between this city and Louisville, a road to be known as the river road.

Henderson is one hundred and forty-five miles from Nashville, and is one hundred and seventy miles from St. Louis, and is the central point in navigation of a number of river routes, including the Ohio, Green, Wabash, Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi. This city was originally known as the "Red Banks," because of its high per-

pendicular front of red soil, and was settled by Jacob and Michael Sprinkle, John Upp, John Husbands, John Hausman, John Dunn, Eneas McCallister, John Kuykendall, Hugh Knox, Abraham Sanders, Daniel Ashby, Jacob Newman, Edmund Talbott and a few others, commencing as far back as 1784. Since these brave and true old pioneers have laid their heads beneath the violets' bed, many changes have passed over earth. Since then the pioneer village became a town, and the town has grown to a city. Since then the wild deer has disappeared from dingle and glee, the wolf extinct, the poor "red man" is yet being driven into the far west, and the few remaining decendants of the proud-hearted Sachems, White Cloud and Tahante are now waging war far beyond the waves of the "Great River," from whose lofty cliffs the daughter of Menonemee made the "Lovers Leap" in history and song. Since then the "Eagle of American Liberty" was grasped by the robber hand of faction, dispoiled of his matchless plumage and plunged into the gory mire of civil strife. Since then the factious decendants of those who claimed that the precious freight of the Mayflower was the Bible and the freedom, have scoffed at the declaration from the pen of Thomas Jefferson, and signed by the double pledge of life, honor and property, of old Charles Carroll, of *Carrollton*. Since then the triad of forensic heroes, Clay, Calhoun and Webster, have come and gone. Since then two Presidents of the United States have fallen by the pistols of assassins. Since then the scientific application of steam and electricity has startled the world. Yes, and since then empires have fallen. More too, if these old people could only come back to earth and witness the work of their children and children's children, they would scarce believe their own eyes.

MRS. HANNAH DUNN.

From 1791 to 1800, Mrs. Hannah Dunn kept a sort of tavern and barroom at the Red Banks, and George Holloway was the proprietor of a general provision store, including whisky and millinery. The whisky was made in little kettle stills, but where the supplies of millinery were brought from in those early times no one now living knows.

Mrs. Dunn, true to the nature of her sex, was fond of dress, even though she was a woman of masculine mind and business. She paid Mr. Holloway the round sum of one pound ten shillings for a hat trimmed with ribbons and feathers, and packed salt from the works, a distance of twenty miles, for the money to settle the bill.

Bacon retailed at that time at one shilling per pound, while deer and bear meat were valueless in price.

Captain John Dunn operated a small hand mill, which furnished meal for the settlement, but most persons used the mortar and pestle. The mortar was made by splitting a short cut of a tree and hollowing one end of each half and then pinning the two together with wooden pins. The pestle was a heavy wooden instrument with an iron or stone wedge in the end and used by hand. Sometimes this was operated by the use of a wooden spring.

All of the river travel in those days was done in canoes, and it is wonderful with what rapidity and ease persons paddled up and down the river from place to place.

HENDERSON LAID OFF.

In the early part of the year 1797, General Samuel Hopkins, agent and attorney in fact for Richard Henderson & Co., with Colonel Thomas Allen, a distinguished primitive surveyor, who was employed by the company, arrived at Red Banks, and proceeded to lay off the town of Henderson, named in honor of the president of what was then known as the Transylvania Company, and through whose instrumentality the grant had been secured from the State of Virginia. The town as laid off in August, 1797, consisted of sixty-six squares of four acres each, divided into lots of one acre each, making in all two hundred and sixty-four one-acre lots. There was also surveyed thirty-two ten-acre lots surrounding the squares of the town. One hundred and thirty-two of the one-acre lots were located above First Street, between Green and Water Streets, commencing with the lot corner of Water and First Streets as No. 1, lot corner Main and First Streets No. 2, lot corner Main and Second Streets No. 3, lot corner Water and Second Streets No. 4, and so on up to Twelfth Street. The remainder of the lots were located below the Public Square, beginning at the lot corner of Water and Lower First or Washington Streets, as No. 133, lot corner Washington and Main No. 134, and so on down the river to twelfth cross street.

In the ordinance directing the disposal of the town lots and the adjoining ten-acre lots the proprietors prescribed liberal terms. General Hopkins was indefatigable in his efforts to advance the interest of his company and at the same time render satisfaction to the settlers. The following is a copy of the

“*Ordinance of the Transylvania Company*, commonly called Richard Henderson & Co., directing the disposal of the town of Hendesson and the out lots.

“ Be it resolved and ordained, That the town of Henderson and all the land, lots, streets, apportionments and apartments thereof, lying on the River Ohio in the County of Christian and State of Kentucky, as laid off and surveyed by our agent, Samuel Hopkins, and our surveyor, Thomas Allen, agreeable to the plat or form by them made and to us returned with their certificate be, and the same is hereby established, that is to say, two hundred and sixty-four lots, meted and bounded, by the several streets thereon contained, of one acre each and thirty-two out lot meted and bounded and marked as described in the aforesaid certificates, be considered as the town aforesaid, and we do hereby for ourselves, our heirs and executors jointly and severally, give, grant and confirm all the lands meted, bounded and located in the plat and form aforesaid by the aforesaid agent and surveyor for the purposes of the said town, to be disposed of in the following manner :

‘First. We give to all those male persons and their heirs who may have settled at the Red Banks on or before the first day of May, 1794, who have built and improved and are now residing thereat, being then free and of full age, or to such free persons of full age as may occupy such building and settlement at the present time under assignment of the first settler, one lot of one acre each, provided such lot be improved in the same manner, and in the same time as shall herein be established for those who purchase under this ordinance. And whereas, a speedy settlement of the town lots aforesaid will, in our opinion, greatly enhance the value of the lands generally. We do hereby declare, that the lots composing the town as aforesaid, shall be sold by our agent or agents so as best to promote such settlement, either by public or private sale, as to them or him shall seem proper, limited only as follows :

“That every purchaser of an acre lot shall, within two years from the time of purchase, build thereon a framed, hewn or sawed log house, sixteen feet square at least, with a good dirt, stone or brick chimney and plank floor, or shall reside thereon by himself or representative, etc., for the space of three years ensuing ; provided that the residence shall commence within one year from the time of the purchase, and in case of failure thereof, such lot shall be considered as reverting, and shall revert to the company, their heirs and assigns, and be liable to be disposed of for the uses herein expressed as if no sale or occupancy had ever been made or had thereupon ; provided, that such original proprietor or his heirs, who shall purchase any number of lots, not exceeding four lots of one acre each in said town, shall not be obliged to improve or reside thereon as other purchasers, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of this ordinance.

“And be it further ordained and directed, That any person purchasing a lot of ten acres, shall in like manner be obliged to improve, either by building, inhabiting or tending in some crop, for and during the term of three years ; at least one-half of said lot to commence from the term of two years. After such purchase such cultivation may be at the option of the purchaser as to the crop, and in case of failure herein, the holder or purchaser of said lot shall be subject to all the penalties and forfeitures incurred by the purchaser of the lots of one acre each.

“And be it ordained, That one agent be appointed to sell and dispose of the lots in the town of Henderson, to receive the moneys or other considera-

tions therefor, to make titles and transfers, to secure and appropriate forfeitures and in general to act in all things for the company according to the true intent and meaning of this ordinance, who shall receive for his trouble five per centum, first, on all sales, second, on all sales and collections and payments, and thirdly, on ameracements or forfeitures that may accrue, and who shall enter into bond to the company for fulfilling his several duties, and in case of death, removal from office, resignation or refusal to act of the agent appointed, to the execution of this ordinance, it is directed that another be appointed, under the hands and seals of the copartners in Kentucky and of Henry Purviance, William Bailey Smith and Samuel Hopkins, who are a majority of them, or the survivors of them, shall make out such appointment, and take a bond for the faithful performance of office; and the commissioners aforesaid shall, at any time they think proper, once in every year at least, cause the agent to produce his books and transactions subject to their inspection, and shall, upon unequivocal proof of incapacity or maltransaction remove from office and appoint another in the manner herein prescribed. All bonds given by the agents shall be taken by the company, known by the name of Richard Henderson & Co., and upon the forfeiture of any such bond, the Commissioners heretofore nominated, shall cause the same to be prosecuted for the benefit of the company.

“And be it further ordained, that once in every year the said agent shall, on application pay to each original proprietor, his private agent, attorney or assignee, his full proportion of all moneys that may have been collected to that time, deducting from such amount only the commissions or per centum herein before allowed, and in case of failure of the agent to so account and pay, or in case of a willful mistatement or willful wrong, such agent may be removed by a certificate thereof under the hands and seals of the Commissioners aforesaid, or a majority of them, and sued on his bond by the party or parties so aggrieved

“And whereas it will be necessary, That frauds be guarded against in the most particular manner, it is hereby declared that every person applying to the agent for moneys on account of their principal, either as private agent, heir, attorney or assignees, or in any other character whatsoever, he shall produce from such principal a written evidence of the same, which shall be attested by the clerk of the county or corporation to which such principal belongs, with the seal of the said county or corporation, and to this and no other evidence shall our agent hold himself justified in the payment of any moneys whatsoever; and in order that this ordinance shall be free to the inspection of all and every person concerned, it is directed further, that the agent cause a copy thereof to be kept in the town of Henderson, and the signed and certified original to be made of record in the court of the county where said town lies.

“And be it further ordained, That the portion of the land lying in the center of the town, as also the three roadways, as far as they extend through the out or ten-acre lots of the town be considered as appropriated for public use and under the municipal jurisdiction of said town in trust for those uses and no other.

“And be it further ordained. That the agent or agents so appointed shall have full power and authority to contract with any person or persons for any lot or lots within the said town, and the same to sell either by public or private sale, and the same to make over in fee simple as fully and completely as the proprietors themselves could or might do were they and every one of them present.

“It is further ordained, That Samuel Hopkins be, and he is hereby appointed agent for the execution of this ordinance, and is vested with every power necessary for carrying into execution the same.

“And be it further directed, that all moneys that shall actually be necessary for recording or registering the deed of partition, this ordinance. or any other paper of a public nature, shall be paid by the agent out of the first moneys arising from the sale of the lots in the town aforesaid. and that the same be allowed as an exhibit in his account. as well as generally all expenses arising under the orders and directions of the company. or that may be necessary for carrying into effect this ordinance.

“In testimony whereof, we, the aforesaid company, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this ninth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

“Signed and sealed in the presence :

JOHN WILLIAMS. [L.S.]
 JAMES HOGG, [L.S.]
 RICHARD BULLOCK, [L.S.]
 WALTER ALVIS, [L.S.]
 JO. HART, [L.S.]
 JOHN UMSTEAD, [L.S.]
 HENRY PURVIANCE, [L.S.]
 Attorney for Thomas Hart,
 NATH'L HART, [L.S.]
 L HENDERSON, [L. S.]”

“NORTH CAROLINA, }
 GRANVILLE COUNTY, } ss.

“We do hereby certify that this ordinance was signed, sealed and acknowledged by the subscribers thereto, before us. Given under our hands and seals, this ninth day of August, 1797.

“M. HUNT, J. P., [L.S.]
 “M. BULLOCK, J. P. [L.S.]”

“STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
 GRANVILLE COUNTY }

“I do hereby certify that the above signed, Memican Hunt and Micajah Bullock, Esquires, are, and were at the time of signing the above, Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, and that all due faith and credit ought to be paid to their signatures as such.

“Given under my hand and the seal of the county aforesaid, this ninth day of August, 1797.

“A. HENDERSON, Clerk.”

“STATE OF KENTUCKY,
 HENDERSON COUNTY. } SS.

“I, John David Haussman, clerk of the county aforesaid, being duly authorized by law to receive, admit and record deeds and other writings in my office, do hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance, with the two certificates annexed, was produced to me in my office in the town of Henderson, by Samuel Hopkins, agent for Richard Henderson & Co., on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1799, and that the same is duly recorded

‘ Given under my hand the day and year aforesaid.

“JOHN D. HAUSSMAN, C H C ”

From 1800 to 1819, twenty-nine lots were donated by General Hopkins, and one hundred and twenty-seven sold, John J. Audubon becoming the purchaser of four of them. Many of the aforesaid purchasers were non-residents, and when it is considered that General Hopkins was nineteen years in donating and selling, for nominal sums, one hundred and fifty-six lots out of two hundred and sixty-four, it will be agreed that the growth of Henderson was distressingly slow.

FIRST TAVERNS, ETC.

The first licensed tavern of which we have any knowledge, was that granted Michael Sprinkle, Jr., to be kept in his log house, then standing on lot No. 15, where Barret & Co.'s factory now stands; this license was granted by the second County Court, held in the county June, 1799. He was required to give bond in the sum of one hundred pounds that he would not permit gaming or any one to drink “*more than necessary,*” or to be guilty of any “*scandalous or disorderly behavior.*” At the same meeting of this court, Andrew Burke was appointed surveyor of the streets of the town, and ordered, together with all of the male laboring tithables living in the town, to keep the streets in repair, and open the roadways through the same.

Drs. Adam Rankin and James Hamilton came to Henderson in 1800, and practiced their profession up to the time of their death some years afterwards. They were the first practitioners. The records of the County Court from 1800 to 1816 are lost, as are also the records of the town from 1810 to 1823, therefore all official acts, associated with the history of the town during that time, are blotted out. This fact is mentioned here by way of apology for the absence of matter during those lost years. The first ferry license granted by the County Court, was to Jonathan Anthony in 1802, from the Town of Henderson to the Indiana Territory opposite.

TOWN INCORPORATED.

In 1810 the town was incorporated, having a population of one hundred and sixty persons, and a voting population of thirty-five. The first tax levy was twenty cents on the one hundred dollars of real property, and a specific tax upon several kinds of personal property.

From 1784 to 1823, the following persons kept tavern in the town, in the order of their names: Mrs. Hannah Dunn, Samuel Bradley, Michael Sprinkle, Hugh McGary, Joseph Fuquay, James B. Brent, Ephraim Sellers, Peter Green, Jonathan Bradshaw, Joseph Cowan, William Anthony, Thomas Anderson, Joshua Mullin, James Gobin and Gabriel Holmes. The following ministers occasionally preached: James McGready and Samuel Hodge, the great revivalists, Daniel Banks, Daniel Comfort, James McMahan, Samuel Julian and John Dorris. The following physicians practiced: Adam Rankin, James Hamilton, Levi Jones, Owen Glass, Nathaniel Gaither, Henry Grant, Thomas J. Johnson. From 1784 to 1823, the following persons were identified with the business interests of the town: John Dunn, George Holloway, Presly Thorton, William Anthony, Ephraim Sellers, George Holloway, Wilson Marshal & Co., Joseph Fuquay, Daniel Jones, Thomas Anthony, William and Samuel Bowen, JOHN J. AUDUBON, Audubon & Bakewell, Philip Jett, Philip Barbour, Nicholas Horseley, Ingram & Posey, Richard Atkinson & Co., James M. Hamilton, Captain Francis Walker, Moses Morgan, and Nimrod Bishop

In the year 1811, Philip Barbour erected a one-story tobacco, hemp, cotton and pork warehouse, 35x60 feet, on lot No. 5, a portion of which is now occupied by Woodruff Hall. This was the first building of the kind, or of any importance, built in the town up to that time. In 1812, Thomas Towles was appointed overseer of the streets, and an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Trustees of the town to levy and collect a tax, not exceeding *sixty* dollars. This same year the old Johnson brick, which stood on the corner of First and Main Streets, was built.

SOLDIERS ORGANIZED.

In September of this year, the greater part of the military division of General Samuel Hopkins, organized to move against the Kickapoo Indian villages in northern Indiana, rendezvous at Henderson, and marched overland to the scene of action. Among the many volunteers from Henderson, were Captain James Barbour and Robert Smith, father of the present County Clerk; John King, father of our present respected citizen, P. H. King.

They were misled by guides, and after wandering over the prairies for some days to no purpose, were disbanded and returned home. Finding the amount of tax for which the Trustees of the town were authorized to levy and collect, insufficient, at the January session 1814, of the Legislature, an act was passed authorizing the Trustees to levy and collect "any sum, in any one year, not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars."

OLD BUILDINGS.

In 1814 William and Samuel Bowen erected a large frame one-story tobacco inspection warehouse on lot No. 4, corner Second and Water Streets. During this year the following houses, yet standing, were built: The old Posey two-story brick, standing midway of the square, between Main and Water on Second Street, built by N. F. Ruggles, and occupied as a residence and storehouse. The old one-story frame on the corner of Fourth and Main, built by Rev. Daniel Comfort, and afterwards occupied in succession by William and Samuel Bowen, Nicholas Horsely and JOHN J. AUDUBON, as a residence and storehouse, and then by A. B. Barrett, William S. Holloway and others as a residence.

In the spring of 1814, Wyatt H. Ingram and Fayette Posey, under the firm name of Ingram & Posey, built a frame tobacco warehouse near the center of the square, and upon the ground now occupied by A. S. Winstead's storehouse, and in 1815 handled six hundred and eighty-four hogsheads of tobacco, while the Henderson warehouse on the corner below handled three hundred and eighteen.

HARD TIMES.

During this year, and for many years previous, money was very scarce, and the greatest privations were experienced on that account. A meeting of the citizens of the county was called to suggest a remedy.

This meeting was held on Saturday, November 12, 1814, and was largely attended. Walter Alves was appointed chairman and Ambrose Barbour secretary. Walter Alves, James Hillyer and Philip and Ambrose Barbour, were appointed to correspond with certain Lexington gentlemen, in regard to petitioning the Legislature for a score of bank charters. It was resolved to petition the Legislature for a charter for a bank at Henderson, and James Hillyer, Philip Barbour and William and David Hart prepared the petition. Philip and Ambrose Barbour, James Hillyer and Thomas Towles were appointed to attend the Legislature. A committee was appointed to raise funds to defray expenses and then the meeting adjourned. The committee,

consisting of Thomas Towles and James Hillyer, attended the meeting of the Legislature, and in the course of time a perfect flood of bank charters were passed, and among the number the "Bank of Henderson." This concern was organized with Captain Samuel Anderson as president, and James Hillyer cashier. It commenced business in a log house, which stood on the southeast corner of Main and Second Streets, and delegated Captain Daniel McBride to visit Philadelphia on horseback for the purpose of having their circulating notes printed. They then determined to erect a banking house, and to that end purchased the northeast corner of lot No. 49, and commenced the building in 1818 of the two-story brick now owned by Hugh Kerr, and occupied by Kerr, Clark & Co., as a tobacco office. The bank failed about the time, or just before the house was completed. The building was then purchased by Joseph Cowan and completed. It was originally a three-story house, but owing to the insecurity of the upper walls the third-story was taken off and the house reduced to a two-story, as it is at the present time. This old landmark, from the time of its completion, up to the time it was purchased by Mr. Kerr, was used as a tavern, having been occupied by Joseph Cowan, Robert Speed, James Hicks, Leonard H. Lyne, Mrs. Brent and others.

In the spring and summer of 1819, Richard Atkinson & Co. established, about midway of the square, on the west side of Second, between Main and Water Streets, a large tobacco warehouse, which was operated up to the year 1844. During this year Dr. James M. Hamilton owned and carried on a blacksmith shop located on the Public Square.

TOWN ELECTION.

Robert Terry, Obadiah Smith, Thomas Herndon, Captain Francis Walker, were elected trustees of the town. The election was an exciting one, yet only twenty-one votes were polled.

The candidates at this time were Robert Terry, Oba Smith, Thos H. Herndon, Lazarus Powell, Levi Barden, Captain F. E. Walker, William Williams, Robert Speed, Moses Morgan, W. H. Ingram. The voters were Robert Speed, Samuel Crosby, Joel Lambert, James Hillyer, Samuel Hopkins, J. B. Pollitt, Hancock Grigsby, William Jett, George Barnard, Obadia Smith, Bennett Marshall, Moses Morgan, Fayette Posey, James Wilson, Joshua Mullen, John A. Judah, William Williams, William Rankin, Ambrose Barbour, Jonathan Anthony, Daniel McBride, twenty-one all told.

In 1820 Mrs. James B. Brent kept tavern in a little log house which stood on the corner of Third and Main Streets, the same ground

now being occupied by D. R. Burbank's factory. In this house, or in the road near by it, is where Captain Ed. McBride received his wound, which will go with him to his grave. The old shanty was afterwards familiarly known as Rat Castle.

OLD MAN SPIDEL

Became known as the best tavern keeper in the town, and at that time occupied the old Johnson brick on the corner of Main and First Streets. Prior to this time he operated a slaughter house on the point of land opposite Powell Street on the river bank, and furnished the town with fresh beef, pork and mutton.

The Legislature of 1820-21, as mentioned in a previous part of this work, chartered the Commonwealth Bank. The branch for this district was located at Hartford, in Ohio County. James Hillyer, father of our aged and respected fellow citizen, Judge P. H. Hillyer, was appointed a director for Henderson County, and as such had control of the business of making loans and receiving moneys for that bank. He made frequent visits to Hartford for the purpose of getting money, and for paying money collected of borrowers.

THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

By the ordinance of the ninth day of August, 1797, the Transylvania Company appropriated all of that territory in the center of the town bounded by Water and Green and Upper First and Lower First, or Washington Streets, for public uses, and ordained that it be under the municipal jurisdiction of the said town in trust for those uses and no other. A few years thereafter, General Samuel Hopkins, agent for the company, caused two acres to be surveyed off this plat, to be given the County of Henderson for public uses, and from that time a system of land grabbing was inaugurated, and never settled until about eighteen years ago.

In 1821 it was represented to the Legislature of the State that the citizens of Henderson County desired to sell a portion of the Public Square in the town for public convenience and public purposes, and, in conformity to that representation, an act was approved December 6, making it lawful for the County Court of Henderson, a majority of all the Justices of the county forming said court, to make such an order as to them might seem expedient for a sale and conveyance of a portion of the Square, not exceeding one acre, the proceed to be applied towards *lessening the county levy*. This was never done.

The original Transylvania Company was composed of Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, William Johnson, James

Hogg, John Williams, John Luttrell, David Hart and Leonard Henly Bullock, the first seven owning equal interest, being one-eighth each, and the last two owning one-sixteenth each. At the date of the ordinance, August 9, 1797, only three of the original partners were living, namely, Thomas Hart, James Hogg and John Williams. The ordinance was signed by John Williams, James Hogg, Richard Bullock, Walter Alves, John Hart, John Umstead and Henry Puviance, attorney for Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart and L. Henderson.

CHARLES BUCK TROUBLES.

In 1821, one Charles Buck, claiming to be the sole heir of John Luttrell, deceased, appeared on the ground and asserted claim to one-eighth part of the entire town of Henderson, including lots, streets, alleys and public grounds, and for the recovery thereof instituted action of ejectment in the Circuit Court against those who had purchased lots from General Samuel Hopkins, agent of the company. He denied the validity of the ordinance, and, also, that the town was legally established, or that the said ordinance was signed or published by persons having right or authority to make or publish the same. Pending this suit an arrangement and compromise was effected between Buck and the citizens and lot owners, whereby the said Buck, in consideration of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, dismissed his bill, and by deed relinquished his entire claim to said lots, streets, alleys and public grounds to the citizens and lot holders. This thirteen hundred and fifty dollars constituted a fund raised by the lot owners, who had purchased from General Hopkins prior to the coming of Buck. Before the compromise between Buck and the lot owners, at least before the date of the deed, an allotment of in and out lots was made to him by order of the County Court. Buck claimed to hold, by deed, John Luttrell's one-eighth share in the grant made by the State of Virginia to Richard Henderson & Co. Edmund Talbott and G. Ormsby, Commissioners of the Court, allotted to him as his share, or eighth part, in or one acre lots, running serially from 145 to 175, both inclusive, on Water Street Square, also on Main and Third Streets, from 193 to 220, inclusive. Also on Third and back streets, all of the lots by numbers in regular progression, from lot 237 to 264, inclusive. Also, five lots on Main and Third Streets, making in all ninety-three lots of one acre each. Also, of out lots of ten acres each, the following lots as numbered in said plat, viz.: Nos. 25, 26 and 24, the lots now allotted or assigned to the said Buck as aforesaid, in and unto the aforesaid, in lots and out lots so numbered and stated above, are of the one acre lots numbered 217, 218, 219,

220, 258, 238, 239, 240, 237, 193, 194, 195 and 196, making thirteen lots of one acre each. Also, of out lot No. 26, his portion the quantity of three and three-quarters of an acre, and determined that he be entitled to receive and recover of the other partners the sum of ten dollars sixty-two and a half cents as a balance due him in this allotment.

In his deed to the citizens Buck relinquishes his claim alone to such lots as had been donated and sold by General Hopkins.

The following is a copy of Buck's deed :

" This indenture made this first day of July, 1825, between Charles Buck and Mary, his wife, of the County of Henderson and State of Kentucky of the one part, and George Morris, Nathaniel F. Ruggles, Daniel McBride and all other holders of lots in the town of Henderson, county aforesaid, of the other part.

" Witnesseth, that whereas the said town was laid off at a place called the " Red Banks " on the Ohio River, and the lots have been generally sold out or disposed of by the late General Samuel Hopkins in the character of an agent for Richard Henderson & Co., proprietors of the land on which the land is situated, and whereas the said Charles Buck hath commenced suits and asserts claim to, and interest in said town lots. In order to the quiet and final termination of said Buck's claim to the lots in said town hereafter expressed and set down, they, the said Charles Buck and Mary, his wife, of the first part, for the consideration aforesaid and the further consideration of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars in specie in hand paid by the said Morris, Ruggles, McBride and others, the holders and claimants of lots in the said town, of the second part, the said Charles Buck and Mary, his *wife* doth hereby relinquish, make over, assign and convey, and by these present hath relinquished, made over, assigned and transferred unto the several lot holders, claimants or occupants of lots or parts of lots in said town, according to the several portions or proportions they now hold or claim, and to their heirs and assigns forever all the right, tittle, interest, claim, and demand of them, the said Charles Buck and Mary, his wife, in and unto the said lots or parts of lots or parcels of ground in said town of Henderson, with all and singular their appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, together with all their interest in the fraction of ground in the center of the town called the " Public Square," and of all the several cross streets and streets above fourth cross street below the " Public Square," all of which together with the lots hereby intended to be conveyed, will be better explained or designated by the plan or plat of said town recorded in the office of Henderson County in Deed Book " A," the only exception to the plan or plat aforesaid is that the street nearest the River Ohio, commonly called Water Street, is agreed upon by all parties, shall be reduced to the width of one hundred and twenty-five feet instead of two hundred feet as marked out in said plat, *to have and to hold*, etc., etc."

Hardly had this deed been signed and acknowledged and the lot owners permitted to take one long breath, before other *Rich-*

monds appeared on the field of judicial controversy and asserted a claim to even more of the town than Buck had claimed.

In the year 1825, Amelia Alves, widow of Walter Alves, deceased, one of the signers of the ordinance of 1797, and William J. Alves, James Alves, Robert Alves, Haywood Alves, Walter Alves, Ann Henderson, late Ann Alves, Thomas Towles and his wife, late Elizabeth Alves, heirs of the said decedent, and Richard J. Hart, heirs of Richard Henderson & Co., asserted claim to five-sixteenths of the town, including lots, streets, alleys and public grounds. They were about instituting suit when the Trustees and citizens of the town, all more or less personally interested, became alarmed and held a great public meeting at the Court House, at which they *borned* a proposition remarkable for its liberality, especially as it did not cost anyone of them a single farthing. This meeting did not appoint a committee to confer with the new claimants, nor did they offer to take out of their own pockets a sufficiency of silver and gold to release their town lo s, but with modest liberality fell upon the following proposition:

PROPOSITION OF CITIZENS.

*"We will give to Amelia Alves, the heirs of Walter Alves, deceased, and Richard G. Hart the following described property, to-wit: To Richard G. Hart the upper half of lot No. 3, agreeably to an amended plat gotten up by themselves. (Lot No. 3 is the square bounded by Main and Water and Upper First and Lower First or Washington Streets, the same one on which the Barret House is located, and was a part of the Public Square donated for public uses) To the Alves' heirs, Ann Henderson, Thomas Towles and wife, the remaining half of the aforesaid lot No. 3 conveyed to Hart, and all that portion of the Public Square contained between Upper First and Lower First or Washington, and Elm and Green Streets, and numbered on their amended plat one and two. We will also petition the Legislature to reduce the width of Water Street from two hundred feet to one hundred and twenty-five, and will convey to Richard G. Hart and the above named heirs of Walter Alves, deceased, and Amelia Alves, heir of William Johnson, all of our right title and interest in and to that portion of Water Street, which remains after reducing said street to one hundred and twenty-five feet. We will also convey all of our interest in and to the streets below fourth cross street below the Public Square, for a relinquishment to us of all claims upon *our* lots, purchased from General Samuel Hopkins, agent of the company."*

It is represented that the meeting held at the Court House was attended by a large majority of the citizens and lot holders of the town, and that a petition was prepared and then signed by each man in the meeting, praying the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the sale of that portion of the Public Square between Elm and

Green, and Upper First and Lower First Streets, the square between Main and Water and Upper and Lower First, and reducing Water Street from two hundred feet to one hundred and twenty-five feet in width. This proposition was then made to the claimants and by them accepted.

Notwithstanding the ordinance of Richard Henderson & Co., made and signed, August 9, 1797, and the sale of lots thereunder, from 1800 to 1819, not one of the lot holders offered to contest the claim of Alves and Hart, nor did the Trustees of the town—who were interested parties. But they were willing to convey property which had been given for public uses and no other. Alves and Hart accepted the proposition of the citizens' meeting, and thereupon on the first day of July, 1825, the following indenture was entered into by the citizens:

CITIZENS TO ALVES AND OTHERS.

“This indenture made and entered into this first day of July, 1825, between the citizens and present lot holders of the town of Henderson of the one part, and Amelia Alves, William J. Alves, James Alves, Robert Alves, Haywood Alves, Walter Alves, Ann Henderson, late Ann Alves, Thomas Towles and his wife, late Elizabeth Alves, and Richard G. Hart of the other part, witnesseth that for and in consideration of certain rights relinquished by the parties of the second part to the parties of the first part by deed of this date, also the further consideration of one dollar, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties of the first part have this day bargained and sold, and by these presents doth bargain, sell, alien and convey unto the parties of the second part, the following described lots of land in the following manner, to-wit:

“That is the parties of the first part alien and convey unto Richard G. Hart of the second part, the upper half of lot No. 3, agreeable to an amended plat of said town herewith filed and made a part of this deed, being the upper half of that part of the Public Square contained between the first and second streets from the river, and parallel thereto, and the parties of the first further alien and convey unto the Alves's, Ann Henderson, Thomas Towles and wife the remaining half of the aforesaid lot conveyed to said Hart, and all that portion of the Public Square contained between the third and fourth streets of said town from the river, and numbered on the said amended plat by the numbers two and three, and the said parties of the first part relinquish and convey unto the said Richard G. Hart and the above named heirs of Walter Alves, deceased, and the above named Amelia Alves, the heir of William Johnson, all their right title and interest in and to all that portion of Water Street which remains after reducing said street to one hundred and twenty five feet, which they have derived under the ordinance of Richard Henderson & Co., in establishing said town, reserving to Nicholas Berthoud the land leased to Thomas Pears & Co., during the term of that lease, and it is understood that the par-

ties of the first part convey no interest which they have in and to any of the streets in said town, *except Water Street and the streets below fourth cross street below the Public Square.*

“ In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day before mentioned, and it is further understood that all the cross streets run through to the river.

ROBERT TERRY, [SEAL.]
 D. McBRIDE, [SEAL.]
 GEORE MORRIS, [SEAL.]
 WILLIAM D. ALLISON, [SEAL]
 JOHN W. MOSELY, [SEAL.]
 YOUNG E. ALLISON, [SEAL.]
 RICHARD WALDEN, [SEAL.]
 W. SOAPER, [SEAL.]
 JOHN SPEIDEL, [SEAL.]
 BENNETT MARSHALL, [SEAL.]
 JAMES GOBIN, [SEAL]
 JOEL LAMBERT, [SEAL.]
 WM. R. BOWEN, [SEAL.]
 JOHN H. SUBLETT, [SEAL.]
 W. H. INGRAM, [SEAL,]
 SAMUEL STITES, [SEAL.]
 CALEB FELLOWS, [SEAL.]
 JOHN J. TRUMPETER, [SEAL.]
 HORACE GAITER, [SEAL]
 JAMES HILLYER, [SEAL]
 GEORGE ATKINSON, [SEAL.]
 NATH'L F. RUGGLES, [SEAL.]
 WILLIAM ANTHONY, [SEAL.]
 SUSAN R. SHACKELFORD, [SEAL]
 WESTON ANDERSON, [SEAL.]
 OWEN GLASS, [SEAL.]
 DANIEL B. TAYLOR, [SEAL]
 N C HORSLEY, [SEAL]
 JOHN LOGAN, [SEAL.]
 JOHN ANTHONY, [SEAL]
 J. B. POLLITT, [SEAL.]

“COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
 HENDERSON COUNTY. } SS:

“ This instrument of writing was produced to me in my office on the ninth day of July, 1825, and acknowledged by the grantors therein to be their act and deed for the purposes therein expressed. Whereupon this deed is duly recorded in my office.

“ Attest :

WILL D. ALLISON, Clerk.

“ By Y. E. ALLISON, D. C.”

In return for this kind act, on the part of the citizens, Messrs. Alves and Hart, and those associated with them, conveyed on the same day to the citizens certain lots, being with a few omissions and additions, the same lots conveyed a short time previous by Buck, and the same lots sold and donated to the lot holders by General Hopkins. In addition to this, they relinquished all claim to the streets lying above fourth cross street below the "Public Square," but not below that street. Water Street was excepted, beyond one hundred and twenty-five feet in width. In this deed, was also included "Park" and "Court House" Square, as now located.

Subsequent to this, to-wit: on the twentieth day of April, 1826, James Alves, who claimed by inheritance and purchase, that he was entitled to five-sixteenths of the river front, applied to the County Court for an allotment of his proportion of the land. The order was granted, and Edmond Talbott and George Ormsby, two of the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Henderson County to divide lands and make conveyance therefor, agreeably to the act of the General Assembly, proceeded to make the allotment, and by indenture conveyed the following described property:

COMMISSIONERS TO JAMES ALVES.

"All those several tracts, parcels and lots of land situated in said Town of Henderson, as reduced by the Legislature in November, 1825, between the Ohio River and Water Street, lot of ground beginning at Mill Street, (now Second Street), and extending up to fourth cross street; also lot lying at the upper end of the town opposite lots Nos. 41 and 44, also one lot lying at the lower end of the town, and lying opposite lots Nos. 141 and 144.

NOW THEN,

In order to clinch this trade, and give to it a legal recognition, the Legislature was induced to pass the following act, which was approved January 18, 1827.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc,* That the front, or Water Street, in the Town of Henderson be, and the same is hereby reduced to the width of one hundred and twenty-five feet.

"SEC. 2. That the arrangement made and entered into betwixt the citizens and lot owners, in the Town of Henderson, and Richard G. Hart, James Alves and others, whereby the citizens and lot owners aforesaid, relinquished portion of the Public Square and Front Street to said Hart, Alves and others, be, and the same is hereby ratified and legalized, *so far as it effects the interests of the parties to the arrangement or compromise aforesaid.*"

The closing sentence of the act shows conclusively that the Legislature doubted the legality of the compromise, and ratified it only as to the parties interested, and not as to the public.

By the terms, stipulations and agreements in the compromise, the limits of the town were reduced by act of the Legislature, approved November 21, 1825, and all that portion of the town below Fourth Street, below the Public Square, including the river front, streets and all, became vested in James Alves and other parties to the compromise, and has been held in peaceable and adverse possession from that date.

Thus, it will be seen that the Trustees and citizens of the town, in 1825, saved their own town lots, which had been donated, or purchased for a nominal sum by bartering away property donated for public uses, and in which each one of them had no more interest than any citizen now has in the Public Square, yet left in the town. Equally as unheard of, the subsequent Trustees acquiesced in the compromise until the supposed statute of limitation estopped the town from asserting title or claim to any part except the river front. Not satisfied with giving up two-thirds or more of the public ground donated by Richard Henderson & Co., the citizen lot holders gave up so far as it was in their power the river front. They bought Buck off by paying him thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, because he would not compromise for land, which did not belong to them. They compromised with Alves and Hart because they were willing to take this land—and were perhaps glad to do so—and because they did not demand money, and again, it was an easier matter for the lot holders to pay in something which did not belong to them than something which did.

In 1850, the Trustees of the Town of Henderson contracted with William B. Vandzandt for widening or enlarging the wharf or passage-way down the bank at the foot of second cross street. At that time Water Street was under the agreement between the citizens and lot owners, and Alves and Hart, recognized to be only one hundred and twenty-five feet in width, and the strip of land seventy-five feet or more in width, extending out beyond the street, was claimed by James Alves. When Vandzandt began excavating this strip of land for the purpose of carrying out his contract, he was enjoined by James Alves, and that brought up the full question of title. The Trustees of the town, to-wit: Dr. Thomas J. Johnson, John McBride, David Clark, William S. Holloway, William B. Vandzandt and George M. Priest, in answer to the cross bill filed against them by Vandzandt, denied

the title claimed by Alves, and made their answer a cross bill against him, and prayed that he be made a defendant thereto. and compelled to exhibit his title to said strip of land. They asked that the respective rights of Alves and the town be adjudicated, and that a decree be granted forever quieting the title of the town, and that he be enjoined and restrained from asserting claims or interfering with the use and quiet possession of the same by the public, and the said Town of Henderson. A number of depositions were taken on both sides and of course, the "*old sell out*" or compromise, made by the citizens and lot owners in 1825, was thoroughly ventilated.

The following interrogatory and answer, bearing upon this subject is found in the deposition of Rev. Joel Lambert:

"*Question.*—What reason had you for paying off Buck with your individual money, and buying off Alves' claim by conveying to him land dedicated to public uses—why did you make the difference?

"*Answer.*—The reason I consented to pay Buck money to extinguish his claim was, *he would only take money of me*, and the reason I consented to make distinction between them, *Mr. Alves would take that claim and release me*"

Also, in a deposition of Samuel Stites, who was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Town, the following interrogatory and answer is found:

"*Question by James Alves.*—Did you not own some property in 1825, when the compromise was made with Charles Buck, and did you not pay your proportionable part of the money raised to pay Buck for his relinquishment of claim upon the lots in the Town of Henderson?

"*A.*—In 1825 I had but little property in town! I contributed some money to get Charles Buck to relinquish his claim upon the town lots. I signed the deed of compromise (as it is called), which was entered into in 1825, between the citizens and lot holders of the Town of Henderson, and Alves and Hart. I signed said deed merely to quiet matters, I did not consider my signing the deed of *any value, having no claim to convey* and so stated at the time."

Dr. Owen Glass testified in answer to the question:

"At whose instance and by what authority did you sign that deed?

"I declare I do not recollect now. I signed it *as a favor to whoever asked it*, as men usually sign petitions, *without feeling any personal interest or reflection of any kind*. I felt willing to do anything in my power to settle the *disputes* of the town."

William D. Allison testified:

"There were several actions of ejectment depending in the court at the date of the deed to Charles Buck, and I understood that the object of the arrangement was mentioned as a compromise of Buck's claim to the town lots. I felt no personal interest in the matter at the time, and signed the deed merely as a favor to *whoever requested me*, just as men sign petitions without consider-

ing the effect, *I remember hearing of some objection made, that the citizens had no power to convey the streets and Public Square.* I did not know that Alves claimed any part of the town lots, until the deed was presented. but had heard it spoken of as a compromise of Buck's claim. Heard Buck say that he (Buck) had carried the "black log," and others got all the town property. *That he bore the odium of disturbing the titles, and got nothing for it."*

Y. E. Allison testified :

" Deponent would state that he moved to this place in September, 1824, at that time one Charles Buck had sundry suits in ejectment pending in the Henderson Circuit Court against persons in the country to recover an interest which he claimed in Henderson & Co.'s Grant, derived from one Luttrell Deponent recollects well of hearing George Morris and many other citizens of the town talk about Buck's suits ruining the prospects of the town and county ; that unless Buck's claims could be quieted the place never would improve, that no man would buy property here, with the almost positive certainty of being sued for it. Things went on that way until some time the next summer, then the said George Morris and Nathaniel F. Ruggles, hit upon a plan, as they thought, to quiet Buck's claims against the town. The plan was for the citizens and lot holders of the town to sell and convey to Buck, ten acres of the Public Square, and all that part of the river front, which lay between the first range of lots and the river, after reducing Water Street to one hundred and twenty-five feet, and Buck to convey to the citizens and lot holders all the interest which he claimed to any lot or lots in said town, lying above fourth cross street, below the Public Square. After discussing this plan some time, the said Morris, Ruggles and others set about carrying their plan into operation; they talked with the most extensive land holders about town, and entreated them to come forward and assist in quieting Buck's claims. Just at this point, I first learned that Alves and Hart had claims against the town, as well as Buck, and it was said, they were waiting to see how Buck would come out; that if he succeeded, they would sue for their interests, said to be much larger than Buck's. The plan of compromise was then changed, in this, that the ten acres of the original Public Square, and that portion of the river front before spoken of, was to be conveyed to Alves and Hart, and a sum of money raised by the citizens and lot holders, to be paid to Buck to extinguish his claim. Deponent was then deputy clerk of the Henderson County Court, and when the deed of compromise was drawn up and ready for execution, he (in company with the late Captain Daniel McBride, who went with him, and collected what money was to be raised for Buck, or to make such arrangements in taking notes as satisfied Buck), went round and waited on most of the signers to said deed at their residences and places of business. They all signed it cheerfully. The said compromise was entered into in good faith, for the purpose of quieting the titles to town property, and everybody seemed to be not only satisfied, but delighted with the arrangement.

"James Alves has regularly listed said property for taxation, ever since 1840, and has as regularly paid the tax on the same up to, and including the year 1852."

These gentlemen were among the citizens who signed the deed to Alves and Hart, and no doubt all of the other signers were governed as they were, except those largely interested, and they were looking out for self-interest, of course. A short time after the compromise, Mr. Alves caused the two squares between Upper First and Lower First, and Green and Elm Streets, to be fenced in with rails, and for one or two years cultivated the two in tobacco or corn.

From 1832, he sold and leased lots, and annually assessed the property for taxation. While it was generally believed that his claim against the town really amounted to nothing, yet he and Hart were permitted to hold the three squares, the two back of Elm and the one between Main and Water, without molestation by the town authorities or any citizen.

On the tenth day of February, 1827, Richard G. Hart sold to John Spidel one-half of the square now occupied by the Barrett House, and during that year Spidel built two stories of the main house now standing. The house was originally two stories. In the suit concerning the river front, the court held that the deed from the citizens to James Alves did not pass title, but that the property belonged to the public. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and in July, 1855, Judge Marshall affirmed the decree. Thus ended a hotly contested controversy, resulting in breaking up one of the most amusing, if not unheard of, bargains and sale ever entered upon the records of a county deed book. No blame can attach to James Alves and Richard G. Hart, however, for they were fortunate in getting what they claimed without much persuasion or threatening, and it would have been no more than natural for them to have accepted the whole town if the Trustees and citizens had so deeded it.

On the fourteenth day of October, 1854, the Trustees of the town instituted suit against the executors of James Alves, and other persons who held title under him, by purchase, for that portion of the Public Square deeded to him by the citizens in 1825. This suit was tried, and the claim of the defendants established by right of possession. It was thought now that all disputes concerning the title to our public grounds were finally and forever settled, but in 1859, as will be seen in the preceding history, the County of Henderson laid claim to the strip of land running from Center Street to first upper cross street, and lying immediately in rear of the Court House. There was a long and hotly contested suit between the county and the town, but the latter was successful. The city now claims, and has left of

the five beautiful squares and streets, the Public Square between Main and Elm and Center and first lower cross streets, and the little strip of ground in rear of the Court House, and may safely congratulate herself she has that much.

This Public Square has never been put to the use for which it was donated, technically speaking, yet it has cost a considerable sum of money at various times. The old Union Church, the first church ever built in the town, stood upon its graceful hill side, from its building, away back in 1825, to the time of its tearing down. Calvin Sugg, William Wurnell, and a half dozen others, were hung beneath its shades. Hundreds of country horses, teams, etc., have found a pleasant hitching place there, and many a circus tent has been pitched upon it, and many a side-splitting laugh indulged at the turn and wit of the clowns, old Dan Rice among the number.

In 1856, this poor, neglected spot received the attention of the city fathers, as a sort of paliative for the negligence of the past. It had been permitted to wash, and wash, until not only the street, but half of the square had washed into the Ohio River; this half, however, had been put to public uses, for during the winter months it was a favorite resort for skatorial enthusiasts, and during the summer for small fish and frog anglers. In 1856 it was filled up, and early in the spring of 1857 fenced, for the first time, with a plank fence. This evidence of progress and good taste was sufficient to unloose all of the pent up poetry and sentiment of Judge J. Willie Rice, who at that time was a contributor to the columns of the Reporter, over the peculiar *nom de plume* "Squibob." "Squibob" wrote as follows :

" THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

" 'Squibob' rejoices to announce to the belledom, and the buckdom of Henderson, that the Public Square is in process of improvement that the intense longings of their hearts are ere long to be realized, that 'neath the soft moonlight of a summer's sky, whilst sweet flowers cast their incense upon the breeze, and pearly dew drops glisten on the leafy branches, they can sit at eventide and tell their vows of eternal love. But, gallant youths and fair maidens, let not the bright scene which imagination would picture, or the delight with which fancy would invest so romantic a trysting place, repress for the present the feelings that well up in your hearts. The young trees, with all their virginal beauty, possess yet naught of the romance characteristic of love's recesses, while the grassy slopes and graveled walks as yet lend no beauty to that spot which hereafter will be hailed as an 'Elysium on earth.' If Squibob's heart were thrilled by the holy passion of love, he would not wait for 'the good time coming,' with its dew drops and moonlight, but would 'work while yet it is day.' Though such scenes, commemorated and embellished by novelists of all times, possess an interest for the romance of his heart, he says

to his young friends. wait not for the dim future in the bright noonday of the present. Those who are yet in the early spring time of youth can watch the grass as it decorates the 'square' with its verdure, and count each leaf and twig as they add new beauty to the scene. When, within its lovely confines, each one has wooed and won the maiden of his choice, he will raise his heart in thanks to the '*City Fathers*' who have provided so sweet a spot. And when hereafter he will pass that grove, with his dear one on his arm, and prattling infancy by his side, he may well exclaim in sweet accents :

“ Dost thou remember that place so lonely,
 A place for lovers, and lovers only,
 Where first I told thee all my secret sighs ?
 When, as the moonbeams that trembled o'er thee,
 Illumed thy blushes, I knelt before thee,
 And read my hope's sweet triumph in those eyes.
 Then, then, while closely heart was drawn to heart,
 Love bound us never, never more to part.”

“ Squibob ” was evidently a man of taste, and pictured in his poetic way what should have been done, but never was, until this good year, 1887. The surface of the long-neglected ground has echoed the matchless eloquence of early preachers. It has been the scene of sorrow and sadness, as it has been the scene of joy and gladness. It has been a camping ground of the soldiery. It has been hacked and abused, and to-day, after a varied life of eighty-seven years, stands before the eyes of the citizens (owing to their recent liberality) a beautiful park, inclosed by a handsome iron fence, a gift from the county through the good taste of its Magistrates. It is otherwise adorned and beautified, and in the course of time will become a lovely spot. Thus, “ Squibob's ” poetic dream has become an actuality.

UPS AND DOWNS.

From 1810 to 1830, indeed we might say up to 1867, Henderson seems to have struggled with perilous travail for a mere existence. All accounts go to show that her progress was rather of the retrograde and backward nature. The river bank was a source of immense annoyance, and all the while the system of engineering was most brutal and suicidal. Ditches were dug down Water Street to First, and in Elm to Main and down Main to Lower First, as a system of drainage. They were dug down Third to Water, and down Fourth to Water, and in every instance where the outlet was there was a wash made in a short time which it would take thousands of yards of earth to replace. Thus it was that all of the ugly ravines, gradually but slowly working their way into the very heart of the town, were made. Water Street, with the exception of the two

squares between First and Third Streets, was entirely washed away, and since 1867 has been refilled.

In every instance these ravines have been made by the foolish engineering of the early trustees and citizens of the town. The ravine between Main and Water on Lower First Street, was made in that way, and at one time had swallowed up one-third of the now Public Square. The entire street between Main and Water on Lower Fourth Street, has by this same foolish system been washed away, and is now an immense ravine, which, if ever filled up, will cost an untold amount of money.

The principal items of outlay were for protecting the river front and for ditching and draining the low and unhealthy grounds that lay in and around the town in all directions. The tax duplicate increased but little and every year the delinquent list was alarmingly large.

In these early times the town was populated by a well-to-do class, socially speaking the equal of any in the west, but commercially speaking old-foggyish, cynical and selfish. Of course this latter remark is not intended to apply to the community at large, but to a large class who persistently opposed every progressive movement where that movement encroached upon their RIGHTS or pocketbooks. There was seemingly no disposition to shove the struggling town along, but an evident feeling of self-satisfaction at its normal condition, therefore, no public enterprise met with much favor, but was rather given the cold shoulder by what was commonly denominated the " nabobs " of the town. In a deposition of Mr. Samuel Stites, taken in 1853, is the following bit of early history, which is conclusive upon this proposition :

Mr. Stites was asked to state what occurred on the occasion of an attempt or negotiation in regard to the erection of glass works many years ago. He answered: " In the year 1817 or 1818, a member of the firm of Page & Bakewell, extensive manufacturers of Pittsburg, visited this place and spoke of establishing a manufactory of glass here, provided they could obtain a suitable lot lying between the river street and the river. Several of our citizens went with him to the bank of the river to view the ground. I was along, and recollect distinctly that one of the *signers of the ordinance of 1797* was also one of the number. The citizens generally were in favor of accommodating them, or that the town corporation should do so, believing that it would greatly promote the prosperity of the place. Some thought that the town authorities could make them a title to the ground, others that it would require an act of the Legislature, and I

recollect distinctly that the 'signers of the ordinance of 1797' violently opposed it, alleging that the ground or space between the river street and the river should be kept open. That those who had purchased lots on the street did so with the understanding that no obstruction should ever be placed between them and the river, and that neither the town authorities or State Legislature could deprive them of that right. I recollect too that many of the citizens were a good deal displeased at the opposition shown by this man."

The Pittsburg gentleman, who had come to invest largely in the town, left it thoroughly disgusted. He was satisfied with the sand, the site and all, but the apparent lethargy and grumbling of such men as mentioned by Mr. Stites, settled the matter so far as Henderson was concerned. If the argument advanced by the signers of the ordinance of 1797 held good in 1817, it most assuredly did not in 1825, when the citizens and lot owners signed a deed, not only to the streets and public grounds, but to the entire river front.

But then the reader must not forget that the two propositions were entirely unlike in their bearings. The proposition of 1817 was to receive an indirect benefit to the entire population, by encouraging the erection and operation of a large glass manufactory, while the proposition of 1825 was to repurchase the lots of a few by deeding away public grounds in which they were only interested as citizens and had no right to convey.

In 1835 or 1837, Samuel Orr, for many years a progressive, leading and influential citizen and capitalist of Evansville, and one who did as much as any one person to build up that flourishing city, came to Henderson from Pittsburg for the purpose of establishing a pork house.

He had ample means at his disposal to buy land and erect buildings, but met with no liberal encouragement. Land was priced to him enormously high, and no disposition to sell even at exorbitant prices. He left Henderson and went to Evansville, where all of the land he required, and temporary buildings erected thereon, were freely given him without charge or price.

It is a settled fact that the early inhabitants, while hospitable and clever, were yet land sharks, with a confirmed idea of the respectability of a large landed estate, and a determination to hold to or receive four or five times its value. In very many instances to hold, no matter what price might be offered. For that reason, Henderson failed to witness more than a natural increase of population for many years and was left far behind by many of her neighbors.

Lot 59 was set apart in the early settlement of the town as a cemetery, and within that one acre were buried the remains of a large majority of those who died from 1800 up to 1849. While there is no deed from General Samuel Hopkins to the Trustees of the town or to the citizens, it is a self-evident fact that the lot was intended for a public burial ground and was so given.

An act of the Legislature was passed incorporating the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The church building was erected on the northwest corner of lot No. 58, adjoining the alley, from the fact, perhaps, the land cost nothing, and from the further fact, perhaps, that in those times it was fashionable to have churches near burial grounds or burial grounds near churches.

In 1849 an act was passed incorporating the the Trustees of the "Henderson Cemetery," now known as Fernwood. And several years thereafter most of the remains of those to be found in the old cemetery were removed to the grounds purchased by the new company.

During the 1822 term of the Legislature power was given to the Trustees of the town to levy and collect by taxation a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars. Incorporated in this same act was a section regulating the tax levied upon the property of non-residents. It was enacted, "That whenever any part of the tax levied upon property shall be assessed upon lots of non-residents, if not paid when due, the same shall be advertised for three months, and if not paid, the lot or lots shall be forfeited, but may be redeemed in three years by the payment of *triple* the amount for which such lot was sold and *double* the tax for every year the lots may remain unredeemed, with legal interest and cost of advertising."

This one-sided law amounted to confiscation, and whether it was ever enforced cannot be determined. John Green was allowed the sum of twenty-two dollars for collecting the June tax for 1822.

1823.

RECORDS OF THE TOWN—DOINGS OF THE YEAR, ETC.—FIRST
NEWSPAPER.

With this year the records of the town begin, and on the fifteenth day of September, the following persons were present, and constituted the Board of Trustees: Nathaniel F. Ruggles, Levi Jones, John H. Sublitt, Samuel Stites and James H. Lyne; William D. Allison clerk. Dr. Levi Jones and Nathaniel F. Ruggles were appointed commissioners to have the town resurveyed and laid off, and two hundred dollars

appropriated for that purpose. The meetings of the Board of Trustees were held monthly, on the first Friday in each month at the Court House. Thomas H. Herndon was appointed Captain of the patrol for the year, and his salary fixed at twenty dollars. He was also allowed the sum of four dollars eighty-seven and a half cents for whipping slaves by order of the Magistrate. The ponds around Court Square had become a source of great annoyance, and the ditches heretofore dug for the purpose of draining them, had become great ditches with perpendicular sides caving with every rain. A great part of the revenue was used for bridging these ditches and putting a stop to further encroachments into the roads or streets. Early in the year, the first newspaper was established in Henderson. It was the "*Columbian*," published by William R. Abbott, and printed by Josh Cunningham, at that time a practical printer as well as graceful writer. This paper was published for many years, and was finally merged into the "*South Kentuckian*," under the management of W. R. Abbott and C. W. Pennell.

1824.

The Trustees determined it was necessary to the commercial interest of the town, that a landing should be provided, and to this end contracted with Robert Terry and N. C. Horseley, for the building of a thirty foot cut, through the foot of Steam Mill Street as it was then known. This landing was known as Steam Mill Wharf. These names were derived from Audubon & Bakewell's mill, now a part of Clark's tobacco factory. The landing was nothing more than a cut through the river bank, and owing to its being all sand, was a source of continual annoyance from washes. In order to protect it, the Trustees ordered timbers to be sunk in the ground, and lapped or pinned in the middle, running oblique to the top of the bluff bank to protect it against washing. Before the lower tier of timbers had been laid, a heavy rain came, and had it continued much longer, the whole bank, timbers and all, would have been washed into the river; as it was, great damage was done and most of the work had to be done over anew. Instead of excavating, great fills had to be made. Finally the landing was completed and received, and Nathaniel F. Ruggles appointed harbor master at a salary of twenty-five dollars per annum. It was a most difficult matter at that time, to determine upon an equitable system of taxation, and frequent committees were appointed to investigate, and suggest the best plan. On February 2, 1824, a committee consisting of Samuel Stites and Nathaniel F. Ruggles, reported a plan as follows: "Having matured the subject, we report as follows: that

a tax of fifty cents be levied on each white male over twenty-one years and on all blacks over sixteen years, which we estimate will yield sixty dollars, and further, that a tax of twenty-five cents each be levied on one hundred and eleven lots lying in the north section of the town, and on sixty-nine lots lying in the south section. That a tax of one dollar and twenty-five cents be levied on sixty lots; that a tax of three dollars be levied on fifteen lots lying north of the Public Square, and sixteen dollars be levied on eight lots; that a tax of one dollar and twenty-five cents be levied upon each ten-acre lot."

ORDINANCE PASSED.

At this meeting of the Trustees, several ordinances were passed for the better regulation of the revenues of the town. Among the number was an ordinance making it unlawful for any owner, agent, consignee or commander of any boat or craft, to vend any goods, wares or merchandise, by retail at any of the landings of the town, without first procuring a license to do so, the said license being fixed at twenty dollars for three months, and only during the daytime; also making it unlawful for any peddler or itinerant person to sell without having procured a license, which was fixed at five dollars for one month. Another ordinance was passed, making it unlawful for any person to erect buildings or any obstructions whatever in the streets, and requiring all persons to apply to the Surveyor of the town for correct lines. For a violation of this ordinance, the party offending should, upon conviction, pay a fine of five dollars per day so long as the obstruction was permitted to remain. Another ordinance made it a penalty for any one to take sand from the river front, without first having obtained permission from the "Harbor Master," and for a violation, a penalty of five dollars attached for each and every offense.

James Rouse was appointed collector of the town tax, and required to execute a bond of one thousand dollars, and his salary fixed at twenty-five dollars. The disposition of land grabbers to fence up streets and public highways had been made so manifest, it became necessary for the Trustees to ride over the town every two or three days, in order to keep up with this notoriously greedy class. Charles Buck, who had set claim to a great part of the town was conspicuous among this number of men. The Trustees had passed frequent orders in specific cases, but in order to cover all, a general order was passed May, 1824, directing all persons under penalty, to remove their fences from off of the streets by the first day of January, 1825.

The salary of the Town Clerk was fixed at twenty-five dollars, and, whereas, it was found inconvenient to collect the tax on frac-

tional parts of many of the lots, the Trustees at their July meeting ordered the Collector to collect on all such lots at the rate of four cents per foot, fronting on each street. Robert Speed was granted permission to make brick on the Public Square, on a part of the ground now occupied by the Barrett House, provided he would enter into bond of five hundred dollars penalty to grade first cross street to a level from Main or market, as it was then called, to Water Street. At the August meeting the following ordinance was passed: "Ordered, that from and after this time, no person shall be permitted to bathe in the Ohio River between the steam mill landing and Mrs. Husband's landing, between sunrise and sunset, under the penalty of five dollars, if a white person, and fifteen lashes, well laid on, by the Town Sergeant, if a colored person."

Nathaniel F. Ruggles was allowed forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents for work done on the *bridge* across the ditch, near the steam mill landing. This allowance will give some idea of the immensity of the ditches at that time on the public roads or streets. At this time, there was an immense pond near the seminary lot, and all of that territory between Elm and Green Streets, and above Upper Third, was a flat, covered with water during most of the year. From Rev. Joel Lambert's residence, then immediately in the rear of David Clark's present home, pedestrians were compelled to foot it to the upper end of the town before a crossing to Main Street could be had. Samuel Stites, N. F. Ruggles and George Morris, were appointed commissioners to contract for the draining of the pond near the seminary and the flat on back street, and to superintend the work necessary to secure the outlet of the ditch leading from said pond and flat.

Over one hundred dollars was appropriated for building bridges over ditches, during the month of September, and double the amount for draining ponds in various parts of the town. This being true, can it be wondered that Henderson was so unhealthy. From 1822 to 1826 Gobin & Webster and Leonard H. Lyne, had blacksmith shops on the Public Square, and James Rouse, a slaughter house, for the use of which, they paid the town five dollars each.

1825.

A new act concerning the town was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, November 21. This act has been referred to before as the one in which Buck, Alves and Hart took a lively interest. It is the act which reduced the limits of the town, and turned over to Alves and Hart all of the lots below fourth lower cross street, including streets and river front. It also conferred upon

the Trustees the power to levy any amount of taxes on said town, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars. It also provided that when a party owing taxes failed to pay by the appointed time, the Collector should advertise one month and proceed to sell all of the lot or lots, or enough thereof, to cover the taxes, costs and ten per cent. for selling. It also provided for the redemption of the property by payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon at the rate of *fifty* per cent. per annum. It provided for the laying off of the streets into precincts, and the appointment of surveyors thereof. It required every male, over eighteen years of age, within the bounds, or who was allotted to a surveyor, to labor on said streets any number of days not exceeding six in each year, or two days in any one month, and in case of failure or refusal, a fine of five dollars was to be assessed and collected. It required the Trustees to hold at least three stated meetings in every year, to wit: on the first Saturday in May, July, and October, and assessed a fine of five dollars upon any Trustee for failure to attend.

1826.

On the fourth day of May, Samuel Calvin Sugg was hung in the Public Square for the murder of Elijah Walton.

The old Union Church, the first house built exclusively for religious worship, was erected this year on the Public Square, and stood on the hill almost opposite the present residence of Nick Becker, on Lower First, between Main and Elm Streets.

There were but two meetings of the Town Trustees held during this year. From the following record it would seem that the official board of the town, as well as the citizens, were at outs: "Be it remembered, that a Board of Trustees could not be convened agreeably to an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, passed at the session of 1825, to pass the necessary ordinances for the better regulation of the town. The Trustees, however, feeling a disposition to do all that was necessary, when it was practicable to obtain a meeting, did meet on the third day of July, 1826, and passed ordinances which, if carried into effect by the united efforts of the citizens, would have made all the repairs necessary for the convenience and good order of the town. But finding their acts were not technically supported by the existing laws, and some of the citizens, through lethargy, idleness, and a want of public spirit, refused to unite their aid in support of measures for their common benefit. Therefore, be it ordained, that the ordinances passed at the said last meeting be and are hereby repealed; and thereupon Nathaniel F. Ruggles, Sam

uel Stites, George Morris and John W. Mosely resigned." There were no more meetings from this day, to wit, July 7, 1826, to May 9, 1827.

1827.

On the fifth day of May an election was held, and Wiatt H. Ingram, Nathaniel F. Ruggles, George Atkinson, John Spidel and William D. Allison were duly elected Trustees for the ensuing year.

The Board met May 9, and organized. The streets of the town were then divided into three precincts, and Joel Lambert, Abram Scott and Dr. Owen Glass appointed surveyors.

A general turnout of all the males of the city of legal age with spades, picks, etc., was ordered, as will be seen from the following: "Ordered, that Joel Lambert, Abram Scott and Dr. Owen Glass warn the hands in their respective precincts to meet on Tuesday morning next, the fifteenth, just at sunrise, if fair, if not, on the next day, at the Court House, with hoes and spades, to work on the public streets, as the Trustees may then and there direct, under the penalty prescribed by law, for two days in succession."

At a meeting of the Trustees held June 4, we find another ditch and pond order: "Nathaniel F. Ruggles and Wiatt H. Ingram, who were appointed commissioners to view and examine the ditch by the Market House and report how it might be drained, having performed that duty, *Report*, That the best practicable mode of draining the same is to cut a ditch down Main Street, about twelve feet from the line of the lots on the west side of said street, from the Market House to the lower end of the town, which being approved, it is ordered that a ditch be opened accordingly."

For that purpose, therefore, the order required Mrs. Shackelford and John Spidel, who were most deeply interested in the pond near the Court House, to furnish one hand each for the space of two months, and Mr. Ruggles appointed to purchase, in the name of the Trustees, six spades. This ditch accounts for the great ravines along the river front. If it be doubted, however, the following order is reproduced to show the origin of the ravine on fourth lower cross street.

1828.

March 8: "Whereas, a subscription has been raised for the purpose of draining the pond near the Court House by opening the ditch from the Market House down Main Street. It is ordered that John Green be and he is appointed a commissioner to superintend the opening of said ditch, and he is authorized and directed to cut

the said ditch at right angles, from the main street to the river, along fourth cross street, below the Public Square, fifteen feet from the line of lots on the north side of said cross street."

After having paid out hundreds of dollars of public and private funds in ditching and draining ponds and bridging ditches, the Trustees fixed the salary of the Town Assessor at eight dollars for the year. The Spidel House, on the corner of Main and First Streets—now the Barret House—which had been begun in 1827, was completed this year and thrown open to the local and traveling public. It was originally only two stories, with the front of the second story one room, used for a dining-room and public hall. The frame ell was built a short time after the completion of the brick.

In 1855 and 1856 Martin S. Hancock, who had become the owner, unroofed the old Spidel—then known as the Taylor—House and reconstructed it by adding a third story and brick ell. Nimrod Grisby, a contracting carpenter, then living in Henderson, built the frame addition, and one of his most expert manipulators of the old-fashioned whip-saw, was our now much-beloved fellow-citizen, Judge Philo H. Hillyer. Aside from the hewed timbers in this building, the studding, weather-boarding and flooring were sawed by hand with the whip-saw.

It is said General Zachariah Taylor spent a great part of this year in the town and clerked for one of the firms doing business on Main Street at that time.

The farming interest had grown to greater importance, and for those times a considerable amount of country produce found its way to market. Wiatt H. Ingram, then one of the most progressive merchants of the town, became a heavy purchaser and shipper, and boats being scarce he would go with a company of men and whip-saws to Green River, and there get out lumber and build him boats of sufficient capacity to hold his purchases. When completed he would float down to Henderson, load with produce and then go to New Orleans, where he would sell both produce and boats.

The law firm of Morris & Dixon was the only one advertised this year. Drs. Glass and Gaither and W. H. Allen, practicing physicians, and J. B. Pollitt & Co., James Gobin, merchants, advertised extensively. Orrin Fay was the largest advertiser, and had, perhaps, the most complete and extensive stock of any merchant in the town. He was a liberal trader and proposed to sell his goods either for cash or feathers.

Fellows & Ruggles were also large merchants.

On the first day of January of this year, fifty letters were advertised as remaining in the Postoffice uncalled for. The following notice to steamboat pilots was published :

“ *Notice.*—A series of piles, occupying an extent of about 400 yards, has been firmly set in the bed of the river at Henderson Island as indicated by several poles rising eight feet from the tops of the piles. Boats may pass them in safety by running within 300 yards of the island near its lower extremity.

“S. W. LONG.”

This was government work and done to deepen the channel of the river, which at that point was almost impassible during low water.

1829.

It was determined this year to build a permanent wharf, and for that purpose an act of the Legislature of 1828-29 was passed, vesting full and ample powers in the Trustees to raise a loan within the limits of \$2,000, for the purpose of grading and paving Steam Mill Landing, to be redeemed out of the taxes by annual installments. George Atkinson and Nathaniel F. Ruggles were appointed commissioners for the purpose of taking subscriptions for stock, founded on the pledge of the taxes annually for its redemption, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and said commissioners were authorized to cause the said landing to be graded and paved in a substantial manner and to report when completed. On the fourteenth day of September, 1831, the Commissioners reported, and laid before the Board a statement of account of the amount expended, and the same was approved. The first paid wharf was then received, and the Treasurer authorized and directed to issue scrip to the several parties entitled thereto for the sums subscribed.

An order was passed at the June meeting, making it a penalty for any slave to offer for sale any article whatever, without the consent of his or her master or mistress.

1831.

Only one meeting of the Board of Trustees was held this year. During the year the old market house fell down and the Collector was directed to sell the roof and brick, and pay over the proceeds to the Treasurer.

1832.

December 15, Edmund H. Hopkins and Will D. Allison were appointed a committee to examine all of the laws in relation to the town, and report. Only two meetings of the Board were held this year.

1833.

It was ordered that the pond near the jail and Court House, which had been an interminable source of annoyance and expense, be drained by digging a ditch in First Street to Main, down Main to First Street below the Square, and with that street to the head of the ravine, which at that time was making up into the street. This was done, and many citizens of the town now living remember the result of that foolish order.

1834.

James Rouse, Town Assessor, returned his book May 3 and the same was approved, and thereupon the following rate and amount of tax to be collected was fixed by the Board: "It is ordained by the Board that the Collector for the year 1834 collect from each person subject to pay taxes, the sum of twenty five cents on every one hundred dollars valuation of property, and one dollar from each and every free male inhabitant over the age of *twenty* years."

A wharfage fee of fifty cents per day was ordered to be collected from each trading boat landing at the public landings.

Great complaint was made by the merchants of the town at the order of the Board fixing the rate and amount of taxation. whereupon the following order was passed at the October meeting: "It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that a tax of twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars value of merchandise, is unequal and oppressive upon the merchants, it is therefore ordained, that all merchandise and groceries in the town be taxed in the following manner, to-wit: Hugh Kerr & Co. and George Atkinson & Co. each pay a tax of ten dollars annually, and that Samuel Stites, Wiatt H. Ingram, Marshall & Rankin, Dixon & Smith, Bayless Chamblin and Mr. Halstead pay each a tax of seven dollars and fifty cents, that is to say seven dollars and fifty cents for each house; and that Thompson & Johnson, William Hart, Holmes & Beall, Joshua Mullin, Robert G. & Paschal Rouse and Fountain Cunningham, each pay a tax of five dollars annually, and that David H. Hillyer & Bro: pay a tax of three dollars annually on merchandise."

At the same meeting an order was passed appointing John D. Anderson, Joseph Cowan, John Green and Edmund H. Hopkins a committee to contract for filling up, stopping and securing the ravine making from the river to the Public Square on first cross street below the Square. One hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated for the purpose, and every dollar of it spent, but how, no one now knows.

1835.

The first case of small-pox of which anything is known made its appearance in Joshua Mullin's³ tavern in February. If the citizens were frightened, or the least uneasy about it, that fact was not manifested in the special meeting of the Board, held February 27. The town had no hospital for the sick, but its Trustees had an abundance of fellow-feeling, as will be seen from the following order: "It is ordered that Joshua Mullin be authorized to employ nurses and physicians for the sick man, at his, the sick man's expense, if able to pay, if not, at the expense of the Trustees. It having been further represented to the Trustees that said Mullin intends, or threatens exposing said man to the inclemency of the weather, by turning him out of doors, the Trustees respectfully advise said Mullin to abandon all such intentions, as they are of opinion that his, said Mullin's, person and property would be in imminent danger from such a proceeding so abhorrent to the feelings of humanity."

In addition to the amount set apart to be expended in stopping the ravine on Lower First Street, the County Court appropriated two hundred dollars to be expended by E. L. Starling and Thomas Towles, Magistrates, in the same direction. These gentlemen caused a fill to be made across the ravine twenty feet wide, not only stopping the ravages of high water, but furnishing ample passage way for vehicles and footmen passing up and down Main Street. This fill remained intact until the ravine was filled to the line of Main Street in 1855 and 1856.

John Spidel died this year, and his tavern was sold to Cornelius Fellows, of Louisville, for three thousand six hundred and one dollars. In 1838 Fellows sold the same to Livingston Taylor for five thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars. On the twelfth of March, 1846, Taylor sold to Martin S. Hancock for eight thousand dollars cash.

The town tax for 1835 was fixed at twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, and a head tax of one dollar upon each male citizen residing in the town over the age of twenty-one years. In lieu of all other taxes on merchandise a graded specific tax ranging from five to ten dollars was levied.

The new Steam Mill wharf needed repairs, and for that purpose the Town Treasurer was directed to issue and sell \$500 worth of scrip, redeemable one year after date. The ravine in the Public Square, from hard rains, continued to wash and cave.

1836.

James E. Rankin and James Alves were requested to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of arresting the caving of the ravine. The first order looking to a permanent improvement was made at the August meeting this year. It was ordained that Main or Market Street, as then known, from First to Third Street and Mill or Second Street, from Water to Elm Street be paved with brick or stone eight feet wide, to be completed by September 1, 1837, and to be done at the expense of persons owning the lots fronting on the streets. It was further ordained that anyone owning a workshop, found guilty of throwing shavings into the streets, should be fined.

1837.

The total debt of the town at the beginning of this year was five hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-one cents for borrowed money, officers' fees, etc. Upon an investigation it was found that the Collectors had not settled for the past three or four years, and stringent orders were issued to bring them to time.

1838.

The Board of Trustees elected for this year were evidently determined to keep step with the progress of the times. New officers were elected and positive orders passed looking to a speedy settlement of delinquent taxes and with delinquent Collectors. The Treasurer was ordered to effect a settlement at all hazards, with all persons indebted to the town. After having given attention to all matters financial, they then turned their attention to the pond and ravine difficulties. A committee was appointed to report the best and most practicable method of draining the pond at the corner of First and Elm Streets, and of securing the ravines from further washing. No source of annoyance has ever so successfully baffled the skill of early time intellects as the ponds and general drainage of the little town of Henderson.

This was a year of compliments and none was more highly appreciated than that paid Thomas Towles, Jr., Town Assessor, for the year. On the twenty-second day of May Mr. Towles was appointed Assessor, and on the fourteenth day of July returned his book, which was received and highly approved by resolution. In consideration of his most excellent work he was allowed *twenty* dollars, ten dollars more than had ever been allowed before.

At the same meeting William D. Allison, Clerk of the Board, whose work amounted to as much as that of clerks who are now

paid handsome salaries, was paid fifteen dollars for one year's services.

At the August meeting an ordinance was passed fixing the license upon all public exhibitions for which money was demanded, the sum of three dollars for the first day and two dollars for each day subsequent.

For some reason, which the records of 1838 failed to explain, the Trustees became alarmed concerning the carrying or concealing of unlawful weapons by the colored population. They, therefore, at their October meeting, ordered "That James Rouse, W. P. Smith, Fountain Cunningham, William R. Abbott, James W. Clay, Henry L. Taylor, James Williams, William F. Quinn, James H. Green, William H. Cunningham, Robert J. Rouse, Thomas Towles, Jr., Joseph D. Gobin be appointed to search all suspected negro premises for unlawful weapons or stolen property, and that they have power to enter and search all suspected places, that they arrest and bring before the Board all negroes having unlawful weapons, and that they seize the weapons, etc."

For clerical reasons it was ordered that Rev. Thomas Evens be released from the future payment of town tax. There were two whariboats lying at Henderson this year upon which a specific tax of five dollars each was assessed.

1840.

For many years prior to 1840, indeed from the earliest recollection of Henderson, several of the streets and roads of the town were used for horse racing. It was the custom in early times, during the three days' elections, for sporting men of the county (and there were many of them) to meet in the town and test the speed of their horses, and then by appointment to test the superiority of their own pugilistic qualities. Horse racing and ring-fighting were attractions calculated to draw great crowds, and great crowds did attend.

One of the favorite tracks for racing was on Elm Street from Upper Fifth to the foot of the hill, near the present residence of Hon. P. B. Matthews. This source of masculine and animal punishment, as well as amusement, had become notorious. It was degrading, certainly demoralizing, and as a general thing the chief actors were ignorant men whose sole ambition was to be regarded as the "best man" or the owner of the best "nag." The best people became disgusted and tired of it, and at the July meeting it was ordained by the Trustees, "That any person or persons guilty of running or rac-

ing any horse or horses or of causing the same to be done by any other person or persons, the party thus offending should be punished by a fine of *three* dollars."

The course on the part of the Trustees, very properly had, to a great extent, the desired effect.

The Trustees directed the Collector to collect this year, in addition to the tax levied upon each and every white male over the age of twenty-one years, one dollar from each and every free colored male over the age of sixteen years as a poll-tax. A specific tax was also levied upon the owners and proprietors of grocery stores, farmers' produce and boat stores, varying from \$5 to \$15.

Owing to the growth of the town and the multiplied duties of officials most of the salaries were raised. The clerk was raised from fifteen to forty dollars, the Assessor from fifteen to thirty, and so on.

Owing to the increase of grog shops and the manifest determination of that class of dealers to reap a monied harvest, even though contrary to law and good morals, and also the trouble and annoyance experienced by the owners of slaves on that account, at the December meeting the Board of Trustees unanimously passed the following ordinance offered by Lazarus W. Powell :

"Be it Ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Henderson:

"That it shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the Town Sergeant, or either of his assistants, to punish, with any number of lashes not exceeding ten, all or any negro slave or slaves who may be found in any grog shop, grocery, or other place where spirituous liquors are retailed in said town, or who may be found on the streets of said town after ten o'clock at night, unless it shall appear to the said Town Sergeant, or assistant, that said negro slave or slaves, are acting under the orders of his, her, or their master or mistress; and it shall further be the duty of the Town Sergeant, or either of his assistants, to enter into any grog shop, grocery, or other place where spirituous liquors are retailed, in said town, whenever he shall be informed that any such negro slave or slaves are collected therein. Provided, said Town Sergeant, or assistant, can enter the same peaceably and without force."

1841.

At the June meeting it was ordered that Mill, or Second Street, between Main and Elm, be graded, and that the depth of grade be fixed by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose. It was also ordered that Main, between First and Third, be graded in the same way. It was also ordered that sidewalks, ten feet in width, be laid down.

From the records it appears that the Trustees of the town experienced equally as much trouble in controlling the hogs as has been

by the Council the past ten years. The town pump stood in the intersection of Main and Second, or Mill Street, and its frequent use kept the ground wet and sloppy. For this reason, then, the hogs congregated at that spot, and several times came near rooting the pump out of its position. To prevent this, *a special meeting of the Board was called*, and a committee appointed to go and examine the public well, and character of hogs thereat, and report. *instanter*, the best plan of preventing the nuisance or the destruction of the pump. It was agreed to fill around with broken brick, and in front of the spout to place a large flat rock, at a cost of several dollars, and to let the hogs continue to run and root.

M'KENZIE AND JEFFERSON

Delighted the town with the first theatrical troupe ever seen in the place. This troupe played in the second story of the Court House, a medium sized room seated with ordinary plank benches, without backs, and capable of holding from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons. The troupe was largely patronized and played for a week or more, at the urgent solicitation of the people. As usual, the manager complained of the town tax assessed upon them, and petitioned the Trustees for a reduction, and, as an evidence of how delighted the people were, the Trustees, after consideration of the petition, passed the following order :

"It is ordered that the said petitioners be and they are hereby exempted and exonerated from paying any town tax for the time they have performed and so long as they may remain at this time."

There were in Henderson this year four tobacco stemmeries—George Atkinson, A. B. Barrett, David R. Burbank and Hugh Kerr. A motion was made for the first time to tax the stemmeries, and a vote being taken upon the propriety of such tax being assessed, it was decided in the affirmative and the Collector directed to collect with other specific taxes, ten dollars from each of the stemmeries named.

From the following order, passed August 14, 1841, it is inferred that the Trustees of the town were of a liberal turn of mind. The Public Square needed ornamentation, and as it had been donated to public uses, the Trustees determined that it should be. It was therefore "Ordered that four HORSE RACKS be erected at such places on the Public Square as a committee appointed for that purpose may direct; each rack must be twenty feet long, and supported by three posts well set in the ground, and of good, sound, lasting wood; there

must also be ten pins to each rack." This was done and the bill, twenty-five dollars, paid out of the public funds.

George Chapman, father of the renowned Chapman Sisters, prayed the Trustees to exhibit his theatrical performances free of tax. This was refused, but a very liberal reduction was made him.

Isaac Gayle, a slave of George Gayle, was the leading town contractor at this time. His work in repairing the wharf and grading Main street was received and pronounced well done.

Edmund H. Hopkins, President of the Board of Trustees, at the December meeting presented his letter of resignation. It is a very lengthy paper, gracefully written, and full of that fine sense for which this great chancery lawyer was so noted. He presented a full review of the town's troubles, and suggested many ideas of value, which were afterwards adopted and resulted to the great benefit of the struggling town.

1842.

On January 1, the Treasurer's report showed credit \$2,478.86; amount of debts, \$2,453.12; balance, cash in the Treasury, \$25.74. A general system of ordinances had been adopted, covering every important point, and the clerk directed to record them in a well bound book, and to have three hundred copies of the general ordinances printed in pamphlet form. The charter had been amended, so as to confer upon the Board all needful authority. The town was now out of debt, and nothing was necessary but for the Trustees to exercise good judgment, and a liberal spirit of progress. The Trustees at this time were progressive men, but a majority of the people were still plodding along in the old foggy rut in which they had floundered for years. A memorial was sent to the Senators and Representatives at Frankfort, praying an alteration or amendment of the charter. The amendment as sent up was passed, and approved by the Governor February 24. The first order of a sanitary nature by the Board of Trustees since Henderson was established as a Town, was passed on motion of Alexander D. Barrett, a member of the Board at their meeting June 25. It was as follows: "Ordered, that for the better preservation of the health of the town, the lot owners and tenants of lots be required to cut down all noxious weeds within their lots or inclosures, and also in and to the middle of the street, and in case of failure to do so within the next ten days, all persons so defaulting shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars."

At the July meeting, the Trustees in levying the amount of tax to be collected for the year, reduced the *ad valorem* tax to eighteen and

three-fourth cents on the one hundred dollars, and fixed the poll tax at the same it had been for several years previous.

The following specific taxes were levied :

TOBACCO STEMMERIES.

George Atkinson, \$10.00 ; Alexander B. Barrett, \$10.00 ; David R. Burbank, \$10.00 ; Hugh Kerr & Co., \$10.00,

TAVERNS.

Livingston G. Taylor, \$15.00 ; Jacob Held, \$15.00 ; William Quinn, \$12.50 ; Joshua Mullin, \$12.00.

GROCERY STORES.

Stephen Medd, \$7.50 ; Robert Clark, \$10.00 ; William N. Thompson, \$10.00 ; Joseph Adams, \$15.00.

BOAT STORES AND DOGGERIES.

Joanna Holmes, \$15.00 ; Lewis Ritchie, \$5.00 ; John B. Burke, \$6.00 ; Joseph Bunce, \$12.50.

COMMISSION STORES.

James Rouse, \$5.00. At a special meeting called August 25, for the purpose of considering a supposed case of small-pox, all of the physicians of the town, to-wit : Drs. Glass, Maddox, Allen, Newland, Read and Thornton, were notified and requested to visit the said case instantly, and report to the Board, whether the case was really small-pox. The physicians attended in a body, and returned the gratifying report that it was not small-pox,

On motion of A. B. Barrett, he was authorized to contract with Isaiah S. Keen for inclosing the cemetery, corner Elm and Fourth Streets, at a price not to exceed one hundred and thirty-five dollars, and Joseph D. Gobin was allowed twelve and one-half cents for removing one dead cat from a ditch below the Taylor House.

At the July meeting of the Trustees it was "Ordered that a brick tunnel of sufficient capacity for carrying off the water from Mill and Water Streets, be built from the top of the bank at the foot of Mill Street, such distance down the bank as the committee should think proper. Also, that a paved wharf thirty-six feet wide, not less than one foot deep, of concave form, with a gutter in the middle, be built."

The Wharfmaster's fees for freight received upon his wharfboat were fixed as follows: "For one ton or more in same lot, twenty cents per ton ; for less than one ton, and over five hundred pounds, at the rate of twenty-five cents per ton ; for five hundred pounds and under, at the rate of forty cents per ton ; for a single package, ten cents,

1844.

In 1842-3, the town was the owner of a fire engine, but where it came from, or what was the cost of it, no one knows. The probability is the little concern was a failure, for at the March meeting 1844, an order was entered of record directing the Town Sergeant to sell the engine, either at public or private sale upon a credit of three months. August 12, it was "Ordered that the Town Sergeant suppress all negro preaching and negro meetings within the limits of the town, of nights in the future."

During this year, a determined effort was made by the Trustees to prevent further washing of the river front, and to fill up several ravines already encroaching upon the town. A citizens' fund was raised—two hundred dollars appropriated by the Trustees, and three hundred dollars by the County Court. With this a wide fill was made across the ravine at First Street below the square, a twenty-foot fill made around the corner of lot No. 1, corner First and Water Streets, and an embankment along Water Street, from Third to Seventh, with four four-foot plank tunnels or outlets to the river. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Trustees, and the large amount of money expended, it is a fact that where each one of the four tunnels were placed there occurred a break in the bank, and fearful washing away of the front, carrying with it the plank tunnels. It would have been better had the Trustees let matters take its course, but it was commendable at least, to know that they endeavored to do the best that could be done in their judgment. At this time a general improvement of the principal streets and pavements was being made, new merchants were coming in, and a brighter outlook hovered over the town.

1845.

At the March meeting it was determined to erect a market house on pillars, one-story high, with a calaboose at one end for the use of the town. Upon petition of Strangers' Rest Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, permission was given them to build a second story, thirty feet long, eight feet high, to be used as a Lodge room. This building was erected on Main Street, opposite the Hancock, now Barrett House, and in 1852 it was burned, supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

A novel way of preventing the spread of small-pox appears of record at the meeting of the Trustees November 7. A Mr. Ashby, a merchant from Madisonville, had landed in the town with small-pox, and was placed in a house opposite the old cemetery. The attention

of the Trustees having been called to this, it was ordered that a *high fence* be built across Elm Street at each corner of the cemetery lot, to *prevent* the spread of the disease. The street was fenced across in two places, and no one permitted to pass until Ashby recovered, when the street was again opened.

1846.

On the thirtieth day of July a stringent order was passed by the Board of Trustees, concerning night walkers, and under this order the Town Sergeant was directed to ring the Court House bell every night at nine o'clock, and that all slaves, night walkers and disorderly persons found strolling about in the night fifteen minutes after that time, should be arrested and dealt with according to law. At the ringing of the bell, but few persons were to be seen on the streets, and those who were out made haste to avoid the town watch. On the twenty-fifth day of August, an ordinance was passed directing the lot holders, whether citizens of the town or otherwise, on both sides of Mill Street, between Elm and Back, now Green Street; the north side of Water, between First and Second, the south side of First, between Water and Elm, both sides of Main lying between Third and Fourth, the north-east side of Elm, between first cross and Mill or second cross streets, to grade and pave sidewalks as may be in front of their respective lots. The grade was to be furnished by the Trustees, by marked posts. The sidewalks were to be ten feet wide, except Water Street, where eight feet was only required. The sidewalks to be constructed of brick, the curbing to be stone or sound white oak, post oak, or black locust, timber sawed or hewed on all four sides, and not less than four inches thick and nine inches wide. Many persons were permitted to use public or river gravel in making their walks in place of brick. This was the second order passed by the Trustees looking to the permanent improvement of the sidewalks of the town. Another appropriation was asked of the County Court, to be spent on the ravine on Lower First Street, and that body with becoming liberality, donated another three hundred dollars to be washed into the Ohio River. The town was laid off into four working districts, and for the better protection and improvement of the streets, a supervisor of each district was appointed, and directed to call upon the citizens of his district, whenever necessary, to turn out with working tools and repair or improve the streets. Be it said to their credit, the citizens did, whenever necessary, respond to the supervisor's notice with commendable zeal, and by this means the streets were kept in sufficient repair at no expense to the Town Treasury. G. A. Mayor, who carried on the

gunsmithing business on Mill or Second Street, asked to be relieved from the penalties of the ordinance against firing guns in the town. His petition was granted upon condition he would build a good and substantial battery of wood, back of his house, the same to be examined and approved by Joseph D. Gobin, one of the Trustees.

1847.

The old hospital on the river front, between Eleventh and Twelfth Upper Streets was built this year. Many years afterwards, it was occupied by old Jack Shingler, the noted fisherman, who died in it neglected and almost forgotten. By an order of the Board of Trustees, the negroes were allowed the privilege of holding a meeting for religious worship every Friday night until ten o'clock, and every Sunday afternoon until sundown.

July 27, the Trustees repealed this order, and passed in lieu thereof, an order prohibiting slaves from preaching or assembling for religious worship at night, but granting them the privilege of holding Sunday afternoon meeting.

1848.

Owing, perhaps, to past stringent orders concerning negro worship, the citizens became anxious and interested in their spiritual welfare; they, therefore, at the February meeting of the Board of Trustees presented a plan of worship, embodied in a petition, which they asked to be adopted. The following is the order of the Board: "Mr. F. Cunningham presented the petition of sundry citizens with regard to instructing the negroes in the way of salvation. Mr. Samuel N. Langley moved to lay said petition on the table. Carried unanimously and so the said petition was laid on the table."

It was the custom of old-time Trustees to deal summarily with all matters of public concern coming before them. It had been represented that Messrs. Lyne & Terry, who owned a wharf-boat at the foot of Mill Street, were charging exorbitant prices for freight passing over their boat. To remedy this, they were ordered to immediately remove their boat from the Public Landing, and, upon failure, the Wharfmaster was directed to carry out the order.

The old Trustees, also, were not merely local politicians, but manifested a lively interest in foreign affairs, as will be evidenced by the following, passed by them on motion of R. G. Beverly:

"WHEREAS, The members of this Board have heard with great pride and pleasure of the Revolutions in Europe, and of the downfall of despotism more practically in France; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender the sympathies of this *Board*, and of our Republican constituents, to the people of France, and other parts of Europe, in their efforts to throw off Monarchy. And we earnestly hope they will succeed in establishing a Democratic Republican form of Government, in which the principle that *'the people are the source of all political power,'* may be established "

During this year it was determined that the three offices of Town Sergeant, Collector and Wharfmaster should be consolidated into one, and that the duties of the three be performed by one person. It was further required of said officer to furnish, for the use and benefit of the town during his term of office, one horse and cart and two able-bodied laborers. Also to superintend the said hands, and to see that they and the said horse and cart were employed under the direction of the Board of Trustees. This new officer was to be known as Town Sergeant, and to receive a salary of eight hundred dollars, and such commissions as was then allowed by law. James Taylor (better known as Two Horse) was unanimously appointed to perform the duties of the new office.

1849.

January 22, an act of the Legislature was approved, authorizing the Justices of the town to sell upon such terms, and in such parcels, as they might deem best, the Public Square, vesting them with power to convey the same to the purchaser by deed of conveyance or otherwise. The Square was not sold under this act, but was, under a subsequent one, as will be seen further on.

In the early part of February, a company was organized composed of James Alves, Samuel Stites, L. W. Powell, Fount Cunningham, William H. Cunningham, Edmund H. Hopkins, and others, under the name of the "HENDERSON CEMETERY CO."

On the nineteenth day of February, an act of incorporation was passed, authorizing them to purchase and hold for burial purposes, not exceeding thirty acres of land. On May 13, 1853, eighteen and five-eighths acres of land, lying on the Madisonville road, about one mile from the Court House, was conveyed to William Rankin and others, Trustees of the "Henderson Cemetery," for the sum of one thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-six cents, and soon thereafter a transfer was made to the city, and the same established as the public burial ground. Lots were sold and the place gradually improved, until now this beautiful and sacred spot, known as "*Fernwood*," is one of the prettiest burial grounds in the State.

In this same month the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was incorporated, with Joel Lambert, Wiatt H. Ingram, C. M. Pennell,

Edward D. McBride and John H. Lambert named as trustees. For a number of years this church flourished, but, from some unknown cause, was permitted to cease its existence, and for a long time since has been without a minister or congregation. In 1884 it was revived again, and now holds regular services.

A system of sidewalks was adopted this year which proved to be at that time, not only inexpensive, but of great comfort and convenience to the citizens generally. From Main street, or from the terminal points of sidewalks already built, flatboat *gunnels*, or gunwales, were laid down, and while it is true that in no instance were these timbers over two feet wide, and parties moving in opposite directions who happened to meet on one of them necessarily had to decide by lot which of the two should take the mud, they were yet so much better than the limitless mud tracks traveled prior to that time, no complaint was urged, but general satisfaction seemed to govern the entire community.

1850.

April 15, a contract was made with William B. Vanzandt to grade and pave one hundred feet of Mill Street landing, as an additional wharf, at and for the sum of seventeen hundred dollars.

Up to this time the town had never owned a prison house, and finding one to be indispensably necessary, it was ordered, June 10, "That John H. Lambert and James Rouse be authorized to contract for the erection of a small *calaboose* house, or lock-up." This miserable little affair was built, as directed, at one end of the Market House, and, of course, no arrangement made for keeping it warm during the cold winter days and nights. As a speculation, or precautionary movement, it proved a sad investment both to the town and the Odd Fellows. Tradition has it that a wild Irishman was caged in it one bitter cold winter night, and that but for the continued exercise of his body he would have frozen to death; that when he was released therefrom, he remarked to the officer that that room needed warming, and he was the very fellow to do the work. Sure enough, a short time afterwards, the Calaboose, Market House, Town Hall and Odd Fellows Lodge, with all of their books, papers and Lodge effects, were burned to the ground.

The tax levy for this year was the same as for many years previous, to wit: Twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, one dollar on each white male over the age of twenty-one years, and one dollar on each free black over the age of sixteen years, and a specific tax as follows:

TAVERNS.

Martin H. Hancock, \$15; Wm. F. Gobin, \$15; William E. Lambert, town and wharf-boat, \$7.50.

GROCERIES.

Joseph Adams, \$20; Jacob Held, \$10; G. & J. C. Atkinson, \$10; Alex. B. Barret, \$10; John B. Hart, \$15; Peter & Paul Semonin, \$15; Reidhar & Millet, \$20; Louis Reiglar, \$5.

STEMMERIES.

A. B. Barret, \$20; D. R. Burbank, \$20; Hugh Kerr, \$20; Robert Clark, \$20; William Soaper, \$15.

This was the first year, it appears, that Robert Clark and William Soaper had transacted the stemming business in their own name in the town. George Atkinson gave up the stemming business at the close of 1849, and sold his house to Robert Clark.

William D. Allison, Town Clerk, was allowed the sum of forty dollars for his services as clerk this year. Philo H. Hillyer, Treasurer, was allowed twenty-five dollars, and considering the bond these two officials were required to make and the multiplied duties heaped upon them, it is safe to say that men in those days served the public more for glory than for the pay.

The contract made with W. B. Vanzandt for grading and paving Mill Street wharf during the year 1849, was changed by consent of parties and a new one made. More paving was required, a tunnel was ordered to be built from the top of the bank of brick to the foot of the landing. This wharf and tunnel was completed in December, and at the January meeting of the Trustees, 1851, was received and three thousand seven hundred dollars allowed the contractor, to be paid out of the revenues of 1850-51 and 1852.

1851.

In June of this year a general ordinance directing the laying of brick, plank and gravel sidewalks on first, second, third and fourth cross streets and on parts of Water, Main, Elm and Back or Green Streets, was passed.

1852.

May 6, Henry J. Eastin was employed to resurvey the town and directed to plant iron pins at the corner of each square. This survey was made, and afterwards by a hotly contested and bitter election ratified by a vote of the people, and to this day is recognized as the correct survey of the city.

A general improvement of the town was inaugurated this year, several brick tunnels leading to the river were ordered to be built, principally the one at First and Second Streets. First Street was ordered graded and filled from Main to Green.

1853.

Rev. Joel Lambert, President of the Henderson & Nashville Railroad, at the June 2 meeting was granted the right to construct a tram road over Fourth Street from the depot to the river bank, on the following conditions: The grade of the road to correspond with the grade of Main and Water Streets, the track to be located in the center of the street so as not to interfere with a good carriage way on either side of the track. The company to have the right to convey along said road all the property of the company, but with animal power, and not to move at a speed exceeding four miles an hour, and at no time to obstruct the crossings.

On the seventeenth day of June a majority of the property owners fronting on both sides of Main Street, from First to Upper Third Street, and on Mill from Water to Main, petitioned the Trustees of the town to grade, gravel, gutter and otherwise improve the streets, and obliging themselves to pay for one-half of the streets lying in front of their respective property. Immediately upon receipt of the petition, an ordinance was passed directing said improvement to be made. It specified that a carriage way be graded and paved, the dirt to be thrown up in the middle and a stone gutter constructed on each side of said carriage way and on the outside of the sidewalks, the gutters to be five feet wide and laid with stone not less than two inches in depth, the carriage way paved with gravel not less than ten inches thick.

It further directed the building of a landing fifty feet wide at the foot of First Street, to be paved with gravel and a stone gutter sixteen feet wide, and annulled the previous order directing a brick tunnel. This wharf, it was charged, was built in the interest of property owners near by, one or two of whom were members of the Board of Trustees at the time. It proved an expensive failure, washed away and came near destroying all of the adjoining property and has twice since been tunneled.

This, however, was the first order or ordinance ever passed looking to the permanent improvement of any of the streets of the town, and, of course was hailed with delight by the citizens generally.

A contract was entered into with Moses Ross to build the wharf at First Street for the following prices: Twelve cents per cubic yard

for excavation, twelve cents per cubic yard for embankment, \$2.75 per perch for paving the gutter with limestone, $16\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet to the perch, and seventy-five cents per cubic yard for all gravel put on ten inches thick. This wharf cost \$4,152.37 $\frac{1}{2}$. The President of the Board was directed to contract for the improvement of the intersections of the streets and also to have stepping stones put at all important crossings.

On November 5 many of the citizens petitioned the Board to be allowed to make sidewalks in front of their respective lots fifteen feet, instead of twelve feet wide. The prayer of the petition was granted, and from that time all of the principal sidewalks of the town were ordained to be built fifteen feet wide.

1854.

On the eighteenth day of February an act of the Legislature was approved investing Henderson with all the general powers of municipal corporations. Under this act the town became a city and was divided into two wards. The First Ward included all that territory lying above Mill Street, and the Second Ward all that territory lying below Mill Street. Each ward was entitled to three Councilmen, and at the first election directed by this charter, it was provided that a poll be opened in each ward for the election of a Mayor, three Councilmen, a City Judge, an Assessor, Marshal and Treasurer. John H. Lambert, James Rouse, William Brewster, L. F. Danforth, Elijah W. Worsham and James E. Rankin were appointed commissioners to superintend the organization of the city government under the charter.

On the first day of May an election was held and the following named persons elected: William B. Vanzandt, Mayor; James W. Clay, George M. Priest and Jacob H. Fulwiler, Councilmen First Ward; John H. Lambert, Barak Brashear, David H. Unsel, Councilmen Second Ward; Worden P. Churchill, City Judge; Solomon Nestler, Marshal; Henry Lyne, Treasurer; Young E. Allison, Assessor.

The eastern survey of the town was submitted at this election and ratified by a large majority of those voting. The last minute of the clerk of the Board of Trustees is as follows: "*The Mayor and Councilmen having been sworn into office, and the archives and property of the town of Henderson having been delivered up to them, the Trustees adjourned forever and a day.*"

The first meeting of the Mayor and the Council was held at the Court House on the eighth day of May, the Mayor and Council all

present. Y. E. Allison was elected clerk. It was ordained that all ordinances in force at the time of the change from a town to a city government, should remain in full force until repealed, modified or amended by the Council. An ordinance establishing rules for the government of the Council was passed, and two night policemen employed as assistants to the Marshal.

It was ordered that the regular meetings of the Board be held on the first Tuesday in every month, at three o'clock P. M. At this time it was determined to change the grade of Main Street, from Second to sixth upper cross street. From Second to Third Street had been improved according to the grade established by D. N. Walden, engineer, but the Council became dissatisfied with it and passed, at their meeting held on the twenty-seventh, the following ordinance:

“Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Henderson, that the grade of Main Street from the intersection of Main and Second Streets, to the intersection of Main and Sixth Streets, shall be a regular inclined plain from the surface at said Second to the surface at said sixth cross street.”

This ordinance necessitated the taking up of the gravel, curb stones and guttering already laid down between Second and Third Streets, a new grade and the relaying of the gravel, and rebuilding of the gutters, etc. On the thirtieth day of May a contract was entered into by and between the city and Moses Ross, to do the work at the following prices, and to be paid as follows: For removing 80 perches of stone, \$40; for removing 261 feet of curb stone, \$25; for removing and replacing gravel already on the street, \$150, and fifteen cents per yard for all excavations. The property holders on both sides of the street to pay for all excavations, and all other expenses to be paid for by the city.

On the thirty-first of May, a more liberal right of way over Fourth Street was granted the “Henderson & Nashville Railroad.”

The officers of the election, to be held in the following August, were requested to open a column in their poll book in which to take the sense of the citizen voters of the city as to the propriety of subscribing twenty-five thousand dollars to aid in building the “Henderson & Nashville Railroad.”

In August, 1854, the Common Council purchased the interest of the stockholders, to wit: Edmund L. Starling, William Rankin, W. B. Vandzandt, Samuel Stites, James E. Rankin, L. G. Taylor, A. B. Barrett, William E. Lambert, John N. Lambert, L. W. Powell, Joel Lambert, Solomon Nestler, F. Cunningham, Will D. Allison, George M. Priest, James Alves, George Atkinson, Francis Millet, Peter Semo-

niu and D. R. Burbank, in the "Henderson Cemetery." The following is a copy of the contract :

"The Council agree to issue scrips to each stockholder in the company for the amount of his stock, bearing interest from the first day to May, 1853, and to be made payable out of the city revenues to be collected in 1855, and the Council assumes all the liabilities of said company, and are entitled to all its revenues of every kind and benefits of its charter and privileges.

WM. S. HOLLOWAY,
JAMES W. CLAY,
Committee.

And thereupon the following ordinance was passed :

"Be it ordained, etc.: That all persons are hereby prohibited from burying deceased persons in what is known as the old grave yard, or anywhere else within the city limits on and after this date. Further, that the Mayor have the old grave yard fence repaired and closed forthwith."

The amount of revenue to be collected for this year, as reported by the Collector's books, was \$6,653.00, and upon this information Solomon Nestler, City Marshal, was directed and required to give additional security upon his bond. The Marshal was present when this order was made, and then and there refused to comply with the order and left the Council Chamber. At the following meeting, August nineteenth, Mayor Vandzant preferred articles of impeachment against Marshal Nestler, as follows :

"I charge him with improperly threatening the Council and saying he would give them trouble when he got the tax books. I charge him with refusing to obey and execute the ordinances of the city according to the true spirit and obvious import of the same. I charge him with interfering with the Council, in endeavoring to initiate business, in trying to get ordinances passed in such shape as would suit his own views. I charge him with insubordinate conduct toward the Council, in his insolent and unbecoming refusal to give additional security to his bond when required to do so by order of the Council."

Upon the filing of the Mayor's charges, Nestler was summoned to appear before the Council on some day to hear the decision of that body. On the thirty-first day of August he appeared and was put upon his trial, and after a patient hearing of the testimony, and arguments of the Council both for and against, he was removed from his office by a unanimous vote. Thereupon an election was ordained to be held on September 12 to fill the vacancy, and, strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, the people refused to sustain the action of their Council by re-electing Nestler, and thereupon the Mayor and three or more of the Council resigned their offices. In November of this year, two landings were made, one at the foot of upper eighth cross street, and one at second lower cross street. They

cost a large amount of money, and both washed into the river in a very few years after their completion. An exhibit of the amount of money squandered in pretending to protect the river front between the years 1823 and 1867 would astound the oldest inhabitant. In November the *Courier Company* were elected the first city printers of the town, having been awarded the contract on the first ballot over the *Reporter*. During the latter part of this year, the Ionian Debating Society was organized, and composed of a number of the most promising youths of the city, many of whom have made brilliant lights in both commercial and political circles. This society was governed upon the strictest rules adopted by parliamentarians, and was the means no doubt, of bringing into active life, the untrained powers of strong native intellects. Among its members who have distinguished themselves in life I am pleased to notice Hon. James F. Clay, ex-member of Congress, from this Congressional District, a man of great native and acquired ability, Hon. J. Henry Powell, a literary lecturer of national fame, and now the unsurpassed attorney for the Commonwealth in this judicial district, Judge L. W. Trafton, now deceased, but who during life represented this county in the Legislature, and served his county as Judge, a strong lawyer and able reasoner, Josephus Cheaney, the renowned temperance lecturer, William S. Johnson, John H. and James R. Barret, whose splendid business achievements have made them the pier of any in the land, and Stephen K. Sneed, cashier of the Henderson National Bank, whose reputation for ability throughout the banking circles of the county is recognized and acknowledged. These gentlemen, with many others, look with pride to the days of this society, and love to revel in the old memories which yet cluster around its most interesting life,

In the early part of 1854, James Alves additions to the city commonly known as "*Pultyle*" and "*Hardscrabble*," were by act of the Legislature made a part of the city, These were then clover fields; they are to-day compactly built. This was the year the young city, not only stood alone for the first time, but commenced walking with ease, The Mayor notified the County Court that she was amply able to take care of her own paupers and streets, and asked to be released from county poll tax. He asked that the apron strings hitherto binding her, be now unloosed, and she turned loose upon the world to work her way to rank with other cities of the country. The order was granted, and from 1854, then a small place, she has gradually grown, until to-day she presents a bold front, and a growth absolutely commanding the attention of capital from all parts of this great land.

1855.

The Assessors books for 1855 showed a total valuation of property \$1,191,210 and a total of polls three hundred and eleven. The tax levy was fixed at one dollar and fifty cents on each and every white male over twenty one years of age, each free colored above the age of sixteen, and fifty cents on each and every one hundred dollars worth of property listed to the Assessor. The following specific taxes were levied:

STEMMERIES.

Adams & Rudy, \$20.00; Burbank, \$35.00; Kerr & Co., \$40.00; Barret & Bro. \$45.00; Clark & Co., \$35.00; Soaper, \$35.00.

GROCERIES.

Millet & Co., \$30.00; P. Semonin, \$30.00; B. W. Powell, \$30.00; P. F. Somonin, \$10.00; J. E. Rankin, \$10.00; Jacob Held, \$30.00; Spalding Unselt & Co., \$30.00; William Brewster, \$15.00; L. Reighler, \$15.00.

TAVERNS.

Taylor House, \$35.00; Mrs Eastin, \$35.00; Jacob Held, \$35.00; B. R. Curry, \$35.00.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Wm. E. Lambert, \$15.00; P. B. Bryce, \$10.00; B. R. Curry & Co., \$15.00.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Dr. Thomas Johnson, \$25.00; James Rouse, \$25.00; Mrs. Allin, \$10.00; Dr. Redman, \$10.00; John Rudy, \$10.00.

STORES.

John C. Atkinson, \$40.00; Andrw Mackay, \$15.00.

At the instance of Robert G. Beverley, a contract was entered into by and between the City Council, and William B. Vandzandt, at and for the sum of one thousand and seventy dollars, to fill the pond or ravine, which had engulfed the whole of the intersection at Lower First and Main crossing, and fully one-fifth of the northwest corner of the Public Square. This contract was made on the third day of July, and soon thereafter work was begun. An idea may be formed of the immense amount of earth necessary to fill up this great hole, when the reader is reminded that it required all of the dirt, then in the hill extending from Lower First Street to the center of the square, and that in the hill, which extended across First Street, near the corner of

Green, running at a rapid decline across the street from the summit of Mrs. Burbank's property, corner Washington and Green Streets to the ground level of St. Paul's Episcopal Church lot. During the month of July, a contract was made with W. B. Vandzandt, to exhume all unknown graves, to be found in the old cemetery, on the corner of Fourth and Elm Streets, and remove what remains there were to be found, to the new burial ground on the Madisonville road, now known as "Fernwood." Mr. Vandzandt was actively engaged at this work, but it was deemed best for the public health, to defer further removals until the fall of the year, at which time the contract was completed. This sacred square of ground lot No. 58, now belongs to the city, and if the writer is not mistaken, the title to the old Cumberland Church should be vested likewise,

The great *Floating Palace*, with her chime of bells, and magnificent circus, a new feature in the show business, delighted the citizens of Henderson on the afternoon and evening of the sixth day of July.

The low land and pond around the intersection of First Upper and Elm streets was filled up by order of the Common Council during the months of July, August and September. This fill included the lot back of the Court House, upon which is situated the City Building, First Street and lots bordering thereon, particularly the Quinn corner, now Robert Dixon's, and the Lawrey corner, now occupied by the storehouse diagonally across from Dixon's. The fill on First Street was made from three to three and one half feet above the pavements laid down at that time. Robert S. Eastin did this work under the direction of Henry J. Eastin, City Engineer. This pond, from the earliest recollection of the town, had proved an eye sore and nuisance, as well as an interminable expense. As before stated concerning the river front and its tunnels, so in this case, an exhibit of the amount of money expended in draining this pond, would astound the oldest inhabitant. It claimed the attention of several Boards of Trustees, to the exclusion of almost every other subject. The outbreak of cholera along First Street during 1853, was attributed to the low, wet and filthy condition of the street and lots. There were several fatal cases on the square, between Elm and Green. Robert Lawrey, a very promising young son of David Lawrey, who lived on the corner directly opposite the market house on Elm Street, being one of the number.

During the summer of this year, the "Henderson Coal Company" sunk a coal shaft near Upper Twelfth and Water Streets. This company bored a large hole with a small and dissatisfied auger, struck coal at last, commenced business with bright hopes. and finally a few

years thereafter, wound up with the largest suit perhaps ever filed in the Circuit Clerk's office. The experience and end of this company however, did not keep others from undertaking a similar enterprise as will be seen as this work progresses.

October 2, a brick sidewalk, ten feet wide, was ordered laid down and the street graded from First Upper to Lower Second cross street.

The city prison, built under the market house, having been burned and a great necessity for another experienced, a calaboose thirty feet long was ordered built, and was built upon the spot of ground now occupied by the City Council Building. Mention has heretofore been made of the difficulties pending between the city and James Alves and others, concerning the title to that portion of the Public Square, deeded away by the citizens in 1824. The city gained the river front and suit was pending concerning the square. In September, a committee of citizens approached the Council with an offer of compromise. The Council appointed a committee to confer in regard to such settlement. October 2, the committee on the part of the property holders came before the Council and submitted a proposition in writing offering one thousand dollars, as a compromise to adjust the difficulties in the suit. This proposition was rejected, and then the Council submitted a proposition to accept fifteen hundred dollars, and to perfect the title so far as it was in their power to the property. This proposition was accepted by Robert H. Alves and William Brewster, and that, to all intent and purposes, was an end of the Public Square suit.

On the sixth day of November, an order was passed permitting Messrs. Schraeder and Clore to build a saw mill on the river front below seventh upper cross street.

On the thirteenth day of November, an ordinance was passed directing the grading, graveling, guttering, curbing and paving of second and third upper cross streets from Water to Green, according to the plan of improvement established by Henry J. Eastin, Engineer. This work was all completed, save the graveling of the square between Elm and Green on Second Street. In compliance with a petition of the property owners, the Council at a meeting held on the fourth day of December, ordered a street forty feet wide to be made on the river front, from First above the Public Square to Second below. To do this it necessitated a fill on Water or Front Street across the ravine landing in First Street below the square. This fill was made, and that improvement has ever since been known as Water Street, and has proven a blessing to the city.

At an election held in the city on the seventeenth day of November, to take the sense of the qualified voters as to the propriety of the city issuing her bonds in the sum of \$50,000, for the purpose of aiding in building the Henderson & Nashville Railroad. One hundred and seventy-two votes were polled for the proposition, and this being a large majority, it was ordered by the Council that the subscription be made upon condition the railroad company would obligate themselves that "Henderson" should be and remain the northern terminus of the road.

Up to the year 1856 none of the cross streets, running out from the river, extended beyond Green or Back Streets. From Center up to the Third Street, out to the line of James Alves' "Pulyte" Enlargement or addition, was owned by Mrs. Jane Ingram and the heirs of Wiatt H. Ingram, deceased. The addition made by Mr. Alves necessitated an outlet through the Ingram field, which was at that time fenced up in one body, and to secure this the Mayor of the town was directed to call on Mrs. Jane C. Ingram and request her to open Second Street through her grounds to the corporation lines, and in case of her failure or refusal, to take the necessary legal steps for opening and extending the street as required. The Mayor called upon Mrs. Ingram, and she, without hesitation, positively refused to open the street, unless compelled to do so by law. Suit was then instituted, and the street condemned and opened one hundred feet wide. During the same year First Street was ordered to be graded, graveled, guttered and paved from Water to Green.

In December a liberal lease was made to D. R. Burbank for a portion of the river front near his coal mine and salt wells. Mr. Burbank commenced boring an artesian salt well, and, in 1857, succeeded at a depth of over 1,600 feet, in striking a four to six inch stream of salt water. This stream flows out of the surface, and can, it is said, be carried to the highest part of the city in pipes. The strength of the water is said to be eighty gallons to the bushel. At the depth of one hundred and sixty feet below the surface is a rock sixty-three feet through, which it is said would afford the whole country an abundance of the best of fresh water. At the depth of two hundred feet a stratum of porcelain clay was passed, pronounced by some to be the finest yet discovered in the United States.

The following from Prof. D. D. Owens to Mr. Burbank shows the relative value of this water for salt-making purposes :

"*D. R. Burbank:*

"DEAR SIR—The approximate examination which I made in Lexington, in Dr. Peters' laboratory, of the sample of salt you handed me, obtained

by boiling down in a hasty and rude way from brine obtained in your borings for salt in Henderson, gave the following comparative result with salt of commerce, supposed to be Kanawha :

SALT OF COMMERCE—KANAWHA.		HENDERSON CO.—BURBANK SALT.	
Selica.....	0.000	Same.....	0.140
Carbonate of lime.....	0.635	Same.....	0.583
Chloride of magnesia or bitter salt....	0.200	Almost inappreciable in Burbank's salt.	

“ This shows it is a very pure salt, since this examination must inevitably show a larger amount of impurity in your salt than could be in the salt of commerce prepared by crystalization ; it is in fact purer than the Kanawha salt.
D. D. OWENS, Geologist of Kentucky.”

Shortly after the discovery of this vein of water Mr. Burbank expended a large amount of money in the purchase of machinery and building of vats for the purpose of making salt, but, owing to some defect in the apparatus for boiling and evaporating, or else some opposite quantity in the water, the enterprise was soon abandoned. From that day to this the well has continued to flow *ad libitum*, furnishing during the spring, summer and early fall months the most health-giving bathing to be found anywhere in the country.

During this summer (1883) Mrs. Burbank has caused to be erected a swimming pool near the well, where the citizens go in great numbers to enjoy the health-giving qualities of the water. It is undoubtedly a superior water for invalids of all kinds, and is said to be a dead shot to chills and fevers, many wonderful cures having been effected by the use of it.

Prior to the boring made by Mr. Burbank, a similar artesian well had been bored by Mr. John G. Holloway on his farm, some five miles out from the city. It was the object of Mr. Holloway, at the beginning, to secure, if possible, a flowing stream of fresh water, but he, too, struck a vein of strong salt, and in endeavoring to go further, got one of his augers fastened in the tube, and abandoned the enterprise. The water was permitted to flow through the farm. Sixty or more sheep were killed from drinking it and the well was plugged up. At an elevation of 155 feet above low water and to the depth of 1,024½ feet his borings developed ten beds of coal : at 60 feet, one of 10 inches ; at 136½ feet, over 3 feet of block shale, with some coal ; at 160½ feet, a vein of 4½ feet ; at 262 feet, one of 2½ feet ; at 447 feet, one of 1½ feet ; at 467 feet, one of 5½ feet ; at 572 feet, one of 20 inches, and at 861 feet, one of 6½ feet.

The coal shaft sunk by Mr. Burbank was intended more for his own convenience than for the public supply. He had expected to operate his salt works, but when that enterprise exploded, he then

turned his attention to raising coal for public sale. He continued to work his mines up to 1862, when, in the month of November, he leased them to Mr. A. H. Talbott. This gentleman operated the mines for one or two years, when they were again delivered up to the original owner.

Mr. Burbank was heavily engaged in tobacco stemming and farming, besides other important enterprises, attracting a good portion of his time and attention, and for this reason he abandoned the shaft and thus permitted it to fill up.

1856.

On the second of January a contract was entered into for the permanent improvement, by grading, graveling, guttering, curbing and improving Main Street from Third to Upper Sixth Street. This contract was made with Stapp & Ackerly at the following prices: For excavations, 22 cents per cubic yard; embankment, 12½ cents per cubic yard; guttering, \$3.50 per perch of 25 feet; \$1 per cubic yard for paving with gravel; sandstone curbing, 25 cents per foot; limestone curbing, 50 cents per foot, lineal measure; paving sidewalk with good hard brick, \$1.10 per foot, lineal measure. Upon all of the streets ordered to be improved, it was stipulated that the gravel used should be taken from the conglomerate mine above the city. The value of this gravel as a lasting roadbed will be appreciated when it is considered that all of the principal streets of the city were laid over twenty-seven years ago, and have never been relaid except in spots as necessity demanded.

By ordinance, passed April 25, Back Street was called and named, and to be hereafter known as Green Street.

On the third day of May, on motion of C. W. Hutchen, a contract was entered into with B. Brashear to grade and fence the Public Square, plant in it 270 trees and sow it down in blue grass, for the sum of eight hundred dollars.

On July 22 the Mayor preferred charges against Henry Clay Bard, who had recently been elected City Judge, for mal and misfeasance in office. On the twenty-eighth day of August the charges were tried and resulted in a resolution requesting or rather advising Judge Bard to resign.

During the summer and fall of this year Messrs. Paul F. Semonin and Robert G. Rouse, Jr., built the steamboat Governor Powell. She was 125 feet long and carrying capacity of 400 tons. She was a neat little craft, but, from some cause, never succeeded in

making a fortune for her owners, but, on the contrary, at the June term, 1859, of the Henderson Circuit Court, in the case of Peter Semonin & Co., a decree was rendered directing the sale of the boat to satisfy numerous debts and claims against her.

On the evening of the twenty-fourth of March, 1856, the renowned reader and actress, Mrs. McCready, accompanied by M'lle Camille Urso, a little prodigy of musical science, at that time only sixteen years of age, delighted a large audience of Henderson people, using the dining-room of the Hancock House, because there was no public hall in the city. M'lle Urso, then a wonder, is yet living and enjoying a reputation as a violinist equal to that of Ole Bull. This charming little performer was assisted by Prof. C. F. Artes, the great musician, lately deceased.

On Sunday morning, October 12, the large pork house of Woodruff & Funk, located in the lower end of the city near the steam mill, was set fire to by an incendiary and burned to the ground. The loss was a heavy one to the firm and a serious blow to the commercial interest of the county.

1857.

The lease for a part of the river front, petitioned for by Messrs. Shrader & Clore, for the purpose of building a steam saw mill, was executed May 2 for a term of thirty years. The mill was built and has been for a number of years operated by Joseph Clore. On the first day of January, 1884, the firm name was changed to that of Joseph Clore & Sons, and is one of the largest and most successfully managed mills in the State.

The first steam ferryboat, under command of Captain James W. Anthony, was introduced this year.

In July a terrific wind storm passed over the city, unroofing many houses and rasing to the ground a magnificent five-story brick, two hundred feet in length, the property of D. R. Burbank, fronting on third upper cross, between Main and Water Streets. This house was rebuilt upon the same foundation, but only four stories high. In its crushing fall it demolished an adjoining brick stable, the property of William S. Holloway, and killed forever and anon, "Old Bally," one of the finest specimens of equine flesh ever owned in this place.

The Farmers' Bank building on the corner of Elm and Second Street, was completed in August.

The Hancock House was given a thorough overhauling, among other things plastered on the outside with a rough coat in imitation of stone. Henderson improved rapidly this year.

The *Reporter* of September 17 said: "We have never witnessed a more healthy and vigorous manifestation of the spirit of improvement than now prevails throughout this city. Business and dwelling houses are in process of erection in almost every direction. Streets are being graded, pavements laid and all other species of improvements are going ahead with rapid strides. There is more work than the present force of mechanics can manage."

During the month of October, a society of young men known as the "Thespian Society," a dramatic literary association, was organized, and during the fall and winter of 1858 gave entertainments in "Woodruff Hall" to large and delighted audiences. This society undertook such pieces as "Ingomar," "Lady of Lyons," "Still Water Runs Deep," "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," and others of a difficult and popular cast, and, contrary to the predictions of the most sanguine friends of the players, the several renditions were not only creditable but positively meritorious. L. W. Danforth, a most humorous young man, possessed a happy and peculiar faculty of fun and wit, proved himself the equal in his line of comedy and farce of any trained actor who had preceded him on a Henderson stage.

1858.

On the fifteenth day of July a compromise of the suit of the city vs. Robert Clark & Co. and John B. Burke, for that part of the river front lying between First and Second Upper Streets, was filed and ordered to be made a part of the decree to be rendered in the Circuit Court. This compromise stipulated that Clark & Co. and Burke be permitted to remain in peaceable possession of the ground during the remainder of the unexpired term of the lease from the town to Audubon & Bakewell, made by the Trustees of the town on the sixteenth day of March, 1816, and to run ninety-nine years from that date, upon the said Clark & Co. and Burke executing and accepting a lease from the city for the unexpired term of said lease, to-wit: the fifteenth day of March, 1915, and paying such annual taxes upon said property as may from year to year be assessed against it by the city authorities.

The first billiard table ever seen in the city was introduced this year by Martin S. Hancock.

The second market house was built during the months of October and November and cost twelve hundred dollars.

This year, like its predecessor, witnessed a rapid growth of the city, streets were improved and old contracts finished, more impor-

tant still, all owners of property encroaching upon the line of the streets as established by the Henry J. Eastin survey and ratified by a majority vote of the people, were notified to draw in their fences and thus conform to the survey. In many instances this was done, but in no instance where the ground was held by right of possession was the order obeyed. Be it said to the credit of the Council, in many very important cases and equally unimportant ones, this timely step was taken.

On the sixth day of April, Mrs. Betsy Sprinkle, relict of Michael Sprinkle, one of the pioneers, died. She was a devoted Christian woman. Once upon a time, her husband, in his old age, was approached upon the matter of religious preparation, when he replied in all earnestness: "My *wife*, *Petsy*, has got it, Judge Knox has got it, and I am getting too old to enjoy it."

On the seventeenth day of February, an act to amend the city charter was approved. This act reinstated within the city limits all that territory lying between fourth and eighth lower cross streets, a portion of the same let out in 1825 under that remarkable trade between the citizens and James Alves and others.

1859.

McBride's old Horse Mill, near the corner of Eighth and Main Streets, was torn away by order of the Council, passed March 24. This was one of the first mills built in the county, and for many years did the grinding for this entire section of country.

On the second day of May a poll was opened to take the sense of the qualified voters as to the propriety of the city paving the river front between upper second and third cross streets, and authorizing the issue of \$30,000 of her bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, to run twenty years, for the purpose of paying for said wharf. The vote resulted as follows: In the First Ward, for the bonds, 77; against the bonds, 1. In the Second Ward, for the bonds, 53; against the bonds, 2. These bonds were never issued.

On the seventeenth day of May, an ordinance was passed, authorizing the erection of works for the manufacture of illuminating gas, and giving the privilege of selling and suppling the same to the city for the term of fifty years.

On the sixteenth day of August, the old public well, in the intersection of Main and Second cross streets, was ordered filled up and the pump removed. This old well had refreshed many of the inhabitants for years and years, and it may be, that its cooling waters, made poi-

sonous by filth deposited therein by evil-disposed persons, had aided in sending others to untimely graves. It also had a history associated with the corrective influences of courts, and such like. It was a power, it was a terror at times. As a corrector of morals and misdemeanors, it was frequently pointed to, and upon more than two occasions that old pump handle was made to ring out, as its rapid stream poured down upon the head and body of some penitent subject who had violated the laws of society and morals.

The \$50,000 of bonds voted on the seventeenth day of November, 1855, to aid in completion of the Henderson & Nashville Railroad, were never issued, but by a compromise between the Council and the railroad officials, it was agreed that a proposition to subscribe \$100,000, one-fourth payable when five miles of the track was laid, one-half when ten miles was completed, and so on till the whole amount had been paid, should be submitted at an election to be held on the seventeenth day of September, 1857. An ordinance was passed directing the election to be held and the vote taken as follows: "In favor of the subscription by the city of one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each of the capital stock in the Henderson & Nashville Railroad, and another column opposed to the subscription by the City of Henderson of one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. Also another column in favor of a direct tax to be paid in three years in six semi-annual payments, to be made and levied of the taxable property of the city, to be appropriated to the payment of the subscription of stock. Also another column in favor of paying the subscription of stock by the issuance of bonds of the said city, payable to the railroad company at thirty years after date, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually."

The election was held and resulted as follows: Two hundred and twenty-nine votes in favor of the city subscribing one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and 229 votes in favor of a direct tax, payable semi-annually in six installments, to meet said subscription; opposed to the subscription and tax, 6 votes; in favor of the thirty year bonds, none.

Elm Street, from first upper cross street to a line between the property of Governor L. W. Powell and Thomas Evans below the Square, was ordered graded, guttered and paved according to the plan of general improvement of the streets. This work was completed early in 1860.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 14, 15 and 16, the citizens of the town enjoyed a most charming musical

treat at three performances of Cooper's celebrated opera troupe. Miss Annie Milner, the best English soprano heard in this country for sixteen or eighteen years, was the leading artist, and was the more remarkable, as she had had but little stage experience. She exhibited many of the peculiar beauties of her instructress, the celebrated Mrs. Wood, particularly in the sweetness of her trills, the firmness of her *sostenuto* and the remarkable ease with which she attacked the notes in her upper register. Her entire rendition of Verdi's trying part of *Leanora* in "Il Trovatore," was a perfect success and stamped her a great lyric artist. The singing of the entire troupe was warmly applauded, and it is safe to say no entertainment prior to that time or since has so captivated the city. The great Rudolfson, who is yet delighting the musical world, was one of this opera company, and will long be remembered by many who enjoyed the richness of his vocal powers.

June 19, Dr. A. J. Morrison suicided in the county jail.

July 18, the young Americans of Henderson were surprised and diverted by five or six Indians in their peculiar uniforms. These savages were somewhat civilized and begged importunately. The males and females were each as ugly as it is said of a Dutch picture of the devil.

July of this year was the hottest ever known, the thermometer indicating from 98 in the shade during the morning to 103 in the afternoon.

Dr. Owen Glass, a leading citizen, and greatly respected by all who knew him, died suddenly, December 29

1860.

February 25, an act, to amend an act, incorporating the City of Henderson was approved. This act restored the old boundaries according to the original plat. The Mayor and Council were given general powers over streets, etc., and the city divided into two wards, Mill or Second Street being the dividing line.

On the seventeenth of March the new charter was submitted to a vote and ratified by the people. This charter brought in the additions made by James Alves.

In January the magnificent steamer *Grey Eagle*, built for the Louisville & Henderson Packet Line, made her first trip, and was received on rounding in at Henderson by the "Henderson Guards" with a royal salute from their handsome loud-mouthed six-pound brass

cannon. Captain W. H. Daniels acknowledged the compliment in a becoming manner.

In the fall of 1859 John C. Stapp had buildd an immense ice house, which he filled during the winter with ice for the accommodation of the general public. In the spring of 1860 he advertised as follows: "Having erected and filled with superior ice, a mammoth ice house, I wish to furnish private families and others with that luxury the ensuing season, commencing May 15 and continuing until the first day of October at the following rates: For the season of four months, \$12 for one-fourth bushel per day, \$20 for one-half bushel per day, \$28 for three-fourths of a bushel per day, and \$35 for one bushel per day, oz. weight. *In all cases of sickness where the parties are not able to buy ice I will supply them free of charge.*"

On March 10 the streets along the gas main were lit with gas for the first time.

March 5 William D. Allison, for thirty-eight years Circuit and County Clerk of Henderson County and decidedly the most popular man in the county, departed this life after a brief illness.

March 8, Joseph Grant, for many years the only butcher in the city, dropped suddenly dead.

March 21, a miniature hurricane swept the river, sinking two coal barges and a boat containing a large number of sewing machines at the foot of the wharf.

May 10, E. G. Hall was elected Mayor, the total vote polled being 320.

June 10 the new Methodist Church was dedicated, and at the evening meeting \$3,000 was raised by subscription to free the building from debt. Rev. Charles Booth Parsons conducted the services and preached a powerful sermon.

June 5, an agreement or covenant, was entered into between property lot holders, who held adverse possession, and the city, for the surrender upon certain conditions, ground encroaching upon the line of the street, as established by the Eastin survey. This agreement was signed by sixty-two lot holders and is recorded in city record book "A," page 260.

On the third day of July an ordinance was passed directing the permanent improvement of Elm Street, between first and fourth upper cross streets.

Monday, August 20, the first iron rail was laid on the road-bed of the Henderson & Nashville Railroad at the present depot grounds.

This interesting incident in the history of Henderson was attended and witnessed by a large concourse of people. Capt. Jas. W. Clay was accorded the honor of driving the first spike. The Mechanics' Brass Band made harmonious music, while Colonel John W. Crockett and C. M. Pennell made glorious and enthusiastic speeches.

October 4 the first five miles of this road was completed and ready for the iron horse. This was the terminal of the railroad until two years after the war, to-wit: 1867.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held October 23, the eight cross streets below the Public Square were appropriately named as follows: First, Washington; second, Powell; third, Clay; fourth, Dixon; fifth, Jefferson; sixth, Audubon; seventh, Jackson, and eighth, Hancock.

December 4 the city paid the first installment of \$16,666.66 2-3 on her subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the building of the Henderson & Nashville Railroad.

Clouds of war hanging over the country it was resolved by the Council that all improvements of streets and sidewalks that have not already been put under contract be and are hereby suspended indefinitely. At the next meeting uncompleted work was ordered to be stopped indefinitely.

During this year, 1860, the Council exerted every energy to keep Henderson abreast of the times, all of the lots lying on First Street had by order of the Council been filled up and the street itself had been filled and improved. An immense amount of street improvements in other parts of the city had been completed and begun. Property had been reclaimed and in many instances a liberal compromise had been effected with those lot holders who held property encroaching upon some one or more of the streets of the town. The work of this Council, as well as those preceding it four or five years, was immense and they deserve a more extended notice than time and space in this work will admit of, suffice it say, however, that their labors in a few more years would have culminated in securing Henderson a front position among the leading cities of the West, but for the coming of that cruel, cruel war. The war had dawned, and was now about to shine out in all its horrors, and anything of a bright future had begun to settle beneath its lowering cloud of death and desolation.

1861.

The Council was now satisfied that the services of an engineer would be no longer needed, so at the January meeting an order was

passed dispensing with the services of that expert, whom they had kept busy for three years.

At a meeting of the City Council, held January 2, the committee appointed to compromise suits pending in the Henderson Circuit Court between the city and D. R. Burbank, reported the following agreement :

“ This article of agreement made and entered into this twenty-ninth day December, 1860, between the City of Henderson and D. R. Burbank, witnesseth. That, whereas the city has instituted suits against said Burbank for certain streets situated on the property purchased by said Burbank of W. A. Towles and wife and John D. Anderson, also for portions of Green and Washington Streets, and the sidewalk on Elm and Third Streets, where the said Burbank now resides, all of which is inclosed and claimed by him adversely to the said city. Now, in consideration of the said Burbank relinquishing and giving up to the city the portions of Green and Washington Streets, and the sidewalk on Elm and Third Streets above named, the said city agrees to dismiss said suits as to the property now in dispute. It is understood that Burbank is to retain possession of that portion of said Third Street on which his factory stands, until the same shall rot or burn down, or be pulled down or removed, then Burbank is to relinquish to the city the remainder of the sidewalk in his possession. Witness our hands, etc.

“ D. R. BURBANK.

“ E. G. HALL, Mayor, etc ”

On the twentieth day of April the evidences of bloody war having become so unmistakably apparent, the Common Council determined to fight, or better, perhaps, to be captured full-handed. The following is a copy of the proceedings of the meeting held on that day :

“ Mr. Matthews moved that an appropriation of one thousand dollars be made to purchase arms and ammunition for the protection of the city, which motion carried by the following vote: Ayes—Mayor Hall, Beverley, Ladd, Matthews and Tallbott Naves—None.”

“ On motion, R. G. Beverley is appointed a committee to purchase *fifty* kegs of *powder*, also to purchase *all* of the powder now in the city for the use of the city, which motion was carried by the same vote ”

The teaching of negro Sunday Schools was prohibited, and the meeting of that race in the city for public worship when conducted, controlled, or assisted by a slave, or free negro, was declared to be a nuisance. It was made the duty of the Marshal to disperse all such meetings, and to arrest the person or persons by whom the same was conducted, and if the preacher, speaker or exhorter be a slave he was to be punished with any number of lashes not less than ten, nor more than twenty, and if a free negro to be fined not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars.

Mr. Beverly reported on the twenty-sixth of April that he had purchased the powder directed in the order of the previous meeting, and thereupon a motion was made to furnish the "Henderson Guards," with such quantities as they may need for "protection purposes." This motion was unanimously carried. Upon motion of Mr. Beverly the City Council was then constituted a Committee of "Public Safety," any two members to have power to act. The Mayor was then instructed to notify the colored preacher, Green, not to preach here any more. The city having been fortified with powder enough to blow up the enemy, and all other military precautions taken, the Council then cast a guardian circumspection once more over the streets, Market House, etc., until her pickets should be driven in or the approach of a flag of truce demanding a surrender.

On the seventh day of May the "Henderson Guards" are again remembered, this time handsomely. Councilman Dr. Lafayette Jones offered the following resolution, and the same was unanimously adopted :

" WHEREAS, The officers and members of the Henderson Guards have expended a great deal of money, time and labor in effecting their organization, and whereas the said company has given in the way of a night guard its services recently, and expresses a willingness to continue said service, and in as much as many of the members of said company are pecuniarily unable to furnish themselves with uniforms and bear the other necessary expenses entailed upon them, therefore

" *Be it resolved*, By the Mayor and the Council that the sum of *three hundred dollars* be appropriated for the use and benefit of the "Henderson Guards" and that said sum be placed in the hands of Captain E. G. Hall (Mayor) for the benefit of said company."

This trifling recognition was all right, and as the Home Guards were all wealthy men, individually and collectively, and were possessed of constitutions fully equal to the demand of night service made upon them, for weeks prior to that time, and for many weeks afterwards, they rejoiced at the luck of their comrades in arms. But a short time afterwards one Colonel Charles Cruft came to town from Indiana, and then there was no "Henderson Guards" to defend the *Committee of Public Safety*, or the fifty kegs of powder that had been hid for protection purposes.

On the fifth day of October the "Committee of Public Safety" caused the following order to be issued : "The Mayor and Marshal are authorized to sell all of the powder belonging to the city to the merchants or citizens thereof, according to their discretion, and at no less a price than ten dollars per keg."

The total valuation of property reported this year, including 37 stores and 141 slaves, amounted to \$1,614,170. White males over 21 years, 431; free negroes over 16 years, 9, and 34 dogs, the head tax on all of which amounted to \$8,803.35. There were 8 tobacco stemmeries, 15 groceries, 11 taverns and boarding houses, 3 produce and commission merchants, 1 lumber yard, 1 wagon yard and 1 wharf boat, upon all of which was assessed a specific tax of \$867.50. During the winter of 1861 Hugh Kerr's tobacco factory, corner Water and Fourth streets, burned.

1862.

The pedestrians who had plodded in the mud and mire from early recollection, wanted more street conveniences. They had realized the comforts of a progressive age, and like the church parson, enthused by the eloquent exhortation of his co-worker, cried out aloud, "Go on, brother." They must now have stepping stones at each intersection, and in the middle of the Square. On the thirteenth day of May a contract was entered into to have such work done at all of the principal crossings. From that day to this, the citizen who had tramped the streets with his unblackened conestogas drawn over the outside of his pants, has enjoyed the felicity of perambulating around the muddiest of streets in his blacked and shiny box-toed, high and dry above the scum of the earth, and so much for a progressive Council. The days of the "Committee of Public Safety" had now almost come to an end. One Colonel John W. Foster, hailing from Evansville, in the State of Indiana, and holding in his pocket a Federal commission to reconstruct every man south of the Ohio River who should happen to come under his military supervision, stepped into the warlike arena and announced himself monarch whether the "Committee of Public Safety" liked it or not. This man, Foster, was a positively positive man, and thought to be as positively unscrupulous. If he was a failure in the military field, where the balls and shells flew the thickest, that was no reason why he should not sit in his comfortable room at the Hord House and rule with an iron will.

On the sixteenth day of August this distinguished Post Commandant, whose forte was bartering with guerrillas, and suspected sympathisers, and always beating them in the trade, issued his first bull and addressed it to the "Committee of Safety." That remarkable document reads as follows:

“ HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, }
 AT HENDERSON, KY., August 16, 1862. }

To the Members of the City Council of Henderson, Ky.:

“ GENTLEMEN—It has been brought to my notice that Mayor Hall has, contrary to the orders of the Secretary of War, absented himself from the city and from his post of duty. *He has done this without reporting himself to ME.* I am reliably informed that he has fled from the city, either to avoid the contemplated draft or to join the rebel army. In either case he has forfeited his office, and incurred the penalties of the military authorities. I desire that you should take prompt and decided action in the matter. Mayor Hall must return to his post of duty and purge himself from the suspicion that resting upon him, or you must declare his office vacant and order a new election. I desire that you would act upon the matter to-night, and notify me of your actions.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. FOSTER,

“ Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Post.”

The Council had been called in extra session, and about that time the mere thought of a prison cell was equally as alarming as the fact of having been locked in. This then being true, Councilman Beverly offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously without discussion :

“ WHEREAS, It appears *from a communication of Lt. Col. John W. Foster, commanding Post Henderson, Ky,* (in accordance to which the Council met) that His Honor, Mayor Hall, has absented himself from his post of duty; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in accordance with said military order, and the provisions of the city charter, should the Mayor not appear within ten days of the publication of this notice, the Council will take the steps *ordered by the CHARTER* to elect a Mayor to fill his place.

“*Resolved,* That a copy of this order be handed to Lieutenant Colonel John W. Foster, commanding post.”

Three days after this meeting of the Council, Col. Foster called another one and sent the following communication :

“ HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES AT HENDERSON, KY., }
 August 19th, 1862. }

To the City Council of Henderson, Ky.:

GENTLEMEN—I have received a copy of the proceedings of your Board of August 16th, by which you propose that ‘*Should the Mayor not appear within ten days of the publication of this notice, the Council will take the steps ordered by the Charter to elect a Mayor to fill his vacancy.*’ I am not informed as to what you construe a ‘publication of the notice.’ I cannot learn that any other publication has been made other than spreading it upon the records of the Council and sending me a copy. If you deem that sufficient notice, the ten days began to run from the 16th inst. Mr. E. G. Hall, the late Mayor

of Henderson, has abandoned his post secretly, in the darkness of the night, fled from the city taking misguided youth with him, and has joined the rebel army in rebellion against the Government.

“No time should be lost in supplying the place which he has disgracefully and traitorously abandoned. I, therefore, require that you issue a proclamation to the citizens of Henderson, setting forth the fact that you are credibly informed that E. G. Hall, late Mayor of Henderson, has secretly abandoned and made vacant the office of Mayor, and has joined himself with those in rebellion against the Government, and therefore, unless he should return on or before the 26th inst., and purge himself of the charge, there is ordered an election to be held to fill the vacancy occasioned by his action, on Wednesday, August the 27th, 1862.

“In this way. I think, you will meet all the requirements of the city charter, and at the same time show your willingness, as loyal officers, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the action of a disloyal associate.

“Very respectfully,

“JOHN W. FOSTER,

“Lt. Col. Commanding Post.”

This order was fully discussed, and the advice of the City Attorney asked for. It was agreed to carry out the will of Foster, and while the Attorney was engaged drawing up a proclamation conforming thereto, another communication was received, *on the point of a bayonet*, which read as follow :

“HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES AT HENDERSON, KY. }
August 19th, 1862. }

To the City Council of Henderson, Ky.:

“GENTLEMEN—The late Mayor of your city, and your associate officer, has secretly fled from the city and joined the enemies of the Government in a wicked war for its overthrow. As you have heretofore been his political friends, and were elected to office on the same ticket with him, I deem it proper in order that you may relieve yourselves from suspicion, that you, together with all other officers elected with you, subscribe and take the oath accompanying this letter.

Very respectfully,

“JOHN W. FOSTER,

“Lt. Col. Commanding Post.”

OATH.

“We do severally solemnly swear that we have borne, and will bear, true allegiance to the United States of America and the State of Kentucky. That we have supported, and will support, the Constitution of the United States and the State of Kentucky, the ordinances of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; that we have not encouraged, and will not encourage, the enemies of the United States, and especially the supporters of the so-called Confederate States, or give them aid and comfort either by word, vote or actions

“That we have not encouraged, and will not encourage, the enlistment of troops for their aid; that we have not desired the success of their arms, nor

exulted over any reverse of the arms of the Federal Government; that we have not encouraged, and will not encourage, opposition to the collection of the tax imposed by the United States, save through the ballot box; that we will furnish all information of the enemy, their aiders or abettors, to the proper United States authorities, when we can do so, and in all things have demeaned, and will demean, ourselves honestly and sincerely, as true and loyal supporters and friends of both the constitution and laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof—so help me God.”

This oath was a little more than the Council could take at one dose. The medicine was too strong, and the principal parts compounded too recklessly, and, in return, the patients resolved to suffer rather than seek relief at the expense of such a horrid prescription; therefore, the following answer was returned to his royal excellency:

“HENDERSON, KY., MAYOR'S OFFICE, August 19th, 1862

Lt. Col John W. Foster, Commanding Post:

“SIR—Your latest communication has been received by the City Council, and as we have already taken the oath prescribed by law, and faithfully observed it, we do not feel inclined to take any other. We, therefore, do not wish to act any longer as Councilmen and hereby resign our positions as such

Respectfully,

P. B. MATTHEWS, Chairman.

W. H. LADD,

F. B. CROMWELL,

R. G. BEVERLY,

J. ADAMS.

W. H. SANDEFUR.”

Upon receipt of this communication the resignations of the Councilmen were accepted, but they were held to answer, at the point of the bayonet, until each one should execute, with good security for himself, a bond conditioned, not as the law directed, but as a military dictator determined.

The resignation of the Council having been reported to the Legislature, then in session, a special act was passed and approved on the thirtieth day of August, directing the County Judge to appoint officers of an election to be held in the city on the tenth day of September, 1862, to fill the vacancies. On this day the election was held and the following officers were elected: Mayor, David Banks; Councilmen, First Ward, William S. Holloway, Jacob Reutlinger, J. C. Allin; Councilmen, Second Ward, P. H. Hillyer, Jacob Held, Peter Semonin; Assesor, Robert B. Cabell. The new officers were sworn in by his Honor, P. A. Blackwell, City Judge, and held their first meeting on the twelfth day of September.

On the sixth day of November the Council contracted with Collins & O'Byrne for building a three-foot brick tunnel at the foot of First cross street and filling two ravines in Water and First Streets.

1863.

At a meeting of the Council held October 6th, 1863, a petition from the heirs of Wiatt H. Ingram, deceased, was presented, praying for the opening of a street fifty feet wide, running through Ingram's enlargement from the Catholic Church on Third Street to Center Street at Mrs. L. M. Thornton's property, and for a continuation of First cross street to the new street to be called Ingram Street, and given to the city by the said Ingram's heirs. At that time Second was the only street running through the Ingram property, the whole of it back of Green Street being fenced up in one body. The Council accepted the gift of Ingram Street, and directed its opening from Third to Center, and the opening of First from Green to Ingram.

In the organization of the Henderson Gas Light Company the City of Henderson had subscribed for ten shares of the stock of the company, valued at \$50 per share, and given in payment for the same the lot of ground upon which the buildings were erected.

Misfortune for some cause fell to the lot of the company, and on the twenty-fourth day of November suit was instituted by Hugh Kerr to foreclose a mortgage given him upon the works, to secure the payment of a note for \$784 and interest.

On the eighth day of April, 1864, another suit was filed by Samuel P. Spalding, assignee of Peter Semonin, to foreclose a mortgage for \$835.25 and interest. Other suits were brought, and on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1864, under an order of court, D. N. Walden, sheriff of Henderson County, at the Court House door, exposed the works to public sale, and J. C. Allin, on behalf of the city, became the purchaser. Exceptions were taken to this sale, but the court overruled them, and then an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals. This court reversed the court below; subsequently, to-wit: On January 22d, 1866, under an order of court, G. A. Sugg, Sheriff of Henderson County, exposed the property to sale the second time and Robt. G. Rouse, Jr., being the highest bidder became the purchaser at and for the price of \$1,991.25, and afterwards transferred his bid to the City of Henderson. This sale was confirmed and deed ordered made to the city.

In an article criticising the beauty and social charms of the ladies of Henderson the *New Albany Ledger*, in its last issue in December,

paid them the following handsome compliment: "The ladies of no city in Kentucky are more celebrated for this heavenly gift than those of Henderson, and added to this are those rarest charms of intelligence and accomplishment in all the graces that make women angels on earth."

1864.

The tax levy showed for this year, value of town lots, \$1,541,490 ; 436 slaves under sixteen years and 401 over sixteen years, value, \$173,775 ; value of personalty, \$90,250 ; 38 stores, \$139,850 ; 42 slaves hired per annum and 34 hired for less than one year, \$18,650 ; 402 white males over 21 years of age, 30 free blacks and 32 dogs.

The following is a list of the specific taxes :

GROCERIES.

William Biershenk, \$15 ; Jacob Held, \$25 ; George Hak, \$5 ; Jacob Held & Sons, \$25 ; B. Koetinsky, \$35 ; P. L. Kloninger, \$5 ; J. B. Millet, \$10 ; Nunn & Rudy, \$50 ; T. L. Norris, \$40 ; L. Reigler, \$10 ; John Schlamp, \$15 ; W. A. Sandefur & Co., \$20 ; E. L. Starling & Co., \$50 ; J. B. Tisserand, \$40 ; B. B. Williams, \$40 ; Whiting & Co., \$20.

STEMMERIES.

Joseph Adams, \$50 ; John H. Barret, \$40 ; D. R. Burbank, \$25 ; D. R. Burbank, Jr., \$40 ; B. M. Clay, \$35 ; John Funk, \$25 ; Kerr, Clark & Co., \$40 ; J. Rudy & Co., \$35 ; William Soaper, \$40 ; Taylor & Evans, \$40 ; E. W. Worsham, \$25.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING.

M. P. Rucker, \$50.

BOARDING HOUSES.

J. B. Cook, \$10 ; John H. Lambert, \$20 ; A. H. Talbott, \$10.

COFFEE HOUSES.

Eighteen in number in the city.

September 10th the Farmers' Bank was robbed by guerrillas and a meeting called to organize for mutual protection, a history of which has been given before.

1865.

On March 1st, upon petition of the Mayor and Council, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the sale of the Public Square, the proceeds to be applied to building a wharf in front of the city. This act was to take effect upon its having been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters at some election called for that pur-

pose. By order of the Council on Monday, May 1, 1865, an election was held, and resulted in a majority voting for the sale of the Square.

On the sixth day of June the Council directed the Public Square to be laid out into suitable lots and a plat made thereof.

August 1st the committee reported, and a sale of lots ordered to take place on Saturday, the ninth day of September, on the following terms: one-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, with interest from date of sale. The Square was divided into twenty-six lots, fronting from twenty-four and a half to fifty feet, and sold at prices varying from \$20 to \$60 50 per front foot. Twenty-three lots were sold, aggregating the round sum of \$20,632.75.

This was very good, but three years afterwards the Council found out what the Council of 1865 ought to have known, to-wit: that the act of the Legislature authorizing the sale of the Square was worth no more than the paper upon which it was written. The city could make no title, and as a necessary consequence, was compelled to refund the money she had received, and pay for one or two buildings erected since the sale. The principal, interest and extras were paid for in 10 per cent. bonds and the Square again became the property of the general public.

July 21st, upon motion of Hon. Grant Green, a committee was appointed by the Council to purchase a mule and cart. This was done, and many citizens remember how faithfully that little animal earned his food year after year, under the experienced management of Councilman Henry R. Tunstall. It is claimed by some to this day, that this little mule, with his cart, did more in his peculiar line for the city than all of the teams employed since he was sold, or turned out to die.

On the eleventh day of October an ordinance was passed to generally improve the unimproved side walks of the city by laying down substantial plank walks. Some eighteen lines were ordered at this meeting. While plank walks are, as a general thing, expensive and soon become worthless, yet under the circumstances they added at this time greatly to the comfort of pedestrians.

The war was over now, peace had once more embraced the land, and no man or set of men could have felt the need of earnest effort more keenly than did the City Council. The spirit of progress had seized them all, and the disposition to regain all lost by the war, and

then move on with the quick times, was evidently manifested at each meeting of that body. It was now determined, in addition to other improvements, to build a magnificent wharf, extending between Second and Third Streets. This great undertaking it was known, would cost an untold sum of money, but it was deemed necessary, and for that reason preliminary steps were taken looking to its building and completion. Councilman Grant Green was directed to prepare an amendment to the city charter to be passed by the Legislature, authorizing the Council to raise the *ad valorem* tax of the city to the maximum of one dollar upon the hundred valuation. The specific maximum to one hundred dollars and the poll tax to two dollars. The wharf committee on the sixteenth day of December was authorized to advertise for sealed proposals for paving the wharf.

On the twenty-sixth day of September the "City Bank" building, now the "Henderson National Bank," on Main Street, between Second and Third, was purchased by Hon. Grant Green, William J. Marshall and Edward Atkinson under the firm name of Green, Marshall & Co., and on the fourth day of November this firm opened and established a private bank with sufficient funds to transact a large business. In November this same firm caused to be built the large tobacco sales warehouse on Third, between Main and Water Streets.

November 7, J. M. Taylor's large brick tobacco stemmery, on the corner of Clay and Green Streets, was burned.

The cholera made its appearance in Henderson this year, but owing to rigid health regulations, it was smothered.

The magnificent residence of Joseph Adams and the splendid stone front bank building, erected by the "Farmers' Bank," were contracted for and put in course of building this year.

L. C. Dallam's handsome residence, corner of Elm and Powell Streets, Gilmour's tobacco factory, corner First and Water Streets, and Reutlinger's City Brewery were built this year.

J. M. Taylor's large tobacco stemmery was rebuilt.

September 11, William Harris, an ex-Federal soldier, was shot and killed in P. O. Applegate's saloon on First Street, by one Henry Kokernot (pronounced Coaconut), a brother-in-law of W. W. Catlin. The shooting was said, at the time, to have been a plain case of murder, although the examining trial exonerated Kokernot. The slayer left Henderson soon after and has never returned.

This was the great year in the history of the Presbyterian Church. It was here the Church divided into two factions, the Northern faction

being led by the great Robert Breckenridge, the Southern by the equally great Stuart Robertson. It was an exciting time in the history of the Church, as very many who will be reminded of it by this brief mention, will well remember.

1866.

February 5th, the act before mentioned, was passed and approved, authorizing the Council to assess and collect annually for two years against each male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age, a capitation tax of fifty cents, and *ad valorem* tax of the same amount, on the same property allowed by law, and a specific tax of not exceeding fifty dollars upon the same property now allowed by the charter in addition to the taxes already assessed, to be appropriated to building the wharfs between Second and Third Streets.

Owing to excavations in the hillside at Fourth Street along side of the old cemetery, and the exposed condition of many old and unknown graves, the Council ordered that all exposed remains should be removed and decently interred in the new cemetery, and that other graves then in the street beyond the line of the Eastin survey be examined, and if any remains were to be found they to be interred also.

In January of this year the first daily mail was established between Henderson and Louisville.

January 11th, Stephen Duval, a white man, was publicly whipped by order of a jury for stealing meat from the market house.

There was a greater demand for houses this year than had been known for many years.

April 1st, F. H. Dallam, one of the most learned and profound lawyers in the State, departed this life.

Saturday, April 15th, Sterling Payne was killed in the intersection of Main and Second Streets by Richard Allen in self-defense.

An ordinance was passed May 1st directing the improvement of Second Street from Green Street through the Alves enlargement by grading, guttering and laying down a plank walk.

On August 7th, 1866, an order was passed by the City Council directing the purchase of a city clock, provided it did not exceed in price eight hundred dollars. On the twentieth day of September a contract was made with E. Howard & Co., of Boston, Mass., for the present clock, at and for the price of five hundred and twenty-five dollars. Other expenses attaching, to-wit: freight, iron weights, putting it up and the expense of an expert from Boston to do the work, made the whole cost nine hundred and seventy-six dollars. No one

will gainsay the expenditure, for most assuredly this public time piece has proven a blessing to the public generally.

THE NEW WHARF.

The work of grading the wharf had gradually progressed until it had become necessary to contract for the stone work. On the twelfth day of July City Engineer F. H. Crosby presented a profile and specifications of the wharf, together with a form of contract drawn by Messrs. Turner & Trafton, city council advisors, all of which were adopted.

On the seventeenth day of July the contract was awarded to John Haffey at the following prices: For grading, 24 cents per cubic yard; for graveling, \$1.05 per cubic yard; for sand 20 cents per cubic yard; for curbing, \$1.30 per lineal foot; for paving, \$4.25 per 25 feet surface measure and 9 feet deep.

On the eighteenth day of July the contract was signed by P. B. Matthews, Mayor, on the part of the city, and John Haffey, John C. Stapp, William S. Holloway and W. H. Sheffer on the part of Haffey.

On the fourth day of December a license was granted Messrs. Crocket & Reichert upon their new public hall just completed and known as "City Hall."

1867.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Upon the incoming of Mayor P. B. Matthews the Council of 1866 and the City Council Advisors associated with them, it was deemed advisable that a new charter should be secured, and that at an early date, for many reasons. The charter and amendments then in existence were better calculated for the government of villages and towns, by no means what was needed for a progressive city of four or five thousand inhabitants. It conferred but few powers of a general nature, and in many of its parts conflicted with the laws of Congress, passed subsequent to the war, and, therefore, in so far, was non-operative and obsolete. The Council wanted and needed a charter conferring all general and special powers given to cities, in order that Henderson throttled by the damaging consequences incident upon the coming and progress of the war, should come up out of her depressed and crippled condition, and assume a station among the leading and growing cities surrounding her on every side.

It was necessary to pull out of the old rut and take on a new life by devising and encouraging new commercial and business enterprises, by a general and systematic improvement of the streets and

public places of the city. In short to lay aside the village habits and take on the quick step of the wideawake city. To do this, therefore, Messrs. Turner & Trafton, City Council Advisors, on the eighth day of June, 1866, were appointed a committee and requested to prepare a charter and report at their earliest convenience. For some months this learned firm was diligently engaged in preparing a charter to meet the wants of the times, and on the sixteenth day of January, 1867, made their report, which upon being read section by section, and every doubtful point thoroughly discussed, was unanimously adopted by the Board of six Councilmen then in office. Immediately after its adoption the charter was sent forward to Hon. G. M. Priest, Representative, then at Frankfort, with instructions to procure its passage, which was done without one single change or alteration, and the same approved by the Governor February 11th, 1867.

Under this charter the city was divided into four wards, giving to each ward two representatives in the Board. It extended the boundaries of the city, greatly enlarged the judicial powers of the corporation, defined the duties of the Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Ministerial Departments, and was in every respect a document calculated to meet the growing demands of the times. As an evidence of the real worth of this charter, it was, after its passage, adopted in whole or in part by several cities of the State, Owensboro, Covington and Paducah among the number.

Since its passage sixteen years ago, many changes and amendments have suggested themselves, but in the main the charter of '67 remains yet intact, the law governing the municipality. It has worked well, and from its birth we can date the substantial and rapid growth of Henderson. The first election held under this charter took place on the sixth day of May, 1867, when two Councilmen from each of the four wards were elected, together with an Assessor, City Clerk, Treasurer and City Attorney.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.

On the eighth day of April, 1867, a petition signed by 354 legally qualified voters, constituting a majority of the qualified voters of Henderson, was presented to the Council, certified to by F. W. Reutlinger, A. J. Anderson, James H. Johnson, William H. Hopkins, William Biershenk, P. B. Bryce, E. W. Worsham, John C. Stapp, J. W. Williams, W. A. Sandetur, George M. Priest, Thomas S. Knight, C. Sechtig, bearers of petitions, praying the Council to subscribe to the capital stock of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad Company the sum of *three hundred thousand dollars*, to be paid in the

bonds of the city at par, one hundred thousand dollars payable in twenty years, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and two hundred thousand dollars payable in thirty years, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

The people lost all control, went wild, they wanted a railroad, and, but for the action of the Council, General Boyle, President of the railroad company, would have asked and had readily given him rights, damaging to the city beyond the loss of any amount subscribed. The Council refused to entertain his proposition until it had been modified in several particulars, and the city's interest more safely guarded.

On the eighteenth day of April, an ordinance was passed making the subscription, and directing the issue and disposal of the bonds. John H. Barret was selected as the depository to hold and negotiate the bonds as directed in the ordinance and letter of General Boyle to the Council.

It was an easy matter for the Common Council to count the number of those who had signed General Boyle's petition. It was an easy matter to determine the majority, and so it was an easy matter to direct the issue of three hundred thousand dollars of the city's bonds to aid in building the road, but to raise the twenty two thousand dollars of interest to be paid annually, was a matter of moment, few of those who had signed the petition had ever given a passing thought, yet this had to be done, and exactly how was the question. This Council felt no disposition to oppress anyone, it was their determined wish to instruct the Assessor upon the most equitable plan possible, and yet they knew that no list of property could they decide upon as the proper one for taxation would be perfectly satisfactory to all parties concerned.

In the act to incorporate the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, passed and approved January 29th, 1867, is the following clause: "It shall be lawful for any election district or the legal voters thereof, through which the road may be located, to petition the County Judge of their county, by written petition, signed by the said voters, to subscribe to the capital stock of said company, for such sum as they may fix in their said petition, and on such conditions as may be accepted by said company, *to be paid by a tax to be levied upon the taxable property of the said election district, real and personal, that may be subject to taxation under the general revenue laws of the State.*"

This then settled the question of taxation, and on the eleventh day of July a form was adopted, and under that form the Assessor

reported taxable property to the value of \$3,500,000, and to raise the sum of \$22,000 interest and \$6,000 to cover commissions and contingencies, a tax of 80 cents on the \$100 was levied, and to make the payment of the tax as easy as possible, the Marshal was directed to collect one-half by the first of November, 1867, and the other by the first of May, 1868.

The Assessor was directed to make his list as if taken the first day of June. This order met with opposition, as did every other order made by the Council. H. E. Rouse, Assessor, was indefatigable in his effort to do his duty, yet he was met by determined opposition, and was thereby compelled to appeal to the Council time and again. Several plans were adopted and changed, and finally it was determined to stand by the one adopted July 11th. This was contested by certain taxpayers by suit in the Henderson Circuit Court, and finally decided in the Court of Appeals December 4th, 1868, "4th Bush."

From the syllabus to the decision the following is taken and deemed sufficient without copying the entire decision:

John H. Barret & Co. vs. the City of Henderson; the City of Henderson vs. John H. Barret: "When a city is authorized to levy a tax upon the taxpayers of the city taxable under the revenue laws of the State, such tax must be levied as of the date and upon the same persons and property as prescribed by the revenue laws of the State. Taxpayers, taxable under the revenue laws of the State, designates both the person and subject of taxation."

This decision then settled the vexatious question of taxation for railroad purposes. From the first assessment to this day, be it said to the credit of the taxpayers, the city has never defaulted in the payment of her semi-annual interest.

On the twenty second day of July, John H. Barret, custodian of the bonds, tendered his resignation and settlement of the trust, showing that he had received from the sale of bonds the sum of \$34,500, and that he had paid out, including the sum of \$500 allowed him for his services and expenses while in the East in the interest of the company, the sum of \$24,282.51, leaving a balance in his hands of \$10,217.49, which was promptly paid to the Mayor of the city. He sold and delivered thirty-three bonds and negotiated others, which were delivered by his successor.

During his visit to the East he purchased with his own means Engine No. 1, known as the "Pony," and had it shipped to Henderson, etc.

On the thirtieth day of January this, the first engine ever seen in Henderson, was landed at the wharf and several days were con-

sumed in hauling it up the wharf, and through the streets over a temporary track to the depot where it was soon afterwards placed in running order. When this had been done steam was raised and a shrill, keen whistle awakened the citizens to the absolute certainty that the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad was a thing of life indeed. This same afternoon the Mayor and Council, and several citizens were treated to a short ride over the five mile track which had been laid down before the war, but never before used.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Barrett, Hon. Grant Green was appointed and qualified his successor as custodian of the bonds.

The gas works, which had become the property of the city by purchase, but had remained idle for a number of years, except the short time while under lease to W. A. O'Bryan, made December 6th, 1866, were again thrown upon the city, and what to do with them was a question the Council was anxious to settle permanently. On the 11th day of July a committee was appointed by the Council to let out the gas works and report. This committee contracted with T. M. Jenkins to take charge of the works as superintendent and manager, and filed the contract, which was adopted July 17th, appointing him for fifteen years and appropriating seven thousand dollars to be expended in placing the works in first class repair, adding new machinery and extending the gas mains. The works were reconstructed, and under competent management have proven a most gratifying success, not only as an illuminating power, but as a profitable financial enterprise. These works to-day, size and capacity considered, are the equal of any to be found in the State.

On the 7th day of August a contract was entered into by and between the city and Collins & O'Byrne for the grading of Second Street, commencing at Green, and running to the east line of Thomas Ryan's property on Alvasia street.

On the 8th day of August the historic high bank of earth standing on the river front, between third and fourth cross streets, known as "Fort Nigger," was excavated and thrown back into a hollow or ravine lying between said bank and Water street.

On the 19th day of August an ordinance was passed directing and ordering Water Street, between Second and Third, to be graded, guttered, curbed and graveled a width of fifty feet.

On the same day an ordinance was passed directing Second Street to be opened one hundred feet in width, from Green Street to the eastern limit of the Alves' enlargement, near the residence of

James P. Breckinridge, and that it be established a public street and known by the name of Second upper cross street.

On the 29th day of October a contract was awarded Dr. P. Thompson and John W. Alves, for paving on the south west side of Center Street, from the intersection of Green, to the north east corner of Dr. Thompson's property.

November 6th an ordinance was passed to pave on Main from Upper Sixth to Eighth cross street; to plank from Eighth to Upper Eleventh; to pave from Lower Second to Fourth; to plank from Fourth to Lower Eighth on Main Street; to pave between Upper First to Lower Third, or Powell Street, on Elm.

During this year the handsome residences of Dr. P. Thompson, Thomas Soaper, A. H. Talbott (now G. I. Beatty's), A. T. Leslie and John E. McCallister were built.

On the 24th, 25th and 26th evenings of October the "Black Crook," a gorgeous spectacular drama exhibited to a multitude of delighted people on the Public Square.

November 1st, the old "South Kentuckian" building, which stood on the corner of Main and First cross streets, was torn down and two small brick store rooms afterwards built in its stead. This building was one of the primitive land marks, and around it clustered memories most dear to many of the older inhabitants. It belonged to Governor Dixon.

1868.

On the 20th and 21st evenings of January, Rear Admiral Semmes delivered his entertaining lecture, "The Cruise of the Alabama."

February 19th, an act of the Legislature was approved, incorporating William Bierschenck, Jac Reutlinger, Jac Peter, Felix Fry, J. J. Deihl and P. Hoffman trustees of the Henderson German School. This school was established, but a few years afterwards merged into the public school.

Saturday night, 19th, a demand was made upon Jailer J. W. Williams for the person of one Jack Burle, by an organization called and known as "Kuklux." Upon a positive refusal to comply, an attempt was then made to force an entrance. Judge Cissell, then Circuit Judge, who lived only a short distance from the jail, was notified and in a short time appeared upon the ground, and by the use of good argument succeeded in persuading the mob to retire.

Many of the purchasers of the Public Square having refused to pay for lots purchased at the public sale, the Mayor was instructed

to enter suit, which was done. The Court held the sale to be void upon the ground the city had no right to sell, and therefore could make no title.

March 3d, a contract was made and entered into between the city and Haffey & Stapp for grading and paving with stone, between the Main wharf and Clark's tobacco factory on Second Street.

On the 7th day of April the Superintendent of Gas reported net receipts of the works for the preceding months of January and February, \$899.60.

At a meeting of the City Council held June 2d, the new wharf was received and guaranteed for ten years, by the city paying \$500 per annum to the contractors, Messrs. Haffey & Stapp.

On the 2d day of June the Mayor had read to the Council a lengthy message urging their careful attention upon certain propositions regarded as of material interest to the city at that time. Among other things he called attention to the important and responsible trust committed to them. He dwelt at length upon the paramount importance of a good system of public schools by which the children of the city could be educated at a comparatively small cost, many of them at no cost at all. He recommended the appointment of a suitable committee to thoroughly investigate the system of public schools as adopted in other cities, and then the propriety of submitting to a vote of the people the proposition to borrow a sufficient amount of money for the purposes in view.

He also recommended the building of a Court room, Council room and prison, all to be included in one building. He recommended the organization of a good fire and hook and ladder company, with necessary apparatus for controlling this devastating element. He recommended the general and permanent improvement of the streets of the city. He recommended the opening of Second Street to the city limits and its improvement. He recommended a good plank or gravel road to the cemetery. He recommended a liberal policy toward market men and by proper encouragement thus aid in building up a market, where the citizens could be provided at a reasonable cost. He also recommended that the outstanding indebtedness in scrip and judgments held by the purchasers of Public Square lots be funded by the issue of a sufficient number of interest bearing bonds.

The message was received and referred to a committee of the whole to consider and report at some future meeting of the Council.

June 25th the following resolutions were adopted :

“Be it Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be and they are instructed to report to the Council at its next regular meeting, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the best means of issuing the bonds of the city, and state the amount of bonds that ought to be issued, the denomination thereof, the rate of interest they ought to bear, the time they ought to mature, the probability of selling said bonds and for what amount, and all other facts in relation thereto which in their judgment may seem proper.

“Be it resolved further, That the Mayor appoint a committee of five either of Councilmen or other citizens, any three of whom may act, who are requested to ascertain and report to the Council, at their earliest convenience, upon the best manner of establishing a public school in Henderson, and they will state particularly what sum it will require to build and put in operation said school, the cost of conducting the same, the best system of its government in all particulars, the character of building required, and all facts in relation to the subject they may deem proper ”

On the fourth day of August this committee reported, recommending the preparation and passage of an act by the Legislature, giving the city full power to issue bonds and erect suitable buildings in which to carry on public schools; also, to authorize the city to borrow money by issuing her bonds, etc.

Concerning the proposition to fund the outstanding indebtedness of the city, January 19th, 1869, an act was drawn and adopted by the Council authorizing the Council to issue the bonds of the city for that purpose. This act was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor June 16th.

The Mayor was instructed to have printed and engraved \$50,000 of city bonds and report his acts. July 6th, the bonds were reported to the Council, and upon motion the Mayor was directed to advertize requesting all persons holding scrip, judgments or other evidences of indebtedness against the city to come forward and report, and if satisfactory to take up the same by substituting in lieu thereof the bonds of the city payable thirty years after date bearing ten per cent. interest. This proposition proved a great success. All creditors were satisfied, and in three weeks' time, or as soon as the work could be completed, the Mayor had taken in, by substituting bonds, the entire outstanding scrip, judgment, and Public Square indebtedness, amounting to nearly \$50,000.

On the seventh day of September the Mayor reported in full his acts, and upon full investigation by the Finance Committee, the same was unanimously approved by the Council.

Prior to this time the city had no money, and could borrow none, but few citizens outside of the Council knew this. There was an immense amount of improvement going on, and other work being contracted for at each meeting of the Council. Progress was the motto, and a trust to luck for the money to foot the bills was the understanding. It has been said the city at one time could not borrow money. To verify this: On the 3d day of November, 1868, the city needed \$5,000. Application was made to both banks and moneyed men, but it could not be had. It was necessary to raise this amount or else let the whole business go to the wall. Seeing this, Mayor Starling and Councilmen William F. Reutlinger, and Leroy Martin, borrowed on their individual credit the amount of five thousand dollars, and relieved the city, taking a pledge from the Council that the amount should be refunded from the revenues to be collected. Several times during the year the members of the Council borrowed sums of money on their individual credit and loaned the same to the city, to enable her to carry on public work then under contract.

Under the funding act the city was relieved, and soon after a Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners was organized, under a special act of the Legislature, with power to hold and use the various revenues specified for the purpose of reducing the outstanding debt and paying interest.

As I proceed with this itemized history, the reader will see what an amount of public work was done, and will agree with a previous statement made, that the substantial and solid growth of the city dates back to the new charter of 1867. No one will ever know, but those who were actively employed, the immense amount of labor entailed upon the Councils of 1866, '67, '68, '69, '70 and '71, the manner in which they managed public affairs, conducted the multiplied improvements of the city, including streets, wharves, and public buildings, the levying of taxes, the collection of revenues, etc., etc.

August 4th, 1868, the Market House had become too small, and another section, nearly equal to the original in size, was added to it.

August 25th, pavements around the Court House, on First and Main Streets, and on First to the river, and on Lower Main, were ordered laid down.

The extension of the gas mains and erection of street lamps was ordered in every direction where it was judged by the Council the extension would pay ten per cent. upon the investment.

September 15th, a contract was made with Collins & O'Byrne to grade, gutter and curb Green Street, from First to Upper Third Street, to completely finish Main from Second to Lower Fourth Street. Clay and Fagan Streets were received and ordered opened sixty feet wide to the cemetery.

October 6th, a contract was entered into with Haffey & Stapp to grade and pave Third Street to low water mark, in the same manner the Main wharf had been done.

November 17th, Second Street was purchased through the Breckenridge property, and ordered opened to the limits of the city at the bridge.

In July, 1868, an organization known as the "Kuklux" appeared upon the streets of the city at night, alarming many citizens of the city, and committing, in one or more instances, acts contrary to law and order. It was said—with how much truth, however, is not known—that many of the best citizens of the city were members of the clan, and that its organization was intended to assist good government and the enforcement of the laws, that that portion of the organization were as much opposed to anything in the shape of outlawry as any citizen who refused to countenance the movement. Yet the movement was regarded generally as a dangerous one, calculated to do no good, but, on the contrary, to become the source of great evil. The Council regarded it as dangerous to the peace of society, ill-timed, and absolutely unnecessary, unlawful, and uncalled for, and therefore determined, at all hazards, to suppress it, first by persuasion, if possible, if not, then by force, no matter how that force was secured or from whence it came.

On the twenty-seventh day of July the following ordinance was passed :

"Be it ordained by the Mayor and Common Council: First—That it shall be unlawful for any person to appear on the streets, alleys or highways of the city in mask or with his face or person so disguised that he cannot be recognized by casual observation of his acquaintance, and for each offense said person shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars to be recovered by warrant or other fines.

"Second—It is hereby made the special duty of the Marshal and police to arrest all parties violating this ordinance, and for this purpose they shall have the power to call to their assistance any citizen of the city, and for a failure of the Marshal or police to faithfully discharge their duty, he or they shall be fined twenty-five dollars, and for a failure of such citizen to aid in arresting such person or persons, violating the first section of the ordinance, he or they shall be fined ten dollars

“ Be it further ordained, that the Mayor forthwith issue a proclamation calling upon all citizens to desist from appearing in disguise by day or night, disturbing the quiet of the city, and to warn them that if persisted in immediate measures will be taken to punish them.”

Whereupon the Mayor issued the following proclamation :

“ *To all whom it may concern:*

Your attention is called to the above ordinance, passed by the City Council at its meeting of Monday night last. In accordance therewith, you are earnestly requested to desist from any further such exhibitions of masks, guns, weapons and pretenses of authority unknown to and unrecognized by the law, as have attended your frequent appearances in the streets of the city within the past few weeks. The object of your organization and its plans and purposes I do not know, nor do I propose to inquire. That it is calculated in its effects to do great and irremediable injury to the best interests of the community, no right-thinking and prudent person will deny, and it will, if continued, result in mischief, no one who has regarded the rise and progress of similar organizations in other localities, can doubt. If it be said it was organized to reform abuses, which its members imagine exist in the community, I answer the laws are in full force and will be vindicated by a prompt resort to the remedies whenever they are known to be violated, besides the administrators of the law are men of your own choosing. If they fail to do their duty the remedy is in yours and the hands of other citizens, and it is with you and them to apply it. If your organization has for its object nothing beyond the indulgence of what you may regard as a little harmless pleasantry, through the media of masks and horns and howls, I answer, that such exhibitions are unseemly, annoying and mischievous, for they have been accompanied more than once with the display and use of weapons and the utterance of threats against those who are entitled to the protection of the law, and have resulted, too, in terrifying many peaceable and well disposed citizens.

“ If, as many persons suppose, this organization was intended to keep in subjection, to order and law, and to enforce habits of industry and a respect for the observance of their contracts for labor, a certain class of our population, I answer, that class is amenable to the law, and is entitled to the protection of the law as much as any other, and that its members have been generally well-behaved and orderly, and industriously engaged in maintaining themselves and families. This intended or threatened interference with their rights, whether real or maginary, works a great injustice to that class, and will result in injury and damage to their employer, for some of them have been already, and many more will be, frightened into an abandonment of their contract for labor, leaving numberless fields untilled and crops unharvested. The toleration of such an organization in our midst for any length of time will also have the tendency to induce some of our best citizens to seek more quiet and safer localities, while many who might otherwise be disposed to bring their capital to our growing and prosperous city for investment, will be deterred from doing so by its existence. Certainly its members, who probably have an equal interest with all our citizens in this matter, are not willing to see this result brought about by their agency.

“Then, when it is considered how many outrages may be committed under the color and seeming sanction of this organization it is hoped that the most thoughtless of the members may be induced to abandon and discontinue it. A band of highwaymen taking advantage of the fact that this organization exhibits itself unmolested in our streets, may any night, disguised as they are generally, penetrate the city and rob the banks and stores and escape unharmed to their hiding places, and a cowardly villain, malignant and thirsting for blood, may safely and surely, under the assumed mask of this organization, take the life of a good citizen, whom he fancies has wronged him.

“Viewed in the length of all the consequences which will flow from it, the organization is wrong, unnecessary and dangerous and ought to be abandoned, or failing in that, suppressed. I therefore earnestly urge upon all its members, a prompt compliance with the ordinance above cited, lay aside forever your masks, make no more parades upon the streets and alleys of the city, and show yourselves supporters of the laws *as they are*. But if you will not do this, it will be my imperative duty to see the observance strictly enforced, and I shall certainly do so to the extent of the powers vested in me.

Respectfully,

E. L. STARLING.

This proclamation was received in good part so far as the fact could be known, and many of the leading members of the clan determined to abide by the advice given. There were others, though, who preferred to resist the authority of the law, and did turn out again. Mention has been made of the attack upon the county jail. Upon this movement being made the Council appropriated one thousand dollars and passed the following ordinance :

“Be it ordained, that the Mayor is authorized to employ such additional police as he may think necessary, for such length of time as he may see proper, and at a compensation not exceeding that received by the present police.”

It was understood that this force should not be known and that its duties should be to detect members and report their names. The authority of the law began to close around the boys a little closer than they had suspected, and many interviews were held with the Mayor by those suspected of being members. One youngster who was going to leave the city to make his home elsewhere, ventured as a friend to confess his connection with the clan and to furnish a full list of the membership.

Whether this young Kuklux told the truth or not has never been known. It is enough to know that the law-abiding portion of the clan saw the folly and danger to come out of such nonsense and were mainly instrumental, and finally succeeded in disbanding the organization. They held their last parade with the distinct understanding that that was to be the last, proceeded to the lower end of the

city, fired off their guns, pistols, etc., made peace with the world and nothing more has ever been heard of them as a military organization.

Good men belonged to the K^uklux beyond question, and upon going into it thought it a good thing just at that time. They soon saw the danger, however, and deserve credit for bringing about its disbandment.

It is due to the city to say that no single member of the Council entertained a desire to do more than his duty, they were opposed to the organization and determined upon its suppression, no matter the cost.

They recognized the fact that friends were in the ranks, and yet if these friends would not consent to be governed by good advice, and abide by the laws, then if they suffered from any source it was their misfortune and not the wish or fault of the Council.

During the year 1868, the residences of William T. Barret, now John H. Barret, Jr., A. S. Nunn, now Colonel Jackson McClain, Allen Gilmour, now Colonel W. S. Elams, E. L. Starling's store house, now James R. Barret's, and Robert Dixon's brick three-story livery stable were built.

1869.

The old Johnson two-story brick, corner First and Main, was torn down, and the real estate divided into nine lots, four fronting on Main Street and five fronting on First Street. The four fronting Main were sold for the following prices: \$125, \$100, \$100 and \$96 per foot. The five fronting First were sold for \$73, \$62, \$60, \$54 and \$54 per foot.

February 2d, the first meeting of the City Council was held in the new Council room fitted up on the Public Square.

February 6th, D. R. Burbank paid \$42.55 per hundred pounds for tobacco

Thursday, March 10th. Richard Powell, son of Governor L. W. Powell, was killed by Stanley Young on the pavement in front of Judge P. H. Hillyer's book store on Main Street, three doors above First.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention met in St. Paul's Church in May, and was attended by Governors John W. Stevenson, Merriweather and other distinguished gentlemen.

Saturday, August 7th, there was a total eclipse of the sun. This occurred between 4 and 5 o'clock, and so complete was the eclipse

chickens went to roost, to find themselves a short while after sitting in the broiling hot sun.

May 4th, an ordinance was passed, directing a fifty-foot fill to be made between Third and Fourth upper cross streets on Water, and the same to be guttered, curbed and graveled. There was no street there at the time, nothing save a great ravine, gradually eating its way into the Atkinson Square beyond the corner of Third and Water Streets. The fill was made, and the improvement has proved a blessing to the city.

June 8th, a book of laws and ordinances was ordered prepared for publication. This book was prepared by Captain R. H. Cunningham and printed by Ben Harrison. Work highly creditable to both gentlemen.

June 15th, an ordinance was passed, directing a fifty-foot street to be made along Water Street from the intersection of Fourth, to the intersection of Fifth upper cross street in front of the Hugh Kerr property. This fill was made and the street improved as that part between Third and Fourth.

August 31st, a compromise was effected with George F. Beatty, whereby the city became the purchaser of one hundred feet of ground in width, running through the old Ingram property, on First Street from Ingram to Adams Street.

August 31st, the city leased to D. R. Burbank for distilling purposes all that part of the river front lying below the salt wells and in front of lots Nos. 37, 40, 41. During the year Mr. Burbank built his twenty barrel distillery, the first of the kind ever built in the county.

October 19th, Plank Road, or the continuation of Third upper cross street, was received and established fifty feet wide.

1870.

The population of Henderson, as given by the official census, was 4,158, divided as follows : First Ward, 692 ; Second, 806 ; Third, 1,326 ; Fourth, 1,334.

March 11th, an act of the Legislature was approved, incorporating W. B. Woodruff, Geo. M. Priest, E. W. Worsham, John C. Stapp and P. A. Blackwell under the name and style of the "Deposit Bank," with an authorized capital of \$50,000.

June 7th, a contract was entered into by and between the city and railroad, authorizing the road to haul coal over Fourth Street to the river front and the privilege of building a coal tipple between the

line of Water Street and the river. This expensive wooden structure was built, but proved worthless for the purposes for which it was intended, and was a few years after torn down by order of the Council.

July 27th, the following assessments of property for taxation was reported: For school, \$2,638,723. On this amount a tax of 30 cents on the \$100 was levied to pay the interest on the bonds issued for erecting and furnishing the school building, and 15 cents for paying salaries of teachers, etc.; for railroad, \$2,863,133. On this amount a tax of 87 1-2 cents upon the \$100 was levied for the purpose of paying the interest (and expenses of collecting) on the bonds issued to the E., H. & N. R. R. The city tax was fixed at 75 cents.

August 2d, a committee was appointed and directed to report the best and cheapest plan for supplying the city with water. September 6th, a petition, signed by a large number of citizens, was presented to the Council, praying that body to submit to the qualified voters, "Shall bonds be issued for the building of water works?" This was the beginning of the water works.

During the summer and fall of this year Messrs. W. B. Wooruff & Co. built the large ice house on Water Street, adjoining Woodruff Hall, and in the early spring of 1871 purchased and packed two hundred tons of lake ice for the comfort and convenience of the general public.

Mr. Robert Dixon, during the fall, re-floored the third-story room of his large brick building, on the corner of First and Elm Streets, for the purpose of "roller skating," and threw it open for the enjoyment of the amusement-loving public.

1871.

The Council having submitted for years to second-story rooms and unsuitable and uncomfortable places wherein to hold their meetings, and to exorbitant charges for keeping and feeding city prisoners, determined to erect a building combining Council Chamber, Clerk's office, Mayor's and other offices, prison and station rooms.

February 22d a resolution was adopted to build such a house, and a committee appointed to procure plans and specifications and report cost. October 24th George W. Fallon furnished a plan and accompanying specifications and the same were adopted.

May 7th, 1872, a contract was entered into by and between the city and Digman & Kyle to build the house, the same to be eighty feet in length by thirty feet in width.

March 19th, 1872, the county had determined to build a new jail, and by order of the Commissioners the old jail was exposed to sale at public outcry. At this sale the city became the purchaser for a mere nominal sum. The old prison was soon torn down, and all material of any value safely stored away, to be used in building the City Hall and prison. This purchase proved to be a most judicious one, for by it the city secured all the iron doors, frames, grating, etc., necessary to be used in the new building. In addition this, one hundred thousand or more good brick were saved from the ruins, and enough flag stones to lay the pavement in front of the building. After reserving all material of value the remainder was sold for more than enough to satisfy the purchase bid.

This building was completed at a cost of near \$17,000 and was occupied by the Council for the first time on July 15th, 1873. It is a magnificent building and stands to-day an evidence of the taste and good judgment of the Council who conceived the idea of its building.

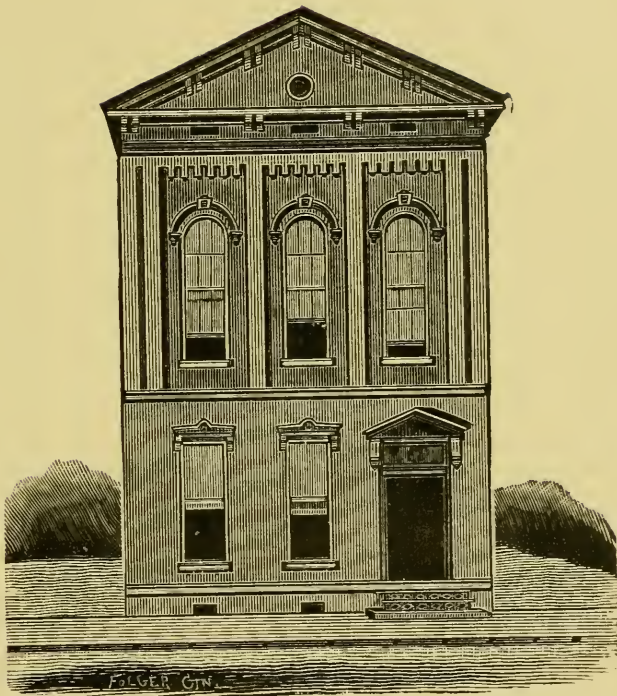
“The “South Kentucky” Narrow Gauge Railroad Company having been chartered by the Legislature March 15th, G. M. Alves, City Engineer, was employed to make a preliminary survey, which he did in April. September 11th an ordinance was passed by the Common Council directing the sense of the qualified voters to be taken upon the propriety of the city subscribing for six hundred shares of stock. This election was held September 23d and resulted in 180 votes being polled for the proposition and 50 opposed to it.

October 3d the Mayor was directed to subscribe for six hundred shares, \$50 each, making \$30,000, and on January 23d, 1872, the Council appropriated \$500 to assist in making necessary surveys.

A Board of Directors was elected, but for many reasons nothing more than has been enumerated, has ever been effected.

May 2d, Thomas F. Cheany, appointed for the purpose, reported 923 children of legal school age, living in the city.

From the completion of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad there had been manifested by the management a determination to reach the water line of the Ohio River, even though the rights of the city had to be trampled under foot. There was at the time a positive contract between the city and railroad company that no cars or engines should be run over Fourth Street only so far as stipulated, certainly no passengers or freight trains were to run to the river. This agreement, which was quite satisfactory to the company when money was asked to aid in completing the road, had become



CITY HALL.

since its completion equally as distasteful and annoying. An outlet was wanted, and for this the company was unwilling to remunerate the city.

Conceiving the idea that for the purpose of transporting the United States mails, engines and cars should be run to the river and no interference by the city would result, on the sixteenth day of May an engine, mail, express and passenger coaches attached, rushed over the forbidden track to Water Street. This was a nice dodge, an unscrupulous company embraced (shielding itself behind the supposed interference of the United States) to violate and trample under foot a positive agreement made and entered into, presumably in good faith. The Mayor of the city witnessed this gross violation of right and immediately applied to those in authority to find out its meaning. Finding a settled determination on the part of the company to submit no longer to the agreement, but to force trains to Water Street under the pretense of carrying the United States mail, he applied to Judge S. B. Vance, and that able, clear-headed lawyer drew an ingenious ordinance, not only attacking the flanks, but the rear of the company in such a way as to compel its surrender a short time thereafter.

General Boyle, then President of the company, and those who had advised with him, had never taken the view embraced in the ordinance, and were therefore completely outgeneraled. A meeting of the Council was called and the ordinance passed without a dissenting voice to take effect from its publication. Several days passed before the ordinance could be made operative, and during that time trains ran unmolested to Water Street.

This ordinance did not deal directly with the company, but attacked those in its employ. It prescribed a fine of fifty to one hundred dollars to be laid against each and every employe, engineer, conductor, brakeman or other person detected in running a train of cars between the depot and Water Street. The Superintendent of the road, one Hugh Pitcairne, with his headquarters in Hopkinsville, directed the movements of the trains by use of the wire connecting the two cities. He was a wiley fellow, cute and unscrupulous. He hesitated to do nothing in the interest of his masters and partook strongly of their rebellious and dishonest spirit. He heard of the ordinance and cut his cloth to suit the municipal garment, in short, he directed his trains to be run to Water Street, with no one but the engineer and one brakeman. Upon one occasion there was no one but the engineer and mail agent. The first day after the or-

dinance had become law, two policemen were stationed between Main and Water about train time. Soon the train came along, the employes whistling and thinking little, if anything, of what was in store for them. Upon halting at Water Street each employe was summoned to appear before the Police Court. At this they smiled an uncertain smile as the train backed back to the depot. Next day new men were on the train and they too in turn were summoned to appear before the Police Court. Fines were assessed, and yet these fellows thought the city was indulging a little game of bluff. About the third day five employes, including two engineers, one conductor and two brakemen, in an unguarded moment, were arrested and straightway marched to jail. Not until they were looking out from behind the great iron doors and exercising their teeth upon the toughest of diet did they realize the serious attitude in which a man placed himself who attempted to violate the law. They refused to be bailed by their city friends, but demanded that those who had gotten them there should see to their release. The fourth evening another batch was incarcerated, and the engineer, rather than suffer a similar fate, jumped his engine and left it with train attached standing in the street between Main and Water, where it remained for several days.

Superintendent Pitcairne could get no one to venture from the depot to the river. One engine and a train of cars was standing idle in the street, and no one could be induced to remove it. The magnitude of the situation induced him to tear his hair and anathematize Henderson, yet no relief came to him. He could stand it no longer, so he ventured from his Hopkinsville headquarter to visit Henderson and by his august presence intimidate the authorities, throw open the prison doors and visit vengeance upon those who had dared to interfere with his plans. He, however, alighted from the train a few hundred yards outside of the city limits and took a birds-eye view of the depot surroundings by the aid of a field-glass. Failing to discover an officer of the city in sight he ventured in, but in fifteen minutes afterwards was seen marching down the street between two police going in the direction of the county jail. He fumed and protested, he threatened to bring in a troop of negro soldiers, and yet the police minded him not. A few minutes later the great prison door was opened and he ushered into the company of his engineers, conductors and brakemen. He swore he would rot in jail, but he didn't. His men swore they would sue the company and nothing short of a compromise kept them from it.

Superintendent Pitcairne took two meals in jail, changed his mind, pledged the revenues of the road to any citizen who would bail him and his men and soon left the town.

His dignity was completely destroyed, the importance of his position manifestly insignificant, and two days afterwards he begged to be permitted to remove his engine and train, which had stood in the street for a week without steam, back to the depot.

By this time the county jail had become such terror the Mayor was forced to accompany an engineer to the engine in order to assure him that he would not be molested in raising steam and then backing back to the depot.

These were exciting times, and all the while the United States mail or the agent had never been molested. This important functionary was permitted to ride down to Water Street unnoticed, and afterwards to foot it or take passage in an express wagon suited his pleasure. One of their dignitaries, too lazy to walk, and too important to ride in a country wagon, reported the city authorities to the Postmaster General.

An agent of the Postal Department was dispatched to Henderson to investigate the charges preferred, and, having heard the evidence, unhesitatingly endorsed the action of the city. No more cars were run to Water street, but the judgments recovered in the City Court amounted to over two thousand dollars. Immediately after the release of Superintendent Pitcairn, General Boyle instituted suit in the United States Court, at Louisville, against the city, for the right of way and damage.

The stoppage of the United States mails in the streets of the city was one of the allegations in this remarkable petition.

May 29th, the Common Council directed the Mayor, City Attorney, Judge Eaves and Judge S. B. Vance, to proceed to Louisville and enter defense to the suit of the American Contract Company, and the Mayor authorized and empowered to employ additional and experienced counsel in that city. Hon. Isaac Caldwell was employed, and, at his instance, Hon. Harvey Yeaman, whom the City of Henderson delighted to honor, not alone on account of his eminent legal qualifications, but his high and noble personal and social culture, was associated with him.

An answer was filed and the case continued to July. During the time, the officers of the city busied themselves securing evidence and in various ways fortifying the defense.

July came, and on the sixth day of that month the case was reached and called for trial. Both parties announced themselves ready. The city, by her attorneys, filed a demurrer to the petition, and upon the trial of this hung the fate of General Boyle and his company. The papers were read and Judge Ballard, without listening to a prepared speech from either side, sustained the demurrer. He even decided that if a mail agent (whose importance had been so magnified and relied upon by the plaintiffs) had violated a law, he too was as much liable to arrest as any officer of the train. This decision was a death blow to General Boyle. It must have been, for this peculiarly great man could not restrain a tear or two.

A few months subsequent to this trial, the American Contract Company sold the road and its franchises to Winslow and Wilson, of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, running from Evansville to St. Louis.

July 5th, 1872, the Mayor called the attention of the Council, in a message, to a meeting to be held in Hopkinsville, July 29th, for the purpose of consolidating the two roads, and thereupon the following named gentlemen were appointed to report what policy should be adopted by the city: James F. Clay, S. B. Vance, Henry F. Turner, John O'Byrne, Ben. Harrison, T. M. Jenkins, Governor A. Dixon, William S. Johnson, N. H. Barnard, John C. Stapp and P. H. King. July 26th, the committee reported to the Council as follows:

"After mature consultation your committee reports the following:

Resolved, That from all the information we have, it will be to the interest of the City of Henderson for a *consolidation* of the E., H. & N. R. R. with the St. Louis & Southeastern and the Edgefield & Kentucky Railroad, if the same can be made upon equitable terms; and we therefore recommend that the City Council so direct the vote of the stock, and upon the best terms they can make.

JAMES F. CLAY, Chairman.

"BEN. HARRISON, Secretary."

This report was adopted by the Council, and the Mayor instructed to attend the meeting at Hopkinsville, and so vote the stock of the city. The proposition to consolidate the three roads was carried by an overwhelming majority.

September 5th, 1872, an ordinance was passed granting permanent right of way over Fourth street, with the right to build to low water mark, to establish a transfer for freight and passengers, under an agreement between the city and the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, consolidated. There were many stipulations in this agreement, the most important, that Henderson should not be discriminated against in shipments of freights; that the machine shops of this division should

be established here, and that the sum of two thousand dollars recovered in judgments against the employes of the E., H. & N. should be paid. The two thousand dollars was paid by General Winslow, and with that ended the Boyle-Pitcairne farce.

The following handsome buildings were erected during this year : Hon. M. Yeaman's residence, Haffey, Fleming & Clores block of three-story brick store houses, corner Main and First Streets, the Planters' Bank and C. H. Johnson & Bros. book store.

December 1st, a committee composed of several members of the Council, and other citizens was appointed to co-operate with a committee from Vanderburgh County, Indiana, for the purpose of organizing a short line railroad company connecting the two cities of Henderson and Evansville. This connection was to be made on the Indiana side, and in order to encourage the subscription of a sufficient sum for the purpose, upon the recommendation of the Mayor he was authorized to subscribe the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for and in behalf of the city. This proposition failed to materialize, owing to the fact the people on the Indiana side failed or refused to give it the necessary encouragement.

1872.

January 2d, the inhabitants, that is, many of them, were considerably exercised over the passage of a compulsory vaccination ordinance.

March 19th, for the purpose of encouraging manufactories, an ordinance was passed releasing manufactories, where the building and machinery was worth in the aggregate ten thousand dollars in cash, from taxation for city purposes for the term of five years.

In November of this year that very remarkable horse disease known as the "epizootic" swept the country. Henderson, as well as other cities, suffered on account of it, and to relieve the pressing need of teams, December 7th an ordinance was passed permitting teams from the country or elsewhere to haul throughout the city limits free of license. All of the livery horses, as well as those belonging to private stables, were more or less affected, yet but few losses occurred on account of it. This was a blood and lung disease and was easily detected by the following symptoms: At the beginning the animal exhibited a drowsy, mopy disposition, then a swelling of the under jaw and legs, then a continued hacking cough, then heavy discharges of mucous from the nose. A drench of linseed oil, sweet spirits of nitre, quinine and gum goaccum, in proportionate parts, and the animal kept heavily blanketed, effected a sure cure.

In 1881 a disease somewhat similar made its appearance. This was called the "Pink Eye" and evidenced itself in the horse by swelling, mattery eyes and leg swelling. This was a kidney disease, and the same drench used as in the "Epizootic." In addition to this Captain Thomas Gilligan, who treated a number of horses with wonderful success, used a prescription made of proportionate parts of powdered gentian, sassafras, skunk cabbage, cream tartar, sal nitre, pulverized ginger, sulphur, digitalis, blood root and berchie leaves. This was made into a powder and fed twice a day in bran.

Preliminary steps were taken during the fall looking to the building of the bridge across the Ohio.

1873.

April 5th, the city purchased the present hospital site and building of Mrs. Sterling Payne.

June 3d, F. W. Reutlinger, executor of the will of John Pernet, tendered the City Council one hundred dollars, an amount directed by the testator to be given to the poor of Henderson. This generous public benefaction was appropriately accepted by the Council and placed to the credit of a special fund to be disposed of as intended by the gracious donor.

Early in the month of May the stern wheel steamboat "Collier" sank at the wharf foot of Second Street. She was permitted to remain unmolested, except by the current, until the third day of June, when an order was passed by the Council directing her removal. A few weeks after a contract was entered into with Captain Hiram Hill, the noted submarine diver and wrecker, at and for the sum of \$1,200, to remove the wreck. On the 17th day of December he completed his work. The owners of the boat brought suit against the city, but failed to make a case.

September 2d, the severe restrictions placed upon the sale of vegetables, fish, meats, etc., were removed.

November 11th, the first Hook and Ladder wagon, together with a full complement of buckets, ladders, etc., was purchased of B. Bruce & Co., of Cincinnati, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

1874.

On the 16th day of February, Hon. Jacob Held qualified and assumed the duties of Mayor of the city. The new administration directed the Finance Committee, and very properly, to report the financial condition of the city. On the 3d day of March this com-

mittee reported the assets of the city amounting to \$563,643.84; liabilities, \$429,411.09; assets in excess of liabilities, \$134,232.75.

March 24th, by order of the Council, seconded by the County Court, the beautiful shade trees now surrounding Court House Square were planted out.

May 5th, Thomas F. Cheaney, School Enumerator, reported in the city 1,118 white children between the ages of six and twenty years, and 418 colored children between the ages of six and sixteen.

May 20th, the press of Kentucky met here in convention, and were elegantly entertained. For this purpose, in addition to handsome sums contributed by citizens, the City Council donated six hundred dollars.

1875.

On the 15th day of February Rescue Hook and Ladder Company tendered its services to the city, and was received as a volunteer fire company.

In the spring of this year, 1875, the State Medical Society held its annual meeting in Henderson, attended by very many distinguished members of the profession.

The society was elegantly entertained by Dr. P. Thompson. David Clark, Thomas Soaper and E. L. Starling.

October 5th a contract was entered into with Delker & Blondin for the building of the first horse wagon ever owned by the City of Henderson at and for the price of \$375.

October 5th the Superintendent of the Public School reported the total enrolment of pupils 785. Of this number 382 were boys and 403 were girls. Daily attendance, 587.

March 16th the remains of the five men shot by Colonel Glenn's troops during the war and interred near the water works grounds, were exhumed by order of the Council and buried in the City Cemetery.

A valuable lithograph map of the city by G. M. Alves, City Engineer, was offered for sale during the month of March.

The delinquent lists returned by the Marshal for 1873, four and five, were very large and the sales of property for taxes due were alarming.

The Jay Cooke panic had had its effect, and this, coupled with the very high taxation imposed upon the people, was more than very

many of them were able to contend with.

The distress of the people necessarily crippled the city government, yet under all of these unlooked for circumstances the city managed to pull through by exercising close and scrutinizing economy.

A report of the City Clerk of amounts received and disbursed from September 1st, 1874, to September 7th, 1875, inclusive, shows \$67,738.99 received and \$67,824.74 disbursed, showing the disbursements to exceed the receipts only \$85.75.

September 7th the administration of Mayor Jacob Held terminated by limitation, and upon retiring Mr. Held delivered an appropriate and feeling valedictory.

Hon. John C. Atkinson upon assuming the responsible position just vacated by the Hon. Jacob Held, read his inaugural address, a paper of considerable length, but full of most excellent suggestions. This paper showed that the executive fully comprehended the wishes and wants of the people, and in dealing with matters of public concern was clear, strong and graceful. After having called the attention of the Council to the importance of the trusts committed to its keeping, he argued that the debt of the city should not be extended beyond what it then was, and that the taxes must in no event be increased, and that the strictest economy should be exercised in every department of the city government. In the exercise of retrenchment and economy, he urged the Council to examine into various offices made subject to its control by the charter, and ascertain whether or not they were indispensable to the proper working of the municipal machinery. He urged the abolishment of all offices which could be, without material detriment to the public service, to inquire into the amount of salaries, and if found too high, cut them down to an amount considered a fair compensation for the work rendered. He argued that existing salaries were fixed at a time when general prosperity prevailed and money possessed a less value, but a time of business depression, and where labor was seeking in vain its just reward, that salaries and expenses should be reduced and made to conform to the standard of values then existing in other departments of business. He urged the Council to make some provision for the payment of the bonds falling due in less than twelve years, to the importance of the sinking fund, to the heavy debt of the city and large amount of interest to be paid semi-annually.

The Mayor dwelt at some length upon the pride the Council should feel in the advantages possessed by Henderson. Its spacious wharf, broad and well paved streets, its well appointed gas works

giving free of charge more street lamps than any city of similar size, its water works, which would afford an abundant supply of pure water for all purposes, its beautiful city of the dead, where death is robbed of half his terrors, its public schools, where all of the youth within the limits of the corporation, both white and colored, are instructed. These he urged were the city's jewels of priceless value and should be closely watched and nourished.

He paid a high compliment to those public-spirited citizens who composed the "Rescue Hook and Ladder Company," who, without the hope of fee or reward, save the consciousness of a duty performed in mitigating or preventing the misfortune of those unhappy citizens whose toil of a lifetime is threatened with destruction in an hour, hold themselves in readiness to brave all the dangers incident to a fireman's life.

In conclusion, the Mayor said: "A united and harmonious city government striving to promote the happiness and prosperity of all, even the humblest citizen, and animated by an earnest desire to discharge their duty, will certainly accomplish much. We have fallen on troublous times for the past two years, the business of the country has been deranged and trade is not found in its accustomed channels, but this condition must shortly have an end. The signs of a change are favorable and already streaks of light of the coming day mark the horizon, and but a few months will elapse before the husbandman will again receive the promised reward of his labor, the busy hum of industry will be heard as loud as ever on our streets, labor will not seek in vain for its accustomed employment and the ring of the anvil and the trowel and the noise of the hammer and saw will make sweetest music for our ears."

The tax levied for 1875 was 85 cents for city purposes, 60 cents for school, 90 cents for railroad and 50 cents to pay interest on water works bonds, making a total of \$2.85 on each \$100 of valuation. In addition to this a poll-tax of \$2 on each male citizen over the age of twenty-one years.

To collect this tax was a very difficult matter and in very many cases absolutely impossible. In many cases the Collector was compelled to sell realty and personalty, and altogether the burden was something terrible. Therefore it was the object and aim of the new administration to conform to the most economical views, and to thereby relieve the citizen taxpayer as much as possible.

On September 21st, the first meeting after the inauguration, the Retrenchment Committee reported, recommending sweeping reductions in salaries and in some instances abolishment of offices.

October 5th, after being amended and added to in one or two particulars, the report of the committee was adopted.

November 16th, a contract was entered into with George W. Scantland, for the purchase of sufficient ground for the extension of Adams Street, from Third to Fourth, at the L. & N. depot.

1876.

Outside of the completion of the water works and necessary legislation concerning that important public enterprise, nothing of material interest occurred during the year.

April 25th the city alarm bell was purchased at a cost of three hundred and twenty dollars.

July 18th a contract was entered into by and between the city and John Haffey for building the sewer, now running from the intersection of First and Water Streets to the river.

The delinquent list this year was, as for several years previous, distressingly large.

1877.

The number of children of school age reported this year was 1112 white and 410 colored.

May 1st the Retrenchment Committee reported in favor of issuing \$98,000 in 6 and 7 per cent. bonds, to be used in redeeming the same amount of outstanding bonds bearing 10 per cent. interest. This proposition failed to be adopted by the Council.

The assessment of property reported this year was: for city purposes \$2,162,035, for water works \$2,200,210, for school \$2,147,960, for railroad \$2,618,190. Upon this assessment the following levy was made: For city 80 cents on the \$100 valuation, 55 cents for school, \$1 for railroad and 50 cents for water works. The delinquent list, as in previous years, continued to be very large.

1878.

A volunteer fire company, known as "Hose Company No. 1," tendered its services and was accepted by the city. April 16th a hose reel was purchased for the benefit of this company.

January 1st, the charter was again amended, and in addition, an act was approved authorizing the city to fund her indebtedness.

There were outstanding at that time bonds of the city representing two hundred thousand dollars, bearing seven per cent. interest. One hundred thousand dollars bearing eight per cent. interest, issued to aid in building the Henderson & Nashville Railroad. Twenty-eight thousand dollars of school bonds, bearing ten per cent. interest. Sixty-one thousand three hundred dollars of city funding bonds, bearing ten per cent. interest. Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars of water works extension bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest, and one hundred thousand dollars of water works bonds, bearing ten per cent. interest. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness at that time was \$496,800, bearing an annual interest of \$42,280. Coupled with the gradual decrease in price of all real estate, and necessary high taxes to meet this fixed and certain interest, an outstanding scrip debt of eleven or twelve thousand dollars, and scrip below par, it will require but little thought to determine the difficulties Mayor Atkinson and his Council labored under in keeping up the ordinary running machinery of government, to say nothing of the city's good credit. Yet, considering all of this, as has been before said, the city never defaulted in payment of her semi-annual interest.

By the amended charter of 1873-4, a sinking fund was established for the payment of the bonded debt, and among other sources of revenue specified for said fund, it was provided that the revenue derived from the tax on licenses and from all other specific tax should be sacredly devoted to the payment of the bonded debt of the city and to no other purpose. The fund available to the city for expenses consisted of the *ad valorem* and poll tax, whatever those amounts may have been, and the receipts from wharfage and fines, the whole amounting, after deducting commissions and delinquencies, to \$22,000 or \$23,000. This amount, then, constituted the fund at the command of the Council to carry on the government, keep the streets in repair, and do such other things as were regarded absolutely necessary. It was evident that the people could not, or would not, suffer under this terrible yoke much longer. A very large majority of the people were beginning to consider a compromise, not a repudiating compromise, but one to be adjusted upon an honorable and equitable basis, while there were a smaller number who were in favor of scaling the bonds with a merciless indiscretion. This excitement continued to grow, yet all the while the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, of which the Mayor is, and was, *ex officio* chairman, strived without ceasing to bring about a satisfactory settlement. As this history progresses we shall see what was the result of the compromise.

The colored school had grown to such magnitude it was found necessary to have more room, and in order to accommodate the increased number of pupils, July 16th an addition of twenty by thirty feet was ordered made to the school house. Be it said to the credit of the Council, in all of its travails, sight was never lost of the educational interest of the city, but loans and donations were frequently extended to the blacks as well as the whites.

This was the year of the great temperance revival, sailing under the color of the "Red Ribbon." The movement had been inaugurated in the latter part of 1877, by an Evansville club headed by General James M. Shackelford, and had swept everything before it like a whirlwind. It was calculated to do good, and did do good, but the apathy of leading officers, partaken of by those who had been most active, submitted the organization to the inevitable of all such movements. Henderson alone did not partake of this wonderful contagion, but it swept the entire county. At Cairo, Robards, Hebbardsville, Corydon, Smith's Mills, Zion, and other places, clubs were formed and great numbers of people signed the pledge. All of these, be it sorrowfully said, have "*turned their toes to the daisies.*"

1879.

This year begins with the Council of the city still laboring to effect a settlement of the bonded indebtedness. In order that this settlement may be thoroughly understood, it is deemed best to take up the beginning and follow it to the end. In the latter part of 1878 Mayor Atkinson had urged the Council to appoint a committee for the purpose of giving the matter a calm and wise consideration, and to recommend some plan for the funding of the bonded debt. The Council at this time was composed of W. H. Lewis, George H. Steele, F. E. Kreipke, Henry Unverzagt, J. O. Clore, William H. Sandefur, Fred Kleiderer and Martin Schlamp. A committee was appointed consisting of S. K. Sneed, L. C. Dallam, John E. McCallister, L. H. Lyne, John C. Atkinson, composing the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and M. Yeaman, Attorney for the city. On the sixteenth day of January this committee, composed of gentlemen of the finest financial ability, and all men of more than average wealth, gave the matter referred to them the closest scrutiny, weighing well the interest of the city, as well as consulting the rights of the bondholders, and, after calm and due deliberation, unanimously recommended that the city give in exchange for their outstanding bonds a new "bond bearing six per cent. interest (interest payable semi-annually), payable in thirty years after date (with the option of the city to redeem after

five years) at the rate of eighty cents to one dollar for the seven per cent bonds, ninety cents to one dollar for the eight per cent. bonds, and one hundred cents to the one dollar for the ten per cent bonds. This will be, as we believe, substantial and relative justice to all parties, would be a saving to the city of \$15,000 a year interest and \$50,000 of the principal debt, and give to the bondholder a safer investment of his money in a bond the city can more certainly provide for." This report was received and filed for future consideration. On the 18th day of February the question was again called up, and thereupon a report, signed by seven members of the Council, and a minority report signed by one member, were received and ordered filed.

The majority committee, composed of Fred. Kleiderer, F. E. Kreipke, J. O. Clore, George H. Steele, W. H. Unverzagt, Martin Schlamp and W. H. Sandefur, reported that in their opinion the city should issue new bonds bearing five per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, the bonds payable in thirty years, but may be redeemed at the pleasure of the city at any time after five years; said new bonds to be given in exchange for the now outstanding bonds of the city, on the following basis: Seventy cents on the dollar for seven per cent. railroad bonds, eighty cents on the dollar for eight per cent. railroad bonds, one hundred cents on the dollar for school, water works and city bonds.

The minority report was signed by Councilman W. H. Lewis and is in substance as follows: He reasoned that as property had *shrunk* in value below fifty per cent., that there was no reason why the bonds should not shrink in a like ratio; therefore, that he favored paying the seven per cent. bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, the eight per cent. bonds at sixty cents on the dollar, and the ten per cent. bonds at seventy-five cents on the dollar, and that the settlement be made by substituting a new bond bearing five per cent. interest.

The proposition to fund the bonded indebtedness of the city had now become the town talk, nothing else was thought of. Politicians and office seekers had seized upon it and hoped to ride into office upon their own peculiar hobby, no matter how damaging their views may have been to the public welfare. Scores of men who barely knew the marked difference between a city bond and a map of North America, talked of nothing else but bonds, and just what sort of a settlement should be adopted, and thus it was the weak kneed, looking ahead for accumulating popularity, pandered to the ruinous policy, while the substantial element, holding the general good of the city

paramount to popular favor or personal aggrandizement, held out for an equitable and just basis.

The bondholders recognized that the city needed relief, and were more than willing to contribute to it. They were, perhaps, the originators of the movement, for a large majority of them were deeply interested outside of the amount of bonds they held.

March 4th, Mayor Atkinson urged the Council that if they proposed to adhere to the majority report that they appoint a committee to prepare and submit a printed proposal to the bondholders. Upon this suggestion a committee was appointed consisting of the Mayor and Attorney Yeaman. In addition to this, as a sort of persuader, they were to incorporate with the proposal a statement of the city's debt and her resources, as they might deem advisable. On the twelfth day of March the committee reported a paper addressed to the bondholders wherein they set forth the wishes of the Council, as reported by the majority committee, in regard to funding the bonds, making a clear exhibit of the bonded indebtedness of the city, the valuation of property in the city for taxation for city, railroad, school and water works purposes, showing the property belonging to the city and from what source she derives her revenues, the current expenses of the city, and, in fact, a clear, full and fair exhibit of all matters pertaining to the subject then in hand. Upon the report of Mayor Atkinson and Hon. M. Yeaman, Council advisor, being read, a resolution was passed by the Council approving of the report, and requesting the bondholders to signify their acceptance or rejection of the proposition of the Council contained in said statement on or before the first day of May, 1879. This statement was inclosed to the bondholders, and on April 1st Mayor Atkinson and Mr. Yeaman reported that a majority of the holders of the bonds had been heard from, and that most of them refused to accept the proposition of the Council, and urged that the report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, or something else which would likely be accepted by the bondholders be proposed to them. Thereupon the Council, like unto eight lost men, afraid of their own shadows, resolved and directed Mayor Atkinson, (notwithstanding the bondholders had signified a willingness to accept the proposition as embodied in the report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners) to correspond with those bondholders from whom he had heard, as well as those from whom he had not, what "plan or proposition" they were willing to accept, assuring them that the Council was desirous of coming to some honorable settlement. The Mayor was then requested to report at the next regular meeting. April 28th

Mayor Atkinson reported that he had conversed with a number of the largest bondholders, but failed to get any proposition from them. He again urged the adoption of the proposition of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, whereupon a motion was made to receive and record the report of the Mayor, but it was lost by a vote of four to four, Messrs. Steele, Kreipke, Sandefur and Kleiderer voting in the affirmative, Messrs. Unverzagt, Clore, Schlamp and Lewis in the negative.

Again, on the 6th day of May, Mayor Atkinson urged the adoption of the Sinking Fund proposition, but no action was taken.

In order to settle this perplexing question the Council held frequent caucus meetings. New ideas suggested themselves and were discussed. Every evidence of ability was exercised to effect an intelligent solution of the momentous matters in hand. Just the thing to do, the proper step to take was the question. The supervisors of the tax books had reported, and the time had arrived for levying the several taxes. The report had been referred to the Finance Committee and they were ready with their report. The Mayor called a meeting for June 6th for the purpose of considering the report of the Finance Committee upon the report of the Supervisors and Assessor. Mayor Atkinson and the Council differed as to what course should be pursued in levying the annual taxes for 1879. The very strange course the Council seemed determined upon was met by the Mayor's strong opposition, but was passed over him by a unanimous vote. The Finance Committee had reported that a tax of \$3.45 would have to be levied upon each \$100 valuation, in order to defray expenses, pay interest, and so on, and furthermore that State taxation would increase said amount to \$4. Accompanying this report was also a resolution, that the Council levy only a tax of 30 cents on each \$100 valuation for school purposes and 70 cents to defray the necessary expenses of the city for the year ending July 1st, 1880. Also that it would be inexpedient to levy any tax to pay existing interest on the bonded indebtedness. This resolution, it would seem, was intended as a genuine *bulldozer*, no doubt to frighten the holders of the city's bonds into a compromise, but such was not the case, as will be seen further on. The truth was, the Council had "dilly dallied" long enough. A liberal compromise had been offered them, but rejected, and the people were beginning to become restive and out of all patience.

The city was losing ground every day and something had to be done, therefore, as a feeler more than anything else, this resolution was passed. It was worded to capture the masses, and al-

together was a serio comic dodge calculated to "wake the natives" to a sense of the terrible condition they had gotten themselves into without persuasion, and the bond holders to a sense of the perilous monetary situation gradually surrounding them. This movement of the checkmate, all of a sudden, failed to have the desired effect. The bondholders paid no attention to it, but moved along as serenely and complacently as though nothing had ever occurred to mar their peaceful equilibrium. Thus matters went on until it was discovered that something must indeed be done. A large number of mechanics had left the city and others were preparing to follow after. No buildings were going up, houses were being emptied, and altogether the signs of the times were becoming truly alarming. The bondholders could stand it, but those who had to live by the sweat of their brow could not.

September 2d Mayor Atkinson's term of office expired, and relying upon a consciousness of having done his whole duty as an executive, he gracefully surrendered the reins of government to Hon. Francis M. English, his duly elected successor.

Upon the inauguration of the new Mayor, who be it said, had been elected upon the compromise excitement as the very man of all men to effect a satisfactory settlement, this vexed question was again called up in the shape of a resolution requesting the bondholders to meet the Common Council in conference on Tuesday evening, September 9th. No meeting it appears was held for a month, and yet the city was not only dead, but the corpse gradually growing colder and colder.

October 9th the Council met in called session, and upon assembling, Mayor English stated the object of the meeting to be to consider what proposition should be made to the bondholders.

At this meeting it is evident that the Council was in a better frame of mind and more determined to a settlement. As a sort of "feeler," Councilman Kleiderer proposed as a basis of settlement the minority report of Councilman Lewis, made February 18th, 1879. A vote was taken and resulted in its defeat, no one voting for it, save Mr. Lewis himself. Thereupon the majority report made to the Council upon the same date, was proposed and unanimously adopted. Mr. Lewis voting for it for the purpose of having the matter settled, Mayor English was then directed to communicate with the bondholders by printed circular.

October 4th, 1879, Mayor English addressed to Colonel L. H. Lyne, John H. Barret and others, a notice of the action of the Coun-

cil, inclosing them one of the printed propositions, and requesting an answer by the twenty-first; also requesting all creditors and taxpayers of the city to be present. The creditors and taxpayers failed to put in an appearance, from the fact, perhaps, it was regarded a difficult and uncomfortable matter to impress one thousand or more people into a room only capable of accommodating forty or more. One hundred and fifty-six taxpayers did put in an appearance by petition, however, and a petition that had its weight.

At the meeting, October 21st, Mayor English reported a letter from John G. Morton, representing the Hopkins county bondholders, declining to accept the proposition of the Council as communicated in the printed circular; also a petition signed by one hundred and fifty-six citizens requesting the Council to offer to the bondholders new bonds bearing five per cent. interest, in lieu of the seven and eight per cent. outstanding bonds, and new bonds bearing six per cent. interest in lieu of the ten per cent. outstanding bonds. This petition, as before stated, had its weight, as the following resolution passed by the Council October 24th, three days after, will show:

Resolved. That this Council tender to the holders of the outstanding bonds of the City of Henderson, Ky, new bonds, bearing five per cent. interest for the seven and eight per cent. bonds, and new bonds bearing six per cent. interest for the ten per cent bonds, said bonds to be issued under authority and in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, approved January 30th, 1878, and all past due interest on the outstanding bonds to be paid at same rate that the new bonds will bear to the old."

This resolution was supported and voted for by Councilmen Kreipke, Unverzagt, Clore, Sandefur, Kleiderer and Schlamp. Opposed by Steele and Lewis. Upon its passage the following resolution of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners was read to the Council and by that body adopted.

Resolved, That we agree that the funds now on hand and to come into the Treasury of this Board shall be applied to the payment of the interest on the new bonds proposed to be issued.

Ayes—McCallister, Lyne, Dallam, Sneed and Mayor English.

November 18th, Messrs. Leonard H. Lyne and S. K. Sneed, gentlemen who had from the beginning taken a most active and leading interest in the settlement of the bonded troubles upon an equitable and just basis, reported to the Council that holders of the bonds of the city amounting to \$435,000 had signed an agreement accepting the proposition of the Council made to them. This report was received and Messrs. Lyne and Sneed requested to procure, if possible, the signatures of the remaining bondholders. In addition to

this, a committee was appointed to prepare the form of a funding bond, to be reported at their earliest convenience.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Council held June 6th, a tax was levied only to pay the current expenses of the city government, and for the further purpose of carrying on the public schools. No levy subsequent to that time had been passed to meet the interest of the city falling due upon her outstanding bonded indebtedness. But now matters had changed, a better feeling existed, the people, or at least one hundred and fifty-six of them, representing the general business and professional interest of the city, had become interested, and an agreement had about been concluded. The Council now determined and did pass an ordinance in relation to the levy and collection of certain taxes for 1879. This levy was exclusively for the purpose of paying interest, and was as follows: To pay the interest on railroad bonds, seventy-five cents on the one hundred dollars; to pay the interest on outstanding school bonds, ten cents on the one hundred dollars; to pay the interest on water works bonds, thirty-five cents on the one hundred dollars. These amounts, coupled with the levy of seventy-five and thirty cents June 6th, made a grand total of two dollars and twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, and was made upon the basis of the agreed bonded settlement.

The assessed valuation for 1878 was, for city purposes, \$2,131,155; for water, \$2,165,115; for school, \$2,124,005; for railroad, \$2,411,780; the total levy for all purposes, \$2.90.

The assessed valuation for 1879 was, for city, \$1,922.907; for water, \$1,961,992; for school, \$1,918,872; for railroad, \$2,096,227, and the total levy, \$2.25.

Every citizen, with perhaps a few exceptions, was rejoiced at the long hoped for settlement, and business, which had been so distressed for many months, began immediately to assume a life both bright and cheering.

November 20th, the Council, by resolution, directed the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners to pay the past due interest upon the basis agreed upon.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Council July 20th, 1880, inviting the Sinking Fund Commissioners and bondholders to meet the Council in reference to the bond settlement, the following named gentlemen met July 23d: Mayor English, Councilmen Kreipke, Clore, Unverzagt, Sandefur, Kleiderer, Schlamp and Lewis, and

Messrs. L. H. Lyne, S. K. Sneed, L. C. Dallam, on the part of the Sinking Fund Board and bondholders, and E. B. Newcomb on the part of several bondholders.

At this meeting it was agreed between the Council, Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners and bondholders represented, that the outstanding bonds should be replaced by a new bond bearing five and six per cent. interest, the only dissenting vote being that of Mr. Lewis. The following resolution was then passed, Colonel L. H. Lyne and E. B. Newcomb dissenting.

“*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Conference that no interest should be paid on the present outstanding bonds unless the holders of said bonds^s agree to accept the new bonds and conform to the provisions of the resolution heretofore adopted ”

During the time this settlement was pending the City Assessor had made his assessment of property liable to taxation for the year 1880, and returned his book to the Council. The Board of Supervisors, to-wit, ex-Mayor Jacob Held, John O’Byrne and Aaron F. Kennedy, appointed to compare and correct the books, met, and, after completing their labors, returned them, together with their report. The action of the Supervisors was so peculiar, and so different from that of any previous board, the Council, or a majority of that body, at least, were amazed, and by resolution not only refused to accept the action of the Supervisors, but thereupon directed the Assessor’s book and the accompanying report referred back to them. The Supervisors seemed to be imbued with the idea of scaling property as well as bonds, arguing that if bonds had depreciated in value so had real estate, and no matter how low a valuation had been placed upon real estate by the Assessor, it was yet entitled to a sweeping reduction of twenty per cent. The Supervisors again met, and having matured a report, reduced it to writing, and, on the 23d day of July, 1880, returned the same to the Council. The following is a copy :

HENDERSON, KY., July 22d, 1880.

“*To His Honor, the Mayor, and the Common Council:*

“GENTLEMEN—As supervisors of tax assessments the report furnished by us to your honorabl^r body on June 30th, 1880, has been by your order re-committed to our further supervision, we beg leave to state that the duty assigned us, has this day, July 22d, 1880, been completed, which herewith is furnished for your consideration. In the judgment of the Board there has not been furnished them facts sufficient to make any alterations in their first report.

“With reference to the assessment of the city bonds, the Board are of the opinion that fifty cents of their face value is all that they should be taxed, for the following reasons:

“First. The bondholders personally appeared (at least several of them) before the Board and said that fifty cents was as much as their cash value.

“Second. Your Board was well advised, that not long since, less than fifty cents of their face value was the amount for which some of them were exchanged for cash.

“Third. In 1868 there was real estate taxed for the interest on said bonds to the amount of \$3,066.656. Since then real estate has been in the amount of \$1,000,000 added, all of which is assessed in 1880 at \$1,320,702, which shows a depreciation in said real estate of \$2,744,954, thus a depreciation appears in said real estate of fully sixty-seven per cent. As the bondholders admit, and the facts establish, this depreciation, why should your Board fix a fictitious value on the bonds, at more than double their cash value. The oath and clearest judgment positively forbids it.

“In conclusion, since the Council cannot run the city government at sixty cents per one hundred dollars, and the fact that the bondholders insist upon property thus depreciated being taxed to pay the interest on the bonds at their face value, which are equally depreciated, the Council, if it meet their demand, will be compelled greatly to increase the per cent of taxation above the amount for the year 1879, for which this Board is not responsible.

“All of which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB HELD SR.,
JOHN O'BYRNE,
A. F. KENNEDY.

Committee.

This very remarkable report was a sort of cannon shot, but nevertheless unsatisfactory to the Council. It was referred to four members of that body, namely, Messrs. Unverzagt, Kreipke, Lewis and Kleiderer, who, after having given the Assessor's book a thorough overhauling, and a scrutinizing attention to the report of the Supervisors, reported:

WHEREAS, Complaints have been made to this Council that the report of the Board of Supervisors of tax for the year 1880 in decreasing the value of all real estate, as reported by the Assessor, twenty per cent, and increasing certain lists as follows, in order, as they report, to equalize the value of real estate, and decreasing other lists for the same purpose, is unjust and unfair; and

“WHEREAS, The Common Council have the right to hear complaints and to change, reduce or correct the tax list of any person; and

“WHEREAS, The Council is satisfied that said complaints are well taken; therefore, be it

Resolved, First. That the tax list reported by the Board of Supervisors be and the same is declared by this Council unfair.

“*Resolved*, Second. That the tax books, or lists, as reported by the Board of Supervisors, be changed and corrected so that the same will conform to the

Assessor's lists or books as originally returned by said Assessor, and the taxes to be levied for the year 1880 shall be levied on the basis of the return of the lists or books by the Assessor.

W. H. UNVERZAGHT,
F. KLEIDERER,
F. E. KREIPKE,
Committee.

From this it is quite plain that the Supervisors' report met with summary treatment and was consigned to the waste basket of "unfair" public documents. The Council once again turned its attention to the agreed settlement, and upon motion to change the depository at which the interest should be paid from the Bank of America, New York, as fixed in the original bonds, to that of the Treasury of the City of Henderson, opposition was again met, but the motion prevailed by the following vote: Ayes—Unverzagt, Kreipke, Kleiderer, Clore, Sandefur and Schlamp. Messrs. Lewis and Steele voting in the negative.

Thereupon the ordinance directing the issuing of the funding bonds as per the agreement, was placed upon its final passage and adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Unverzagt, Kreipke, Kleiderer, Clore, Sandefur and Schlamp. Nays—Lews and Steele. This ordinance directed to be issued the bonds of the City of Henderson to the amount of four hundred and ninety-six thousand eight hundred dollars. Three hundred and ninety-eight bonds of one thousand dollars each. One hundred and eighty-nine bonds of five hundred dollars each, and forty-three bonds of one hundred dollars each, to be numbered serially as issued, commencing with number one, and to be designated as series A, B, C and D, to be payable to bearer, and fall due in thirty years from the date thereof, but redeemable at any time after the expiration of five years at the option of the City Council and to bear interest at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum. It was directed that the new bond to be issued in exchange for the outstanding railroad bonds, be designated as series "A" and entitle the holder to the same liens and priorities as were given the holder of the original bond. That the new bond to be issued in exchange for the outstanding school bonds, be designated as series "B" and entitle the holder to the same liens and priorities as were given the holder of the original bond. That the new bond to be issued in exchange for the outstanding bonds issued for city purposes, be designated as series "C" and entitle the holders to the same liens and priorities as were given the holder of the original bonds, and that the new bond to be issued in exchange for the water works bonds, be designated as series "D"

and entitle the holder to the same liens and priorities as were given the holders of the original bond. It was further directed that the bonds designated as series "A" should bear 5 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November. Series "B" to bear 6 per cent. interest payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November. Series "C" (with the exception of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, which originally bore 8 per cent. interest) to bear 6 per cent. payable semi-annually, on the first day of September and March. The thirteen thousand five hundred dollars to bear 5 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the same days. Series "D" to bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first day of March and September. Upon the adoption of the new bond and ordinance levying the tax for 1880 was read and adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Unverzagt, Kreipke, Kleiderer, Clore, Sandefur and Schlamp. Messrs. Lewis and Steele voting in the negative.

The tax levy as fixed by this ordinance was as follows: An *ad valorem* tax of 60 cents on the one thousand dollars valuation as returned by the Assessor for city purposes, for defraying the current expenses of the city. An *ad valorem* tax of 30 cents for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the public school, and an additional tax of 10 cents for the purpose of paying the interest on the the school bonds. An *ad valorem* tax of 70 cents for the purpose of paying the interest on the bonds issued for railroad purposes, and an *ad valorem* tax of 30 cents for the purpose of paying the interest on the water works bonds, making a total of two dollars tax levy, ninety cents less than 1878 and twenty-five cents less than 1879. This levy was made upon the following assessment: for city purposes, \$1,980,864, for water works, \$2,021,989, for railroad the same, for school, \$1,980,864.

I have endeavored to give a full and complete history of the long to be remembered settlement of the bonded indebtedness of the city of Henderson, which had its beginning in May 1877, during the administration of Hon. John C. Atkinson, and finally settled in August 1880, during the administration of Hon. F. M. English.

To sum up this long contest in a few words it amounted to this: It was evident to a majority of the bondholders that the interest was too much for the city to bear up under, and that by funding their bonds at a lower rate of interest, the investment would certainly become a much safer one. They knew full well, better, in fact, than others, that the interest was too great and that it should be reduced.

They were willing, in fact, more than willing, that such should be done, but upon a just and equitable basis. As to what this basis should be, the bondholders, and Council elected upon the heavy scaling idea, failed to agree. That they were willing to give more than the Council ultimately demanded, is surely proven by comparing the proposition made by the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, January 16th, 1869, with the final settlement. To make this plain, the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the city at the time the settlement was made consisted of the following bonds: One hundred and ninety-four railroad bonds of \$1,000 each, bearing seven per cent. interest; twenty-seven city bonds for water works extension, of \$500 each, bearing eight per cent. interest; fifty-six school bonds of \$500 each, bearing ten per cent. interest; twenty-nine city bonds of \$1,000 each, bearing ten per cent. interest; fifty-six city bonds of \$500 each, bearing ten per cent. interest; forty-three city bonds of \$100 each, bearing ten per cent. interest; seventy-five water works bonds of \$1,000 each, bearing ten per cent. interest, and fifty water works bonds of \$500 each, bearing ten per cent. interest, making a total of six hundred and thirty bonds bearing seven, eight and ten per cent. interest and representing \$496,000.

January 16th, 1879, the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, representing a large majority of the bondholders, proposed to the City Council to receive in lieu for the \$194,000 of seven per cent. railroad bonds, new bonds bearing six per cent. interest and representing \$155,200 or twenty per cent. off of the face of the original bond. For the \$100,000 eight per cent. railroad bonds, and \$13,500 eight per cent. city water works extension bonds, new bonds bearing six per cent. interest and representing \$102,150, or ten per cent. off of the face of the original bonds. For the \$189,300 school, water works and city ten per cent. bonds, new bonds for the same face value, but bearing six per cent. interest. Under this agreement the total value of the new bonds would have been \$446,650, bearing six per cent. interest, in place of \$496,800 bearing seven, eight and ten per cent.

This proposition was rejected, although the Council was repeatedly importuned and urged by Mayor Atkinson and others to adopt it as a basis of settlement. Meetings were held week after week, and night after night, and yet no conclusion could be arrived at. Finally, on the 24th day of October, over nine months after the proposition made by the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners had been rejected, the proposition to fund the bonded indebtedness at its ori-

ginal face value, the seven and eight per cent. bonds to bear five per cent. and the ten per cent. bonds to bear six per cent., was submitted by the Council to the bondholders, and by a very large majority of them accepted.

The difference between the propositions of January 16th and October 24th, 1879, which it took the Council nine months of laborious work and study to harmonize, settles down to this: The bondholders proposed to receive, January 16th, \$50,150 less of principal and \$66 more of interest than was voluntarily given them October 24th, nine months afterwards, as the following statement will show:

PROPOSITION SINKING FUND, JANUARY 18TH.

\$194,000	7 per cents,	20 off.	.....	\$155,200	at 6 per cent.
113,500	8	"	10 off.	102,150	at 6 "
189,300	10	"	00 off.	189,300	at 6 "
<hr/>				<hr/>	
\$496,800		\$50,150		\$446,650	at 6 per cent.—\$26,729

COUNCIL COMPROMISE, OCTOBER 24TH.

\$194,000	7 per cents	.....	\$194,000	at 5 per cent.	.....	\$ 9,700
113,500	8	"	113,500	at 5	"	5,675
189,300	10	"	189,300	at 6	"	11,358
<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>
\$496,800			\$496,800			\$26,733—\$26,733

Interest in favor of Council	.....	\$66 00
Principal of debt against Council	.....	\$50,150

Thus the city had, after a settlement, a bonded indebtedness of \$496,800, bearing five and six per cent. interest, when she could have had nine months before a bonded indebtedness of \$446,500, bearing six per cent. interest.

What was the loss in valuation and business during this long unnecessary, and almost ruinous, settlement, it is not the purpose of this work to investigate. That it was immense, may be safely inferred. Since the settlement property has advanced faster than the assessor, and the whole city resounds with the ring of trowel and hatchet.

On the twenty-first day of January, the weather being intensely cold, with every prospect of a long cold spell, the Henderson Coal and Mining Company, with commendable liberality, donated twelve hundred bushels of coal to be delivered gratuitously to the suffering and destitute of the city. This liberal contribution of one of the greatest comforts of life was distributed by the Mayor and a committee of the Council, and it is not surprising to know that many persons,

far from belonging to the unfortunate class for whom this charity was intended, were importunate applicants, and had to be watched closely.

May 15th the annual conclave of the Knights Templar of Kentucky held its meeting in Henderson and was largely attended. The city was beautifully bedecked with flags, and altogether the grand occasion was one long to be remembered. A sumptuous and magnificent banquet was given the Grand Commandery at Marshal's warehouse on Third, between Main and Water Streets.

July 21st a rigid quarantine was established, and an ordinance passed to prevent, if possible, the introduction of yellow fever.

This ordinance made it a penalty for any railway company or other persons operating or controlling any railway or trains leading into Henderson to transport over such road any cars, freight, passengers or baggage coming from south of Guthrie to within less than five miles of the city before obtaining permission of the city. No steamboat coming from a point on the Ohio River south of Paducah was permitted to land passengers, freight or baggage within less than five miles of the city without permission. This was the year of the frightful fever epidemic at Memphis and still further up the Mississippi River at Hickman, Kentucky. It will be remembered that Dr. John L. Cook, of this city, a brilliant young physician, husband and father, volunteered his services, went to Hickman and soon became himself a victim of the terrible scourge. Dr. Pickney Thompson, of this city, as President of the State Board of Health, also visited the plague-stricken city. Surely Henderson contributed liberally to the comfort and health of the Hickman people.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Knights of Pythias, held its annual meeting in this city in September. At the same time the Henderson Fair Association was holding its meeting; the city was alive with flags and music, and a general good cheer pervaded the town. There were a large number of Knights from different portions of the State, and their handsome bearing was noticeable. A competition drill was given in the ring of the Fair Association, and Ivy Lodge lost, Evansville winning the prize. An unsurpassable banquet was given the Grand Lodge at Marshal's warehouse. Altogether, 1879 was a gala year for Henderson and will be remembered with infinite pleasure for years to come. W. W. Blackwell, of this city, was elected Grand Chancellor at this meeting. He is the youngest member ever elected to that exalted position, being only thirty years of age at the time of his election.

February 27th, an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky was passed, incorporating the "Henderson Female Seminary," Miss Mary McCulloch, principal, Hons. John Young Brown and H. F. Turner, James R. Barret, Ben C. Redford, Dr. W. M. Hanna, Thomas Soaper, James Alves, David Clark and A. S. Winstead, incorporators and trustees. This magnificent institution of learning deservedly ranks among the first in the State.

The city purchased during this year her two fine horses "Jumbo" and "Dido" and shut up the market house by converting its rear end into a stable.

1881.

An ordinance was passed on the fifth day of May granting the Henderson Bridge Company the right to bridge the Ohio River, together with all other privileges thereto appertaining.

February 23d an ordinance was passed reducing the price of gas from \$3 to \$2.25. This ordinance was bitterly fought and only passed by the vote of Mayor English. Upon its passage a motion was made to shut off the street lamps. Mayor English opposed it. The vote stood: For shutting off—Unverzagt, Clore, Kleiderer and Sandefur. Opposed—Schlamp, Steele, Kreipke and Lewis.

TOWN AND CITY OFFICIALS.

TRUSTEES.

Nathaniel F. Ruggles, 1819 to 1835; Levi Jones, 1819 to 1825; John H. Sublett, 1819 to 1826; Samuel Stites, 1819 to 1826, 1834, 1843; James H. Lyne, 1820 to 1831; George Morris, 1824, '25, '26; William D. Allison, 1826 to 1833; John W. Moseley, 1826; George Atkinson, 1827 to 1835; Wyatt H. Ingram, 1827, '28; John Spiedel, 1827; George Gayle, 1828, '29; James Rouse, 1828 to 1833; 1837 to 1847; Thomas Johnson, 1830, '31, 1843, '44, '45; Joseph Cowan, 1832, '33, '34, '35; Edmund H. Hopkins, 1832, 1838 to 1848; John D. Anderson, 1833 to 1845; Archibald Dixon, 1835 to 1844; James W. Marshall, 1835, '36, '37; William Vermilyer, 1835; Hugh Kerr, 1835; James E. Rankin, 1835, 1846, '47; James Alves, 1835; Alexander B. Barret, 1837, 1842; William P. Smith, 1838, '39; F. Cunningham, 1838 to '45; L. G. Taylor, 1839, '40, to '41; James Carroll, 1840; Lazarus W. Powell, 1840, '41, '46, '47; Y. E. Allison, 1841, '46, '47; William R. Abbott, 1841, '42; William J. Ross, 1841, '42; Thomas Towles, Jr., 1841, '42; D. R. Burbank, 1841, '42; William L. Stone, 1842, '45; William Quinn, 1842; Littleberry Weaver,

1842, '43; David H. Cowan, 1842 to 1847; John H. Lambert, 1842, '43, '47; James Wilson, 1843; Philo H. Hillyer, 1843 '44, '45, '46; William H. Cunningham, 1845; Nathaniel D. Terry, 1846, '47; Brent Hopkins, 1846; Edward D. McBride, 1846, '47; George W. Johnson, 1847; William B. Vandzandt, 1847; Samuel W. Langley, 1847; Robert G. Beverley, 1847; David Banks, 1849; Philip L. Johnston, 1849; Walter A. Brown, 1849; Andrew Mackey, 1849; C. M. Pennell, 1850; John McBride, 1851, '52; William T. Barret, 1851; David Clark, 1851; William S. Holloway, 1851; Geo. M. Priest, 1851; James Bacon, 1851; James Carroll, 1852; Peter Semonin, 1853; James Wilson, 1852; D. N. Walden, 1853; Thomas J. Johnson, 1853; William Brewster, 1853; James Carroll, 1853; W. B. Vandzandt, 1853; Francis Millet, 1853.

COUNCILMEN.

James W. Clay, 1854; George M. Priest, 1854; Jacob Fulwiler, 1854, '55, '56, '57; John H. Lambert, 1854, '55, '59; B. Brashear, 1854, '55, '56, '57; D. H. Unselts, 1854; William S. Holloway, 1854, '55, '62, '69, '70; P. H. Hillyer, 1854, '57, '58, '62, '63; James Bacon, 1854, '55; R. G. Beverley, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62; Robert G. Rouse, 1854, '55; P. B. Matthews, 1855, '56, '57, '60, '61, '62; John Rudy, 1855, '56; B. R. Curry, 1855, '56; C. W. Hutchen, 1855, '56; Walter A. Towles, 1856; William P. Grayson, 1856; William Steele, 1856; William Brewster, 1856; Andrew Mackey, 1856; E. G. Hall, 1857, '58, '59; Sam'l P. Spalding, 1857, '58; John McBride, 1857, '58; Richard Garland, 1858, '61; Sol. S. Sizemore, 1858, '59; F. W. Reutlinger, 1858, '59, '68, '69; William E. Lambert, 1858, '59; L. F. Jones, 1858, '59, '60, '61; W. W. Catlin, 1859; A. H. Talbott, 1860, '61, '66, '67, '68; F. Millet, 1860, '61; J. Adams, 1861, '62, '66, '67, '71, '72; W. H. Ladd, 1860, '61, '62, '64, '65; R. M. Allin, 1861; F. B. Cromwell, 1862; W. H. Sandefur, 1862, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81; J. C. Allin, 1862, '63; Jacob Reutlinger, 1862, '63; Peter Semonin, 1862; Jacob Held, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66; Henry R. Tunstall, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68; Ben M. Sandefur, 1863; Jacob F. Mayor, 1863; A. S. Nunn, 1864, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71; David Hart, 1864, '65; T. M. Jenkins, 1864, '65, '66, '67; D. N. Walden, 1865; Grant Green, 1865, '66; E. L. Starling, 1866, '67, '68, '75, '76; David Banks, 1867, '68, '71; Thos. S. Knight, 1867, '68; Jacob Reutlinger, 1867; K. Geibel, Jr., 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72; P. H. King, 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74; M. Yeaman, 1868, '69; A. B. Weaver, 1868, '69; J. E. Fagan, 1868, '69, '70, '71; L. Martin, 1868, '69; Thomas L. Norris, 1869, '70; John

C. Atkinson, 1869, '70, '71; John C. Stapp, 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73; N. H. Barnard, 1870, '71, '72, '73; Robert Dixon, 1871, '72; W. S. Johnson, 1871 '72, '73; J. Ed. Rankin, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78; E. W. Worsham, 1872, '73; L. C. Dallam, 1872, '73; James R. Barret, 1873; Jacob Peter, 1873, '74; F. H. Overton, 1874, '75, '76, '77; W. B. Woodruff, 1874, '75, '76; H. C. Elliot, 1874, '75; John O'Byrne, 1874, '75; F. Kleiderer, 1874, '75, '76, '78, '79, '80; Henry C. Kerr, 1874, '75; Martin Schlamp, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81; James H. McCullagh, 1875, '76; John McBride, 1875, '76; Jacob Held, 1876; J. O. Clore, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81; R. C. Soaper, 1876, '77, '78; G. A. Prentice, 1876, '77; S. A. Lambert, 1876, '77, '78; John H. Barret, 1876, '77; S. S. Sizemore, 1876, '77; W. H. Unverzagt, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '83; George H. Steele, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83; F. E. Kreipke, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83; William H. Lewis, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83; John P. Beverley, 1880, '81; Perry Robinson, 1880, '81; John Thomasson, 1881, '82, '83; R. E. Cook, 1881; Henry Katterjohn, 1881, '82, '83; P. P. Johnson, 1882, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87; A. S. Winstead, 1882, '83, '84, '85, '86; James E. Rankin, 1882, '83; Richard Stites, 1883; Phelps Sasseen, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87; James Williamson, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87; Edward Manion, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87; M. M. Kimmel, 1886, '87; Alex. Fenwick, 1886, '87; Frank Sugg, 1886, '87; J. G. Adams, 1886, '87.

CHAIRMAN BOARD TRUSTEES.

John H. Sublett, 1823; Samuel Stites, 1824; N. F. Ruggles, 1826 to 1835; John D. Anderson, 1834, '37, '45; James W. Marshall, 1835, '36; Edmund H. Hopkins, 1838 to 1845; William R. Abbott, 1842; James Rouse, 1846; L. W. Powell, 1847; Archibald Dixon, 1848; David Bants, 1849, '50; Thomas J. Johnson, 1851, '52, '53.

MAYORS.

W. B. Vandzandt, 1854; M. S. Hancock, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59; E. G. Hall, 1860, '61, '62; D. Banks, 1862, '63, '64, '65; P. B. Matthews; 1866, '67, '68; E. L. Starling, 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74; Jacob Held, 1874, '75; John C. Atkinson, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79; F. M. English; 1879, '80, '81; Jac Peter, 1881, '82, '83; C. C. Ball, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87.

TREASURERS.

N. F. Ruggles, 1819 to 1834; Samuel Stites, 1834; James W. Marshall, 1835, '36, '37; William P. Smith, 1838, '39; Henry Delano, 1840 to 1847; Philo H. Hillyer, 1847, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53; Henry Lyne, 1854, '55, '56, '57; Andrew Clark, 1857, '58, '59, '60,

'61, '62; James E. Ricketts, 1862, '63; F. W. Reutlinger, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67; Grant Green, 1867, '68; S. K. Sneed, 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73; B. C. Allin, 1874, '75; C. T. Starling, 1875 to 1887 inclusive.

CLERKS.

William H. Thomas, 1819 to 1824; William D. Allison, 1824 to 1852; Y. E. Allison, 1852, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59; F. W. Reutlinger, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66; E. M. Clark, 1867; W. H. Ross, 1868, '69; C. Bailey, 1870; Henry Pyne, 1870, '71; A. S. Nunn, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79; David Hart, 1880, '81, '82, '83; J. B. Johnson, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87.

MARSHALS AND COLLECTORS.

John Green, 1822; James Rouse, 1823, '28, '29; Joel Lambert, 1824 to 1828; Thomas P. Lambert, 1830, '31, '32; James H. Green, 1833; William R. Abbott, 1834; W. F. Quinn, 1835; Robert G. Rouse, 1836, '37, '38, '39, '40, '45, '50, '52, '53; Joseph D. Gobin, 1841, '42, '44, '45, '49; Y. E. Allison, 1843, '47; Samuel W. Langley, 1846; John C. Stapp, 1848, '49, '50; Eli J. Melton, 1851; B. M. Clay, 1851; Charles G. Boardman, 1852; Solomon Nesler, 1854, '55; N. P. Green, 1856, '57, '58, '59; W. W. Catlin, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64; R. G. Rouse, Jr., 1864, '65, '66, '67; George Gayle, 1868, '69, '70, '71; B. M. Winston, 1872; Jake Held, 1872, '73, '74, '75; S. A. Young, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79; Edward Atkinson, 1879, '80, '81; Peter Yaney, Collector, 1881, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87; James H. Priest, Marshal, 1881, '82, '83; Joe A. Rudy, 1883, '84, '85, '86; John Kriel, 1886, '87.

HARBOR AND WHARF MASTERS.

N. F. Ruggles, 1824 to 1834; William Hart, 1834 to 1838; John Shingler, 1838; William P. Smith, 1839; Jacob Fulwiler, 1840; John B. Burk, 1841, '42, '44, '58, '59, '61, '62; Joseph Grant, 1841, '42; James Perrot, 1843; Robert G. Rouse, 1843, '44, '45, '49, '53, '54, '55; James F. Clay, 1846; William F. Quinn, 1847; John C. Stapp, 1848; William E. Lambert, 1850, '51; Charles G. Boardman, 1852; W. W. Catlin, 1856, '57; Samuel W. Black, 1860, '61; John H. Morris, 1863; M. P. Rucker, 1863, '64; W. W. Huston, 1865, '66; Paul J. Marrs, 1867 to 1882, inclusive; William H. Ladd, 1872, '73; Frank Deschamp, 1882 to 1887, inclusive.

ASSESSORS.

William H. Thomas, 1822, '23; Daniel McBride, 1824 to 1829, '33; William D. Allison, 1830, '31; James Rouse, 1834, '36, '50

William F. Quinn, 1835, '60, '64, '65; William S. Holloway, 1837; Thomas Towles, Jr., 1838, '39; Joseph D. Gobin, 1840, '41; H. E. Rouse, 1842, '66, '67; Y. E. Allison, 1843, '44, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '52, '53, '54; William L. Stone, 1845; Littleberry Weaver, 1851, '52; T. J. Hopkins, 1855, '56; J. O. Cheaney, 1856, '57, '58, '59; R. B. Cabell, 1861, '62, '68, '69; A. L. Jones, 1863; Thomas F. Cheaney, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '76, '77, '78, '81, '82; E. R. Moore, 1875; B. Brashear, 1879, '80; Charles G. Henson, 1883; A. F. Kenneday, 1883, '84, '85, '86; Stephen P. Smith, 1887.

SUPERINTENDENT GAS WORKS.

T. M. Jenkins, 1867 to 1882; William Cannings, 1882 to 1887, inclusive.

CITY COUNCIL ADVISOR.

Hughes & Dallam, 1853, '54, '55, '56; John T. Bunch, 1857; Crockett & Vance, 1858, '59; John W. Crockett, 1860, 61; S. B. Vance, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66; Turner & Trafton, 1866, '67, '68, '69, '70, '74; Charles Eaves, 1870, '71, '72; M. Yeaman, 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78; James F. Clay, 1879, '80, '81, '82; A. T. Dudley, 1883; S. S. Sizemore, 1884, '85, '86; John L. Dorsey, 1887.

CITY JUDGE.

Worden P. Churchill, 1854, '55; P. H. Lockett, 1856; H. C. Bard, 1856; W. R. Kinney, 1857; J. Willie Rice, 1858, '59; C. W. Hutchen, 1860, '61; P. A. Blackwell, 1861, '62; P. H. Hillyer, 1863, '64, '65, '66; A. T. Dudley, 1866, '67, '72, '73, '74, '75; E. M. Clark, 1868, '69, '70, '71; R. H. Cunningham, 1876, '77, '78, '79; G. C. Averitt, 1880, '81, '82, '83; Ezra C. Ward, 1884 to 1887, inclusive.

CHIEF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Charles L. Woods, 1874, '75; A. M. Tutt, 1875, '76; T. M. Jenkins, 1877, '78, '79; William Cannings, 1880 to 1887, inclusive.

CITY PHYSICIAN.

Samuel Fox, 1866, '67; P. G. Valentine, 1868, '69, '70, '71; J. D. Collins, 1872, '73; J. L. Cook, 1873; Ben Letcher, 1874, '76; Ben & James Letcher, 1875; John B. Cook, 1877; A. Dixon, 1878; Ben Letcher, 1879; Ben & James H. Letcher, 1880; Ben and James H. Letcher, 1881; Arch. Dixon, 1882, '83; B. R. Helms, 1884, '85, '86; J. C. Smith, 1887.

CITY ENGINEER.

Thomas Allen, 1797; John Green, 1824; D. N. Walden, 1853, '54, '57. Henry J. Eastin, 1855, '56; James D. Saunders, 1858, '59, '60; J. J. Kriss, 1861; F. H. Crosby, 1866, '67, '68; Crosby & Beebe, 1869; G. M. Alves, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75.

STREET INSPECTOR.

Charles W. Quinn, 1886; John Haffey, 1887.

PRECINCTS.

CAIRO PRECINCT.

THIS precinct is bounded by the Corydon, Henderson and Roberts Station Precincts and Webster County. For many years, from the earliest times of voting, the voters living in all that territory, with Green River to a point far beyond Petersburg, Webster County, including all of the precinct of Cairo, voted at Petersburg and John Harvey's, living at the junction of the Henderson and Madisonville, and the Smiths', afterwards McFadden's ferry roads. Years afterwards the voting place was changed from Harvey's to Isom Seller's, and here the elections were held until a growing population clamored for a change, which was made from Seller's to David Sights'. Here the elections were held for a number of years, when the voting place was changed to William Sutton's. In 1851, after the new constitution having been adopted, and the population having greatly increased, two voting places were established, one at Randall Osburn's, the other at Corydon.

In 1851 Cairo Precinct was established and the town of Cairo made the voting place. Among the earliest settlers of this part of Henderson County were John Leeper, the slayer of Big Harpe, Jacob Newman, John Christian, James Worthington, Abraham Saunders, Rowland Hughes, Joseph Worthington, William Black, Sherwood Hicks, Nevil Lindsay, John McCombs, John Lock, William Hughes, David Hughes, Eneas McCallister, John Luttels, John and Martin Kates, Joel Sugg, Andrew Black, Andrew Agnew and Micajah Hancock. These early settlers cleared the country, opened the first roads, built the first churches and school houses, and reduced

the wild woods from a state of semi-barbarism to green fields and woodlands, dedicated to the culture of fine crops of cereals, tobacco, and the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Educational facilities in those early times were provided, and the boy or girl who could learn so much as the multiplication table and to spell, was fortunate indeed. A large majority of the second and the third generations grew up in almost absolute ignorance. It is a well known fact that where positive illiteracy controls the populace, there too is to be found riotous living, debauchery and vice in all its multiplied phases. Ignorance pays no homage to law, save only so much as is compelled from a natural fear existing in the brute as well as the human. Owing to this state of ignorance a greater part of the population indulged their time in horse racing on the Sabbath particularly, but any other day when the boys could be notified to come forward with the necessary shekels.

Rowdyism reigned supreme, drinking, debauchery and fist mills occupied the chief attention of this large class, and, altogether, it was a most lamentable state of affairs, but between 1807 and 1812 Salem Church was built near Sellers, and during the week a school taught in the building. This pioneer building was of course a small log affair with puncheon seats and no desks or tables, yet it was sufficient for all purposes at the time. It was owned and used by what is known as the Regular Baptist, a minature congregation at that early date, and was presided over by Rev. John Street, a man of ordinary religious training, but an earnest worker in the faith. He was succeeded by Rev. John Dorris, a preacher of considerable power, but sadly deficient in education. Rev. John Grantham preached for a time for this little congregation also. In those days settlements were few and very far between, therefore it was no unusual occurrence for members, both male and female, to ride fifteen, twenty and even twenty-five miles to preaching. It was a general rendezvous on Sunday for the young enthusiasts and lovers, and thus became the means of doing greater good than was expected in the beginning. Great revivals were held and numbers of those whose lives had been devoted to the sins of the world united with the Church and became active in securing others to do likewise. During the time a school was taught by Rev. John Street, afterwards by William Frazier. The children for miles around attended as best they could, most of them being necessarily compelled from the scarcity of horses and limited means of their parents, to walk day after day through by-paths for miles in search of knowledge denied their parents.

The country at this time was alive with wolves, yet they confined themselves mostly to those woods unfrequented by the traveler. The trials and dangers incident to that time, may be appreciated by the young of this day when they remember that little children, wholly unable to offer resistance, flocked along wood paths with nothing but the rustling of leaves and the chirps of birds to cheer their lonely way. Seeking an education was accompanied by fears and trials at every turn of the paths, yet they braved all dangers and searched that precious prize, a primary training, which eventuated in bringing the country from a wild horse racing, gambling, drinking set of ignorant hoodlums to a community of God-fearing, honest, laborous people. Salem Church, Salem school and the influence of Christian men and women gradually moralized the country until its rapid growth brought other blessings. Neighborhood roads were opened, more schools were taught, land was gradually cleared up, houses were built, law respected and thus the people became more thrifty and more intelligent.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-three dawned upon this precinct populated by a people noted for honesty of purpose, moral training, hospitality, social culture, laborious living, and, in fact, all the characteristics of worth to be possessed by any similar body of people in the country at large. Most of the lands lying in this precinct are rolling lands, some low lands. While there are some poor lands in the precinct, yet it is a fact that the larger part of it is rich and very productive. The principal products are corn, wheat and tobacco. A great part of this precinct is yet heavily timbered, all of the forest growth congenial to this climate is to be found in great abundance, including the oak, hickory, ash, elm, gum, poplar and walnut.

The tenth United States census gives this precinct a population of sixteen hundred souls, but the estimated population at this time, from what may be considered accurate, gives it twenty-five hundred. The Baptist still have a church where old Salem stood and the Methodist have a church at Union Hill.

CAIRO.

The town of Cairo is located in the southwest part of Henderson County, eleven miles from the City of Henderson, and seven miles west from Robards Station on the Henderson & Nashville branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The first person known to have settled in business upon the ground where the town is located, was William H. Hancock, who established a blacksmith shop for the convenience of the surrounding country. Albert G. Walker

settled a few years afterwards, and when, in 1848, a mail and stage line was established between Henderson and Hopkinsville, Mr. Walker was appointed first postmaster. The town or station at that time had no name, and in order that the office might have a designated appellation by which it should be known at Washington, as well as throughout the delivery offices of the country, Mr. Walker sent in a name which the government declined to ratify, from the fact the same was on another post route in the State of Kentucky. Mr. Walker then sent on the name of Cairo, which was ratified by the Postoffice Department.

The tenth census gives Cairo a population of one hundred and seven, but at this time the town has an estimated population of three hundred.

In 1873 the town was incorporated, and under the act Isom Cottingham, John McMullin, Albert A. Niles, Dr. W. B. Floyd, U. N. Swope and A. Kohl appointed trustees. The boundaries of the town were described, the election of trustees regulated, that is to say, the act directs the election of six trustees in the month of May annually, who are to serve one term of twelve months or until their successors qualify. These Trustees must select one of their own number who shall be permanent chairman of the Board. Power is given the Trustees to enact ordinances and all needful laws and regulations for the government of the town and to annex fines for their violations not exceeding magisterial jurisdiction, power to levy and collect taxes, etc.

The act of incorporation was amended February 4th, 1874, extending the power of the Trustees. Under this amendment all males over the age of sixteen and under fifty years of age, who pay into the town treasury the sum of two dollars, are exempt from paying poll-tax for road purposes.

The town of Cairo has one church building, the property of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination. The building is used also by the Methodist congregation. There is also within the town limits one district white and one district colored school.

TOBACCO STEMMERIES.

Wm. T. Cottingham handles annually from 100 to 150 hogsheads strips and leaf.

Wm. E. Royster handles annually from 125 to 150 hogsheads strips and leaf.

Nick & Thomas Royster handles annually from 100 to 150 hogsheads strips and leaf.

Joseph A. Quinn handles annually from 100 to 150 hogsheads strips and leaf.

J. A. Fisher & Son handles annually from 40 to 75 hogsheads strips and leaf.

David W. Denton (Rock Spring) handles annually from 50 to 75 hogsheads strips and leaf.

The stemmeries employ during the stemming season from fifteen to twenty hands each.

George W. Kimball owns and operates a flour and grist mill, capacity of two hundred bushels of flour and meal per day.

Among the oldest inhabitants now living are Martin Galloway, John W. Royster, Samuel Alderson, P. G. Sights, Dr. W. B. Floyd.

N. B.—Since the foregoing was written Cairo has had a big fire and safe robbery. Business has materially increased and many changes have taken place. It was near Cairo that Dr. W. T. Sutton killed young Alderson, for which offense he was cleared by a jury of the court.

CORYDON PRECINCT.

This precinct was established on the 20th day December, 1851, and a voting place appointed at a house built upon the ground now within the limits of the beautiful little town of Corydon. The precinct at that time was a wilderness of wild woods, inhabited by droves of wolves and other wild animals known to Kentucky for many years anterior to that date.

It is true there were a number of settlers, yet their places of habitation were so remote, neighbors seldom visited and seldom saw each other. The mode of traveling was extremely irksome and subjected to pioneer dangers. Corydon at that time was known only as a "woods settlement" of perhaps two or three log cabins.

The aged and respected Dr. John N. Dorsey settled in 1848 where the town of Corydon is now situated, and built the first cabin, a little log hut of a concern, in the forest upon the hill now ornamented by the handsome residence of Charles L. King.

In 1850 or '51, William L. Dorsey, a brother of Dr. Dorsey, laid off a few lots, using a grapevine for measuring distances. Some of them he sold for five dollars per lot, others for a less amount. Land at that time was valued from four to five dollars per acre. Dr. Dorsey, in 1868 and '69, purchased land for four dollars and fifty cents per

acre, the identical ground upon which the town of Corydon is now situated.

A weekly mail was established and brought on foot or horseback by some of the settlers from the Point, now Smith's Mills. Dr. J. N. Dorsey was the first postmaster, and when, some years after, finding further service incompatible with his large and growing practice, gave up the position. A box was then fixed in the middle of the village, where the mail was deposited.

Mrs. Dorsey suggested the name of Corydon and that name was adopted by the settlers. Dr. J. N. and William L. Dorsey established the first store at Corydon. The first school was taught by Baxter Cheatham, the great talker, at a place two miles in the direction of Smith's Mills. Another school was taught at the Rock Spring. The first church was built in 1820 at a point opposite and near the residence of Mrs. Norwood. It was a Baptist church. Rev. McMahon occasionally preached, as did Methodist circuit riders

W. B. Pentecost built the first tobacco stemmery at Corydon in 1853. The first church was erected in 1853 by the Christian denomination.

The greater part of the lands in this precinct are very fertile and productive. The principal crops consist of tobacco, corn and wheat. The farmers, as a general rule, are thrifty, intelligent, industrious and well to do. The raising of beef cattle has become one of the aims of many farmers in this precinct, and no better lands for grazing purposes are to be found in the county.

There is no prettier territory to be found in Kentucky than that lying between Corydon and Smith's Mills. The average value per acre of lands in this precinct is now from twenty-five to thirty dollars.

The town of Corydon is located upon two gently sloping hills, and is second in population and commercial importance to Henderson. The population of the Corydon Magisterial District, including the town as given in the Tenth United States Census, was 2,789. Population of the town, 544. Since that time the population has materially increased. There are a number of handsome and comfortable houses in Corydon. So there are a number of manufacturing and mercantile enterprises.

On the tenth day of March, 1884, Corydon was visited by a fire that swept away a dozen business and dwelling houses. This naturally, of course, cast a gloom over the good people, but they soon rallied and rebuilt their burned property. Business revived and all was bright for the time.

The Ohio Valley Railroad was built to and beyond the town, a better and cheaper outlet was furnished, telephone and telegraph offices were established, a daily mail soon became another blessing, and the future of Corydon seemed bright indeed. But the fire fiend had not yet completed its wicked work; it seemed that the town was doomed beyond peradventure, for on the ninth day of April, 1887, early in the morning when all were asleep, a fire broke out and before it could be checked sixteen stores and other buildings had succumbed to its merciless temper. This then was a most terrible calamity, and in every way calculated to demoralize the community, but it did not. Those who were the sufferers took renewed courage and determined to rebuild. There are now seven new houses in course of building and many more to follow so soon as building material can be had. Instead, then, of the fire being a curse, it has proven a blessing in bringing about the building of better houses and destroying traps that are always and at all times dangerous.

In the town of Corydon there are four white churches, to-wit: Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist, with large, intelligent congregations. There is a coal mine—supplying the town and surrounding country—which costs its stockholders \$9,000; one planing mill; one large flouring mill supplied with the latest and most improved machinery and capacity of one hundred barrels per day; eight firms engaged in merchandising and three tobacco stemmeries of large handling capacity. In addition to the churches before mentioned, there are also three colored places of religious worship.

In addition to all that has been said, Corydon glories in the possession of one of the best graded public schools to be found in the State. To the enterprise, good taste and liberality of that people, (and praised be their names), the youth, not only of the precinct but of the county, are offered and given a first-class High School education at a very moderate expenditure. All of the branches studied in ordinary colleges are taught in this school, except the Greek language. The act of the Legislature, creating this school was passed on the 25th day of March, 1872, Wm. H. Hancock, John R. Wilson, Green W. Pritchett, Dr. John N. Dorsey, Charles L. King, Dr. James N. Powell, Dr. H. S. Jones and George W. McClure, incorporators.

This also directed a district vote to be taken, and the levying and collecting of a tax of sixty cents upon the one hundred dollars' valuation, and a poll tax of six dollars. The election was held and the proposition carried by a handsome vote. The bonds, one hundred in number of one thousand dollars each, were issued and quickly

disposed of at a premium in Corydon and Henderson. The original bonds bore 10 per cent. interest, but since that time have been redeemed at a lower rate.

As soon after the sale of the bonds as possible, a magnificent two-story brick building was commenced at a cost of ten thousand dollars. This building was completed and occupied for the first time on September 1st, 1873. There were five teachers, 1st primary, 2d primary, intermediate, preparatory and high school. There was a board of eight trustees, which, at the time this sketch was written, was composed of the following named: John A. Stapp, Hon. Jos. V. Owen, Green W. Pritchett, Charles L. King, E. G. Powell, J. T. Head, H. H. Lawrence and John R. Wilson. Professor William Johnson, of Cincinnati, was the first superintendent. The first year the number of pupils enrolled aggregated 325 to 340; average daily attendance 230. There were fifteen or more non-resident pupils and from this source alone the school has annually received a benefit of six or seven hundred dollars. The salaries were fixed at from \$30 to \$45 per month for teachers, superintendent \$90 per month. This school has invariably employed the best instructors and has graduated some of the brightest minds in the county. The location is healthy and never has the school been demoralized by sickness or trouble by the taxpayers.

Corydon is located in a fine section of country, and with such public spirit and liberality as characterizes the citizens must eventually come to the front in commercial importance. There is no community to be found anywhere possessing a greater share of social culture and broad and liberal intelligence.

Corydon was incorporated many years ago and has a police judge, marshal, police, &c. Among the early settlers of this precinct were: Dr. J. N. and Wm. L. Dorsey, John R. Wilson, William J. Powell, Baxter D. Cheatham, James Powell, Berry Gibson, Pressley Pritchett, Jack Pritchett and Albert Jones. Among the oldest now living are: Dr. J. N. Dorsey, Green W. Pritchett, Jno. R. Wilson, Thomas Ash, Herbert A. Powell, W. B. Pentecost and Jno. Trigg.

GENEVA PRECINCT.

Prior to 1880, the voters of this precinct, in order to exercise the right of elective franchise, were compelled to go either to Smith's Mills, Corydon or Henderson. The distance was an uncomfortable and fatiguing one. It was so with their court matters, and in order

to remedy this, a petition, largely signed, was presented to the Court, and upon its hearing, on the 24th day of May, 1880, a precinct was established with two magistrates. This precinct was formed from portions of Smith's Mills Corydon and Henderson, and Geneva made the voting place. Originally Geneva was known as "Walker's," then the "Cross Roads," and is situated at the crossing of the Henderson and Smith's Mills, and Diamond Island and Corydon roads. The precinct lands are generally level and of a fine producing quality. The farmers are thrifty and intelligent. Diamond Island bend is included in this precinct, and for the production of corn and tobacco no better land is to be found in the county. It is in this bend where sportsmen find the greatest pleasure in the fall, winter and spring months, duck and goose shooting. There are a great number of sloughs and ponds, and with the coming of cold weather these are literally taken possession of by wild ducks and geese. The village of Geneva consists of a postoffice, four or five stores, a blacksmith shop, a grist mill, and several residences. Mr. J. T. Sandefur, one of the most successful and intelligent raisers and handlers of bees, has his apiary near Geneva, where he collects annually a large amount of honey.

On the twenty-fourth day of September, 1864, a company of negro soldiers, returning from a recruiting (or negro stealing) expedition to Corydon, passed through Geneva, and while there discovered that one of the men was afflicted with the small pox. They determined to leave him, and did leave him, only to meet the savage vengeance of a party of rebels close on their heels. This unfortunate soldier was captured and taken to a woods near by and there hung and left dead. The sequel to this hanging will be found in the brutal murder of young Wathen, of Union County, published in the history of the county.

Among the oldest inhabitants of this precinct are Captain E. D. McBride, J. T. Sandefur, Walter A. Towles, John Farmer and W. A. Sisson.

HEBARDSVILLE PRECINCT.

This precinct was formed on the twentieth day of December, 1851, with voting place at Hebardeville. It borders on Green River, and consequently the greater portion of the precinct is hilly. Very many of the finest tobacco and corn farms to be found in the county are located in this precinct. In addition to this, fruit can be more successfully grown on the hills adjacent to Green River than elsewhere

in the county. There is an abundance of the finest timber known to this country. The tenth United States census gives this precinct a population of 2,280.

The early history, as written of other precincts, apply to this. Early settlers had the same embarrassments and difficulties to contend with, although the first road established in the county ran through this precinct. Mr. Craven Boswell, was one of the earliest settlers, and at one time owned pretty much all the land adjoining and adjacent to the town of Hebardsville. A great portion of this land he donated to others in order to induce immigration and build up the country. The town of Hebardsville was named for Mr. Charles Hebard, who in very early times opened and carried on a blacksmith shop at that point. One of the first grist and saw mills known in the county was built in this precinct and operated by George McCormick. This mill was an undershot concern, located on Lick Creek, and built in 1808 or 1809. The lumber used in building the old Johnson House, in the town of Henderson, was sawed at this mill in 1809. In 1830 Mr. McCormick sold the mill to Philip Vanbussum, who operated it a few years and sold to Richard Hazelwood. In 1848 or 1849 Mr. Boswell, after having disposed of a quantity of his lands, died, leaving six children, only two of whom are now living, William, and Mrs. Catharine McFarland.

Hebardsville is the leading village or town in the precinct, and as a commercial point offers many inducements. It is surrounded by a magnificent tobacco and corn territory and a thrifty, well to do population of planters. Hebardsville has a number of merchants and business men, all of whom are accumulating slowly but surely. C. W. Johnson, R. S. Hart, Boswell Bros., George Willingham, George Reed, John Abb Johnston, Saunders Biggs, Joe Robertson, Oliver and Jack Malone, are among the number of merchants; George Negley operates a coal bank one and a half miles from Hebardsville and supplies the entire country surrounding with coal of the best quality. There are three churches at and near Hebardsville, the Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist (Bethel) and Methodist. The Cumberland and Baptist are among the oldest known to the county. James Carroll operates a saw mill and turns out the best lumber for building purposes. There is one district school presided over by a competent teacher. Bluff City, a few miles below on Green River, is also in this precinct. It has a post office, saw mill and store. It is prettily located and ought to become a fine shipping point. Among the early settlers of Hebardsville were Craven Boswell, Charles Hebard,

Turner Denton, Benjamin L. Hicks, Samuel Pirtle, Caleb Hall, Edward D. Bennett, Robert McFarland and John B. Davis. Among the oldest inhabitants now living are Benjamin L. Hicks, Rev. Abram Hatchett, William Boswell, Arthur Hicks, Richard Roach, Wash. Butler, James Willingham, Stark Haynes, and others. Hebardsville, and the precinct bearing its name, is peopled by a law-abiding, intelligent class of citizens. The society in and around the town, in a social sense, is fully up with the times, well educated, intelligent and hospitable. At Mason's Landing, on Green River, Thomas Hust has a stemmery, where annually he purchases and handles the great bulk of the tobacco grown in that portion of the precinct. It was in this precinct, and near Hebardsville, that Colonels Adam Johnson and Bob Martin, during the war, 1863 or 1864, captured Dr. Kimbly, of Owensboro, while *en route* behind a dashing team to Henderson. Miss Shelby, now Mrs. John Folden, was in the buggy with the doctor at the time. Colonel Martin relieved the doctor of the reins and saw her safely to her uncle, John McCormick, while Colonel Johnson took charge of the prisoner. About the same place and time old man Solomon Oberdorfer, so well known throughout this county, was arrested, together with a drove of mules which he was taking to Evansville for Government purposes. He was taken to Slaughtersville and there released and given his mules. The guerrillas made frequent raids into Hebardsville and were a source of great annoyance to the resident business interest. There was an incident in the life of Thomas McFarland, who lived in this precinct, three miles from Hebardsville, in the direction of Henderson, unsurpassed by any of the recollections of that bloody period.

In July, 1862, he and his old maid sister, who had lived together since the birth of the younger, and were yet fighting life's battles as brother and sister, side by side, on the old homestead, were awakened in the dead hour of the night by a call at the gate, only a few feet from the house. It was a beautiful night, the moon was shining in all of its glory, its shimmering, silvery rays making gloriously bright the whole face of the earth. Closely and snugly slept the subject of this sketch in one room of the log building, while his sister slept in the other, just across the hall. Twelve well armed and determined men had now surrounded the house, watching every approach and awaiting the command of their leader. McFarland lay unconscious of his terrible surroundings, while his sister, who had awakened at the first call, and was arising to know what was wanted, little thought of the

frightful ordeal through which she was soon to pass, and thus it is with man. He passes more frequently than he ever dreams of through startling dangers. He treads upon the brink of eternity, and wanders close by his opening tomb, and yet he is none the wiser and none the more thoughtful. In his most pleasant moments, and when he least imagines, death is often grinning close at hand, and sorrow treading hard upon his heels. Thus it was with Thomas McFarland, while at every avenue of approach or escape stood a remorseless soldier only awaiting developments to give the signal of death. Another call from the gate and he arose, approached the little window and asked what was wanted.

"We are home guards from across the river in Daviess County, and want our suppers and horses fed," was the significant and unmistakable reply.

It was now after midnight, a curious time to want supper. His sister, hearing the reply and apprehending that all was not safe for her brother, approached his room and asked of him what should be done.

"Take them something to eat," was his quick reply, for he had never been known to turn a hungry man from his door. He partook of his sister's uneasiness, and placing himself at the door leading from his room to the hall or passage way through the building, determined to defend his life and home at any cost. His sister secured a ham and some bread and quietly unbolted the front door, when three or more horrid men, armed to the teeth, pushing her aside, exclaimed :

"Clear the way, that is not what we want ; it's your brother Tom, and him we intend to kill in spite of hell."

The poor sister, frightened beyond understanding, sunk to the floor in piteous screams for mercy, but there was no mercy there. At this moment Mr. McFarland barred the door to his room and stood with the weight of his body against it. Several attempts were made to force it in, but without effect. The leader then called to six men to burst in the door, but in this they yet failed. Seeing this, the leader yelled a loud "Clear the way, I'll get him," and with this announcement fired sixteen buckshot through the door. Fortunately, as he said "Clear the way," Mr. McFarland anticipated his meaning, and he too cleared the way by stepping back to the wall of the house, the sixteen buckshot passing directly under his arm and in uncomfortable proximity to his body. With the firing the leader, so certain was he that he had killed his man, called at a loud voice, "Damn him, I've got him." At that the outer guards left their posts and rushed to the

hall. Mr. McFarland, taking time by the forelock, and realizing that now was his only chance, leaped from a back entrance, master of the situation, and trimmed for "out-winging" even the air piercing messenger of death sent after him. He was unincumbered, no boots or shoes, coats or pants, retarded his progress, his garment was light and frail, of a pure white and fine texture, its tail fluttered in the breeze as though it were propelled by an arrow, and in this make-up he made three jumps from the door to an eight rail fence, over which he skipped as though it were one rail, and without halting. He was not troubled with a shortness of breath, but, as he progressed, seemed to accumulate wind and power of endurance. He in a moment more reached the woods, and there secreted himself to await the exit of his midnight visitors. Shortly after his successful escape, his would-be murderers broke in the door to his room and fired promiscuously into his bed and a trundle bed standing close by, but the bird had flown. The wads from the pistols set the bed clothing on fire, and but for the intercessions of his sister the house and contents would have been burned to the ground. At her request, some of the men threw the bed clothing out of the window, where it was permitted to burn unmolested. They then robbed the premises, getting some thirty-five dollars in money and all the good clothes he had. They then took what little money his old sister had and vacated the house, sadly disappointed at their failure to capture and kill the object of their visit. Two negro men were then pressed into their service, and with them, two men of the command went to the pasture and took therefrom two very fine young horses, one of which belonged to the sister. The command then left, going in the direction of Hollow Port, and passing but a few yards away from where Mr. McFarland was concealed in the brush. He had witnessed the taking of the horses, and the two negro men had witnessed his exit, which they compared to the flitting by of some spiritual apparition. After it was well believed that the midnight murderers had gone for good, the negro men approached the woods and at a signal called their master to them. He came tremblingly, yet satisfying himself that all was well for him. Once there he delivered his orders, one of which was to bring him some suitable garments and the news from the seat of war. This was soon done, and all evidence of his safety being fully assured he began to take an invoice of himself to see if he was all together, and, strange as it may appear, his feet were not scratched, nor was a hem of his garment torn, and, stranger still, an old chronic crick which had set in his neck, and had been pronounced incurable by his phy-

sicians, had disappeared, and the once perfectly stiff member was now as supple as a limber jack.

For this, of course, he was thankful, and as a solace for all that had passed thanked Providence for the cure, even though such terrible means had been used to produce the result. Having dressed himself in all that was left him, he made silent tracks, not to his home, but through the lonely woods in the direction of town. He pursued his journey with both eyes piercing in every direction and both ears sensitive to every rustle of the leaves. He came into the public road at John McCormick's just at daylight and followed it from there into the city.

From that time to November, 1865, three years thereafter, Mr. McFarland slept away from his house. The attack was made upon his home a few days before General Adam Johnson captured Newburgh, and when that distinguished commander was pursued through Henderson County by Captain Union Bethel with thirty-eight mounted men from Newburgh and Col. Gavin with a regiment of infantry, Mr. McFarland accompanied the expedition with the hope of capturing some of the disturbers of his peace and happiness, and regain if possible his lost property. When John Patterson, one of Johnson's most daring soldiers, was shot through both eyes in the end of the lane of the old Samuels place, this side of Slaughtersville, McFarland was riding in the rear at the time and was the only man in the whole command who volunteered to get Patterson to some house where he could be carefully and comfortably provided for. He took him to the house of Mr. Samuels and there left him. At the time of Patterson's wounding he thought Bethel's men were rebels from the manner in which they were dressed, and laboring under this mistake, he with others, dashed into the road between the advance guard and the command, and at a loud voice gave the command "right and left face about." Seeing this Captain Bethel, Dr. McGill and Private Root dashed at him, but McGill's horse being the fleetest footed gave him the advantage and it was him who fired the shot that shut out the world to Patterson forever. Patterson's comrades escaped

On the first night out Bethel's command captured Willis Fields at his house on the old Knoblick Road near Robard's Station, and recaptured many of the guns, blankets, etc., taken by Johnson's command at the Newburgh surrender. Mr. McFarland was present just after the killing of Lieutenant Braydon, an account of which will be found under the head of Robards Station Precinct. He returned to Henderson with the remains of the dead lieutenant and

was never again out with a scouting party. He has ever believed that he knew the men who were at his house on that terrible eleventh of July, 1862, and as the intelligence of each one's death reached him he was rejoiced of course.

It is said, with one or two exceptions, perhaps, the whole gang has been swept from the face of the earth, each one meeting a horrible death. After the war Mr. McFarland returned to his farm and labored hard to repair the loss incurred by lost time until last January, when he, as before stated, removed into the city. Unexpectedly to him he succeeded during the war and just after its close in securing his long lost horses.

ROBARD'S STATION PRECINCT.

This precinct as now known was originally a part of District No. 1, with voting place in the town of Henderson. A few years thereafter it became a part of District No. 2, with voting place at Gallo-way's, now in the Hebardsville Precinct. In 1851, after the adoption of the present constitution, a part of Robard's Station Precinct, as now known, voted at Randall Osburn's, and a part at Achilles Norment's, then at Tillotson's, then at Charles Leig's. In 1875 the present district was formed.

At the formation of this precinct the voting place was established at George Rudy's old school house near McMullin's chapel. A short time thereafter it was changed to the Station. The eastern part of this precinct is rather hilly and rocky, the western level and very productive. Even the hilliest part of the district produces finely. The Green River hills produce the finest tobacco brought to this market. The district, as a general thing, is peopled by a thrifty, intelligent class of farmers, who are keeping step with this progressive age by building substantial plank fences in place of the old rail, and otherwise improving and enhancing the real and producing value of their realty. The improvement since the completion of the railroad has been very marked.

FIRST CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

George Rudy's school house, near McMullin's chapel, is the oldest in the district and is yet standing. This building has been used not only for school purposes but for church purposes also. Washington Sale was the first teacher, and was followed by David Cowan, Frank Davis and Joseph C. Norman, between the years 1840 and '48. McMullin's Chapel was the first house built exclusively for religious worship, known to have been built in the district since its formation.

This house was built by the Methodist denomination, and was dedicated and consecrated in 1853 by Rev. William Edmunds. At Cherry Hill the regular Baptists have a church to which Rev. Spaurlin, of Caldwell County, makes regular visitations.

COAL MINES.

Within the last few years three surface mines have been opened, and a very fine article of coal taken therefrom. These mines are located one, two and three miles from the L. & N. R. R., and are owned respectively by A. J. Denton, L. M. Cheaney and Enoch Eakins.

FRUIT NURSERY.

Near the station is where Parsons & Sandefur operated their large nursery, growing large stocks of fruit trees of all kinds indigenous to this climate. They also grew all of the grape varieties.

THE WAR.

This precinct was kept at fever heat during a good portion of the war. Many of its citizens volunteered under Colonel Adam Johnson, and, during the time the recruiting service was executing its mission, many little skirmishes were had in and near its borders. Likewise, a number joined the Federal forces, and they were anxious that their homes should remain unmolested; in other words, that the Confederates keep out of their territory.

In the summer of 1862, Colonels Johnson and Martin, on their return from the Newburg raid to headquarters at Slaughtersville, Ky., were pursued by Captain Union Bethel and thirty-eight mounted Newburgers, supported by Colonel Gavin's regiment of infantry. Near the old Samuel's place, above Robard's Station, Captain Megill, of Bethel's command, shot John Patterson, of Sebree City, through both eyes. Patterson was one of Colonel Johnson's most daring soldiers and his shooting, of course, greatly enraged the Confederates. They then determined to punish the enemy in every way possible, and to this end ambushed them at every turn in the road. Colonel Gavin's commissary supplies running low, he dispatched Lieutenant Braydon and a few men with wagons to Henderson for the purpose of getting fresh supplies. Gavin accompanied Lieutenant Braydon, wearing an ordinary linen duster, while the Lieutenant was dressed in full military suit. The two were riding along the lane just back of Robard's Station, and not over a mile away, and about one or two hundred yards in advance of the wagon train, when just opposite Parsons & Sandefur's nursery, a party of Confederates lying in ambush took de-

liberate aim and fired. At the crack of their guns Lieutenant Braydon and his horse both fell mortally wounded and died in a few minutes. It would seem that each shot was aimed at Braydon (owing to his shining dress), for Colonel Gavin was but slightly wounded in the arm. At this fire Gavin dashed into the woods and scampered away as fast as his horse could carry him. The Confederates, in the meantime, retreated in the opposite direction. Gavin soon found that his horse was giving away under him, and but a moment after discovered that the animal was badly wounded. Dismounting and leaving him in the woods, he footed it alone in this dangerous country until he came in sight of a house, which he cautiously approached to ask the way to Henderson. This was Mr. Franklin Lester's and that gentleman, or some one of the household, kindly gave the Colonel the desired information. Colonel Gavin suffered terribly from his wound, yet hurried along through the woods and succeeded in reaching Henderson next morning. Braydon was fired at by fourteen men, and upon examination of his body it was found to be literally shot to pieces with buckshot.

Renz Fisher, a Captain in Colonel Johnson's command, and an officer of great personal daring, was raised in this precinct. His father lived a few miles from the Station on the Knoblick road, and during the summer of 1864, when the City of Henderson was invested by Federal soldiers, under command of Colonel John W. Foster, he ventured into the precinct and pitched camp a mile or more away from his father's house in the direction of Green River. News of this was brought to Foster, and by a returned Confederate soldier. Without divulging to his informant any of his plans, or making any promises, Foster very quietly ordered Lieutenant Carey, with double the number of men Fisher was represented to have had under him, to move out cautiously during the night, so as to be near the place of rendezvous by daylight the next morning. Lieutenant Carey had met Fisher before, and at one time received a bullet hole from his gun while in ambush along the roadside. Carey and his command arrived in sight of old man Fisher's house about one hour before daylight, and dismounted. He left a sufficient number of men to take care of the horses, and with the others proceeded on to a point in the woods opposite Fisher's house, where they secreted themselves, hoping to capture Renz Fisher and one or two of his men, whom he believed to be asleep in the house.

Just before or about sunrise, he heard the cracking of weeds and bushes and the rustling of leaves proceeding from a ravine or ditch

in an old field lying directly to his right. Carey was ambushed near the corner of this old field and just across the Knoblick Road directly in front of the Fisher homestead. It was but a few moments more when he discovered the form of a man cautiously moving up the ditch in the direction of the house. Every movement of his body and the keen, nervous, suspecting glances of his eyes, showed that he was guilty. He manifested an uneasiness, a cautiousness, which at once satisfied Lieutenant Carey that the man was a rebel soldier and just from the camp. He would move forward a few steps, then halt on tip-toe and take a careful survey of all that surrounded him ; his approach to the road was intensely nervous and cautious, yet he moved on, little thinking that the keen eye of one whom he had ambushed only a few weeks before was watching his every movement now, and that an unerring carbine cocked and primed, was pointed directly at him. He reached the fence only a short distance away from Carey, he climbed it and was in a moment more standing in the center of the road, stretching his body, first surveying with rapid look in the direction of Henderson and then toward the Station. The long flowing curly locks which hung down his back glistened in the bright sunlight and all was now well with him. He turned his breast towards the very tree behind which his enemy lay secreted, and giving his head a gentle shake of self-satisfaction, started to move on in the direction of the house. An imaginary sound again attracted his attention to the woods, and again halted, exposed to the full view of the enemy. During all of this exciting time Carey watched him with the eye of a hawk, endeavoring, if possible, to satisfy himself beyond peradventure that it was Renz Fisher. His carbine was pointed at him and a perfect bead drawn on his breast. As the doomed man straightened himself on tip-toe and gave one more shake of his head to disentangle his uncombed locks, Carey recognized him for certain and pulled trigger. Instantaneously at the report of the carbine the cautious rebel sprang into the air and fell full length upon the ground pierced through. This report brought out the inmates of the house, and soon old man Fisher was standing over the body of his dead boy in company with his slayer and other soldiers. The old man was called to identify the body, and protested he knew him not. Carey knew better, and drawing his carbine demanded that he tell or suffer the penalty of his duplicity. Then he took hold of the dead body, and with a shriek of pent-up anguish screamed aloud, " Oh, it is my boy, my darling boy !"

The old man was then required to pilot the command to the rebel camp, which he did. On arriving there it was found that the last soldier had scampered away at the firing of the gun which had killed their captain, leaving a few horses, guns and other camp equipage. The body of the son was then given to the father and the command returned to the city where Carey was greatly lincized. He attended the Presbyterian Church that day and worshipped as unconcernedly as though he had not ambushed and killed a human in the public highway, four or five hours previous to that time.

YOUNGER & JARRETT.

It is asserted by those who profess to know, that in February, 1873, the noted outlaws, Jim Younger and John Garrett, visited Robards and remained in the neighborhood three months. That they traveled from New Orleans in a spring wagon drawn by two horses. That they went from Robards to Louisville to see the renowned detective, Yankee Bligh, who was in search of them, and failing to find the old man returned to Robards. That they made frequent visits to Henderson, although the officials were searching for them. That they were orderly and well-behaved when not under the influence of liquor. When they determined to leave Kentucky they quietly drove to the Mt. Vernon ferry and crossed the Ohio into Indiana. All this they did when there were perhaps a hundred men on the look-out for them.

SPRINGS AND CURIOSITIES.

The County of Henderson contains many mineral springs, but the one near A. J. Denton's farm in this precinct is by far the best chalybeate to be found in the county, and no doubt the equal of any in the State. It is located about three miles from the Station in what is known as the Rock House branch. Not far away from this spring, surrounded by the wildest and most romantic scenery, is found the *Rock House and Buzzard Hole*. These two are remarkable natural curiosities, and even to this day have never been explored.

It is said, that some years ago, Mr. Geo. W. King, the then owner of the land, employed a miner to explore the hidden recesses of this house. but after laboring some time the work was suddenly abandoned and the miner went away. He pursued his journey to near Green River where he had lived, and where he was soon after taken sick and died. Before death, however, he told his wife he had something he wanted to tell Mr. King, and then divulged the secret to her, of the Rock House and what he had done, and further said he would not strike another lick until he had earned enough to be-

come the purchaser of the natural wonder. Mr. King arrived too late to see him alive and his wife refused to tell what she had been told. His discoveries, if any, have never to this day been known.

This Rock House is made of a semi-circular shelf, projecting fifty feet over the surface with earth rock and scrubby trees, one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above the shelf. Underneath this is a passage way which leads to a cave, the mouth of which is fifty feet distant. This cave has been explored to a distance of forty or fifty feet to a hole in the wall, through which no man has ever gone, and what is beyond is a hidden mystery. Off from the cave is the "Buz-zard Hole," an irregular shaped hole leading into a mountain of rock. Many years ago, Esquire Moss, while driving with his hounds, jumped a deer in the neighborhood of this shelf rock and in the chase the deer and one or more of the dogs ran over this high projecting mountain and fell dead on the surface below. It is located in the wildest part of the county and is very difficult of approach, in fact a person must be well posted indeed, who can engineer his way to the shelf. During the war it was used as a safe place of rendezvous for frightened and uneasy soldiers and citizens. The surrounding country is very hilly and mountainous, some rock hills standing 200 feet above the valleys. The shelf rock is almost perpendicular. The property now belongs to W. G. Vaughn.

Some time since the Calhoun, Ky., *Progress* contained a lengthy notice of this remarkable freak of nature, and among other things, it is said, that while one George Fryor, was searching around in this cave he happened to turn over a stone, and under that found a letter dated "Plotter's Cave," April 20th, 1868, which told of a hidden treasure, also, that on a large rock was engraved the names of J. H. Letcher and J. L. B. Bowder. This letter was mysteriously signed M. N. P., which being interpreted, evidently meant for the finder to *make no proselytes* to the lie he had written. Certain it is, the "hidden treasure" has never been discovered.

Since the war this precinct has doubled itself in population, especially in the sub-division of lands. For instance Mr. J. D. Robards owned eight hundred and fifty acres of land in a body at the close or just after the war which is now divided and worked in tracts of one hundred and ten acres. The average price of lands at this time is between twenty and twenty-five dollars. While tobacco, corn and wheat is the chief products of the precinct, a number of farmers are largely engaged in cattle raising, and find the country eminently adapted to that branch of business.

REGULATORS.

A great many years ago this country was visited by men of bad repute from Christian, Hopkins and other counties, and after submitting until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, a band of regulators, as they were called, organized and cleared the country of the outlaws.

RACE TRACKS.

As far back as 1810 and up to 1840, and even later, perhaps, where the station is now located, was a straight quarter or half mile race track where men used to congregate to bet, test the speed of their animals, drink liquor and otherwise indulge their vicious and uncultured appetites.

LODGES.

The Odd Fellows have a lodge at the station.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

There is one commodious frame building used for the District Common School and for religious services. The Christian denomination have the only established church, S. W. Cowan, minister. This congregation meets once a month and have occasional Sunday school meetings.

FIRST BUILDING.

J. D. Robards, for whom the precinct and station is called, built the first house in 1867. This was a frame store-house and occupied by him as a dry goods, grocery and general merchandise store. In this store he has carried on a business aggregating from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars per annum.

In addition to this he owns and operates a tobacco stemmery, three stories 70x120 feet, in which he handles from two hundred to two hundred and fifty hogsheads of strips annually. He works from forty to fifty employes and ships direct from the station to Europe.

Mr. James Cheaney does a snug business in the manufacture of brooms made of straw raised in the precinct.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among that number are Reuben Moss, George Robards, George Eakins, Bennett Sandefur, Jordan Moss, Enoch Spencer, Thomas Reidout, Ben Wall, Nathan Smith, T. W. Royster, Jas. McMullin, Sam'l M. Mullin, Sr. Among the oldest inhabitants now living are: Thomas Royster, J. F. Toy, Enoch Spencer, W. N. Royster and Marshall Robards. Mrs. Priskey Long, widow of Jno. Long, is the oldest inhabitant now living.

N. B.—Since writing the foregoing, Robards has voted prohibition and it is said the wealth of the place has more than doubled. They now have nine stores, all doing well; one steam mill; one school building that is a credit to the county; one large church with seating capacity of 350 to 400; one large livery stable and one good hotel. The population of the town has increased fully two hundred per cent. in the last three years.

SCUFFLETOWN PRECINCT.

This district was originally a part of Ohio County, but by an act of the Legislature, approved January 16th, 1809, was taken from Ohio and added to Henderson County, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the Ohio at the mouth of Green River, and running up the Ohio to where the line of Henderson & Co.'s grant strikes the same, thence with said line to Green River, thence down the same to the beginning.

For a number of years the qualified voters of this district voted at Henderson and then at Galloway's, near Hebardsville.

After the adoption of the new Constitution, and on the sixth day of January, 1851, the district was again established as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Green River, thence up the Ohio River, including the Islands, to the dividing line between Henderson and Daviess Counties, thence with the said County lines to where it strikes Green River, thence down Green River to the beginning; place of voting at the house of Isaac Clark. The voting place was continued at Clark's for a number of years after the war, when it was changed to Shelby's store at Scuffletown. All that part of the district lying across Green River, and opposite and above Spottsville, vote at Spottsville.

Among the earliest settlers of this district were Henry Jeems, Jacob Fickers, Richard Van Kirk, Jonathan Stott, John Fuquay and Martin Vanada. During the year 1809 Eneas McCallister settled a few miles below the present town. Ten or twelve years after this, John Harrison, Edmund Galloway, Alfred Hill, John Folden, George McCormick, William Shelby, Charles Winfrey and others settled in the district.

From 1800 to 1804, and perhaps years afterward, Jonathan Stott kept a tavern and bar at the point where Shelby's store is now located. He was said to be a wild sort of character and invited that class of men around him. The banks of the Ohio River at that time offered but few landing places, and in low water Stott's tavern was quite a place of resort and rendezvous for flatboatmen. Here they would hold high carnival and indulge their appetites for drink, as Stott kept

a plenty of it. As was most generally the case at such gatherings, difficulties occurred and a general fight would ensue. From this the country around Stott's received the name of *Scuffletown*, a name which has clung to it from that day to this.

From a few miles below Stott's to the mouth of Green River, the country has always been known as the point.

There were no doctors in this part of the county in early times. Drs. James Hamilton and Gaither, of the town of Henderson, were frequently called there, and after their time most of the practice was done by Drs. Levi Jones and Owen Glass, of Henderson, and Dr. Trafton, of Evansville. Chills and fevers for many years were the annoyance of the whole river country, and from these malarial pests Scuffletown suffered as much as any other part of the river lands.

In early times, and even up to 1830, the settlers in this part of the county suffered greatly from the ravages of wild animals. Wolves and bear were there in abundance, and in the early summer the bear would come in, break down the young corn and destroy the ears. During the years 1827, '28 and '29, a large number of bear were killed. Nathaniel G. Stanley has been known to kill as high as fifteen during one winter, and from his wonderful success received the appellation of "Daniel Boone" of the precinct.

There were no schools in the earliest days of the settlement, but in 1817 Jonathan Bunn was employed by Eneas McCallister, father of John E. McCallister, to teach a neighborhood school. One morning before opening his school, he was called by the barking of Mr. McCallister's dogs to a neighboring thicket and there discovered, in a tree, a large black bear. Mr. McCallister was notified and with his trusty rifle soon fell bruin to the ground, and had him conveyed to his house. The skins of these animals were sold in those days for the moderate sum of one dollar and fifty cents.

The whole face of the country was covered with cane, affording a most excellent food for cattle.

CURIOSITIES.

On Green River, below the mouth of Griffith Creek, is a large mound, one hundred feet in circumference at its base, and fully fifteen feet in height, and near by are large holes from which the earth was taken to build the mound. From what is known of this mound, it is safe to say it was built by the Mound Builders, a race of people who inhabited the country anterior to the red man.

The first church ever built in this part of the county, of which anything is known, was erected by the Christian denomination on the Vanada farm in 1830. A story characteristic of Charles Winfrey, an old bachelor who lived near Scuffletown, is told. He seldom ever attended church, but when this one was established, and after several sermons had been preached, he partook of the curiosity which had seized the whole country around, and one day had his old grey mare saddled to attend and see for himself. Going along the road in the direction of the church, he was halted by one of his neighbors and interrogated as to where he was journeying. "I am going up here to church. I learn that these people have discovered a new route to Heaven fully forty miles nearer, and I am going to see for myself."

Charles Winfrey was the first magistrate in the precinct, having been appointed in the year 1821. He was succeeded by Charles W. Allen; he by George McCormick, and he by John E. McCallister, all under the old Constitution.

This precinct has always been noted for its large number of pecan trees. The number on the lands of Esq. John E. McCallister have for many years aggregated fully five hundred, and one year he realized one thousand dollars from this crop alone.

William Shelby, Jr., in 1865 packed his tobacco and shipped to Europe. In 1860 he went to Scuffletown and with his uncle, John S. McCormick, built a tobacco stemmery and embarked regularly in tobacco stemming for the European markets. Their average business was from four hundred to four hundred and fifty hhds. per year. In the year 1877 the firm put up six hundred hhds. Up to 1860 the planters had never engaged largely in tobacco growing, but through the efforts of Mr. Shelby, a larger crop was grown. In 1877 1,100,000 pounds were produced, the largest crop ever known, and with perhaps a few thousand pounds, this entire crop was bought and handled by Shelby & McCormick.

In 1868 Shelby & McCormick built a large storehouse near their factory and stocked it with a general assortment of merchandise.

A steam grist mill and blacksmith shop soon followed. This firm did a very large business selling from their store, many years as high as forty thousand dollars worth of goods, and averaging one year with another, fully thirty thousand dollar sales. The average product of this precinct is from 500 to 600,000 pounds of tobacco, and 150,000 bushels of corn.

The precinct comprises about twelve thousand acres of land, mostly cleared; six thousand acres are within the bounds of the fence

company's lines, and are mostly in a high state of cultivation. There is no better land to be found on the Continent than that bordering on the river.

The precinct now has three district schools and one Union Church. The church was built several years ago by private subscription, and upon its completion was dedicated by the Rev. J. W. Pondexter, now of Texas. A magnificent dinner was spread on the occasion and hundreds of people attended.

Through the influence of Mr. Shelby and others a post office was established at Scuffletown, and the first mail received in 1867. John W. Folden was appointed Post Master and served up to June, 1881.

MURDERS.

On the night of the 4th of December, 1836, William Wurnell, a desperate character, stabbed and killed Abner Jones in what was known as Lake Town, on the Ohio River, six miles above Scuffletown, at the house of Ike Dover. John E. McCallister was the District Magistrate at the time, and upon information, issued his warrant for Wurnell's arrest. The murderer had fled, but was afterwards captured opposite Smithland and brought back, tried and held to the Grand Jury. An indictment was found, a conviction had and Wurnell hung in the town of Henderson.

STEALING NEGROES

During the latter part of the war, when the draft act was being so rigidly enforced by the Federal authorities, substitutes were in great demand, commanding in many instances as high a price as one thousand dollars. At that time there were a great many likely negro men in the Scuffletown precinct, and strange to say they had been let alone by the army of negro thieves on the border. These negroes were well treated and contented to remain where they were, but the desire for gain and the easy manner in which large sums of money could be accumulated by thieving scoundrels in Indiana, soon unsettled their happy lives and completely disarranged all of their plans. Interlopers from Indiana were continually slipping into Kentucky and whispering in the night time to them stories of a joyous freedom. These scoundrels professed to be their friends and manifested a desire to spirit them away to the land of freedom where they could find employment and be masters of their own labor. The negroes were not much disposed to listen to their glowing stories, and yet hesitated.

All this time the draft was going on and the unlucky were seeking substitutes. Many Indianians of wealth were drafted and were willing to pay any price for a sound man as a substitute. Finally a regularly organized clan for the purpose of driving the negroes, whether they wanted to go or not, appeared upon Kentucky soil, and succeeded in securing a goodly number to accompany them upon the promise of a rich reward. These poor deluded darkies would go, and when once over the river were sold into the army, and their white friends would pocket the money. The planters in Scuffletown organized a patrol to guard the river front and shoot down any interloper coming across the river without satisfactory credentials; and yet, with all their vigilance, they continued to lose their negroes.

MR. CHARLES WINFREY,

An old bachelor, and the largest land and slave owner in the precinct, was continually annoyed by these night prowlers. He was kind to his slaves and none of them wanted to leave him. He lived in a house by himself and had his slaves quartered in different settlements on his lands. One day in November, 1864, Wm. Shelby, Esq., receiving information that a party from Indiana intended that night to visit Winfrey's for the purpose of running off his negro men, conveyed to him immediately what he had heard. Mr. Winfrey prepared himself to meet them, and for that purpose, with one or more of his men, guarded the river bank until a late hour in the night. Becoming sleepy and thinking the thieves would not cross over, he returned to his house and was soon soundly asleep. He had taken the precaution during the day to send around and notify his men, and as a greater precaution had them all come to his house that night for protection.

A short while after retiring the thieves came and were headed by a man who had prior to that time overseed for John B. Davis, of this county. This man knew Mr. Winfrey and knew his fearless character. The thieves were all armed, but approached the house cautiously. They soon found that the negroes could not be driven off without disturbing their master, so the leader concluded to go near his room and call him. He approached his room, called him from his sleep and told him that they had come for his negroes. The old man sprang from his bed and ordered them off of his premises. They declined going and directed him not to come out of his room. He put on his pants and with his double-barrelled gun came out on to a side porch, when the villain who led the party took aim and fired, shooting him through and through. At the firing of this gun, the

whole party ran from the house and were soon in their boats, crossing the river without ever having encountered any of the bank patrols. Mr. Winfrey lived but a short time after he was shot. He was a very wealthy man and many ugly stories were circulated concerning some of his relatives and their association with his killing. Charles Winfrey was one of the noblest of men. His word was regarded by all his neighbors as of equal value with any man's bond. He was a kind neighbor and master, and a man of unimpeachable integrity. His death cast a gloom over the whole surrounding country and no man's death was ever more keenly regretted. Wm. Shelby and N. B. Hill rode to Owensboro next day after the shooting to lay the case before the military, but that branch of the government service refused to take hold of or have anything to do with the matter in any way.

At the earnest solicitation of some local as well as non-resident relatives, Esquire John E. McCallister settled the estate and succeeded in bringing to light some rascalities which, but for his indomitable will and energy, would have remained secrets forever.

MORE OF THE WAR.

It was a few miles below Scuffletown, in 1862, where Col. Adam Johnson, with Lieut. Col. Bob Martin, planted his black log upon the hind wheels of a two-horse wagon and frightened the great town of Newburgh with one hundred or more Federal soldiers, and an equal number of home guards, into an unconditional surrender. It was here where he, with two men and Martin with seventeen to twenty, crossed the Ohio to Newburg, took possession of the town, paroled all of the Federal troops and brought back to the Kentucky side hundreds of guns and an unknown quantity of munitions of war. At the mouth of Green River, in this precinct, was where four or five of his men fired upon a Federal transport and forced her to retreat.

SMITH'S MILLS

Is the name of a village located at the junction of the Henderson and Morganfield and Henderson and Mt. Vernon roads. It is situated upon high, rolling land and is one of the prettiest natural locations to be found anywhere. The section of country comprising this voting precinct was originally as wild as the early pioneer could wish, and even very many years anterior to its settlement it was inhabited by bear, wild cats, wolves, panthers and endless numbers of deer and turkeys. Bear were known in this part of the county as late as 1835. In early times this precinct was known as Rowlanson's settlement, taking its name from that of William Rowlanson, and several brothers,

who were perhaps the first settlers. Among the early settlers were Colonel Robert Smith, Captain Lazarus Powell, Stephen Martin and Aaron Knight.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

In very early times there were no schools or churches in this district, and it was only an occasional time when preaching was heard or the opportunity was offered children for gaining an insight into the primary branches. Itinerent preachers and teachers would occasionally pass through and perhaps locate for a month or more and teach a small school. The first church built in the precinct was erected upon a lot of ground located on a most beautiful hill, a half mile beyond the point or village, by Stephen Martin. This was as early as 1825, and the house of worship erected thereon was built of brick burned by the surrounding neighbors. The money to complete the work was subscribed by the neighbors, and, as an evidence of their liberality, a brick church soon stood upon the high hill. A man by the name of Drury did the brick work and it was universally acknowledged to be the roughest ever seen, even up to the time it was torn down. This was not the fault of the builder of the house but of those who builded the brick. The educational and religious interest increased rapidly during the last three or four decades, and now on the spot where the rough old brick stood stands a beautiful frame church, the property of the Baptist denomination, and within a half mile is another, the property of the Methodist denomination. The first of these buildings is forty by sixty feet, the second, fifty-five by thirty-five. The congregations average from seventy-five to one hundred and ten members each.

VOTING PLACES.

As stated in sketches of other precincts, the people of this precinct in early times first voted at Henderson. In 1833 the county was divided into three precincts, Walnut Bottom being one of the three, and at the house of William B. Cannons the election polls were held. Here the people of Smith's Mills voted until 1849, when a voting place was established at Colonel Robert Smith's residence, about half a mile beyond the present post office. From that time to this, although there never was a separate magisterial district, there has always been either at Colonel Smith's house, or at the village, a voting place for the accommodation of the people of that section.

HURRICANE.

In the year 1812, just after the great earthquakes, a most terrific hurricane passed across this district, sweeping everything before it.

It cut a clear swath through the forest varying in width from a half to a mile wide. The destruction of timber was terrific, and its tangled and matted condition remained for many years.

In early times; and even up to 1845, Smith's Mills was perhaps most noted for its horse racing. It was usually the custom for men to gather on Saturday evenings for the purpose of racing and betting, and having placed the judge on the hill, near Colonel Elias Powell's present residence, would start the horses at the point and run to the judges.

The lands of this precinct are generally rolling, and justly regarded as one of the very best portions of the county. The low, level lands are very superior. Heavy crops of wheat, corn and tobacco are grown annually, and some sorghum. Of late years many farmers have turned their attention to stock raising and grazing and have found the country eminently adapted to that purpose. On Highland Creek there is a salt lick, where cattle congregate for the purpose of satisfying their briny appetites.

The oldest living inhabitants are G. B. Martin, B. F. Martin, Royal Utley, Elias Powell, Person Latta, Scarlet Latta, Laz Hancock, John Higgins, and Esquire James Lilly.

The farmers of this district, as a general thing, are all thrifty and well to do, and have their lands in a good state of cultivation. Society has very much improved, and no people are more thought of for the many excellent traits which go to make up a fine, hospitable, law abiding, moral people, than those who live and have their being in this precinct.

The first post office established in Henderson County, outside of the town of Henderson, was located at the residence of Colonel Robert Smith, and was maintained at that place until removed to the village, or the point, as it is sometimes called.

Colonel Smith built and operated the first grist mill ever known in the Smith's Mills section of the county. His was an old-fashioned sweep mill, pulled by horses or oxen, and did the grinding for the whole county for years.

SPOTTSVILLE PRECINCT

Was established in 1860 a precinct and voting place. As far back as 1833, before the locks were built, the falls were known as Knight's Falls, and there were no buildings on the bank save those owned by men engaged in quarrying rock. The first town was located down in

what was known in early times as the lower coal banks or Spott's Mill. Major Spotts, in 1829, owned most of the land lying on Green River, and had made seven coal entries, running into the bank from the river. Later, in 1833, Robert Scott, a brother-in-law, sunk a shaft for Major Spotts, and then the entries were closed. His object was to float coal to New Orleans, but misfortune overtook him and but little of his coal reached that market.

The original name of the now town of Spottsville was "Shanty," deriving its name from the shantys occupied by the rock men. It was afterwards known as "The Locks." During the year 1850 the place was called "Spottsville," Major Spotts' children, Harry, Jim, their wives, Mrs. Lydia McBride, and Miss Lydia Scott, giving it that name in honor of its founder, Major Sam Spotts, of the United States army.

The magnificent locks built in Green River at Spottsville, by the State, were commenced in the fall or winter of 1833. Joseph Barbour, employed by the State to build the locks and dam, arrived at Spottsville during the summer of 1834, and commenced getting out rock from the bank between Upper and Lower Spottsville, as now known, and Sugar Camp branch. He worked between two and three hundred men, and quarried enough rock to build the face work to the locks and abutments, which he had piled up on the plain between the bluff bank and river. The winter of 1834 was an exceedingly cold one, so cold it is said the mice eat up the red peppers, and the rock of that quality that would not stand such exposure. Consequently, most of it crumbled, or was so materially damaged that it was rejected by the engineer in charge of the work. Barbour, therefore, found himself broken up and compelled to abandon the contract. In the winter, in wedging out the rock, the workmen found a roll of thirteen rattlesnakes, and in the center of the roll was a *toad*, quietly taking his rest. Upon the failure of Barbour, the contract was then awarded Captain William Brown, who completed the locks and dams during the year 1842. Captain Brown opened a rock quarry at Rock Island, Indiana, and boated his material from that point. Mr. James Burnes, of Hebardsville, was employed during the time this work was being done, as Captain Brown's head blacksmith. During the year 1840, Captain Brown's steamboat, "Buck Snatcher," used in towing, while coming down from the upper dam, got caught in an eddy at the foot of the island, caused by a coffer dam built at the head of the chute, and capsized. There were a number of passengers on board, among the number, Mrs. Settlemier and seven or eight children and Mrs

Captain Brown. Only four of the passengers were saved, three boys of Mrs. Settlemier and Mrs. Brown, who floated down the river fully a mile clinging to a barrel, until rescued by a fisherman named Peter Johnson. It was said that Mrs. Brown's presence of mind was more than remarkable.

Many lives have been lost at the dam. Joe Settlemier and William Raysner, in endeavoring to save a lot of saw logs, went over the dam and were lost two years after the mill was built. Since that time Alvan Williams and Joe Smith lost their lives in a similar way.

In 1844 there was a great barbecue given near Spottsville, during the Clay and Polk campaign, where that great wit, Thomas Towles, a disciple of Mr. Clay, made in a speech, his celebrated comparison. Said he: "Gentlemen, you might as well compare the noise made by the crack of a porter bottle to the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds, as to compare these two men."

In early times the nearest church or school house was to be found eight miles from Spottsville, on Major Posey's land.

Among the early settlers of Spottsville were Robert Scott, Robert Scott, Jr., George Lyne, Samuel Hopkins, Daniel Slayton and Jesse Knight.

THE FOUNDER.

Major Samuel Spotts was a soldier, and spent but little time on his possessions. He entered the army in 1812 as Second Lieutenant, Fourteenth Artillery, and served up to 1829. Served with General Jackson throughout the Seminole and Creek Indian wars and was brevetted at New Orleans. In 1829 he was appointed by General Jackson, Major, and during the year appointed Assessor of the Port of New Orleans. While in New Orleans, and during the summer of 1833, he died of cholera. During the years 1827 and 1828 he was stationed at Fortress Monroe, and while there obtained a furlough and came West to look at his lands. He spent several summers on Green River with his brother-in-law, Robert Scott. Major Spotts married Harriet, a daughter of Dr. Chetherall, U. S. A., Charleston, South Carolina. She died June 10th, 1834, and was buried in the Henderson cemetery.

SPOTTSVILLE

Is a flourishing town of five or six hundred inhabitants, large coal mines, operated by T. Shiver, and doing a large shipping business down the river. It has fine school and church advantages, good society, and all other claims necessary to make it a desirable locality to live in. It has local option, a flourishing lodge of Good Templars,

and is the home of R. Sidney Eastin, the Worthy Chief of the order in Kentucky.

In 1861, Captain A. C. Bryant organized a company of Home Guards in the neighborhood of Spottsville. During the fall of the same year, the town was occupied by State troops under Captains Holloway and Starling, for the purpose of protecting the locks, it having been reported that Captain Daniel White, of Hopkins County, had been directed by General Buckner, of the Confederate army, to destroy them. Captain Holloway was relieved by the Thirty-second Indiana, United States troops.

TILLOTSON'S PRECINCT.

This precinct, since the death of Mr. James Tillotson, was known for many years as Cross Plains, and of later years as Niagara. The voting place is now known as Niagara. As was the case with all other parts of the county in very early times, this particular part was largely invested by wolves, panthers, wild cats and such like, deer and turkey in abundance.

Educational and church advantages were no better here than has been shown to exist in other precincts. It is enough to know that few hardy pioneers suffered as great privations as those elsewhere in the county.

The people of this precinct first voted, as has been stated in the sketch of Robards," thereafter they voted for years at Tillotson's, then at Leigs' and then at Cross Plains. The present voting place is known as Niagara, but it is the same as Cross Plains. As a general thing this precinct, especially that portion between Anthoston and Green River, is mostly rolling land, yet of the best quality, producing the finest corn and tobacco. A great part of it is heavily timbered, dogwood, poplar, hickory and oak constituting the main growth. The farms are generally well improved and the farmers thrifty, energetic and well-to-do. It can be safely asserted that no better farming or grazing lands can be found than are to be had in this precinct, the Green River portion producing the finest tobacco.

THE FIRST CHURCH

Known in this section of the country was a small log affair called "Shiloh." It was located near George Eakin's farm, was a Union church, and primitive schools were taught in it. Subsequent to that a Union church was built where Pleasant Valley Church now stands. In this church as well as Shiloh, schools were taught. Old Shiloh was

a noted church, and great sermons for those early times, were preached in that little log hut dedicated to religion. The present church building at Pleasant Valley is a two-story one, the lower story used for church worship, while upstairs the Masons hold their regular meetings. "Pleasant Valley" Lodge is composed of many of the best men of the precinct, and very many of its members are active workers in the order. This church is also a Union church. There is at the present time but one village in the precinct and that is the voting place known as Niagara.

At one time Ranger's Landing was a place of considerable importance, but it has lost its identity. Ranger's Landing is located upon Green River and was named in honor of Morris Ranger, of New York, the great cotton and tobacco king, who during the war caused to be built at this point a large, substantial and commodious factory for handling tobacco. For several years he carried on an immense business and really was a king in that territory. The factory is yet standing but in dreadful repair. Niagara is well located and is a thrifty little village.

J. W. Porter is the owner and operator of a large two-story tobacco stemmery, a house with a capacity of handling from three to four hundred hogsheads annually. He is a large, yet prudent and successful buyer.

Close to Niagara is the noted "Martha Brown's" Springs, a chalybeate water of fine quality. This old spring, in the times of Whigs, Know Nothings and Democrats was a noted gathering place for those political clans. The greatest men of the country have spoken from its hillside, and thousands of men have shouted themselves hoarse. The eloquence of Govs. Dixon, Powell, Kinney, Vance, Crockett, Hughes, Dallam and others have made the welkin ring. Those were good old times, the days of James Tillotson and others like him; nothing of the kind has been witnessed since the war.

A postoffice was established at Niagara in 1882, prior to that time it was through the kindness of Mr. J. W. Porter that the people received their letters and papers. Mr. Porter has been postmaster for a number of years.

There is a district school taught at Niagara attended by a very respectable number of pupils. Of late years a very handsome Union church has been erected. The business of Niagara, in addition to Porter's tobacco interest, consists of a grocery and general merchan-

dise store owned by J. W. Porter, a drug, grocery and dry goods store, owned by Dr. J. M. Willingham, a blacksmith and wood working shop, by the Biggs Brothers, and a boot and shoe shop by Frank Bush.

Local option was voted several years since and a drink of liquor can't be had.

Among the oldest inhabitants now living are : Sam'l E. King, John Dorris, E. C. Craig, C. C. Eades, John R. Knight, Robert Tilotson, Radford Dunn, Bradley Towler and George Triplett.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SCHOOLS OF HENDERSON COUNTY FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE PRESENT.

IT is a traditionary fact that among the earliest settlers of Henderson County there were many men of ordinary education and considerable property, while there were many others lacking in the primary branches and very poor. As in most counties the majority excelled in intelligence the average population from which they had immigrated.

When, perhaps, as many as a dozen families had located upon a section of land from ten to fifteen miles square, there was an effort made to establish a school. As a unanimous thing a rude unhewn log cabin, at one end of which a chimney built of sticks and mud was erected. These buildings were covered with boards held to their places by poles as no nails were to be had. The cabins were never known to have windows, and only a small opening called a door. The benches or seats used, were made of logs split through the middle, and holes bored in the round side in which were driven common split sticks, which did the service of legs. In these rude cabins, the primitive teacher at a compensation of from fifty cents to one dollar per month for each scholar, taught reading, writing, spelling, and a little arithmetic. Many of those employed were men of superior intelligence and thorough teachers. Books were few, therefore, those to be had were thoroughly taught and as thoroughly studied. The readers used in early times, especially the "Old English" and the "National" were filled with the finest selections to be found in the English language. Many men with no advantages beyond those found in the pioneer schools, became noted professional and business men. As nothing beyond what has been mentioned was taught in these early schools,

the teachers would go from one neighborhood to another and teach grammar for a term of five or six weeks. Writing and geography was also taught by these primitive teachers. Thus the children were offered an opportunity for acquiring a moderate education and very many of them embraced this opportunity, yet the majority of settlers enjoyed but poor facilities for obtaining this blessing. The thinly settled condition of the county and the extreme distance necessary to be traveled, in many instances offered an insurmountable obstacle. The woods were wild, no roads, and the dangers attending the daily walk, necessarily kept most persons from sending their little ones so far from home, consequently they grew up in ignorance. Nor was this all, money was very scarce and a large number of the inhabitants at that time found it impossible to raise the small sum charged by the teacher. As the county grew in population and wealth, there was a gradual improvement, but to this day, in many parts of the county, the people are nearly as far behind in educational matters as they were in primitive days. Some of the county school buildings at this day are yet the poorest cabins and not worth perhaps as much as fifty dollars. Of late years however there has been great improvement in the buildings.

Our system of common schools dates back to 1822. It was not however, until the act of Congress, approved June 23d, 1836, that any practical results were attained. During this year Congress apportioned about fifteen millions of dollars of surplus money in the treasury to the several older States in the form of a loan, of which Kentucky's share was \$1,433,757. Though no provision of the law imposed on the State the obligation to devote this fund exclusively to purposes of education, yet it was asked on this plea and granted with this expectancy. Yet by act of February 23d, 1837, \$1,000,000 only of the fund was set apart as the financial basis of our educational system, and by an act of February 16th, 1868, this amount was actually reduced to \$850,000. This, then, is the origin and principal resource of our permanently invested school fund, from the interest of which, for many years, we derived our only public school revenues and from which a portion of our annual school revenues are now derived.

In 1838 the first school law was enacted for the establishment of common schools in Kentucky. An act was passed in 1847-8 providing for the submission of a proposition to a vote of the people to levy a tax of two cents on the one hundred dollars to increase the revenue for common school purposes. The people ratified this proposition by

a large majority. Beginning with the fall of 1849, the convention for forming a new constitution was held. It was then by the eleventh article, the school funds, for which the State had executed her bonds to the State Board of Education, were forever dedicated to common school purposes. In 1855 the people, by a large majority, ratified the proposition to increase the *ad valorem* tax from two cents to five cents on the one hundred dollars. But little organic change was made in the school system until after the close of the civil war. At the August election, 1869, a proposition to increase the tax to fifteen cents was submitted and ratified by a large majority. Under this law, the aggregate amount of schooling was more than doubled and the quality of education greatly improved. Better teachers were employed and salaries of teachers prior to that time, fixed at from twelve to thirty dollars per month for three months, were raised to thirty and forty-five dollars per month for five months.

The Legislature in 1822 passed an act establishing school districts in the several counties of the State, and agreeably to that act, the County Court of Henderson County did, in the same year, proceed to lay off Henderson County into twelve districts. In 1839, on application of Col. Robert Smith, James S. Priest and Willie Sugg, Common School Commissioners for Henderson County, it was ordered by the County Court that the surveyor of the county lay off and divide the county into convenient school districts. In 1842, March 1st, the Legislature gave to the School Commissioners, or a majority of them, the power to district their county or to allow or modify the same as circumstances might require, without making application to the County Court, also authorizing the commissioners, or any one of them, to hold elections in any of the districts without any order from the County Court. Also power to appoint three examiners, who should be professional teachers, at or near the town of Henderson, whose duty it was to examine and give certificates to teachers. This act further stipulated that in case any district failed or neglected to levy a tax for the support of a common school, the citizens legally entitled to vote therein or a majority of them, might proceed to raise by subscription or otherwise, any sum of money for the support of a school, not less than enough to support a school for three months in each year, and upon this fact being certified to the School Commissioner by the Trustees of such district, they should then be entitled to their just proportion of the money allowed for the support of common schools. Under this law the schools of the county were conducted. The funds necessary to the successful carrying on

of the District Schools was small and as a necessary consequence the schools were poor indeed.

As before stated, in 1848 a proposition was submitted to the qualified voters as to the expediency of creating a tax of two cents on the one hundred dollars for common school purposes. It was supposed that there would be no objection to such an insignificant tax, yet Henderson County gave a majority vote of twenty-one against the proposition. It carried, however, in the State and proved in the end a blessing compared to what had been. Yet this sum was found in a short time afterwards to be too small for the purpose at hand, and in 1855 another proposition to increase the tax to five cents on the one hundred dollars was submitted to the qualified voters, and strange to say, was carried by a large majority, the county vote being for 1,011 against 398, a majority of 613. This tax, though small, yet had a most favorable effect for good. The county was again re-districted. Prior to the war there were many excellent schools in the town and county and there were but few unable to give their children an opportunity for getting a plain English education, but subsequent to the war this condition of things changed very materially. The number of poor people was greatly increased, very many of them unable to pay tuition at all. This increase of poor people was due in a great measure to immigration into the county of persons from other States.

Had there been no public schools, the condition of the children would have been deplorable indeed. In 1869 an act to increase the school tax to twenty cents on the one hundred dollars was submitted to the qualified voters, and stranger than in the second instance, the proposition was badly defeated in this county. The city and Spottsville, praised be their names, did nobly by voting handsome majorities for the tax; however, the tax carried by a large majority in the State, and the act of the Legislature became a law. Since that time the public or common school system in this county has become respectable and has been the source of immense good to the youth of the county.

From 1850 to 1872, Rev. John McCullough held the office of Common School Commissioner, and worked indefatigably in the interest of educating the young. He was extremely popular with the children, and was, perhaps, the best known man in the county. Dr. H. H. Farmer, a man of superior qualifications, succeeded Mr. McCullough, and served in that capacity from 1872 to 1880. Mr. Ezra C. Ward was appointed to succeed Dr. Farmer. He served four years and was succeeded by A. L. Smith. In 1866 William Hatchitt was elected and is yet Commissioner.

Commissioners prior to 1850 were Thomas Towles, A. H. Bailey, Colonel Robert Smith, Willie Sugg and James S. Priest.

THE OLD SEMINARY.

This was the first school of any note in Henderson County. On the 10th of February, 1798, an act of the Legislature was approved, donating and setting a part of the public lands of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 6,000 acres each, for the benefit of certain academies and seminaries of learning. A similar act was approved February 11th, 1809, eleven years afterwards, embracing like provisions and extending therein to Henderson and other counties. The following is a copy of section one of the act of 1809 :

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the Justices of the County Courts of Henderson, Caldwell and Hopkins Counties are hereby authorized to procure to be located, surveyed and patented, 6,000 acres of any vacant and unappropriated land in the Commonwealth for the use of Seminaries of learning within their respective counties, except the lands to which the Indian title is extinguished by the treaty of Tellico, and the lands lying west of the dividing ridge between the waters of Cumberland and Tennessee.”

Under the terms of this act no person was to be permitted to settle upon any of this reservation after the expiration of one month's time from the passage of this act.

From absolute negligence, or else some other palliating reason, the Justices of Henderson County failed to locate, have surveyed and patented, the six thousand acres of land offered them by the State. Subsequent to this act, to-wit : on the thirty-first day of December, 1813, another act was passed establishing an Academy in the town of Henderson, to be known as the “Henderson Academy.” Section two of this act constituted Adam Rankin, Joseph Fuquay, Daniel McBride, William R. Brown, James Hillyer, Richard Henderson and Wyatt H. Ingram a body politic and corporate to be known by the name of the “Trustees of the Henderson Academy.” They were given perpetual succession and all the powers and privileges enjoyed by the Trustees of any Academy or Seminary of learning in the State. They were authorized in their corporate capacity to purchase or receive by donation any lands, tenements, hereditaments, moneys, goods, rents and chattels, and to hold the same by the name aforesaid, to them and their successors forever, for the use and benefit of the said Academy, and to sell the same if deemed proper and apply the proceeds to the use and benefit thereof.

On the sixth day of June, 1814, in accordance with the act, Dr. Adam Rankin, first named trustee; called a meeting of the Trustees,

and the following were present: Adam Rankin, Joseph Fuquay, Daniel McBride, James Hillyer, Wyatt Ingram and Richard Henderson. These trustees met at the house of Joseph Fuquay and severally took the oath of office as prescribed by the act. Dr. Adam Rankin was unanimously elected President of the Board and Richard Henderson, Clerk.

On the fourteenth day of June, 1814, it was ordered by the Board that Rev. Daniel Comfort be appointed a tutor to take charge of the pupils of the Academy for the space of six months, under the direction of the Board, and that he be paid for that time the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. The price of tuition was fixed as follows: For the learned languages and sciences, \$20.00 per annum, reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar, \$15.00; reading, writing and spelling, \$10.00, and an additional charge of two dollars was made against each student to defray the expense of house rent and fuel.

The Board then rented of Mrs. Catharine Brent the old log house known for years as "Blackberry Hall," and the lot upon which it stood, and the garden lot, all for the sum of sixty dollars for one year. Old "Blackberry Hall," it will be remembered, stood on the corner of Elm and Third cross streets, now handsomely improved. It was called Blackberry from the great number of berries growing around it.

On the third day of August, 1814, Richard Henderson died and his place was filled by the election of Walter Alves. Dr. Adam Rankin and William R. Bowen contracted with the Board to furnish wood to the Academy during the winter at one dollar per cord.

January 31st, 1815, an act of the Legislature was passed in creasing the number of trustees to seven, and at a meeting of the Board pursuant to the act the following were elected: John Holloway, General Samuel Hopkins, Obadiah Smith, Samuel Woodson, Samuel Casey and James M. Hamilton. Rev. James McGready, the great revivalist of 1800, was unanimously elected a member of the Board.

Lands had been located under the act in Hopkins County and a school house had been built on the Seminary ground in the town of Henderson. All things were now working as the trustees wanted. At a meeting of the Board, May 17th, 1815, the finance committee were instructed to report the best mode of increasing, and the propriety of selling, the Seminary lands. A committee was then appointed to have seats and desks built for the accommodation of the

pupils. The school had so grown that it was found necessary to employ an usher or under teacher, and for this purpose Rev. Daniel Comfort was allowed \$250, including board and tuition, for the purpose of employing an usher or under teacher. The rules for the government of the school were very strict. Rule No. 7 was as follows :

“ Reverence and obedience to teachers are the first duties of all students. A strict observance of decency and politeness in their deportment toward each other, as well as toward all other persons. Every species of gaming, drunkenness, frequenting disorderly or immoral houses, keeping bad company, being found in unlawful assemblages, profane swearing, or bad or immoral conduct of any and every kind, is strictly and absolutely forbidden.”

There were a great number of pupils, and it seems that the majority of them were credit pupils. Certain it was the Board, in the latter part of 1815, found itself in debt, and not only in debt, but involved in a serious unpleasantness with the principal, Rev. Daniel Comfort.

The tuition accounts were placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection, and for the time being the Trustees had to individually pay off the then outstanding debts. On the 29th day of March, 1816, the Board discharged Mr. Comfort and directed the President, Dr. Rankin, to employ counsel and immediately institute suit against him for a breach of the contract entered into on July 10th, 1815. James M. Hamilton, Clerk of the Board, made the following laconic note at the close of this meeting: “The end of Daniel Comfort’s reign in Henderson Academy.”

From the very beginning it appears that the Board and Rev. Daniel Comfort failed to get along as smoothly as the necessity of the case demanded, and, as a necessary consequence, the influence of the school was impaired. Trustees became dissatisfied and resigned one after another, and eventually, as we shall see, the school, as an institute of learning, ceased to exist. There can be no doubt entertained of the great good brought to society, and the community at large, in the work of the trustees, and really, through their untiring labors and liberality, a good school was established and taught for many years. There was an outside trouble existing between the Board and Mr. Comfort, of which the records hint, but furnish no explanatory satisfaction.

On the third day of September, 1817, Elisha N. Plumb, of Philadelphia, was employed at a salary of \$600 to take charge of the the Academy.

The Trustees were getting deeper and deeper in debt every day, and how to remedy matters was a question difficult of solution. Elisha N. Plumb had arrived from Philadelphia and his traveling expenses amounted to \$59.93. This amount had to be raised by the Trustees, and so it was all along the line. It was proposed to sell the Academy grounds. Then, again, the Legislature was asked to pass a law authorizing the Trustees to raise a sum not exceeding \$3,000 by lottery. This the Legislature did, but the lottery never materialized. Francis E. Walker, Robert Speed, James Wilson and Robert B. Streshly were appointed to superintend the lottery, but from some unknown cause the scheme was abandoned. Robert Terry preferred charges against Mr. Plumb for expelling a scholar without authority, and again for immoderate correction. The Board adjudged Mr. Plumb guilty, and directed that only switches should be used in correcting scholars.

On the first day of March Mr. Plumb vacated and on May 14th Rev. D. C. Banks took charge as principal of the Academy, and the number of pupils limited to forty. Payments had become more prompt and the number of pupils increased. It was now determined to employ an assistant to Mr. Banks, and on the twentieth day of April, 1822, a contract was entered into with Mr. Banks, as principal, and Miss C. Selliman, as assistant, at and for the sum of \$1,200, with the understanding that Miss Selliman would take charge of the female pupils in a separate room, under the general superintendence of the Trustees and the principal. It was then ordered that the price per session for female pupils be fixed at eight dollars and the number limited to twenty.

Rev. Banks taught up to January 1st, 1823, when Rev. Henry Gratton was employed as principal. Mr. Gratton's health failed him, and on the sixth day of February, 1820, he resigned. Thereupon a contract was effected with Captain Francis E. Walker, with a curious proviso. It was resolved by the Board that in place of the usual vacations allowed by the rules that Captain Walker (who was a lawyer) be permitted to take the time required by the sessions of the several courts beyond the usual vacations. It was then ordered that sixteen weeks' tuition should be considered as completing a session of the school. Prior to February 27th, 1824, the Seminary building had been used by any religious denomination desiring to hold services. Upon one occasion, it is said that the door of the building was unintentionally locked against a certain congregation which had assembled for worship. Captain Daniel McBride, a Christian man and at one time a trustee, seeing this, applied the heel of his unqualified brogan,

and without the use of magical words, bolts, hasps and fastenings flew in every direction. The parson at the head of his flock immediately entered, and in a few moments was feeding his lambs upon such spiritual food as he was able to command from his limited acquaintance with the holy book. Without pretending to know positively, it may be inferred, however, that from this proceeding emanated the following :

“ *Resolved*, That after the first of April next, religious societies of any kind be prohibited from holding their meetings in the Academy without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

“ That Captain Smith, Captain F. E. Walker, James Alves and Robert Speed be appointed a committee to have the door of the Seminary thoroughly repaired, a good lock put on it, and such other repairs made as to them may seem necessary and practicable.”

Captain Walker gave up the school at the end of his first year and from that time there was never another teacher employed by the Trustees. August 21st, 1824, Rev. Azra Lee was granted the use of the Academy for a short time. February 19th, 1825, the Board turned over to James Hillyer the globes and tables in part payment of a debt due him. A committee was then appointed to settle all outstanding claims against the Board.

On the twenty-fifth of February, 1826, the Academy was let free for one year to George Gayle, provided he would organize a school. Mr. Gayle taught for three years, when the building was let to a Mr. Endicott. On the twenty-second day of October, 1838, Edmund L. Starling, William Rankin, Daniel H. Deacon, Wyatt H. Ingram, John G. Holloway and Thos. Towles, Jr., were appointed Trustees. A number of land warrants, calling for hundreds of acres of land had been located in Hopkins County and no attention whatever had been given this liberal donation from the State. The new Trustees above named, took the matter in hand and appointed Thomas Towles, Jr., a committee to make provisional arrangement with Ambrose G. Gordon to preserve the lands belonging to the Seminary and lying in Hopkins County.

On the twenty-fifth day of February, 1839, Robert Speed was appointed to superintend the Seminary lands, with authority to sell at the best price, taking care to sell in such quantities and such shape as would leave no refuse lands, and at the same time bring the best price. On the twentieth day of November, 1839, Ambrose G. Gordon was appointed in place of Speed with the same instructions.

July 18th, 1840, John McCullagh was permitted to take possession of the Seminary building as the tenant of the Board. He occupied it for three years. July 12th, 1843, the Board took possession of the building and directed a committee to examine the same and report any necessary repairs, and to devise a plan for the reorganization of the Academy. Edmund H. Hopkins, from the committee reported a plan which was tabled by a large majority and that was the last of the Academy.

From June, 1814, to July, 1843, the Trustees, without the hope of pecuniary fee, managed this property, keeping a good school and frequently paying out of their own pockets amounts necessary to keep it from surrendering to the inevitable fate of all institutions without money. A large majority of our oldest citizens were educated at the old Seminary, and very many yet considered young men learned the primary branches in that school.

A debt of gratitude is due to those old men, who toiled and self-sacrificed for the good of the youths of the town and surrounding country, which can never be paid, for they have gone never to return. No school was taught after the reign of Mr. McCullagh, at least so far as the Trustees were concerned. The record of the school was a high one, and perhaps no institution was ever better managed or more closely guarded in all of its important points.

On the eleventh day of June, 1853, the Trustees leased the Seminary lot to D. R. Burbank for \$15 per annum. June 10th, 1854, the power of attorney given Ambrose Gordon, of Hopkins County, was revoked and Henry J. Eastin appointed agent of the Board, with power to investigate the landed interest, but more especially the coal interest in Hopkins County, and to settle with Mr. Gordon for lands sold by him. From this time on to 1868 the Board of Trustees were as vigilant as possible, yet with all their watchfulness land sharks and timber thieves continued to annoy them. A large number of acres had been sold, and in many instances to worthless parties. Suits had to be instituted and the lands reclaimed. The expense of this litigation and the expense of an agent and surveyor continually watching squatters and unscrupulous settlers, was necessarily heavy, and not until after the war were the lands considered valuable.

On the tenth of April, 1868, William Rankin, former Treasurer of the Board, tendered his report of moneys and notes on hand. The following is a copy :

Cash on hand.....	\$ 259 33
Note on John O. Cheaney, principal.....	637 20
Note on Isham Cottingham, Commissioner Henderson County, principal.....	745 00
Note on F. E. Walker, principal.....	1,380 00
Note on Barnard & Jenkins, principal.....	1,200 00
Total.....	\$4,721 53

Mr. Rankin was succeeded in 1868 by Hon. Henry F. Turner, and on the twenty-first day of January, 1871, he, as Treasurer, tendered the following report :

Balance in money in his hands.....	\$2,932 78
J. O. Cheaney, one note dated May 11th, 1864.....	500 00
Same, one note dated March 13th, 1865.....	637 20
N. H. Barnard & Co., one note dated December 14th, 1866.....	1,200 00
Total.....	\$5,269 98

On the fifteenth day of March, 1869, the Henderson High School was incorporated, and on the same day an act to organize and establish a system of public schools in Henderson was passed. Section fifteen of the act, so far as the same refers to the Henderson Academy is here given :

“ The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Henderson shall provide the funds for building the school houses and paying all expenses of said public schools, and for that purpose an act entitled an act to establish an ‘ Academy ’ in the town of Henderson, in Henderson County, and the several acts amendatory thereof be and they are hereby repealed, and that all the property, money, rights and credits of the said Henderson Academy be and they are hereby vested in the Board of Trustees created by this act, and the said Board of Trustees are authorized to sell and convey all the real estate and interest therein thus transferred to them and apply the proceeds thereof, and also any money or credits now held by said academy or belonging to it, and any money otherwise provided by this act to the erection of school houses in the City of Henderson.”

In obedience to this act, on the twenty-first day of January, 1871, the Treasurer was directed to pay over to the Trustees of the Henderson High School all of the money and notes held by him as Treasurer of the Academy.

The Trustees of the Henderson Public Schools, proceeding under this act, were prompt in demanding of the Trustees of the Henderson Seminary the funds and lands held by them. The demand was as promptly rejected. Suit was then instituted for the property, and in the due course of time, after much litigation, the same was compromised to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Since that time

the property has been controlled by the Board of Trustees of the Henderson High School, composed of the Trustees of the Henderson Public Schools and three members appointed by the County Court.

Of late years all of the Hopkins lands have been sold, and recently the lot on the corner of Fourth and Elm Streets in the city, was disposed of at a good round sum. The fund now in the hands of R. E. Cook, Treasurer of the High School Board, amounts to twenty-two thousand and five hundred dollars. Nineteen thousand invested in bonds and three thousand five hundred held in notes of the Ohio Valley Railway Company. Thus it will be seen that after a period of nearly seventy-five years of vexation of spirit, the original trustees and their successors in office have succeeded in saving a handsome school fund, which land pirates and other genteel robbers spent years in trying to get their iron grasp upon. As it is, many hundred acres of land were lost, but to the fidelity of the old trustees all honor is due for securing what is left.

OFFICERS OF THE OLD SEMINARY AND PRESENT HIGH SCHOOL FROM 1814 TO 1883.

PRESIDENTS.

Adam Rankin, 1814 to 1817 ; James Hillyer, 1817 to 1831 ; Thos. Towles, 1831 to 1853 ; William Rankin, 1853 to 1868 ; John G. Holloway, 1868 to 1871 ; John S. McCormick, 1871.

SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD.

Richard Henderson, 1814 to 1815 ; James Hillyer, 1815 to 1817 ; Edmund H. Hopkins, 1829 to 1839, 1853 to 1857 ; Thomas Towles, Jr., 1839 to 1853 ; James B. Lyne, 1857 to 1866 ; L. W. Trafton, 1866 to 1871.

TREASURERS.

Daniel McBride, 1814 ; W. R. Bowen, 1815 ; Jas. Wilson, 1817 to 1819 ; Jas. Hillyer, 1820 to 1825 ; Robert Speed, 1825 to 1829 ; George Gayle, 1829 to 1839 ; F. E. Walker, 1839 to 1843 ; William Rankin, 1843 to 1855 ; Owen Glass, 1855 ; William Rankin, 1855 to 1869 ; Adam Rankin, 1869 to 1870 ; H. F. Turner, 1870 to 1871.

TRUSTEES.

Adam Rankin, 1814, '15, '16, '17 ; Joseph Fuquay, 1814, '15 ; Daniel McBride, 1814, '15 ; William R. Bowen, 1814, '15 ; James Hillyer, 1814 to 1831, inclusive ; Richard Henderson 1814 ; Wyatt H. Ingram, 1814 to 1845, inclusive ; Walter Alves, 1814 to 1820, inclusive ; John Holloway, 1815 to 1824, inclusive ; Gen. Sam'l

Hopkins, 1815, '16, '17; Obediah Smith, 1815 to 1826, inclusive; Sam'l Woodson, 1815, '16, '17; Samuel Casey, 1815, '16, '17; James M. Hamilton, 1815, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20; Rev. James McGready, 1815; Edmund Hopkins, 1815, '16; Thomas Towles, 1815 to 1843, inclusive; Captain John Posey, 1815, '16; Fayette Posey, 1815, '16; Captain Philip Barbour, 1815, '16, '17, '18; James Wilson, 1817, '18, '19, '20, '21; James Bell, 1817 to 1829, inclusive; Robert Terry, 1817 to 1829, inclusive; Francis E. Walker, 1817 to 1840, inclusive; Robert B. Streshly, 1817 to 1833, inclusive; Robert B. Speed, 1817 to 1829, inclusive; Nicholas Horseley, 1817 to 1829, inclusive; James Alves, 1820 to 1853, inclusive; Levi Jones, 1820 to 1831, inclusive; Joseph Cowen, 1820 to 1838, inclusive; George Lyne, 1821 to 1826, inclusive; George Gayle, 1829 to 1843, inclusive; Owen Glass, 1829 to 1858, inclusive; Nathaniel F. Ruggles, 1829 to 1839, inclusive; Edmund H. Hopkins, 1829 to 1857, inclusive; William Rankin, 1838 to 1868, inclusive; Edmund L. Starling, 1838 to 1868, inclusive; Rev. Daniel H. Deacon, 1838 to 1869, inclusive; George Atkinson, 1838 to 1868; John G. Holloway, 1838 to 1868, Thos. Towles, Jr., 1838 to 1843; James B. Lyne, 1857 to 1866; L. W. Trafton, 1866 to 1871; E. L. Starling, Jr., 1868, '69; H. F. Turner, 1868, '69, '70, '71; Adam Rankin, 1868, '69, '70; Larkin White, 1868, '69, '70, '71; Jno. S. McCormick, 1868, '69, '70, '71; P. H. Lockett, 1868, '69, '70, '71; Ben. Talbott, 1868, '69, '70, '71; N. B. Hill, 1870, '71.

HENDERSON HIGH SCHOOL.

Thus it will be seen that out of the old Henderson Academy came the present high school, and that the property originally held by the Trustees of the old academy is now held by the high school board. On the fifteenth day of March, 1869, the high school was chartered and on the first day of May, 1873, the following named met and organized as the Board of Trustees: E. L. Starling, Jr., President; S. B. Vance, G. M. Priest, Dr. P. Thompson, John Reichert, C. Bailey, John B. Hart and Jacob F. Mayer, Trustees on behalf of the city; Larkin White, Henry F. Turner and George W. McClure on the part of the county. The county is equally interested with the city in this school.

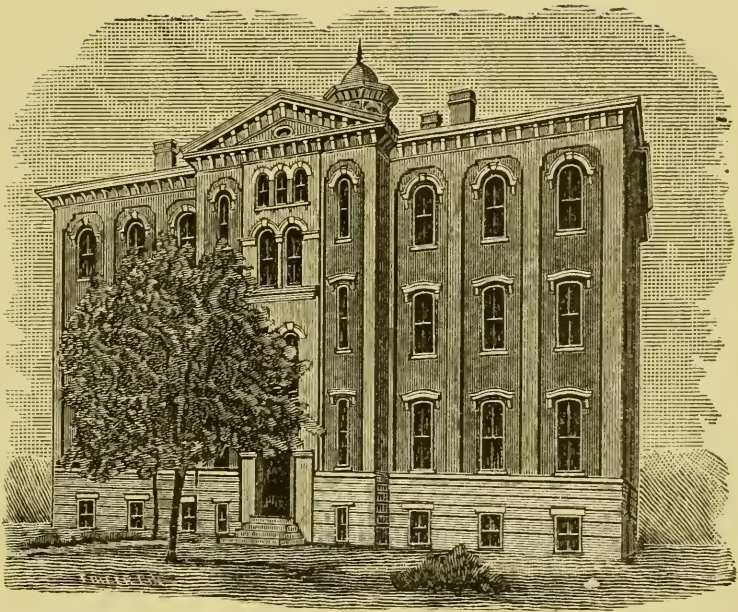
This magnificent institution has proven a great blessing to the youth of the city and county. Its educational advantages are of the highest order and terms very reasonable. In fact, so much so no young man or woman need go without a first-class education. There are two competent teachers employed, a principal and assistant, under the supervision and control of the Superintendent of the public school.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

On the first day of June, 1869, an act was passed, incorporating the Henderson Public School, and authorizing by a majority vote of the citizens, the issue of fifty thousand dollars of city bonds for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for school purposes. As soon thereafter as possible, an election was ordered and the act submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

The desire on the part of the people for greater and more liberal education of the youth had become widespread and almost unanimous, consequently the act was ratified by a large majority vote. The Council thereupon met and directed the issuing of the city bonds to the amount of \$50,000, and the following Board of Trustees were elected: A. H. Talbott, Jacob Held, L. H. Lyne, J. F. Mayer, James F. Clay, Dr. P. Thompson, John B. Hart and P. B. Matthews; E. L. Starling, President *ex officio*. On the fifteenth day of June, 1869, the bonds were issued and were soon after sold at par. On the ninth day of July, 1869, the Board purchased of John W. Alves 158x300 feet of ground on the corner of Elm and Green Streets, paying him therefor the sum of six thousand six hundred dollars cash. A. H. Talbott, a member of the Board, was sent to Louisville to investigate and secure a plan and specifications for a suitable school building. He contracted with A. H. Clark, an architect of prominence, and soon thereafter the plan was adopted by the Board and the building commenced. In 1870 the handsome and commodious building now standing on the corner of Green and Center Streets was completed, and the first school opened in September of that year.

This building is a three-story brick with basement. It contains fourteen large rooms, with an assembly room of double size. It is supplied with the latest and most improved furniture, slate black boards, etc. There are thirteen teachers connected with the public schools, and two with the high school. The rooms are graded and presided over by excellent teachers. The children of the city are educated free of charge, while non-resident pupils are taxed a small tuition fee. The attendance is large, every room being well filled. This school is justly regarded as one of the best of its class in the State—a fine education is offered to any and every child who will receive it. Prof. Maurice Kirby, now principal of the Louisville Mail High School, was elected first Superintendent and Miss Lydia Hampton, now principal of the Hampton Female College, Louisville, principal of the high school. The corps of teachers employed were mostly



PUBLIC SCHOOL.

trained in the finest schools of the country, and from that beginning the school took, and has maintained a high rank among the educational institutions of the State.

Before another history of Henderson is written, we shall have, perhaps, another public school and high school building surpassing the splendid structure, now the pride of the city. Prof. Edward Clark, the present superintendent, is a gentleman of superior learning, a teacher of ability and a man of most excellent executive judgment, and very popular with both teachers and pupils. On the sixth day of May, 1878, the Trustees of the German school, then being taught in their school building on corner Third and Ingram Streets, donated the entire property to the public school and closed their school.

The following is a list of the Trustees of the Public and High Schools from their beginning to the present time :

TRUSTEES.

L. H. Lyne, 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79 ; James F. Clay, 1869, '70, '71 ; A. H. Talbott, 1869, '70 ; P. Thompson, 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75 ; Jacob F. Mayor, 1869, '70, '71 ; John B. Hart, 1869, '70, '71, '72 ; P. B. Matthews, 1869, '75 ; Jacob Held, 1869 ; George M. Priest, 1870, '71, '72 ; S. B. Vance, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75 ; E. W. Worsham, 1871 ; C. Bailey, 1872, '73 ; John Reichart, 1872, '73, '76, '77, '78, '80 ; Charles Eaves, 1872 ; J. Henry Powell, 1873 ; Thomas S. Knight, 1873, '74 ; Fred. Overton, 1873, '78, '79 ; M. Yeaman, 1873, '74, '75, '76 ; James R. Barrett, 1874, '75 ; C. H. Johnson, 1874 ; W. J. Marshall, 1874, '75 ; Jac. Peter 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '83 ; L. C. Dallam, 1876, '77, '78, '79 ; David Clark, 1876, '77, '78 ; B. G. Witt, 1876, '77, '78 ; John J. Reeve, 1876, '77, '78 ; James L. Lambert, 1877, '81, '82, '84, '85, '86, '87 ; A. T. Dudley, 1877 ; James E. Rankin, 1878, '80 ; W. B. Woodruff, 1879 ; James McLaughlin, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86 ; W. W. Huston, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85 ; Robert Dixon, 1879, '87 ; C. G. Henson, 1879, '80, '82, '83, '84 ; S. A. Young, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83 ; S. S. Sizemore, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87 ; R. C. Blackwell, 1880, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87 ; J. T. Ruby, 1882 ; H. C. Kerr, 1883, '84, '85 ; Jackson McClain, 1884, '85, '86, '87 ; A. T. Callender, 1885, '86, '87 ; Moses Heilbomer, 1886 ; Jas. Beach, 1885, '86 ; G. E. Barnard, 1887 ; Archibald Dixon, 1887.

HENDERSON FEMALE SEMINARY.

MISS MARY L. M'CULLAGH, PRINCIPAL.

Following in the footsteps of her distinguished father, Rev. John McCullagh, who taught in Henderson for many years, and to whom a majority of the young men of the town, at that time, owe their education, Miss McCullagh conceived the idea, in 1879, of establishing upon a permanent basis a first-class female seminary—a seminary from which young ladies could be graduated with the highest honor, and enter society fully equipped for its severest tests. To this end, therefore, she applied for, and was granted by the Legislature of Kentucky, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1880, a charter, liberal in its provisions, and conferring upon her all the right given any of the colleges of the State. Under this charter Miss McCullagh was recognized as principal of the seminary, and the following named gentlemen appointed directors: Hon. H. F. Turner, James R. Barrett, Dr. W. M. Hanna, Colonel A. S. Winstead, Hon. John Young Brown, Thomas Soaper, Ben. C. Redford, David Clark and James S. Alves. With this Board of Directors, composed as it was of the very best material to be found in the community, and Miss McCullagh as principal, the seminary could not be expected to prove less than a splendid success, and such it has been from its commencement. The school has been largely patronized by the best people of the city, the number of pupils last term aggregating in English and the languages seventy-six. In vocal and instrumental music fifty-six, and in drawing and painting nine.

Commencing with 1880, Miss McCullagh has graduated annually from two to eight young ladies. Her commencement exercises have proven of the highest and most interesting order, and her examinations have given the utmost satisfaction to patrons and friends of the seminary. While the intermediate and higher branches are thoroughly taught, the primary department is made a special feature of the school. Music is made an essential feature, and both vocal and instrumental instruction is given by the best of teachers. There is no school in Kentucky more deserving, and there is no school in the State better equipped in its every department for educational work. The school building is a large and commodious one, supplied with all of the necessary furniture and apparatus necessary to the comfort and pleasure of the students. One year ago Miss McCullagh transferred the principalship of the seminary to Miss S. E. Steele and Prof. J. M. Bach, both thoroughly competent and capable of keeping the school up to its past high standing. There are eight teachers in the school, Miss Steele presides in the department including Latin, mathematics, and higher English, Rev. J. M. Phillips, D. D., mental and moral philosophy and rhetoric; Mrs. J. M. Bach, elocution; Mrs. Fanny P. McCullagh, penmanship and preparatory studies; Madame Fauche Scott, French and German; Prof. J. M. Bach piano, organ and theory; Mrs. Henrietta Stoltz Bach, art of singing, piano, history of music; Mrs. M. S. Vigus, art studies, drawing and painting.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Two years ago this school was organized by Miss Mary Stewart Bunch, principal, and in June last closed its second annual term. During the session of the Legislature of 1876, '77, a most liberal charter was granted the Home School for girls. Its diplomas rank with any institution of learning in the State, and those desiring to fit themselves for teachers will find in its provisions special advantages. The principal, Miss Bunch, is a highly educated lady, and one who has had large experience in the art of teaching and training the young. Her school is divided into three departments, primary, intermediate and collegiate. Every study is taught necessary to the graduating of accomplished and cultured ladies. Miss Bunch is assisted by Miss Adrienne Blackwell, who has charge of Latin classes, Madame Fauche Scott, French and German; Miss Mary L. Withers. instrumental music; Mrs. Mary E. Vigus, the art of drawing, painting, designing, decorative and industrial art, wood carving, etc. This school is largely patronized, and at its First Annual Commencement held last June, graduated four young ladies with the highest honors.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

At the instance of several parents who were anxious that their sons should be thoroughly educated, Prof. J. Lewis Cobb, of Augusta, Kentucky, an instructor, not alone of local, but of State, reputation, came to Henderson two years ago and established a school upon a higher and more satisfactory basis than had ever been the case before. He is a thorough disciplinarian and holds his school under most excellent control. His large experience in teaching fits him eminently for the position, and as a matter of fact his compliment of students is easily kept up to its fullest number.

In addition to the schools mentioned, there are several others: Miss Sue. S. Towles presides over a flourishing school for the young, Mrs. A. T. Lewis rejoices in a large patronage. Miss Lizzie Jones will open a school this fall.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Is one of the largest in the city and is in every way a most worthy and creditable institution of learning.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

On Tuesday, November 21st, 1871, the Common Council of the City of Henderson passed the following ordinance:

"Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Henderson, that the following named residents of the City of Henderson, Dr. Pinkney Thompson, H. S. Park, A. F. Parker, Jacob Held, Jr., and Y. E. Allison, be and they are hereby appointed Trustees of the public school for colored children in the City of Henderson, established by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled an act to establish a public school for colored children in the City of Henderson, approved March 10th, 1871, Said Trustees to hold their office for two years and until their successors are qualified."

On the twenty-seventh of the same month the following named persons, being a majority of those named in the above ordinance, to-

wit: Jacob Held, Dr. Pinkney Thompson, H. S. Park and Y. E. Allison, met at the dwelling house of Jacob Held, in the City of Henderson, and took the oath required by law and the constitution as such Trustees; which oath was administered by E. L. Starling, Mayor of said city. Whereupon they organized by unanimously electing Jacob Held President and Y. E. Allison permanent Secretary.

The Trustees purchased a lot at the corner of First and Alves Streets, 75x200 feet, and had erected thereon a frame building with two rooms, each 30x30 feet. The school was opened September 2d, 1872, with Professor Sam'l Harris (white), superintendent and teacher, and Mrs. E. P. Thompson (colored), assistant. The latter served three months and resigned, after which the Board employed Mrs. Mary Letcher who, with Professor Harris, continued in the school to the close of the session in 1874.

After this the Board employed John K. Mason, superintendent and teacher, and Martha J. Mason, his wife, assistant, who still occupy the positions. Mason and his wife were citizens of Louisville, but had for several years been teachers in the Runkie Institute at Paducah, Kentucky.

In 1878 the City Council added another room to the school building and another teacher, Miss Virgie D. Harris, a graduate of the school, was employed as second assistant. Miss Harris held the position to the close of the session June, 1882.

The Board having made other additions to the building, the session of 1882-83 opened with four teachers, as follows: John K. Mason, superintendent and teacher; Mrs. Martha J. Mason, first assistant; Miss Alice D. Moting, second assistant; William H. Hall, third assistant.

This school is governed by the same rules and the same text books as are used in the public schools for white children, and its sessions are of the same length, ten months. This school has three departments, namely: primary, elementary and intermediate, in the latter physiology and book-keeping are taught. The attendance has steadily increased from 145 pupils in 1874 to 368 enrolled in 1882, an increase of 152.473 per cent.

In addition to the revenues derived from the sources authorized by the act of the Legistlaure, approved March 10th, 1871, this school receives its pro rata of the State fund for common school purposes, which, at \$1.30 on each of the 588 persons of school age enrolled in 1883, amounts to \$764.40.

The average cost of maintaining this institution is about \$1,300 per annum. This school has proven a blessing to the children of colored parents, as it is a credit to those who were instrumental in its organization. No bickerings or complaint has marred its peace, and at no time has a demand necessary been denied. Many of our best people have manifested an interest in its good government and blessings, and a commendable spirit of liberality has ever guided the Council in its protecting care.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH HISTORY.

FROM ITS EARLIEST ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE COUNTY.

AMONG the earliest settlers of this county were a number of Baptists, who erected perhaps the first house of religious worship ever known in the county. In the year 1808, a church called "Grave Creek" was organized, taking its name from a small stream which now forms a part of the boundary line between this and Webster County. The members of this congregation or colony in the earliest days lived at a great distance apart, and for many years had no house of worship, yet they held their monthly meetings at the cabin of some one of its members. Elder John Dorris, a plain Christian worker, who lived then in what is now Hopkins County, was the first pastor of the church.

Among the earlier members were the ancestors of many families yet residing in Henderson County. There were the Jones, Thomas, Hamptons, William and Elijah King, Nathan Walden, Lazarous Powell, George Negly, Garrett Willingham and many others whose names cannot be recalled.

There were colored members of this church from the beginning and there continued to be such up to the time of freedom, when they established separate churches of their own. As an evidence of the religious enthusiasm and earnestness which guided the people in those days, many members of this church rode along by-paths, through thickets and dense forests for more than twenty miles to attend their church meetings. Here the general congregation

continued, to worship until the year 1815, when a new and better church was built upon the spot where the present Grave Creek Church stands, retaining the name, although located fifteen miles away from that historic stream.

A few years after the establishment of this church a new body, consisting in part of some of its members, organized a church near Hebardsville which they named Bethel.

Most of the Baptist Churches in the county turned to old Grave Creek, as the parent stem, recognizing it as the beginning. All of the ministers of this denomination in early times, were illiterate, unlearned men, but they were enthusiastic, earnest Christian workers, and all of one book. They studied their Bibles diligently and were untiring in going from place to place preaching the Gospel as they understood it, for which they received but scanty remuneration.

The good these pious old teachers did among the rude and uncultured settlers was very apparent, and but for their influence it is quite probable the country would have gone back into that wild and uncivilized condition in which it was found. Within twenty five years from the organization of the first congregation, several new churches were formed and the denomination, in its increase, kept step with the increase of the population. It had its seasons of revival and decline, with nothing remarkable in its history until 1830 and 1834.

In the early history of this church, the missionary cause was not heard of; neither had Alexander Campbell become famous. About the year 1830 the friends of foreign missions began to urge their claims upon the attentions of the Baptists of Western Kentucky, and about the same time, many members of the churches had begun to adopt the views embraced by Alexander Campbell. The Henderson County churches were then profoundly agitated on the missionary question and concerning the doctrine taught by Mr. Campbell, and as the result of his teaching, the Baptist denomination lost many of its members. In 1834 the Anti-Missionary party had a majority in the Highland Association, of which body the churches of Henderson County formed a part. In consequence of their ill-advised course, four churches, of which Grave Creek was one, seceded from the body and formed an association among themselves known as "Little Bethel." Since that time the Missionary body has greatly increased, while the Anti-Missionary have scarcely an existence.

Among the seceding ministers were William Hatchitt, F. L. Garrett and Richard Jones; of Henderson County, and Wm. Morrison, of Union County.

Mr. Hatchitt was the father of Mr. Jas. D. Hatchitt and Rev. A. Hatchitt and grandfather of the late Sheriff, Wm. Hatchitt, all gentlemen greatly esteemed for their business and social worth. He was also for many years pastor of Grave Creek Church and was beloved by his flock and all who knew him for his kindness of heart, amiability of character, soundness of mind and inflexible firmness in the discharge of his everyday duty.

There are now in the county nine white Baptist Churches, with a membership of more than fifteen hundred. There are also five or six colored churches in the county, nearly if not fully equal to the whites in point of membership. The General Baptist and Arminian Open Communion denomination have one church in the county.

The Henderson County Association of United Baptists is COMPOSED EXCLUSIVELY of the white churches.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The history of this church dates back to the year 1839. It originated in a remarkably successful revival meeting conducted by Rev. J. L. Burroughs, D. D., now of Norfolk, Va., in the old Union Meeting House, which was located in what is now the City Park. Before this meeting there were only three or four persons of the Baptist faith living in the town, one of whom, the wife of Mr. Jas. W. Clay, afterwards became a pillar of the church. She lived to an extremely advanced age and was the last of the group of constituent members in the organization of the body that passed away. Soon after the meeting referred to, the old house was condemned as unsafe and the organization was effected in the home of Mr. Fountain Cunningham. W. H. Cunningham and John C. Cheaney were the first deacons of the new organization and Elder N. B. Wiggins was its first pastor.

Of the original members thirty-five in number, none are living except Mr. John O. Cheaney, who for a number of years has lived with a son in the State of Arkansas.

Immediately after the organization, an effort was made to build a house of worship which resulted in the erection of the first structure, located on the corner of Elm and Center Streets. For the first decade of its history, the church grew rapidly in numbers and influence, and soon became the strongest and most influential body of the town.

Yearly several meetings were held, during which large numbers were converted and brought into the fellowship of the church. Elder

Wiggins' pastorate terminated at the end of three years. The records of the church fail to show who his successor was. In the year 1851, Rev. John Bryce, of Virginia, was called to the pastorate care of the church, and entered on the work. He was a man of distinguished piety, eminent ability and varied attainments. He was, when converted, a lawyer, and had been Master in Chancery for several years under Chief Justice Marshall. After entering the ministry he served as chaplain in the U. S. army during the war of 1812. He was appointed by President Tyler surveyor of Shreveport, La., and Confidential Agent of the Government during pending negotiations for the annexation of Texas. During his stay in Louisiana, he organized the Baptist Church at Shreveport and succeeded in placing it on a foundation of enduring prosperity. His pastorate in Henderson extended through a period of eleven years, during which time the church was united, peaceful and prosperous. He died July 26th, 1864, loved and honored by all, at the advanced age of ninety years.

During the war period Elder J. H. Spencer, A. J. Miller, D. D., and R. S. Callahan each served the church in the pastoral relation for brief periods. Elder B. T. Taylor followed in the pastorate for two years and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Talbird, D. D., who continued until March the first, 1872. His ministry was marked by that deep devotion to the interests of religion that endears a pastor to his people, and the church was greatly strengthened.

Rev. H. H. D. Straton was called to the pastorate in June, 1872, and served the church with great acceptance for two years and a half. Elder R. D. Peay was called to the pastoral care of the church April 14th, 1875, and entered on the work the 25th of that month. His administration, though characterized with great pulpit ability and much fervency, faithfulness and zeal in pastoral work, was not marked by church growth and power, owing to losses occasioned by removals and deaths. The church was weaker at the close of his pastoral work (May 1st, 1879), than at its beginning, four years previous. From this time until June the first, 1882, the church had no regular pastoral ministrations. Its pulpit was supplied occasionally by Elder R. D. Peay, who continued to reside in the city, and visiting ministers to the city. As a result, there was no growth, but rapid decline in power and life.

Elder R. S. Flemming was called to the pastorate June 1st, 1882. He continued in this relation for about one year and resigned. During the year 1883, the church was without a pastor and its services were

irregular and poorly maintained. It steadily declined in numbers and ability until it was thought to be unable to sustain a pastor. In the early Spring of 1884, the Board of State Missions proffered to assist the church, and at the suggestion of the brethren of that Board, Rev. J. M. Phillips, D. D., its present efficient pastor, was called to its pastoral care. At the time Dr. Phillips assumed charge of this church, it had well nigh ceased to exist as a church organization. It was seldom opened for worship and the old building was lamentably out of repair. It had fallen from the once strongest denomination in the town to the weakest in the city, with only a few faithful members left to bear testimony to its once great strength. It had become now a Mission Church, supported in great part by the State Board of Missions. Of course, then, when Dr. Phillips came to its rescue as pastor, he recognized at a glance the great work and responsibility before him in reorganizing the congregation and bringing it from a confused and demoralized state to a church of strength and self-supporting. He applied himself with a confiding faith and diligence of purpose, few men have ever exhibited either in the ecclesiastical or secular world. His strong preaching and earnest work soon began to speak for itself, and in a short time new life was supplied, and where but a short time before all was lifelessness, now there was an activity of Christian purpose making itself felt throughout the city. How well Dr. Phillips has succeeded can be narrated in a few words. Since his arrival, three years ago, there has been raised and expended in the improvement of church property over four thousand dollars, and about two hundred and fifty persons have been received into the church. The total number of members at this time aggregates about three hundred and twenty-five, the church building one of the handsomest in the city, the Sunday school a very large one. The church is once again self-supporting. During the early Spring of 1887, the largest religious revival ever held in Henderson was conducted in this church by Revs. Weaver and Hale, of Louisville, assisted by Dr. Phillips. For weeks and weeks the building was filled to its utmost capacity at night service and over two hundred attached themselves to the congregation.

Among the number of ministers now preaching, who were ordained by this church, are: Rev. George F. Pentecost, a preacher of world-wide fame, having filled some of the most important pulpits in this country and now in charge of one of the largest churches in Brooklyn, New York; the Rev. Wm. Harris, who preaches with great acceptance to a large church in St. Louis, Mo., and the Rev. J. H. Butler, who is pastor of a very large and important church in Covington, Ky.

ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Zion Baptist Church was constituted October 15th, 1853, Elders John Bryce, William Hatchett and John G. Taylor, officiating. The following named persons went into the constitution: Miles H. Cooksey, Elizabeth E. Cooksey, Mary C. Cooksey (now Baskett), Zepheniah Griffin, John W. Matthews, Francina Griffin, Prudence Blackwell, Wm. E. Bennett, Sarah Bennett, Elizabeth Hatchett, Charles E. Cooksey, Ann E. Negley, Martha S. Dunn, Nancy Griffin, John Matthews, Philip Matthews, James H. Hatchett, Henry H. Farmer and Jenny, a colored woman belonging to E. T. Cheatham. Total, 19.

Rev. Isham R. Allan was elected pastor, Wm. E. Bennett and Zephenia Griffin elected deacons, and H. H. Farmer elected clerk. The third Sabbath in each month and Saturday before were agreed upon the regular meeting days of the church.

H. H. Farmer was dismissed by letter in 1857, P. D. Negley was chosen to fill his place as clerk, and he has continued to discharge the duties of that office up to the present time. The church was admitted to membership in the Little Bethel Association in 1854.

Elder Allan continued to serve the church as pastor, being called every year till 1860, when the church made the call indefinite. In 1862 Elder J. M. Dawson was chosen as pastor, but declined the call, and Elder A. Hatchett was called and accepted. He was succeeded by Elder N. Lacy in 1865. Elder J. B. Haynes, followed him in 1867.

In 1869 the church agreed to have service twice a month and fix the pastor's salary at \$400. Before the year closed the pulpit was declared vacant and Elder A. J. Miller was called in July of the same year. At the September meeting Elder Miller requested the church to call some one else as his time was all taken up. The church declined to take action in that direction, and the matter was continued. At the October meeting the church invited Elder Miller to preach for them at their November meeting, at which time they agreed to call a pastor. For some reason he did not accept the invitation, and Rev. Dr. H. Talbird preached.

In January, 1870, Elder Miller was again called and accepted and continued to serve the church as pastor till October, 1874, when he resigned to move to Missouri. Elder S. F. Thompson was called at the same meeting but he did not accept. The church then called Elder Miller in June, 1875, but he declined. Elder G. A. Coulson

was called in February and accepted. The next year he resigned and moved South, and Elder R. D. Peay was called to supply. In March, 1877, Elder Miller was again called and he accepted. He has continued to serve the church in that relation till the present time, 1882.

September 17th, 1870, John W. Hicks and B. Tanner were ordained as deacons, Elders A. J. Miller and T. L. Brooks officiating. June, 1874, James R. Bennett and William Hatchett were ordained as deacons, Elders A. J. Miller and P. H. Lockett, officiating. In November, 1882, James H. Moss and E. T. Smith were ordained as deacons, Elders A. J. Miller and G. W. Givens, officiating.

The present Board of Deacons consists of Wm. E. Bennett, John W. Hicks, J. R. Bennett, E. T. Smith, P. D. Negley, Wm. Hatchett and J. H. Moss.

The church is located in one of the best communities in the county, and has a present membership of 235, among whom are some of our most worthy citizens. M. H. Cooksey, Wm. E. Bennett, B. Tanner and Hatchett have been active financial agents in the church, which responsibility is now borne by E. T. Smith and James H. Moss. P. D. Negley, the clerk, has the best kept church record in the county.

The church occupies the handsomest church building in the county outside of Henderson, erected in 1867, and the sisters keep it nicely furnished. Dr. Miller, their present pastor, says, "there is not a better set of women on the earth than the sisters of Zion Church." First and last the church has received into her fellowship 340 members, 247 of that number were received by baptism. The present pastor having baptized 141 of that number. The oldest candidate for baptism was Nancy Johnson, aged 68 years, the youngest being Talbird J. Miller, aged 10 years.

This church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Solomon.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

This religious body of people, known as Deciples or Christians, had its first beginning in Henderson through the preaching of Elder William Brown, in the year 1841. At that time there were but two members of the church living in the town, viz: Philip Vanbussum and his wife.

In 1844, William Steele, a silversmith and a local preacher, moved to Henderson. Subsequent to his coming, he and his wife and Philip Vanbussum and his wife organized themselves into a congregation and met for worship on the Lord's day at one of the two houses. This little, but intensely earnest congregation, struggled for nearly two years, and then from some cause became disorganized.

In 1854 Elder P. H. Morse visited Henderson and held a successful meeting, baptizing and receiving into the church sixteen additions. The church was then organized with a membership numbering twenty.

In 1854 the congregation determined to build, if possible, a house of worship which they could call their own. They knew their weakness, but holding a firm faith in their ultimate triumph they undertook the preliminary step, so important, that of raising the necessary funds to carry out the plans of the building. By industry, self-denial and almost superhuman efforts upon the part of that good old Christian man and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Vanbussum, in the following year the congregation did worship in a temple they called their own. The little house of God was built on the corner of Washington and Green Streets, and was dedicated by the lamented John F. Johnson, brother of Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, and Elder R. Ricketts.

While this was not an imposing structure in architectual design, it was nevertheless large enough for a number of years and as comfortable a building as any congregation of Christians could want.

In 1861, during the sad and terrible war between the States, this church building was taken by the Federal authorities and used as a military prison and hospital, and during that time the congregation became once more disorganized and scattered. After evacuation by the soldiery and a reasonable certainty that the war was over, the church was renovated, thoroughly cleansed and made suitable for holding services in once more.

In the year 1865, Elder George Plattenburg, a minister of great pulpit power, reorganized the congregation, getting together a membership of twenty-three. For one or two years the church flourished under the ministrations of Elder Plattenburg, till his removal to Missouri. In 1869 Elder R. C. Flower accepted the pastorate and immediately held a very successful protracted meeting, adding to the membership thirty-five names.

During this time the congregation elected Henry C. Kerr and Philip Vanbussum elders, David N. Walden, John B. Mallory and Orville Collins deacons. For several years Elder Flower continued to labor with great zeal, preaching and working in the interest of the church.

In 1876 Elder J. P. Hadley was called to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Elder Flower. He began a useful and successful ministry, but, when in the zenith of his work, was stricken with typhoid fever, from which he soon after died. At the death of Elder Hadley, Elder Carter was called by the church, but remained only a short time. He was succeeded by Elder L. H. Stine, a young minister of great energy, and one who soon made himself beloved by all Christian denominations, by his Christian and unpretentious daily walk. He remained with the church a little over a year, when he resigned and was succeeded by Elder R. C. Cave, of Hopkinsville. Elder Cave, according to agreement, preached twice a month, morning and evening. His great personal popularity as a man coupled with his brilliant pulpit oratory, attracted large congregations and gave to the church a standing it had never before attained. A deep interest was awakened in many members, who, prior to that time, had become indifferent. They were aroused to the importance of the work, and apparently manifested a new and deeper confidence by buckling on the Christian's armor and going out into the broad field spread before them, laboring earnestly to build up the Master's kingdom in this community. Elder Cave preached here only a few months, when he was called to the church in Nashville, Tennessee.

January 1st, 1882, he was succeeded by Elder James C. Creel, of Glasgow, Kentucky, a great worker and preacher of power. During the ministry of Elder Creel the membership was wonderfully increased. During that time there were eighty-two accessions and the membership numbered 173. After a brief ministry of nearly two years he was succeeded by Rev. B. C. Deweese, under whose administration the congregation has steadily increased.

This congregation is now one of the strongest in the city, and gradually but surely growing still stronger. During the year 1882, this house of worship was greatly enlarged and handsomely improved. The building at this time presents a very handsome appearance, in fact is regarded by many as the handsomest front exterior in the city. It has all the modern appliances and therefore is both comfortably and conveniently arranged.

During the fall of 1886 Elder Dewese resigned the pastorate of the church and was succeeded January 1st, 1887, by Rev. William B. Taylor, of Newcastle, Ind., but a native of Kentucky. The congregation were fortunate in securing so excellent a man and preacher. Elder Taylor accompanied Rev. McGarvy, of Lexington, Ky., in his travels through the Holy Land.

The following are the officers of the church: Elders—J. D. Robards, J. F. Ruby, Henry C. Kerr, John B. Mallory, Philip Vanbussum. Deacons—A. J. Miller, Frank Hart, E. F. Robards, James H. Kerr and O. W. Rash.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This church was established in Henderson in the year 1871, through the efforts of Rev. C. Kranz, who was at that time Inspector of the then nearly erected Pro Seminary of the German Evangelical Institute of the West at Evansville. Rev. C. Kranz had charge of the congregation for some time, coming down from Evansville by boat, and holding services for the congregation regularly every Sunday.

In the year 1872, when Rev. Kranz removed from Evansville, the congregation was for a time without a minister; subsequent to that time Rev. Eppens took charge of the aforesaid institute, which was now changed into a college. Rev. Kranz induced him to take charge of the Henderson congregation. Two months after this the church elected Mr. Eppens minister, and he removed to this place. He retained charge of the church a little over two years, after which time he resigned his position and removed to Hermon, Mo. Notwithstanding this, the good work of building up the congregation was not neglected. A young minister, who had just graduated from the Seminary of Missouri, and who was just recently ordained for the ministry, was sent to take charge of this little but faithful congregation of Christians.

This divine was the Rev. H. Brenner, who from the beginning won the confidence and esteem of the people and members of his church, and the community at large of the City of Henderson. By this time the church had become well established, but a house for worship had not yet been built. At that time, and indeed from the beginning, their meetings were held in the so-called Thompson Chapel. Dr. Pinkney Thompson and other members were kind enough to let the use of the Chapel to this little band of Christian soldiers for the term of three years. For such kindness the church acknowledges its obligation, and will ever hold them in grateful re-

membrance. A necessity had now arisen of having a church building which they could call their own; the want of a house for worship owned by the congregation was keenly felt by the members, and a determination to that end was faithfully embraced. It was the ardent wish of the members to build right away, but, numerically speaking, they were so small the project seemed untenable; however, in the year 1873, in the autumn, a meeting of the members was held, and the erection of a church building was proposed and resolved upon, the building to be thirty-six by fifty-six feet, but this plan was afterwards abandoned, and a resolve made to erect a house of much larger size.

After the passage of this resolution to build, a committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen and members: Henry Kleymeier, William Brenning and Fred. Juergensmeier, to be known as a building committee. These gentlemen, as well as all of the members of the church, showed a lively interest in the building and the progress of the church. The building committee carried out the work allotted to them with much sacrifice of time, but the Lord well rewarded them for all their labor in the good cause, for they have thereby promoted his kingdom in the City of Henderson. The work of building this Christian temple was an arduous one, but in the course of time, enough money had been raised to authorize a beginning and the contract for the house according to the plan and specifications furnished was let out. The work was hurried on as quickly as possible and as circumstances would admit. To-day this church building, a splendid brick, with its tall slender steeple points to Heaven and stands as an ornament of God's blessings and man sacrificing, indefatigable labor. It is located on the corner of Ingram and First Streets, and is now a beautiful home for these God-serving people.

On the fourteenth day of December, 1873, the church was dedicated. It was a beautiful clear day, the sun, the great ruler of lights, arose that morning in all of his splendor, although during the whole of the previous week it had rained continuously. The day was a joyful and blessed one for this congregation. There were many guests and friends from Evansville, numbering, perhaps, as many as three hundred, and at morning service not more than half of those in attendance were able to gain admission within its sacred walls. The act of dedicating was performed by the pastor of the church, Rev. H. Brenner, assisted by Rev. Chris. Schenk, of Evansville, who preached the dedicatory sermon, choosing as his text "The Serving Martha." After the morning service a sumptuous dinner was served in the City Hall on Main Street, American and German ladies serving in the good work of hos-

pitality. To this dinner all of the guests from Evansville as well as the home congregation were invited. The ladies of the church were especially active in preparing the feast, and then in contributing to the comfort and enjoyment of all who honored the hall with their presence. At the afternoon service, Rev. D. O. Davies, of the Presbyterian Church, this city, preached a sermon in English, and was followed by Rev. E. B. ———, of the Evangelical Zion Church, Posey County, Indiana. At the evening service Rev. Chris. Schenk, Jr., and the Rev. J. M. Pringle, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, this city, addressed the congregation, the latter in the English language. The Rev. Chris. Schenk closed the services of the day in a few well chosen remarks gratifying to the congregation. The choir of the Zion Church of Evansville, led by Mr. Victor Wettle, and the choir of St. Paul Episcopal Church of this city, led by that cultured and popular gentleman, Prof. C. F. Artis, served an important part in the dedicatory services of the day.

In the year 1878, the Rev. H. Brenner was called away from the good work he had been instrumental in bringing to such a happy actuality, and accepting a call to the church in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Before leaving, however, the Rev. C. Mueller was called to the Henderson church and installed by him as his successor, and under his spiritual guidance the building up of the church was continued. Rev. Mr. Mueller remained in charge of the church about two years, when he accepted a call to the church in Newport, Kentucky. Once again the little, but struggling flock was left without a shepherd. For a time the Rev. A. Michel, then residing in Princeton, Indiana, came to Henderson, preaching for the congregation once in every two or three weeks. After many fruitless efforts of the President of the Second District of the Synod, urged by the congregation here, the Rev. C. H. Viehe, M. D., formerly of Freelandville, Indiana, was called and accepted the pastorate of the church, and was installed on the eighth day of May, 1881, by the late Chris. Schenk, of Evansville, Indiana. Since his residence and patient labor, assisted by the working laity, many improvements have been made to the church property, and a large number added to the communicant list. At present about thirty families of our German population take a warm active interest in the church, and are connected by membership. The attendance at regular services are generally large and devout, manifesting a religious zeal, which has been a prominent shining characteristic of the church since its little beginning, only a few years ago.

The Sunday School is in a flourishing condition and now numbers fifteen teachers and eighty-five scholars.

Under the ministration of Dr. Viehe, the church has grown and is now one of the largest congregations in the city. The Doctor is a man of comprehensive views and an active worker, and so far as our limited knowledge extends, greatly beloved by his flock.

N. B.—Since the foregoing was written Dr. Viehe has resigned the pastorate, and is succeeded by Rev. F. W. Adomeit.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

Was pioneer in Henderson County. As far back as 1805 the records are distinct. In that year there was a small Methodist society found in what is now the City of Henderson. They worshiped in a brick church, which was situated on the present vacant lot (Public Square) just south of the Court House, and was used as a Union Church.

The Rev. Thomas Taylor was the first Methodist preacher of whom any record can be had as connected with the church in Henderson. The work was then called Red Bank Circuit.

The records are missing from this period to 1831 and 1832, when the Rev. Abram Long was the preacher in charge in 1833-4.

J. D. Bennett, who is now living, and a member of the Louisville Conference, was the pastor in 1835-6. A. L. Alderson was the preacher. About this time the name was changed to that of Henderson Circuit; it was in the Paris District Tennessee Conference. Mr. Alderson was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph P. Stanfield in 1837-8. Mr. Stanfield was very successful as a revivalist and a large number of souls were converted under his ministry. He was followed by the Rev. Robert Gardner, and the membership at this time did not exceed 20 or 30. It was during his pastorate that the first great revival in Henderson is to be recorded. It is worthy of remark that while Mr. Gardner was the pastor, this revival was the result of the joint labors of the sweet-spirited Edwin Roberts and the preacher in charge.

In 1839 another revival followed of still larger proportions than the one in 1838. It was during this meeting that the Rev. W. H. Sandefur ("Uncle Billy," as we call him) was connected with the church. He is now superannuated, but was for many years an active and very useful local preacher. He is still living, but is unable to preach on account of age and feebleness. His name stands on the Quarterly Conference Journal as a local elder.

In 1840 we find the Methodists worshiping in a little frame church which stood right where the First Colored Baptist Church now stands, and was built during this year, and was the result doubtless of the revivals that preceded it.

Henderson was made a station in 1842, with Richard D. Neale as presiding elder and James J. Ferree as preacher in charge. The first Quarterly Conference for the Henderson station was held December 10th, 1842. It was then in the Hardensburg District, Kentucky Conference.

This year the Register shows the following list of official members: Trustees—Thomas Evans, Sr., Wm. B. Rudy, James H. Rudy, Daniel Rudy, James C. Hicks, Stephen R. Wilson, Elias Barnard, Charles T. Sandefur, Jacob N. Miller.

Stewards—Thomas Evans, Sr., W. B. Rudy, James C. Hicks, Dan'l Rudy, Blackman Moseley.

Class Leaders—Thomas Evans, Sr., and Jacob N. Miller.

Local Preachers—Thomas Evans, Sr.

On November 13th, 1842, there were just thirty-seven members and eleven probationers on the roll. There is an item of interest recorded in the minutes of the Quarterly Conference, which met tenth of December.

STEWARDS' REPORT.

Amount collected, \$7.25.

R. D. Neale's claim, \$6; traveling expenses, 50 cents.

J. J. Ferree's claim, \$25; traveling expenses, \$12.

Paid R. D. Neale, 50 cents.

Paid J. J. Ferree (quarterage), \$6.75.

\$7.25 to presiding elder and preacher in charge for one quarter of a year.

GOOD OLD DAYS OF YORE.

But times have changed. A pair of boots now would cost more than the whole amount collected during that quarter. This conference year there were twenty-six infants baptised, and among the number we note the names of W. S. Thomas Jefferson and Adam Rankin Johnson and John Jordan Holloway.

The Quarterly Conferences were short, since it only required about one finger's length to record all the minutes, and only two questions were asked, viz: First—Are there any complaints or appeals? Second—Where and when shall the next quarterly meeting be held?

During the early part of 1843 Zion was attached to the Henderson station. No mention of Sunday schools is made until February 17th, 1844, when we have the following note in the Pastor's Report, under the head of Sabbath Schools: "One formed with near forty

scholars." It is a fact, however, that there was a Sunday school that met in the Court House and was in a flourishing condition several years previous to this one. In 1843 '44, Richard Tydings was P. E. and J. J. Ferree, Pastor.

In 1844 '45, Rev. N. B. Lewis, father of Rev. J. W. Lewis, the present Pastor, was Presiding Elder, and Rev. J. M. Cook was Pastor. He was a supply not yet in the Conference. This record occurs in the minutes of the last quarterly conference for that year, which met June 21st, 1845 '46, the voice of the conference was taken upon division (of the church). They voted in favor of the South. That year the P. E. received \$45 and the Pastor, \$48.56. The charge at this time was in the Morganfield church and being on the border, they were allowed to vote as to whether they would adhere to the Church North or South. Hence the *vote* above referred to.

In 1845, '46, Rev. N. H. Lee was Presiding Elder and Rev. F. M. English, Pastor. In 1846 '47, N. H. Lee was Presiding Elder, and Abram Long, Pastor. Along here the records are very meager. In 1847, '48, Rev. A. H. Redford was Presiding Elder and Rev. W. Alexander, Pastor.

The lot on which the present church stands, was bought of Mr. Geo. Atkinson for \$1,500 in 1850, and the lot where the Colored Baptist Church now stands, was sold for \$900. The subscriptions to build the present church were secured largely in the second year of Rev. G. H. Hayes' term as Pastor, in 1855.

The first story was built under the administration of Rev. J. A. Henderson, in 1856. Here it stood for some time for want of funds to finish. During the term of J. J. Talbott, in 1859, the building was completed in its present form.

The Methodist Church now has, within the city limits, one church and parsonage, recently purchased, and one District parsonage, all of which property aggregates about \$15,000 in value. There are two hundred and twenty-five members and one hundred and forty Sunday school scholars. A good library belongs to the Sunday School. It is now in a more flourishing condition than ever before, so far as I can gather from the history, which I have carefully read.

One fact deserves special mention: from the time this work became a station, in 1842, it has remained a station uninterruptedly to the present day.

P. E. AND P. C.

1831. A. Long, P. C.
 1835-'36. A. L. Alderson, on Circuit,
 1833. J. D. Barnett, P. C.
 1838. Joseph Stanfield was in charge of the Henderson Circuit, which was the Paris, Tennessee, District Conference.

FIRST QUARTERLY CONFERENCE, HENDERSON STATION.

October 18th, 1843. Richard D. Neal, P. E., James J. Ferree, P. C.
 At this meeting, forty to fifty members were added to the church.

Year.	Presiding Elders.	Pastors Congregation.
1843.....	Richard Tydings.	James J. Ferree.
1844.....	N. B. Lewis.	J. M. Cook.
1845.....	N. H. Lee.	F. M. English.
1846.....	N. H. Lee.	A. Long.
1847.....	A. H. Redford.	Wm. Alexander.
1848.....	A. H. Redford.	A. A. Morrison.
1849.....	A. H. Redford.	G. R. Browder.
1850.....	James J. Ferree.	J. W. Berry.
1851.....	James J. Ferree.	E. M. Walker.
1852.....	J. D. Barnett.	P. B. McCown.
1853.....	J. D. Barnett.	Geo. H. Hayes.
1854.....	Z. Taylor.	Geo. H. Hayes.
1855.....	N. H. Lee.	J. A. Henderson.
1856.....	N. H. Lee.	Wm. Randolph.
1857.....	N. H. Lee.	W. N. Farley.
1859.....	J. S. Scobee.	J. J. Talbott.
1860.....	J. S. Scobee.	J. A. Henderson.
1861.....	J. A. H. Preston.	J. A. Henderson.
1862.....	A. L. Alderson.	J. A. Henderson.
1863.....	A. L. Alderson.	H. M. Ford.
1864.....	A. L. Alderson.	H. M. Ford.
1865.....	A. L. Alderson.	A. A. Morrison.
1866.....	J. R. Dempsey.	Dennis Spurier.
1867.....	J. R. Dempsey.	Jacob —
1868.....	J. R. Dempsey.	W. H. Anderson.
1869.....	J. R. Dempsey.	R. F. Hayes.
1870.....	T. C. Frogge.	T. S. Wash.
1871.....	T. C. Frogge.	T. W. Price.
1872.....	T. C. Frogge.	T. W. Price.
1873.....	N. H. Lee.	G. W. Brush.
1874.....	N. H. Lee.	G. W. Brush.
1875.....	G. H. Hayes.	H. M. Ford.
1876.....	G. H. Hayes.	Dennis Spurier.
1877.....	G. H. Hayes.	Dennis Spurier.
1878.....	G. H. Hayes.	Dennis Spurier.
1879.....	E. W. Crowe.	Dennis Spurier.

1880.....	G. H Hayes.	J. W. Lewis
1881 ..	T. D. Lewis,	J. W. Lewis.
1882.....	T. D. Lewis.	J. W. Lewis.
1884.....	G. H Hayes	G. H. Means.
1885.....	G. H. Hayes.	G. H. Means.
1886.....	G. H. Hayes.	E. W. Bottomly.
1887.....	G. H Hayes.	E. W. Bottomly.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HENDERSON.

The existence of the Second Presbyterian Church of Henderson, is an apt illustration that we should not "despise the day of small things," and an encouragement to those who labor earnestly and faithfully in the Master's vineyard that "in due time they shall reap if they faint not."

Planted in faith, and nurtured by the prayers of God's people, the spreading branches of this vine, so humble in its beginning, has borne, and is bearing, precious fruit, that should fill the heart of every Christian with devout thankfulness and gratitude to Him who "alone giveth the increase."

To Dr. Pinkney Thompson, the most indefatigable worker and the most liberal contributor, the success of the enterprise is largely due, and the labors of the little band who, with Dr. Thompson, through long years of patient seed sowing worked and waited, should be held in lasting remembrance.

The question of establishing a Mission School in the southeastern part of the city, for the purpose especially of gathering the poorer classes of children who did not attend Sabbath School elsewhere, had been frequently discussed among the officers of the Presbyterian Church, until in 1868 it was determined to make an effort in that direction.

A most eligibly located lot, situated on the corner of Washington and Alvasia streets, was purchased at a cost of \$1,000, and a plain, substantial frame house erected on it at a cost of nearly \$1,000. Almost the whole of this expense was borne by a few persons, and that their children may know and emulate their good deeds, the names of those who so liberally responded to the call are given, viz.: Mrs. R. B. Stites, \$150; Miss R. H. Stites, \$100; James R. Barrett, \$100; C. T. Starling, \$100; John McCullough, \$100; W. J. Marshall, \$100; Mrs. Mary Burbank, \$50; Mrs. J. H. Barret, Sr., \$50; J. H. Barret, Jr., \$50; S. B. Vance, \$25. The balance of the expenditure, except a few small contributions, was borne by Dr. Thompson.

In November, 1868, the building having been completed, was dedicated. The venerable Sunday School Missionary, Rev. John McCullough, was present and took part in the exercises, and at the close of his inimitable address he named the building "Thompson Chapel," in recognition of Dr. Thompson's very valuable services in bringing the matter to so successful an issue.

The Sabbath School was duly organized, with Dr. Thompson as Superintendent, and W. H. Noaks, Librarian. Of those, who during sixteen years labored in maintaining and carrying on the school; we mention the names of Misses Nannie and Alice Rankin, Mrs. Mary Barret, and her daughter, Miss Mary Barrett, Mrs. Eliza Jones, Mrs. Jennie Cissell, Miss Lucy Beverly, C. G. Henson, Posey and Willie Marshall. Many of these were tried and valued teachers in the Old School, but with the hope of doing more good they cast in their lot with the new enterprise. The expenses of running the school during this time were borne almost entirely by Dr. Thompson.

The population in the vicinity of the Mission School increased very rapidly, and the field seemed so encouraging that in 1884 the officers of the Presbyterian Church deemed, in the providence of God, the time had come to organize at the Mission School another church. Between 1868 and 1884 the name Thompson Chapel seems to have been dropped and the school was called the Chestnut Hill Mission School—perhaps as a more euphonious title and also in honor of a large chestnut tree which still stands near the Sunday School room.

In January, 1884, a petition signed by certain members of the Presbyterian Church was presented to the session, asking to be set apart for the purpose of organizing a church to be called the Chestnut Hill Presbyterian Church of Henderson. In the afternoon of March 2d, 1884, the session having at their own request dismissed for that purpose the following members, viz.: P. Thompson, Mrs. Nannie Thompson, M. Yeaman, Mrs. Julia Yeaman, J. C. Allin, Mrs. Susan Allin, Mrs. R. H. Elam, Miss Mary McCullagh, Miss Lucy Beverley, Mrs. Helen Henry, W. H. Noakes, B. W. Powell, Edward Atkinson, Mrs. Nannie Atkinson, Mrs. Mary Erhman, Mrs. Ella Helm, Mrs. Cornelia Hill, Miss F. A. Briggs and W. J. Marshall, Jr., who were organized into a church. Immediately after the organization the congregation met and proceeded to the election of officers. The following persons were chosen elders, viz.: P. Thompson, J. C. Allin, M. Yeaman and Edward Atkinson. W. J. Marshall, Jr., and W. H. Noakes were elected Deacons. These officers were then ordained and installed, except that J. C. Allin having been an elder in

the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville, and P. Thompson, who had been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Henderson, were installed but not ordained.

Rev. Angus McDonald having been invited to visit the church, came to Henderson, and on April 10th, at a meeting of the congregation, he was unanimously called to be the pastor of the church. Mr. McDonald accepted the call and entered upon his work the first Sabbath of May, 1884, and was installed on June 8th. The selection of Mr. McDonald as pastor seems to have been a most fortunate one in every particular, and under his care the church has made a growth and progress rarely equalled. Soon after Mr. McDonald began his labors the congregation resolved to build a new house of worship. With them to resolve was to perform. A committee was appointed to secure means, who zealously entered upon the work, and the congregation responded with the most commendable liberality. They did not want any second class affair. The handsomest church in the City of Henderson was the measure of their ambition, and in this we are very forcibly reminded of the action of the Mother Church when they undertook to build in 1840. The work was pushed on, and at a cost of \$9,000 the building was completed, and on August 9th, 1885, was dedicated by Rev. B. M. Palmer, D.D., of New Orleans, who preached an appropriate sermon from Ezekiel 47, 9: "And everything shall live whither the river shall come."

On November 9th, 1883, at a congregational meeting held for the purpose of electing additional elders and deacons Messrs. R. A. Bradshaw and William T. Beverley were chosen elders and J. R. Dabney, W. J. Mann, H. W. Kohl and B. M. Powell deacons, who were ordained and installed on the following Sabbath.

On August 1st, 1886, Mr. Edwin Hodge was elected a deacon, having previously held the same office in the First Church. Since its organization the Second Church has received a large accession of members and it is a singular coincident that the number received the first year of Mr. McDonald's pastorate was fifty-two and during the second year exactly the same, making an average accession of one member for each Sabbath in the two years. The roll of the church now contains five elders, five deacons and one hundred and seventy-three members.

The Sunday School now numbers twenty-two teachers and one hundred and seventy scholars. Last year an addition was made to the Sunday School room for the accommodation of the infant class

department, of which Miss Mary McCullagh is Superintendent. The addition cost \$300 and was paid for by the weekly collections of the Sunday School.

A SKETCH OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HENDERSON, KENTUCKY,

BY W. J. MARSHALL.

The writer undertakes, with no little hesitation, the preparation of this narrative, yet the task having been assigned him by the session of the church, he accepts it cheerfully, and whatever care and toil may be required in the work, will be to him "a labor of love," thankful for another opportunity of serving the church, he will count it no small honor to have his name go down to our children's children associated with her's :

"I love Thy Kingdom, Lord,
The house of Thine abode.
The church our dear Redeemer saved
With His own precious blood.

"For her my tears shall fall,
For her my prayers ascend,
To her my cares and toils be given
'Till cares and toils shall end."

It is doubtless a fact that there were many Presbyterians in this section of the country previous to the close of the last century, but if there were any organized churches of that denomination existing then, the records have been entirely lost.

No doubt the division of the Cumberland Presbytery at the beginning of the present century, which resulted in the formation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, exercised a most unfortunate influence on the spread and efficiency of Presbyterianism in this whole region.

We learn from the county records that Rev. Jas. McGready was in the county officiating at marriages as early as 1800, his presence here being, most probably, for the purpose of preaching to the scattered churches or where there was no church organization, to the scattered flock.

After the formation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, there seems to have been separate organizations, but when or by whom organized we have no means of finding out. From the recollection of some of our oldest members we learn that about the year 1806, Revs. Beatty, Dunleary and Parkins came to Henderson and held meetings. About 1809, Rev. Jas. McGready, formerly of North Carolina, removed from Russellville, Ky., settled near Henderson,

and, together with Father Temple, ministered for several years to this church. Mr. McGready died December 28th, 1815, and his funeral was preached in the log Court House of Henderson by the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Vincennes, Ind.

In the year 1813, Rev. Wm. Gray, from Union County, came into the field and labored as an Evangelist until 1814, at which time Rev. Daniel Comfort, from Princeton, New Jersey, was called to the church, and in addition took charge of the Henderson Seminary. He remained here until about 1820, and from that date to the year 1824, Rev. Daniel Banks, of New Haven, Conn., preached as an Evangelist.

Mrs. Margaret A. Barbour, who was a daughter of Rev. James McGready and the widow of Ambrose Barbour, deeded in the year 1822, to "John Posey and Fayette Posey, Elders of the Presbyterian congregation in Henderson, Ky., in connection with the Synod of Kentucky and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for the use and benefit of the said Presbyterian Congregation one acre of ground, being lot No. 222 on the plat of said town and adjoining the Public Square." This is the earliest record we can find relating to the church, although it is known that for years previous to this, Captain John Posey and Major Fayette Posey had been ruling elders in the church and tradition has given us also the names of John Hancock, McCombs and Heroit, also ruling elders, but who had probably died previous to the making of this deed.

From 1824 to 1840, the church was served at irregular intervals by the following ministers: Isaac Baird, R. Lapsley, two Hamiltons, Philips, John and Wm. Dickey, John Herby Lilly, Geo. McAfee and John Lyle. Through all these long years, the church seems to have made almost no progress. In the division, the bulk of the Presbyterians in this region seems to have gone over to the Cumberlands, and we are told that, at one time, the Presbyterian Church was reduced to fifteen or twenty members. The Posey brothers, their families, and a few mothers in Israel, all told, were left. But these clung to the covenant. God heard their prayers and they lived to see the church built up and extended, many of their descendants being brought into the fold.

About the year 1839, a young stranger, whom it seems a kind providence had especially fitted and sent to accomplish a great work for the church, came to the county—unknown and poor, he made friends wherever he went, and ere long he had gained both the esteem

and confidence of the whole community. I allude to Elder John McCullagh, to whom under God the church owes more for the prosperity she has since enjoyed than to any other person. For a few months he taught school in the family of Captain John Posey, who resided in the country; then, coming to town, he took charge of a school known as the Henderson Eclectic Institute.

Being a Scotchman, he was of course Presbyterian; being a Scotch Presbyterian, he could not sit by contented while the cause of Zion languished, her people as sheep without a shepherd, and having no spiritual home. He first began by organizing a Union Sabbath School in the old seminary building, and Sunday after Sunday could he be seen going up and down the streets ringing his bell, inviting the children of the community to the Sabbath School. The school was a success; the enthusiasm of this young brother was contagious, and it was not long before the effects of his efforts were visible in the church. The first record of our oldest session books reads thus: "At a meeting of the church called October 25th, 1840, by Elder Fayette Posey, to take measures to procure ministerial aid, a motion was made and carried unanimously that the Rev. J. V. Dodge be solicited to labor part of his time among them." At the same meeting, the election of additional elders was proposed and entered into. The following persons were nominated and unanimously elected, viz: Wm. S. Read and John McCullagh. These were "set apart and ordained according to the constitution of the church by Rev. J. V. Dodge, on December 13th, 1840."

Under the ministration of Brother Dodge, the church continued to give evidences of new life, and soon the need of having a house of worship of their own became evident. In past years repeated projects had been started with a view of building a Union Church for Cumberland and Presbyterians, and some money had been raised by fairs, suppers, etc., for this purpose. The undertaking failing, the little band of Presbyterians, although the poorer of the two churches, resolved to do what both together had failed to accomplish, and to build a church exclusively their own. Being strong in the faith they devised liberal things; no little church around the corner would satisfy their desires, a commodious brick building to cost not less than six thousand dollars, and located in the center of the town was the measure of their ambition. It was a bold enterprise, but in its boldness lay its strength. The community, surprised and pleased at the prospect of such a substantial improvement responded with liberal subscriptions.

Considering the circumstances of the church and community at that day, six thousand dollars was as large a sum as fifty thousand dollars would be at the present time, and the brethren must have surely been reading the list of worthies mentioned in the 11th chapter of Hebrews before entering upon such an enterprise. The labor of raising funds was undertaken by brother McCullagh, and no wonder the old man, now grown gray in his master's service, loves to sit and tell of his efforts, and the success that attended them. One incident in this connection deserves to be recorded. Mr. McCullagh resolved on one bold move, which, if accomplished, would make success assured. He got up a special subscription paper on which he was to have pledged two thousand dollars, subscribed by not more than ten persons, the subscriptions made only to be binding in case he succeeded in raising the whole amount in sixty days. After a faithful canvass he had gotten subscribed seventeen hundred dollars. The field seemed to have been gleaned, and where further to go and to whom apply, he scarcely knew—but I will let him tell of his dilemma in his own words.

“ In the dark and trying hour I went to the Mercy Seat for light, and spent a sleepless night wrestling in prayer ; in the early dawn the *light* came and a voice seemed to say, ‘go and see Mrs. R. B. Stites and tell her you want to secure a place for the Lord, an habitation for the Mighty God of Jacob, and that everything depends upon her, and she will not refuse.’ I went without delay, and was cordially received ; she enquired how I was getting on raising the two thousand dollars. With a sad heart and trembling words I went on to tell her the exact state of the case, and that so far as I could judge everything depended on some *one* of God's jewels giving the balance of the two thousand dollars. I talked on and on at great length, fearing to give her a chance to refuse ; she seemed greatly amused, and at last replied, ‘ Well my young brother, I knew what you came for and what all this long talking meant ; you shall have the three hundred dollars with the greatest pleasure, I laid it aside to help you and now just go ahead and raise the other four thousand dollars.’ I started right off to the old seminary singing the long metre Doxology, and shouting now and then Glory Hallelujah. I am fully satisfied that was the *crisis* in the history of the Henderson Presbyterian Church, and if the *two thousand dollars had not been secured, neither the present building, nor its location could possibly have been secured ; consequently our beloved church owes more to Mrs. R. B. Stites than to any other mortal, living or dead.*”

Brother McCullagh seems disposed to award my dear old aunt, first place in the accomplishment of this great work. No doubt, she most richly deserves all he can say in her praise. For many years, her name in the community has been a synonym for all that is pure and pious and lovely—a helper to the poor and needy, a ministering angel to the sick and suffering, a friend to the erring. None but God's recording angel ever knew her many deeds of kindness and charity. With more than ordinary mental endowment and cultivation, her spirit was so refined by grace that she attracted both young and old; and while not neglecting her family duties, her chief thought seemed to be for the welfare of the church, and the good of others. While, therefore, I would not gainsay one word said by Brother McCullagh, I can not take back what I have written, and shall record it as the verdict of this history, at least that both deserve the first place, and I have no doubt, but that the church as one man will join me and say amen.

But we left our young Scotch brother on the way to his lodging in the old seminary, singing the long metre doxology, and bearing his precious paper in his hand, a document which has been so important a factor in the history of the church, deserves a place in this narrative, and the names of the benefactors who came to her help in the hour of need, should be held in lasting remembrance by the church. The following is a copy of the paper :

“ Each of the undersigned hereby agree to pay to the Building Committee of the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Henderson, (which Committee is named in the original subscription list for said Church), any sum of money which we shall annex to our respective names, at the time and on the terms mentioned in the said original subscription list; Provided, that no person shall sign this paper who subscribes less than two hundred dollars; Provided, further, that this obligation shall be utterly null, void, and of no effect, unless within sixty days from this date the sum of two thousand dollars be subscribed hereto by any number of persons not exceeding ten, and; Provided further, that no subscriber hereto shall be bound, or in any manner responsible for the amount of any other subscription hereto.

“ March 22nd, 1841, Samuel Stites, \$200; Hugh Kerr, \$200; Nancy Terry, \$200; Fayette Posey, \$500; Annie Henderson, \$200; David R. Burbank, \$200; Edmund H. Hopkins, \$200; Rebecca B. Stites, \$300.”

Having made such a good start, Mr. McCullagh soon raised a sufficient amount to build the church.

I have now before me the old subscription paper, yellow with the lapse of years, and as I read the long list of names it brings a feeling of sadness to think that nearly all are numbered with the dead. Of the whole eighty persons subscribing, but eleven are now living. A

Building Committee consisting of F. Posey, Samuel Stites, E. H. Hopkins, Wm. S. Read and James Rouse, was appointed. Mr. Stites was made Secretary and Treasurer, and on him devolved most of the responsibility of making the contracts and pushing forward the work.

Our community has seldom known a more competent and systematic business man than Mr. Stites, and although not at that time a member of the church, none took more interest in the enterprise than he, and his work was accomplished faithfully. To him the church owes a debt of gratitude, and to Dr. Owen Glass as well, who, though at the time a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, rendered most valuable assistance in enabling the committee to secure such a central and delightful location. The bricks for the church were furnished by Mr. James W. Clay, the mason work done by Elias Peck, and the carpenter work by Mr. Jeffries.

The church building was finished in the spring of 1842. In April of the same year, Rev. N. H. Hall, of Lexington, Ky., visited Henderson. I find the following minutes in the old Sessional Records, dated April 4th, 1842: "The Rev. N. H. Hall in the chair, it was moved and seconded that the Rev. William G. Allen, of Shelbyville, be solicited to become the pastor of this church."

Another extract, dated April 17th, 1842: "The Rev. William G. Allen commenced his ministerial labors."

The church building being probably incomplete at the time of Dr. Hall's coming, the dedication did not take place until later.

About this time Dr. Hall seems to have gone on to Hopkinsville, to hold a meeting there, and, in the meanwhile, the Rev. James Smith (the Scotchman) came to Henderson and preached a series of sermons here on the "Evidences of Christianity, and the Fall and Redemption of Man."

On June 1st, 1842, Dr. Hall returned and "commenced a protracted meeting on the solemn occasion of the dedication of the church to the service of Almighty God." The dedication sermon was preached on Saturday the fourth instant. Brother McCullough says of the occasion: "Remembering the motto, 'Expect great things from God, attempt great things for God,' it was expected that every member of the church should make the dedication sermon, and the protracted meeting that was to follow, a matter of special prayer. These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication. The Doctor soon found that the church had been praying for a revival, and remarked several times, 'It's no trouble to preach where the church

has been praying.' He preached a powerful dedication sermon. I think the text was, 'I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of Hosts.' A *revival came down*, and scores were brought into the Ark of Refuge. This precious promise has often been fulfilled in our history, when the power of the Holy Spirit was manifested in our midst. 'Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces; that ye may tell it to the generations following.'"

In results this was, no doubt, the most important revival ever experienced in the church. Before the close of the meeting there had been added to the roll nearly fifty names.

On June 9th, Drs. Owen, Glass, and Joseph Maddocks were elected and installed elders.

On September 26th, at a congregational meeting, "the Rev. W. G. Allen was unanimously elected, and, Presbytery being then in session in the church, was immediately ordained and installed pastor of the church. Mr. Baird preached the ordination sermon, Mr. Hamilton presided, and Mr. Jones delivered the charge to the Bishop and people."

Nothing of striking moment occurred in the history of the church during the remainder of the year 1842 and the year 1843.

On April 14th, 1844, the first deacons were elected and ordained, viz.: James E. Rankin and R. G. Beverly.

On September 4th, 1844, the session, at the request of Rev. William G. Allen, joined him in an application to Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation between himself and the Henderson Church. The pulpit remained vacant until December. At the invitation of the session, Rev. D. L. Gray, of Mississippi, visited the church, and on the twenty-second of this month, at a congregational meeting, he was unanimously invited to become the stated supply of the church for one year. He commenced his ministerial service on the twenty-fifth of January, 1845.

On May 11th, 1845, Dr. Joseph Maddock, one of the elders, was dismissed, to join the church at New Haven, Conn., from whence he had removed to Henderson. Colonel E. H. Hopkins was elected and ordained elder August 24th, 1845.

On December 14th, 1845, at a congregational meeting, the Rev. D. L. Gray was unanimously elected pastor of the church. How it happened that his installation was deferred till April 2d, 1847, is at this day one of the unaccountable things in the history of the church.

Henry M. Warner was received June 25th, 1847, by letter from the Congregational Church of Sunderland, Mass. Mr. Warner was taken under the care of our Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry. He was a pious and very promising young man. For some time he taught school with Mr. McCullaugh, but was afterwards taken sick and died at the residence of Mr. Gray. He was buried in the old cemetery, the ladies of the church erecting a monument over his grave.

At the close of the year 1850, Mr. Gray felt constrained to accept a call to act as missionary in their bounds, from the Synod of Arkansas, and therefore removed from Henderson about the first of the year 1851.

I cannot pass this part of the record without recalling to memory two dear friends who then occupied prominent places in the church, but who have long since gone to their reward. Thadeus D. Jones joined the church in the early part of Dr. Hall's meetings, and from that time forward entered with all his heart and soul into his Master's service. Noble and manly in his bearing, warm hearted and true, his spirit was as gentle and his feelings as tender as those of a woman. He was always to be found at his post, whether in the service of the sanctuary, in the labors of the Sabbath School, or by the bedside of the sick. To him the "voice of duty was as the voice of God."

Miss Emily Ingram, afterwards Mrs. Dr. Letcher, was also one of the early converts at this same meeting, and straightway entered into the Savior's service with all the ardor of her young heart. Tall and handsome in person, her manners were both graceful and lady-like. She seemed happily to blend the characteristics of Mary and Martha, and was forward in every good work in the church. The writer can never forget how, when brought by disease nigh to the gates of death, through snow and storm she came almost daily to his bedside, bringing sunshine and hope in her sweet face and sympathizing voice. She and Mr. Jones were for years the leaders of the choir, and very earnest workers in the Sunday School.

On March 3d, 1851, at a congregational meeting of the church, it was resolved to petition Muhlenburg Presbytery for their consent that Rev. John D. Matthews should labor in this church as stated supply. The request of the church having been granted by Presbytery, Dr. Matthews began his ministration May 4th, 1851.

On the twenty-fourth of November, 1851, Captain John Posey, for about forty years an elder in the church, departed this life. Dr.

Matthews preached a most beautiful and fitting sermon on the occasion of his funeral, and the minutes adopted by the session regarding his death close with these words: "We know of no one who is more certain to hear from the Master the words, 'Come ye blessed of my Father and inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world,' for he was a model Christian."

Dr. W. S. Reed, an elder, moved to Texas in the fall of 1851.

On December 7th, 1851, James E. Rankin, David Banks, John B. Cabel and Walter G. Offutt were elected elders, and William J. Marshall and Wyatt H. Ingram, deacons. William J. Marshall, being then a resident of the county, declined on that account to accept the office of deacon, and on January 4th Thomas Evans was elected in his place.

About the close of the year 1851, the ladies of the church raised six hundred dollars towards the purchase of a parsonage, and the house and lot then occupied by Mr. Ben. Weller was bought for that purpose.

The year 1852, and most of the year 1853, seem to have been void of events requiring a notice in this record.

On November 1st, 1853, Rev. J. D. Matthews having received a call to the Presbyterian Church at Lexington, removed to that place.

In February, 1854, Rev. John A. Scott, of Virginia, at the invitation of the session, visited the church and preached a series of sermons. "At a congregational meeting held March 12th, he was chosen with a view to a call and installation, as pastor of the church." What subsequently became of Brother Scott, the record does not tell.*

In September, 1854, Rev. J. Woodbridge removed to Henderson and preached in the church. On April 16th, 1855, he was unanimously called to the pastorate. May 20th witnessed his installation.

The years 1855, '56, '57 and '58 gave rise to no important event in the church's history. On December 29th, 1859, Dr. Owen Glass died. The minutes adopted by the session say of him: "Dr. Glass was a liberal contributor to the boards of the church, and all efforts to sustain the ordinances of the Gospel. His efficient hand was felt in every enterprise in which we engaged for the promotion of the welfare of our church. Energetic and earnest, whatever his hands found to do, he did with his might, and, under God, was made an instrument greatly blessed to the attainment of the degree of prosperity which the church has reached."

*He was for many years a prominent minister in Virginia, and told me that the mistake of his life was his refusal to accept the Henderson call. D. O. D.

At a congregational meeting held April 8th, 1860, Mr. Henry R. Tunstall, formerly an elder in the Walnut Street Church of Louisville, and Mr. Wm. Beatty, formerly an elder in the Fourth Street Church, of Louisville, were elected elders in the Henderson Church.

In the year 1860, the Lecture Room was added and the church enlarged.

The early part of 1861 saw a blessed revival. The pastor was assisted in the meetings by Rev. Dr. Hendricks, and about forty names were added to the roll.

Mr. John B. Cabell, one of the elders, died July 27th, 1862. In recording his death the session says: "It is our privilege to record the consistency of his conduct as a Christian, the guilelessness and gentleness of his character, the uniform courtesy and kindness exhibited in his intercourse with the church, and his deliberations with the session. He was a faithful co-worker, with a heart ever sympathizing, and a hand ever ready, to contribute to the necessities of the Kingdom of God. In his last, and lingering, illness he exhibited the patience which arises from a trust in God, saying, 'My hope is firm as a rock; precious, precious promises.'"

William Beatty, elder, died on October 25th, 1862. I quote the following regarding him, adopted as a resolution by the session: "He was a faithful and beloved brother in the Lord, firm in his attachment to the church, unswerving in his adherence to the principles of the Gospel. As a member and an office bearer in the house of God, he had our confidence and respect."

No important event in connection with the church occurred during 1863. In the spring of 1864 Mrs. Stites, seeing the urgent need of more room for the Sabbath School, built and presented to the church a room for the infant class. The minutes adopted April 8th, regarding the gift, read thus: The Session records with gratitude to God the liberality of Mrs. Rebecca Stites, in erecting an infant Sabbath School room in connection with the church, and in defraying the entire expenses of the building. She has thus been instrumental in adding important facilities to the operations of our Sabbath School, and has conferred a lasting obligation upon the church and its children; wherefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Session are hereby tendered to Mrs. Stites for her good work in behalf of our church and Sabbath School, and it is our prayer that her Christian liberality, as thus manifested, may prove a blessing to those in whose behalf it was bestowed, may be accepted and rewarded

of the Lord Jesus as done in his name, and in behalf of the 'little ones' of his flock, and that his gracious words may be verified to the donor 'that it is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

The above were the last minutes entered in the session book by Mr. J. E. Rankin, who was then clerk of the session. A little more than three months later, the church was called to mourn his death, in regard to which the session makes the following record: "In deep sorrow, we are called to record the death of our beloved brother, James Edward Rankin, ruling elder, and member of the session."

On the 11th of July, while engaged in his ordinary avocation as a merchant, in this town, he was wantonly assailed by one of a plundering band of armed men and fatally wounded by a pistol shot. Strong hopes were entertained, and earnest prayers were offered for his recovery. But God had ordained otherwise, and on the morning of the Lord's day, July 24th, 1864, his spirit took its flight, we doubt not, to a better world. Mr. Rankin was born on the 19th of August, A. D., 1810, and was a native of Henderson County. Here his life was spent, and none had won more fully, the respect and confidence of the community by a course of undeviating honor and integrity. Possessing in a remarkable degree a genial nature, and a kind heart, he secured not only the esteem, but the affection of all who knew him. He made a public confession of his faith in connection with the church on the ninth day of June, 1842, was ordained deacon on the fourteenth of April, 1844, and ruling elder on the fourth of January, 1852. As a ruling elder he was invariably in his place at the meetings of sessions, and cheerfully and earnestly bore his share of every burden. He was a zealous and efficient co-worker, aiding with his influence, his purse, and his prayers, all the enterprises of the church. He was for many years Superintendent of the Sabbath School, in which his affections were greatly interested. The same regularity and perseverance which were his characteristics in other departments of Christian usefulness marked his course in this labor of love. He trained his family in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, endeavoring by a godly walk and conversation to commend to his children the Gospel in which he trusted for salvation. He loved the kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and was never forgetful of the interests of the church in which he was an office bearer. He was, indeed, one of those whom God raised up to be a pillar in the house of God.

In his confinement to the bed of suffering and death, he displayed great calmness, and even when believing that his end was near, he manifested no perturbation of spirit, but quietly rested in faith on

the Savior in whom he believed. Wherefore, in view of our bereavement as a session,

“Resolved, First, that we deplore the loss of a member so qualified by personal piety, by a good report, by practical knowledge, by marked prudence, and wise counsels to be useful to the church; yet we bow in humble submission to the gracious sovereignty of a covenant God.

“Resolved, Second, that our thanks are due to the “Head of the Church” who gave us for so many years, one fitted eminently to be an efficient helper in the kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.”

On January 29th, 1865, at a meeting of the congregation, Thomas Evans, Richard Stites and Pinkney Thompson, were elected Elders and James R. Barrett, James H. Holloway and Wm. A. Hopkins, Deacons, who were all ordained and installed February 5th.

The Posey Chapel Church, having become depleted by deaths and removals, the Presbytery ordered the dissolution of the organization there, and the transfer of the remaining members to the Henderson Church.

This was done on November 25th, 1865, and on December 10th, Wm. J. Marshall, the only surviving Elder of the Posey Chapel Church, was elected, and installed a ruling Elder in the Henderson Church

Those acquainted with the history of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky will remember that the year 1866 was one of unusual interest and excitement.

The deliverances of the General Assembly on loyalty, slavery, etc., the actions of the Declaration and Testimony party, and questions connected with, and resulting from these, engendered feelings that caused the division and disruption of many churches.

The situation was rendered still more critical for the Henderson Church by its being selected by the Synod of Kentucky as the place of meeting for that year.

The session foresaw threatened danger and determined, if possible, to avert it.

That God blessed their efforts and that the church remained united through all the trouble, is a matter for which we cannot be too thankful.

Feeling assured that the differences would almost inevitably culminate in a division of the Synod, the Session resolved that our church should not be represented at the meeting nor take any part in the proceedings.

The Synod met in October with an unusually large attendance.

Dr. Robert Breck, the last Moderator, preached the opening sermon. So cool, so calm and collected through it all that none would have suspected for a moment that he anticipated the scene of excitement so soon to follow his sermon. Indeed the quiet self-possession maintained by him through the trying ordeal was simply wonderful.

It is outside the scope of this article to give in full the proceedings of that night's meeting, which resulted as had been anticipated, in a split in the Synod.

The writer hopes never to be called upon to witness another such scene, at once so unfortunate to the interests of the church and so sad to those who truly loved her.

On January 18th, 1867, Rev. Jahleel Woodbridge announced to the Session his intention to resign the pastorate of the church, but for various reasons, no action was taken on his resignation by the congregation until April 30th, when the congregation voted to join Mr. Woolbridge in an application to the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations between himself and the church.

In June, 1867, "the session having heard a good report of Rev. Wm. A. Harrison, of Alabama, invited him to visit the church with a view of supplying the pulpit."

Mr. Harrison arrived on July 6th and ministered to the church until the thirtieth, when at a congregational meeting he was "nominated and elected pastor without a dissenting voice."

The third Sabbath in October was appointed by Muhlenburg Presbytery for the installation of Mr. Harrison, but on account of the sickness of Rev. Mr. Smoot, one of the committee on services, was postponed and did not take place until January 25th, 1868.

Mr. Harrison's labors were much blessed to the building up of the church. A revival began in November and continued until February. Frequent protracted services were held and part of the time the pastor had assistance from abroad.

The result was a large accession to the church, over fifty names being added to the roll between November and April.

On May 16th, 1869, Charles T. Starling and James L. Lambert were elected deacons and ordained and installed May 23d.

October 5th, 1869, Elder Major Fayette Posey died. Major Posey came to Henderson County in the year 1802 with his father, General Thomas Posey, from Spottsylvania County, Virginia. He had been a ruling elder in the church for nearly or quite fifty years.

For many years he and his brother, Captain John Posey, were the only elders and the mainstay of the church, and in her hour of need he contributed most liberally to her support.

In the latter part of the winter and spring of 1870, the church was blessed with another revival and about forty names were added to the roll.

On November 10th, 1870, at the request of Rev. W. A. Harrison, the congregation voted to join him in application to the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation between himself and the Henderson church.

At a congregational meeting, held February 19th, 1871, for the purpose of electing additional trustees for the church and parsonage property, Messrs. Samuel B. Vance, Malcolm Yeaman, C. T. Starling and Allan Gilmore were elected Trustees for the church property and Philip B. Matthews and Campbell H. Johnson for the parsonage property.

At a congregational meeting, held April 12th, 1871, Rev. D. O. Davies was unanimously called to the pastorate of the church, he being at the time pastor of the church at Clarksville, Tenn.

W. J. Marshall was, at a meeting of the Session on May 1st, appointed commissioner to prosecute the call before the Presbytery of Nashville, which met at McMinnville, Tenn.

Rev. Mr. Davies began his ministration to the church in June, 1871.

December 17th, 1871, James R. Barret, Wm. M. Hanna, Samuel B. Vance and Wm. A. Hopkins were elected ruling elders, and Bernard G. Witt, Prescott Burbank, Campbell H. Johnson and John H. Barret, Jr., were elected deacons and were ordained and installed December 24th, 1871.

Elder H. R. Tunstall died January 23d, 1872.

For many years before moving to Henderson Mr. Tunstall was a ruling elder in Walnut Street Church of Louisville, Ky. Active, earnest and faithful in the discharge of duty, always in his place in the sanctuary, his chief delight seemed to be in the service of his Master and working for His church.

In March, 1871, the church purchased for a parsonage, the building formerly owned and occupied by the Farmers' Bank, for which was paid the sum of \$8,500.

On June 12th, 1872, Rev. D. O. Davies was installed pastor of the church.

In November, 1872, the church was blessed with a revival, during which, between thirty and forty names were added to the roll.

In February, 1873, and again in February, 1875, the church received large accessions, and in January, 1877, over thirty names were added to the roll.

On March 17th, 1879, Montgomery Merritt, Malcolm, Yeaman and D. J. Burr Reeve were elected deacons and ordained and enstalled March 23d.

In January, 1880, the church enjoyed another revival, in which over forty persons were added to their numbers.

The years 1881 and 1882 passed without any occurrence worthy of note.

In the fall of 1883 the question of organizing a church at the Mission School was agitated, and at a meeting of the Session, held on December 26th, 1883, the matter having been fully discussed, on motion, it was unanimously declared as the sense of the Session, that a church should be organized at the Mission School, and a committee consisting of Dr. Davies, Elder Thompson and Deacon Yeaman was appointed to see what volunteers could be obtained towards starting the enterprise, and report to the Session.

On January 9th, 1884, the committee appointed at the last meeting made their report in the form of a petition, signed by twelve members of the church, asking "that they be named and set apart from this organization for the purpose of organizing and establishing a Presbyterian Church, at the place named, and to be known as and called the Chestnut Hill Presbyterian Church of Henderson, Ky." Further action on this petition was postponed until necessary arrangements for organization were perfected.

On February 10th, 1884, the Session "dismissed for the purpose of forming the Chestnut Hill Presbyterian Church, the following members, viz: Dr. P. Thompson, Mrs. Nannie G. Thompson, M. Yeaman, Mrs. Julia V. P. Yeaman, Mrs. R. H. Elm, I. C. Allin, Mrs. Susan A. Allin, Miss Mary McCullah, Hernandiz Nooks, Miss Lucy S. Beverley, B. W. Powell and Mrs. Helen Henry, and appointed March the 2d as the day when they would meet and organize the church.

On February 28th, 1884, at a meeting of the congregation, held for the purpose of electing additional elders and deacons, Messrs. C. T. Starling, B. G. Witt and James L. Lambert were elected Elders, and D. Banks, Jr., Edwin Hodge, G. G. Ellis and J. Ed. Rankin were elected deacons. At the morning service held on Sunday, March 2d, the elders and deacons elected on the previous Sabbath were ordained and installed. In the afternoon the Session met at the Mission Sunday School-room. After dismissing at their own request the following members who desired to join the new church, viz: Edward Atkinson, Mrs. Nannie Atkinson, Mrs. Mary Ehrman, Mrs.

Ella Helms, Miss F. A. Briggs, Mrs. Cornelia Hill and W. J. Marshall, Jr., the Session then completed the organization of the Chestnut Hill Presbyterian Church of Henderson, Ky.

Subsequently, at various times, the session dismissed at their own request thirty more members to join the new church.

In March, 1884, after protracted services, in most of which the pastor was assisted by Rev. J. M. Evans and Elder Hopper, the Synodical Evangelist, over one hundred names were added to the roll of the church.

Since 1884 nothing of marked interest has transpired. The church has continued to do its work earnestly, systematically and well, contributing with a liberal hand not only to her own support, but to all the benevolent enterprises of the Synod and General Assembly.

There are on the roll at this time the names of three hundred members, with ten elders and seven deacons.

Statistical report of members received into the church during the different pastorates since its reorganization in 1842 :

During the pastorate of Rev. W. G. Allen, 2 years and 6 months, there were 61 additions to the church, 50 on examination and 11 by certificate.

Rev. D. L. Gray in 6 years received 59 additions, 34 on examination and 25 by certificate.

Rev. J. D. Matthews in 2 years 6 months, 24 additions, 13 on examination and 11 by certificate.

Rev. J. Woodbridge in 12 years, 143 additions, 67 on examination and 76 by certificate.

Rev. W. A. Harrison in 3 years, 108 additions, 96 on examination and 12 by certificate.

Rev. D. O. Davies in 16 years, 432 additions, 323 on examination, 109 by certificates.

PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

On the completion of the church building in 1842, the Sunday School organized by Mr. John McCullagh in the Old Seminary, was removed to the church. Mr. McCullagh continued to act as superintendent for several years, assisted by Thadeus D. Jones. Being so frequently away from home in the prosecution of his Missionary Sunday School work, Mr. McCullagh resigned (Mr. Jones having in the meantime died) and Col. E. H. Hopkins was elected to and filled the office until 1851, when he was succeeded by W. J. Marshall.

In 1853, W. J. Marshall, having removed his membership to Posey Chapel Church in the country, he was succeeded by Mr. James E. Rankin, who filled the office until his death in 1864. The office of superintendent was subsequently filled, first, by Rev. Alex. Rankin and then Thomas Evans until September, 1865, when W. J. Marshall, having returned to the city, was again elected superintendent and has continued to fill the office to the present time, assisted, first, by Thomas Evans, afterwards by Prescott Burbank, James L. Lambert and B. G. Witt, the latter being at this time assistant superintendent.

The Infant Class Department of this school was organized by Miss Nannie Rankin about the year 1861. She continued to act as superintendent of the class until 1866, when she was succeeded by Miss Florence Clark. In the year 1869 Miss Clark was succeeded by Mrs. Lucy Reeve, who has since remained in charge and to whose efficient management its present very flourishing condition is greatly indebted.

The roll of the Presbyterian Sunday School now embraces 9 officers, 28 teachers, 220 scholars.

FIRST CHURCH MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL.

In the fall of 1885, the session of the First Presbyterian Church appointed a committee, consisting of Elders Hanna and Lambert and Mr. Ingram Crocket, to hold a meeting in the lower part of the city and see what could be done towards starting a Mission Sabbath School in that vicinity. They did so, and met with such encouragement that in December, they organized a school in a small frame dwelling, situated on Green Street, near the end of the Corydon Gravel Road. Finding the house too small, and not adapted for Sunday School purposes, in the spring of 1886, the session determined to buy a lot and build a suitable house for the accommodation of the school—a beautiful lot located on the corner of Green and Hancock Streets was purchased, and the First Church Sunday School undertook to pay the cost of the lot, viz. \$350. The erection of a neat frame building was immediately begun, and in due time was completed at a cost of \$600. In addition to being occupied by the Sunday School a prayer meeting is held there every Thursday night. The success of the enterprise is mainly due to the faithful labors of Dr. Wm. Hanna, Messrs. James Lambert and Ingram Crockett, Mrs. Jane Letcher, Mrs. J. F. Mayer, Mrs. Robert Posey, Mrs. J. H. Barrett, Sr., Mrs. Dr. Hanna and Miss Mollie Wilson. Mr. James L. Lambert is the present Superintendent, and the enrollment of the school is nine teachers and thirty-five scholars.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

History fails to tell of this as a church congregation, prior to 1831. It is a fact, however, that one or more ministers of that denomination had held service in the county. We give below the proceedings of the first meeting looking towards an organization :

“ At a meeting of some of the citizens of Henderson, Henderson County, Kentucky, called at the Union Church on the evening of the thirty-first of October, 1831, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of organizing an Episcopal Church Parish, there were present: James Alves, Dennis M. Threshly, James H. Lyne, James B. Pollitt, George Atkinson, Archibald Dixon, Henry M. Grant, Horace Gaither, John H. Spidel, Levi Jones, James E. Rankin, Wm. Hart, Wm. Cunningham, James H. Green, David Hillyer, Samuel W. Wardlow, John G. Holloway, N. F. Ruggles, George Gayle and Wm. F. Thompson. Dr. Levi Jones was called to the chair, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

“ *Whereupon*, We are deeply convinced that the ministry, doctrines and observances of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, are in the highest degree conformable to the Scriptures, and the practice of the apostolic times, and,

“ *Whereas*, We are strongly desirous of diffusing the blessings of this church over the region around us, and of perpetuating them to our children, therefore,

“ *Resolved*, That it is expedient and desirable to organize at this time an Episcopal Parish in this place.

“ *Resolved*, That the members of this meeting will associate themselves, and do hereby unite in an Episcopal Parish under the title of St. Paul's Church, Henderson, and that we will adopt and do hereby receive, and adopt, the doctrine and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, consenting to be governed by the constitution and canons of the general convention of said church, and also by the constitution and canons of said church in the diocese of Kentucky.

“ *Resolved*, That the delegates to the next Diocesan Convention from this parish be instructed to apply for admission into the diocese of Kentucky, agreeably to the provisions of said diocese in such cases.

“ *Resolved*, That N. F. Ruggles, Wm. F. Thompson, J. B. Pollitt, George Atkinson, James Alves, Horace Gaither and Wm. Hart, be the Vestry of this parish for the current year, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum to transact business, and then the meeting adjourned.

LEVI JONES, Chairman.

The new vestry held their meetings and had preaching whenever it was convenient to do so. On the twenty-first day of May, 1832, the vestry met, and on motion Rev. Nathan G. Osgood, was appointed Rector of the Parish. James Alves and James B. Pollitt, were appointed a committee to wait upon him and solicit his acceptance.

The Diocesan Convention was appointed to meet that year in the Town of Hopkinsville, on the second day of June, and on motion James Alves, William F. Thompson, George Gayle and Levi Jones, were appointed delegates to represent the Henderson Church. In the early part of 1833, Mr. Pollitt died, and on the twenty-ninth day of May, William Hart resigned as vestryman, whereupon, Judge Thomas Towles and Dr. Levi Jones were appointed. On the twenty-sixth day of December, 1833, Rev. Daniel H. Deacon, was appointed Rector of the Parish.

On the second Thursday in June, 1834, the Diocesan Convention was held in Henderson; prior to that time, however, a committee consisting of James, Alves, Horace Gaither and Judge Thomas Towles, was appointed to obtain subscription for the purpose of erecting a church. October 9th, 1834, Dr. Levi Jones and Nathaniel F. Ruggles, having removed, Edmund L. Starling and Francis E. Walker, were appointed vestrymen in their places. Colonel Edmund H. Hopkins, was elected Secretary of the vestry. The Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a church building had been laboriously engaged at the work assigned them, and had been so successful as to warrant the vestry in beginning the work; therefore, Judge Thomas Towles, James Alves, Horace Gaither, George Atkinson and Francis E. Walker, were appointed a committee to contract for and superintend the erection of a suitable building for the purpose of church worship, in the Town of Henderson. The subscription list returned by the Committee is given below, not so much as a historical curiosity, as to show the liberality of the people in those early times:

"Nimrod Bishop, to Thomas Towles and D. H. Deacon:

"For the following funds paid him towards building St. Paul's Church, in Henderson, Kentucky:

"For amount received of William Soaper, \$25 00; Larkin White, \$15 00; George Gayle, \$15 00; F. E. Walker, \$20 00; Samuel Stites, \$20 00; Walter Alves, \$30 00; Will. D. Allison, \$15 00; Tignal Hopkins, \$6 00; James Hicks, \$6 00; J. E. Rankin, \$12 00; D. H. Deacon, \$200 00; George Atkinson, \$150 00; Mary B. Hopkins, \$200 00; R. H. Alves, \$20 00; Major Wm. Thompson, \$30 00; James Alves, \$110 00; E. H. Hopkins, \$25 00; A. B. Barrett, \$100 00; Hugh Kerr, \$100 00; John Holloway, \$50 00; Wm. Rankin, \$50 00; Wyatt Ingram, \$25 00; James Rouse, \$15 00; B. G. Marshall, \$6 00; Haywood Alves, \$8 00; T. Bead, \$21 21; E. L. Starling, \$20 00; H. Gaither, \$30 00; L. W. Powell, \$6 00; J. B. Hopkins, \$15 00; Thomas Miller, \$16 84; Henry Delano, \$10 00; J. A. Brawner, \$15 00; Thomas Towles, \$323 84; Owen Glass, \$30 00; Harvey Green, \$5 00; Mary Henderson, \$15 00; Walter Langley, \$50 00; William Alves, \$25 00; F. Cunningham, \$15 00; Subscription paper \$340 00. Making a total of twenty-one hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-five cents."

The church building at that time, a handsome and commodious one, was built in 1837, on the corner of Main and Third cross streets, on a lot of ground fronting seventy feet on Main Street, and purchased of James W. Marshall by Judge Towles and Rev. D. H. Deacon. Marshall, by title bond, agreed to deed to Towles and Deacon, but died before the deed was made. After his death the vestry applied to the County Court for a deed, and on proof being made, the Court on the twenty-sixth day of July, 1841, appointed Thomas Towles, Jr., Edmund H. Hopkins and William D. Allison, commissioners to convey the ground to the vestry of the church, and for this ground the church paid three hundred dollars. The church having been completed, at a meeting of the vestry it was resolved to sell or rent the pews. Public notice having been given, fourteen pews were sold, bringing the sum of seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, payments to be made in five equal annual installments, and notes given for the tax or rents. Twenty per cent. was levied as a tax or rent in addition to the sale price. A pew sold for fifty dollars was assessed an annual tax of ten dollars. What the object of the vestry could have been in selling a pew outright, is not known at this time, but that such a curious proceeding was a fact, the following deed is reproduced:

"This Indenture, made the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, between Francis E. Walker, Thomas Towles, Edmund L. Starling, William Rankin and Henry Delano, the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, in the Town of Henderson, County of Henderson, and State of Kentucky, of the first part, and Thomas Towles, of the same Town, County and State, of the second part, witnesseth: That the said Francis E. Walker, Thomas Towles, Edmund L. Starling, William Rankin and Henry Delano, Vestry, as aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of sixty-five (65) dollars, to them in hand paid, at and before the unsealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained, sold, aliened, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents they, the said Francis E. Walker, Thomas Towles, Edmund L. Starling, William Rankin and Henry Delano, Vestry, as aforesaid, do bargain, alien, convey and confirm, unto the said Thomas Towles, his heirs and assigns, forever, one certain pew in the Church of St. Paul's, before mentioned, known and designated by the number seventeen (17), to have and to hold the said pew, with its appurtenances, unto the said Thomas Towles, his heirs and assigns, forever, subject, nevertheless, to such rent or tax as the Vestry of said St. Paul's Church shall annually assess, or levy; and the said Francis E. Walker, Thomas Towles, Edmund L. Starling, William Rankin and Henry Delano, Vestry, as aforesaid, warrant a good, perfect and indefeasible title, in fee simple (with the exception before mentioned), to the said pew, with its appurtenances, against the right, title, claim and demand of all persons whatsoever, will forever warrant and defend by these presents.

In testimony whereof the said Francis E. Walker, Thomas Towles, Edmund L. Starling, William Rankin and Henry Delano, as Vestry, as aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

F. E. WALKER, [SEAL.]
 THOMAS TOWLES, [SEAL.]
 WM. RANKIN, [SEAL.]
 E. L. STARLING, [SEAL.]
 HENRY DELANO, [SEAL.]

On the first day of April, 1839, Easter Monday, the pewholders and communicants, met for the first time to elect a Vestry. Thomas Towles, Francis E. Walker, Edmund L. Starling, William Rankin, Henry Delano, James Alves and Dr. James Newland were elected. Edmund H. Hopkins was elected clerk of the Vestry.

February 13th, 1841, the following act of the General Assembly of Kentucky was approved :

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky :

“That Daniel H. Deacon, Thomas Towles, Sr., James Alves, Edmund L. Starling, Henry Delano and William J. Alves, be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Vestry of St. Paul’s Church in the Town of Henderson; and they, with their successors, shall so continue and have perpetual succession, and by that name are made capable in law as natural persons to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, answer and be answered, in any court of law or equity in this Commonwealth, and elsewhere; to have and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure, and to receive and hold to themselves, and their successors, the free hold or lease hold title to any quantity of land, not exceeding four acres, and the emoluments thereof, and any tenements, goods and chattles, of any kind whatever, which may be given, granted, devised or demised, in trust to them, for the use and benefit of the members and congregation of the said church, subject, however, to such limitations and restrictions as may be imposed or reserved by the grantor of such property. Provided, however, that any land acquired and held by them, by virtue of this act, shall be used either as a site for a church edifice or house of public worship, or as a burying ground, or as a place for the residence of the pastor, or rector, of said church, and for no other use or purpose whatever.

“Said corporation shall have power to raise money by subscription or borrowing, to any amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and lay out the same in the purchase of any grounds, or the erection, improving, repairing and furnishing of any houses they may deem necessary, subject to the limitations specified in the first section.

“Said corporation shall have the power (with the advice and consent of a majority of persons who elect them, upon their records expressed) to sell or otherwise dispose of any property acquired or held by them, by virtue of this act, and, by their deed duly acknowledged, to transfer and convey the fee simple, or other title, to any such property.

“That should any vacancy in said corporation occur by death, removal, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by election, in the manner prescribed by the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and of the Diocese of Kentucky, for the election of vestrymen.

“The said Vestry shall not have, or exercise, under this charter, any power or privilege not herein expressly granted. And the Legislature shall have the right to amend, modify or repeal this act, but the repeal shall not deprive the said Vestry of the property and effects acquired and held under this charter.”

November 7th, 1841, Rev. D. H. Deacon, having resigned, the vestry appointed Henry Delano and James Alves a committee to procure the services of Rev. Mr. Laman to preach twice a month, for which they agreed to pay him three hundred dollars per annum. On the twelfth day of June, 1842, the vestry called the Rev. William Jackson, of Winchester, Virginia, at a salary of six hundred dollars and a residence furnished. Mr. Jackson accepted the call and soon after removed to Henderson. July 16th, 1842, Colonel Hopkins resigned the secretaryship of the vestry. August 5th, 1845, just three years after he had been installed as rector of the parish, Rev. Jackson died. He had by the purity of his character and earnest religious work endeared himself to all Christian people and no man's death was ever more lamented. The vestry passed appropriate resolutions, and as an additional mark of their esteem, they wore crape for thirty days. October 27th, 1845, Rev. John Swann, of Bladensburg, Maryland, was called at a salary of seven hundred dollars and accepted. He soon took charge of the church and remained in charge until the twelfth day of April, 1850, when he resigned. A committee, consisting of James Alves and Ira Delano, was appointed to secure another rector. This committee reported and on the thirtieth day of October, 1850, Rev. William C. Lewis was called, accepted and resigned on the eleventh day of June, 1851. Rev. W. G. H. Jones, a brilliant preacher, but unfortunately high tempered, was called from Accomack, Virginia, and assumed charge as rector of the parish November 1st, 1851. The old church, which had been built seventeen years before, being sadly in need of general repair, on the eleventh day of February, 1854, a committee, consisting of R. H. Alves, L. G. Taylor and Colonel L. H. Lyne, was appointed to ascertain the probable cost and expediency of repairing the building. On March 11th, Col. Lyne reported that the members of the church were opposed to adding to or repairing the church at any considerable cost. The committee was then instructed to ascertain what amount of money

could be raised to be applied to the erection of a new church building, the amount to be paid quarterly.

As an additional inducement towards getting subscriptions, the vestry agreed to *pro rate* the amount arising from the renting of the pews among the subscribers to the new building. On the thirty-first day of March, 1855, E. L. Starling, William Rankin and Robert H. Alves were appointed a committee to negotiate for the sale of the church lot and parsonage and also for a suitable lot on which to build a new church and parsonage. About this time the Rector had, by his cranky notions and ungovernable temper, estranged most of the members of the congregation, and the congregation had dwindled down to an insignificant number of attendants. A few of the iron-nerved declined to surrender, and through their influence and unflinching devotion to the church, the rector, Rev. W. G. H. Jones, was forced to resign.

April 24th, 1856, Rev. D. H. Deacon was invited to meet with the Bishop in reference to the spiritual and temporal affairs of the church, and after this conference, Rev. Deacon was again called to the charge. He accepted and once more the congregation became united, and were soon as alive again to the purpose of building a new church edifice, as they were some time before. The committee on subscription was not only active but successful in securing quite a handsome sum for building purposes.

On the twenty-eight day of July, 1856, it was ordered that the lot on the corner of Center and Green Streets be purchased at and for the sum of three thousand dollars. This was done, and on the fourth day of March, 1857, a deed to that effect from the executors of James Alves, deceased, to the vestry, was recorded. The handsome edifice, an ornament to the city and a credit to the liberality of those who contributed to its building, now standing on the corner of Green and Center Streets, was begun soon after the purchase of the lot. It was agreed that it should be fashioned after the early English, pointed Gothic style. At a meeting of the vestry, Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, was requested to have plans of such a church building drawn, including with it plans of a rectory or parsonage. Nine thousand dollars were set apart for the completion of the church building and three thousand for the parsonage. Bishop Smith visited England a short time after this, and while there secured the plans of the present church with only a slight modification. The vestry adopted the report of the Bishop, and soon thereafter entered into contract with William Temperly, of Madison, Indiana, to build

the church. F. H. Dallam, L. G. Taylor, George Atkinson and William Rankin were appointed to superintend the building of this house.

On the ninth day of May, 1857, the old rectory, which was purchased on the eleventh day of August, 1853, for \$1,500, was sold to D. N. Walden for \$3,000. On the twenty-eight day of April, 1857, a majority of the members and pewholders, at an election held for that purpose, authorized the sale of the old church and lot. The property was immediately offered for sale, but from some cause, was not sold until October, 1858. On October 13th, 1858, Messrs. William Rankin and Robert H. Alves sold to A. H. Talbott, 23 feet, 4 inches, front on Main Street, for the sum of \$1,050. On October 15th, 1858, the remaining 46 feet, 8 inches, was sold to George M. Priest for \$1,750.

During the building of the new church, the congregation held service in the Court House. Early in 1859, the present church building was completed, and on Monday, twenty-fifth day of April, 1859, the pews were rented.

October 5th, 1859, Rev. D. H. Deacon was elected rector of the new church. In the summer of 1859, the organ was purchased of Simmons & Wilcox, Boston, Mass., the same being selected by Mrs. Mary H. Starling.

April 9th, 1860, the first vestry of the new church was elected, and was composed of the following named: Lucien Dallam, John J. Towles, John C. Atkinson, William Rankin, E. L. Starling, Jr., Ira Delano, F. E. Walker and William J. Alves. William Rankin was elected Senior Warden, L. C. Dallam, Junior Warden, and E. L. Starling, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

On Sunday, May 31st, 1860, the vestry, by proper legal and church instruments of writing, donated the building to the purposes for which it was erected, and the same was received and consecrated by the Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, Bishop of the Diocese, in the presence of a large congregation.

Rev. D. H. Deacon continued in charge as rector until 1867, when he resigned. Rev. J. Maxwell Pringle, of South Carolina, was called in 1868 and accepted the call. On the first day of May, 1880, twelve years thereafter, Mr. Pringle resigned. In June 1880, a committee of the vestry was appointed to select a suitable rector. On the fifteenth day of November, 1880, the committee reported, recommending Rev. R. S. Barrett, then employed as a State Evangelist by the Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas U. Dudley. Mr. Barrett was notified

and accepted the temporary rectorship until April 1st, 1881. In the meantime the Bishop consented that he might become permanent rector and on the first day of April, he accepted the vestry's call and resigned his commission as Evangelist. During Mr. Barrett's rectorship, the church increased in membership and influence more rapidly than had ever before been known. His energy and Christian piety, his nobleness of purpose and good deeds, won to him hundreds who had never known the beauties of the ritual of this church. As an evidence, the first Easter offering made on April 1st, 1881, amounted to the heretofore unheard of sum of one thousand dollars. During Mr. Barrett's term of service, he caused to be erected the handsome Sunday school and lecture room adjoining the church. This was built during the summer of 1881. It is elegantly arranged and furnished, and has proven a very valuable addition to the church. During the summer of 1884, he raised the necessary funds and caused to be built the handsome recess chancel so ornamental to the main church building. During the fall of 1884, through his instrumentality, the entire church was handsomely carpeted and upholstered. During the fall of 1885 the organ was rebuilt.

Of course it is not the purpose of the historian to detract one iota of credit from the ladies and gentlemen of the congregation, for it was their work and liberality that brought this great work about, but then with a listless, unconcerned, come and go easy rector, these things would never have been accomplished. During Mr. Barrett's rectorship he became noted as a writer of church books and pamphlets, and some of these reached an unprecedented circulation. He was very active in establishing churches throughout the surrounding country, and through his efforts St. Barnaba's Chapel on Washington and Julia Streets, was built during the fall of 1886. This chapel has now a large flourishing Sunday School. St. Pauls Sunday School is one of the largest in the city.

On the thirty-first day of December, 1886, Mr. Barrett having received a call to one of the largest churches in the South, at Atlanta, Ga., resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's. His farewell sermon to the congregation, whom he had served so faithfully and devoutly for nearly six years, will long be remembered. In addition to his own congregation there were a great number of his friends from other denominations and others who belonged to no church at all. There were but few dry eyes in that congregation.

It then became necessary for the vestry to fill his place, and to that end a committee was appointed to correspond with those best

informed and recommend some suitable person. February, 1887, the committee reported recommending Rev. R. W. Barnwell, of the Church of the "Holy Apostle," Barnwell, South Carolina. Mr. Barnwell accepted the call, and on April 7th, 1887, assumed the duties of rector of the parish. Mr. Barnwell is of a family of noted preachers, his father before him having been one of the most noted in the church.

I regret that I have not in my possession a copy of a very high and marked editorial testimonial to his eminent worth and great piety published a short time after his departure from South Carolina, in one of the leading papers of Charleston, for insertion in this sketch. St. Pauls at this time has upon its roll of membership nearly three hundred.

In the month of May, 1869, the Diocesan Convention met in St. Pauls and was attended by Governors J. W. Steveson and Merriweather, besides other distinguished gentlemen, both of the clergy and laity. In May, 1887, the Diocesan Council again met in St. Pauls and was largely attended.

CHRISTADELPHIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1856, but prior to its organization Dr. Thomas, the venerable and learned head of the church in Virginia, visited Henderson County and preached for his people. This was in 1853. The followers of this particular church are few in numbers, yet firm in the faith, as taught. This congregation, in addition to Dr. Thomas, has been visited by Revs. A. B. Magrudor, Albert Anderson and Wiley Jones, of Virginia; Benjamin Wilson, of Illinois; Robert Harper, of Wisconsin; James Donalson, of Michigan, and Robert Roberts, editor of the Christadelphian, Birmingham, England.

THE NAME,

Christadelphian, is derived from the Greek words *Christon Adelphoi*—Brethren in Christ. They believe in the one faith taught by the Apostles, and believed in by Christadelphians. The one God revealed to Israel, Jesus of Nazareth a mortal man, born of Mary by the Holy Spirit, which constituted Him the Son of God. Put to death as a sin offering. Exalted to the Heavens "until the restitution of all things." The promises made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. The covenant made with David. The second (personal) coming of Jesus to the earth. The resurrection and judgment of the whole household of God (just and unjust). Immortality bestowed on those

who are found worthy, and appointed rulers in his kingdom. Condemnation of the unworthy to the second death. Jesus Christ, the King of the Jews and of the whole earth. The Kingdom of God re-established as the Kingdom of Israel in the Holy Land. Restoration of the Jews from dispersion. Destruction of the Devil and his works, Scripturally understood as sin and the lusts of the flesh, in every mode of manifestation. Subjugation of all Kingdoms and Republics on earth. Duration of the Kingdom one thousand years, destroying all enemies, including death itself. The human race essentially mortal, under the law of sin and death. Jesus, the Christ, through his death and resurrection, brought immortality to light. Salvation only on believing the things concerning the Kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ. Baptism (i. e. immersion) in water for a union with that name. The absolute necessity of understanding the Old Testament, in order to a correct New Testament faith.

This little band of Christian workers, while positively firm in the faith, never push their views upon other Christian people, only when challenged in debate. They prefer to let the students of theology read and study for themselves. The congregation own a church building in the county, but have no regular preacher. It is only occasionally they have service, and that when some minister of the church happens along or comes by invitation.

Every member of this denomination is a close reader of the Scriptures, and finds it his or her duty to be thoroughly posted in the teachings thereof. They have a church building in the Hebardsville precinct, seating capacity one hundred.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

From a very small membership and no church building only as far back as 1850, this denomination has grown to be one of, if not the largest, congregation in the city. There were, perhaps, not more than a dozen members at that time and they met and worshipped at different private residences.

The Catholics of Henderson were first attended by the Rev. E. J. Durbin, of the "Sacred Heart" Church, Union County, and his assistant. A few years subsequent to 1850, it became the duty of the assistant pastor to visit Henderson regularly during the year. Mass was said for long time in various private residences, principally at Mr. Francis Millet's on Third Street. The most distinguished clergyman who ministered to the Henderson Catholics at that time was the Rev. Michael Bouchet, who has been for many years the Vicar General of the Diocese of Louisville.

During the year 1858, while the Rev. William Bourke, now professor of ancient languages at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., was visiting Henderson, the first and present brick edifice standing on the northwest corner of Third and Ingram Streets, was built.

While this church was being built, the Rev. Father William Dunn, in September, 1861, succeeded Father Bourke, as assistant to the venerable Father Durbin, and soon became the first resident pastor of the Henderson Catholics.

The church building was unplastered, its members few and, for the most part poor, but Father Dunn labored among them with a zeal and Christian charity that soon gained for him the good will of the entire community. In April, 1870, Father Dunn was removed to a higher field of labor, and was succeeded to the pastorate of the church by the Rev. Father Dom F. Crane, who was pastor only for the short term of seven months. He was succeeded, November, 1871, by the Rev. T. J. Jenkins, who held pastoral charge for one year. In November, 1872, the Rev. Jenkins was succeeded by the Rev. Father A. M. Coenen, who retained charge for two years and six months. In May, 1875, Rev. Coenen was succeeded by Rev. Father William Vanderhagen, who had charge for five years and seven months. In June, 1881, he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Father Thomas F. Tierney.

As an evidence of the liberality of this devoted congregation of Christian people, during the year, 1883, a beautiful lot lying on the northeast corner of Second and Ingram Streets was purchased. This lot fronts 167 feet on Second Street and 190 feet on Ingram Street. It is located in one of the prettiest portions of the city and upon one of the most traveled thoroughfares.

In May, 1886, an immense concrete foundation was laid for the new church edifice to be called the Church of the "Holy Name of Jesus," designed by the eminent architect, J. J. Egan, of Chicago. On Sunday, the seventeenth day of October, 1886, the corner stone to this immense building was laid with imposing ceremonies by the Rt. Rev. William G. McClosky, Bishop of Louisville. Father Dunn, the first pastor of the Henderson Church, preached a beautiful and touching sermon. The style of architecture of this church is strictly in keeping with the early English Gothic, outside surface of pressed brick with stone ornamentation. This building, when completed, will not only be the largest church structure in the city, but by far the most imposing in the State outside of the City of Louisville. When completed it will have cost those contributing to its building,

between twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. In the earnest, untiring endeavor of these people, a lesson is taught, worthy of emulation by other Christian people. Under the ministrations of Father Tierney, the congregation is fast increasing in numbers and influence. Connected with the church is a large school, with three large rooms, under the supervision of four Sisters of Nazareth, Sister Charlotte, Superior. There are enrolled in this school between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty scholars.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

One of the oldest denominations in the county, but many years ago, from a want of activity and zeal, ceased to exist. Of late years, reorganized a small congregation and Sunday school, called a pastor, and held Sunday services until June, 1887, when their pastor resigned. The church is now closed.

GERMAN METHODIST.

Merged into the Methodist Episcopal.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

A large and thrifty congregation, have a commodious brick house of worship, built several years ago. Rev. R. W. T. James, pastor.

ISRAELITISH CHURCH.

For several years past, the Israelites of Henderson have held services either in some hall employed for that purpose, or at the residence of some member of the congregation. In the observance of holy days, they are more punctilious than any of the Christian denominations.

In pursuance to a call of the ladies of the church, a meeting was held on the fourth day of May, 1884, at the residence of Mrs. M. Oberdorfer for the purpose of organizing a permanent Society to further encourage all good and noble objects of humanity, but more especially all worthy objects appertaining to their sacred and holy religion. To raise the necessary funds for the purpose of purchasing a lot within the limits of the city, whereon to erect a house to be used for the religious instruction of the Israelitish children of the city, and also for the religious worship on Holy days or other times when deemed proper, was another desired end. A subscription list was circulated and the following amounts given :

M. Bauldauf, \$105 ; Isaac Mann, \$50 ; Abraham Mann, \$50 ; Peter Geibel, \$25 ; M. Heilbronner, \$25 ; H. Lauchheim, \$25 ; H. Schlesinger, \$25 ; Mrs. B. Leiber, \$25 ; S. Wertheimer, \$25 ; Louis

Oberdorfer, \$25 ; R. Goldstein, \$25 ; M. Levi, \$25 ; Mrs. L. Schlesinger, \$20 ; E. and G. Starr, \$20 ; M. Metz, \$10 ; E. M. Pollack, \$10 ; Dr. Nathan Oberdorfer, \$10 ; Mrs. H. Oberdorfer, \$10 ; George Metz, \$5 ; Nathan Oberdorfer, \$5 ; Jos. Metz, \$5 ; M. Wiener, \$5.

Since that time, indeed, within the last two years, the Israelites have purchased a lot for church purposes in the city, and a beautiful cemetery site on the Henderson and Owensboro road, two and a half miles out of the city.

FOURTH STREET COLORED BAPTIST.

The history of this church is brief ; never the less, it goes to show how much can be accomplished by energy, earnest work, and united purposes.

The church was organized February 15th, 1877, by Elder R. D. Peay, pastor of the White Baptist, assisted by Judge P. H. Lockett. It had a membership at that time of forty-four members, and now numbers three hundred and twenty-five affiliating members.

On February 15th, 1877, the same day of organization Elder Lewis Norris was called to the pastorate and accepted the charge. Just here it may be well to go further back in the life of this congregation. Originally, there was but one Colored Baptist Church—the First Baptist. In 1867, Elder Norris was called from Bardstown, Kentucky, to take charge of the First Baptist Congregation. He accepted the same year, coming to Henderson and entering upon the duties of the charge. For ten years, he labored with this congregation, and during the time purchased the lot on the corner of Elm and Washington Streets, and commenced raising money for the purpose of building the two story brick, now standing as a monument to the liberality and industry of the colored people. He procured the plan and had raised over eight hundred dollars for building purposes, when some dissatisfaction arose in the congregation, and he resigned charge of the church. He was then called to Bowling Green, but at the instance of several whites, declined the call, and remained in Henderson. About this time forty-four members of the First Baptist secured letters of withdrawal, and immediately rented the Old Cumberland Presbyterian church building, on Fourth Street, and organized what is now known as the Fourth Street Church. Elder Norris was called to this charge, and accepted. He immediately applied his whole time and energies to building up the new church, first buying from Mr. Joseph Adams a lot on the corner of First and Adams Street.

The Deacons of the church, Ephraim Marshall, Randall Bibbs, George Towles, Stephen Swope, Elias Cabell, Smith Posey and Thomas Payne, gave him every assistance, and worked with him in harmony and general good will. This and the continued unceasing and untiring labors of the pastor, deacons and members had the effect to very materially increase the membership of the church, and the prospect of soon building for themselves a temple they could call their own, subscribing liberally themselves, and being materially aided by their white friends. Elder Norris and his deacons soon found themselves in a condition—financially as they thought, to undertake the building proposed. In 1879, the house was built and roofed in, and was occupied by the congregation in 1880. The church is a large brick with a towering cupola, and a deep toned bell to correspond. The congregation have never had but one pastor. They have had many ups and downs, and are yet financially embarrassed, but hope by the blessings of a kind providence, to extricate themselves from all entanglements during this and the coming year.

Note—On the the third Sunday of September, 1884, the handsome and imposing church edifice above referred to was burned about eleven o'clock in the morning, and the congregation turned out into the street.

Since the burning of the church, to-wit: on the eighteenth day of June, 1887, Elder Norris died and his congregation scattered to the four winds.

THE AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The African Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, in Henderson, Henderson County, State of Kentucky, began in log cabins, corn, and tobacco fields; the members assembled in barns, and under shade trees, to worship *The Almighty Father*. In 1840, they were admitted and received to membership in the "White Baptist Church," and baptised by Rev. H. B. Wiggin, and there provisions were made for them until 1845; then a committee of five white brethren was appointed to organize an "African Baptist Church." Seventy members of colored, with white brethren and pastor met in the basement story of the present Baptist Church on the eighth of June, 1845. Rev. G. Matthews preached a sermon from Rev. 3, Ch. 8 vs. "Behold I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." He explained the commission given the church, and the nature of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. At the close, Rev. Franklin, of the committee suggested Rev. F. Cunningham moderator, and W. H. Cunningham clerk. The ar-

ticles of Faith and Rules of Decorum were read and explained, the congregation accepted, and agreed to live in accordance with the teachings of the word of God. James Towles and Henry Alves, were chosen deacons, F. Cunningham, moderator, announced to them that you are now an African Baptist Church, to work by the directions of the committee.

Rev. George Matthews, pastor of the White Baptist Church, rose and offered an appropriate prayer to the Almighty God, that he would ratify in Heaven what was done on earth to his Honor and Glory, and then the hand of recognition was extended by the committee.

Rev. Willis Walker, who was a slave, was chosen pastor, and was afterward bought from his owner by the colored church at a cost of five hundred and twenty dollars. Rev. Walker preached as a Free-will Baptist for many years preceding his connection with Missionary Baptist, his labors being crowned with great success.

In October, 1846, the church held a protracted meeting, which resulted in the conversion of fifty persons. In 1849, The Holy Spirit was poured out upon the people and a number of seventy were obedient to the *Faith of Jesus Christ*.

In 1852 Rev. Walker was joined by Rev. M. Taylor and Major Towles, and when the associational report of 1857 was made up, it was found that "The African Baptist Church" had increased to three hundred and seventy members, the entire membership of Henderson County being centered in this church.

Rev. Walker's last work, he had prayed to his Heavenly Father to permit him to be found at his post when death comes, so he was in the water and was baptising when the angel of death said unto him, "*well done, good and faithful servant,*" and after a period of twenty-four years labor, he returned to his *Father's* embrace, and many sad hearts mourned the loss. The church finding herself without a pastor, invited Rev. Henry Green, of Danville, Kentucky, to visit here, and he came and pastored three years.

Charles Jenkins was licensed in 1860. In the spring of 1865, Rev. Washington Stander, was called and served two years. On the nineteenth day of August, 1866, thirty-three members were dismissed by letter to constitute the Race Creek Baptist Church, six miles north of the city.

For twenty-one years, the congregation had been worshipping in the basement story of the White Baptist. The great war between the North and South had just closed, and the colored people were

thrown upon their own resources, with not a dollar to sustain themselves, and the church finding itself without a house in which to worship God. Suspicion ran high, prejudice and passions were the topics of the day, the thoughts of a dark prospect seem to chill the blood in every vein, but remembering the text of Rev. Matthews, "Behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it," a regular meeting for business was held on the twenty-third day of January, 1866, and after much discussion, a committee was appointed consisting of Thomas Gains, Sr., Peter Harris, John Mackey, Henry Smith and Charles Livers, with instructions to secure a place for worship.

At a business meeting February 1st, 1866, the Committee reported success, then the following brethren were chosen Trustees, Charles Livers, Thomas Gains, Sr., and John Mackey, and on the eighth day of February, 1866, entered into contract with E. W. Worsham for the old Methodist Church, corner of Elm and Washington Streets, with a seating capacity of more than four hundred persons, for a consideration of \$3,030.

The first Lord's day in June, 1866, the congregation was asked to remain after preaching for the purpose of organizing a Sabbath School, after explanation given by G. H. Grant, Charles Livers. Paris McBride and others, it was agreed to proceed to the organization of a Sabbath School, and on motion G. H. Grant was chosen Superintendent, Paris McBride, assistant Superintendent; Charles Livers, Secretary; and George King, Treasurer.

In 1867, the church being without a pastor, G. H. Grant was chosen to supply the pulpit.

On the twenty-third day of October, 1867, Rev. Lewis Norris was called to take pastoral charge of the church, and he served eight years. During his administration, several new churches were organized, and several preachers ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry. In September, 1867, M. Taylor was ordained to the ministry; in 1870, on the ninth day of October, G. H. Grant was ordained; in 1871, March 10th, five members were dismissed to constitute St. Paul's Baptist Church, in Corydon, twelve miles southwest of the city; April 6th. eighteen members were dismissed to constitute the St. John Baptist Church, nine miles west of the city; November 4th, nine members were dismissed to constitute the New Hope Baptist Church, seven miles south of the city; in 1871, May 1st, thirteen members were dismissed to constitute the Walnut Hill Baptist Church, five miles

southeast of the city ; in 1872, Joseph Bell and Primus Burris, were ordained to the ministry.

In 1871, Rev. Lewis Norris, baptised one hundred and eighty persons, who were added to the church, and it was ascertained that the seating capacity of the house would not accommodate the congregation, and so \$1200 were expended in building an addition, which seated seven or eight hundred persons.

In November, 1876, Elder G. H. Grant was chosen to take pastoral charge of the church. Finding it, and the Sabbath School, retrograding from its previous high standing, the church greatly confused, and Sabbath School numbering from ten to fifteen pupils, it was with reluctance he entered upon the work. The first official act of the church under Elder Grant's administration was the granting of forty-three members letters of dismissal, on the ninth day of February, 1877, to constitute the Fourth Street Baptist Church, in this city, giving them \$250.

The members having agreed to erect a brick edifice to the honor of God's name, the officers suggested a plan to raise the money, which was heartily endorsed by all the members, and they raised from \$60 to \$100 per week. The Sabbath School increased to two hundred and thirty scholars. A resolution to purchase an organ was highly approved, and J. K. Mason was appointed to select the organ. A committee of ladies were appointed to solicit means for that purpose. In a few days the amount needed (one hundred and twenty-five dollars) was in hand. Peace and tranquility prevailed in all the departments of the church.

Rev. C. R. Ware was called to the pastoral charge, January 1st, 1879. He found the church in a fine working condition, both spiritually and temporally.

In the spring of 1879, the old frame building was removed from the lot, then the foundation for the new building was laid at once. The building committee were brethren of honesty, wisdom and energy. They were as follows: Junius Sneed, Thomas Gaines, Sr., Henry Glass, Peter Harris, Erasmus McCormick, J. A. Carr, J. E. McBride, B. R. Hughes, Winston Harris, Michael Brown, John K. Mason, and W. F. Gaines, Secretary. The dimensions of the new building is 45x75, two stories high, the upper story eighteen feet, basement eight feet. The corner stone of the new building was laid on the fourth of July, 1879. The contractors were three or four months building the house, and during that time the congregation was occupying the

Benevolent Aid Society's Lodge room in Woodruff Hall. On the fifteenth day of September, 1879, the congregation removed to their new house of worship, which was so far completed at a cost of \$4,900. Rev. P. H. Kennedy was called and entered upon pastoral duty, January 1st, 1881. He found the congregation worshipping in the basement story of the building, the second story to be plastered, windows to be put in, and to be furnished with seats and pulpit. The people, yet led by a working spirit to complete their edifice, responded to every call until it was finished, at a cost of about \$7,050. The following persons are filling the office of deacons: J. E. McBride, H. Glass, J. Sneed, Thomas Gaines, Sr., Peter Harris, R. McCormick and J. A. Carr.

HENDERSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY,

Was recognized as an auxilliary of the American Bible Society, in February, 1831. Its first officers were Captain Daniel McBride, President; Levi Jones, Corresponding Secretary, and Wyatt H. Ingram, Treasurer.

From February, 1831 to March 1883, the time this was written, the American Bible Society had received from the Henderson County Society, on purchase account, \$4,331.09, and as donations for the general work, \$220. Dr. Pinckney Thompson has been annually elected for fifteen years President of the Henderson County Society. The present officers are Pinckney Thompson, President; William S. Johnson, Secretary; O. W. Rash, Treasurer; Revs. R. W. Barnwell, St. Pauls, D. O. Davies, First Presbyterian, Angus McDonald, Second Presbyterian, E. W. Bottomly, Methodist, William B. Taylor, Christian, Vice Presidents; Members of the Board, L. C. Dallam, James L. Lambert, Edward Atkinson, William Elliot, J. D. Robards.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

BY CAMPBELL H. JOHNSON.

On the nineteenth day of September, Anno Lucis 5,804, Anno Domini 1804, a charter was granted, appointing Innis G. Brent, Master; John Posey, Senior Warden, and Nathan Anderson, Junior Warden, together with all such other brethren as were then living in Henderson, a just, true, regular and warranted Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, by the name, title and designation of "Jerusalem Lodge No. 9." All of the rights and powers incident to charters of this kind were conferred. The charter itself is too lengthy for insertion, but there are hundreds of glorious memories clustering around its faded face. This ancient document, which once graced the walls of a primitive log cabin, has passed through so many various changes it has become, in fact, a precious heritage, dear, indeed, to the Lodge. It now adorns the frescoed walls of the present handsome temple, the observed and most respected of all the gilded ornaments or reminders of Masonic ties surrounding it. This charter was signed by George M. Bibb, Grand Master, and attested by Daniel Bradford, Grand Secretary, and was issued from Lexington.

On the ninth day of October Grand Master Bibb authorized and commanded the Worshipful Daniel Bradford and Jonathan Taylor, or either of them, together with such other true and past masters as could be assembled, to install the officers named in the charter issued for Jerusalem Lodge No. 9, to be holden at *Hendersonville*, as he called it. The wording of this charter is so peculiar to itself, and differs so much from those now issued to the Lodges from the Grand Lodge, that Past Grand Master Rob Morris, in his history of Free Masonry in Kentucky, published in 1859, refers to it as follows :

“The form of charter in use in Kentucky at this period (1800 to 1809), will be seen in the literal copy of that still used by Jerusalem Lodge No. 9, at Henderson, Kentucky. The original charter of Lexington Lodge No. 1 was destroyed by fire, that of Paris No. 2 surrendered in 1802, that of Georgetown No. 3 forfeited in 1804, that of Washington No. 6 forfeited in 1806, that of Harmony No. 7, at Natchez, Mississippi, forfeited in 1814.”

Consequently, Jerusalem No. 9 is the fifth oldest Lodge on the rolls of the Grand Lodge, and its charter is likely the only original one in existence that is perfectly legible. In pursuance with the charter and proxy, a meeting was held on October 24th, A. L. 5,804, A. D. 1804. There were present, Innis B. Brent, Master Lexington Lodge No. 1; John Posey, Senior Warden Hiram Lodge No. 4; Nathan D. Anderson, Junior Warden of Abram Lodge No. 8; James Wardlow, visiting brother from Solomon Lodge No. 5, Tyler *pro tem.*; Joseph Ficklin, visiting brother from Solomon Lodge No. 5; James Murray, visiting brother from Abrams Lodge No. 8; Hutchins G. Barton, visiting brother from Hiram Lodge No. 24, North Carolina. Worshipful Daniel Bradford, holding the before mentioned proxy from the Grand Master, rode on horseback from Lexington to Henderson, to carry out the order of the Grand Master. On the day above mentioned, he met the aforementioned officers mentioned in the charter, he proceeded to open a Lodge and install, and agreeably to ancient form installed them, and they were severally saluted as such. William Featherston was thereupon appointed Secretary and Philip Barbour Treasurer, who were respectively installed. It was then directed by the meeting that the charter of Jerusalem Lodge, and the dispensation under which Daniel Bradford installed the officers, be recorded at full length in the record book. Thereupon, a petition was received, signed Ambrose Barbour, praying to be initiated into the mysteries of Masonry. A ballot was taken and resulted in Mr. Barbour's election, and he was then and thereupon initiated according to ancient form. It was then ordered that Philip Barbour, John Posey, Nathan D. Anderson, Innis B. Brent and William Featherston—any three of whom to act—be appointed a committee to draft By-Laws for the government of the Lodge. The Lodge was then adjourned. Signed, Innis B. Brent, Master, attested by William Featherston, Secretary.

It will be noticed that great changes have taken place in the conduct of Masonic Lodges in the past seventy-five or eighty years—for instance, it was a custom then to elect officers twice a year; now, only once. They not infrequently received a petition, referred it, had it reported, balloted for the candidate, and conferred, in some instances,

all three degrees at one meeting, with the simple statement, as the minutes in parenthesis, (He being generally known), (He living at a distance and not able to attend Lodge regularly, etc., etc.). Such things are now unknown and unthought of. Then, in those days, the business of the Lodge was done in the first degree. Entered apprentice Masons enjoyed all of the privileges of Masonry. Now it is not so, only Master Masons enjoy the rights of voting for officers and other privileges of members. Only Master Masons are entitled to Masonic burial and Masonic charity as a right. We give a form of petition in 1804, which differs largely from those now used :

“*To the Master. Wardens and Brethren of Jerusalem Lodge No. 9:*

“The petition of Adam Rankin humbly showeth that your petitioner, being desirous of obtaining part of the rights, lights and benefits of Free Masonry, prays to be initiated into your Honorable Society. and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

“November 3d, 1804

ADAM RANKIN.”

As before stated, petitions were received, balloted for, reported on, and all three of the degrees conferred on one and the same evening. In fact, it is known where five degrees were conferred on one evening, and the Lodge adjourned at nine o'clock. That was assuredly quick work as compared with the present ritual.

I here give a literal copy of several bills presented to the Lodge :

1804. JERUSALEM LODGE, NO. 9.

December 27.

To Joseph Fuquay, Dr.

To 53 suppers @ 27	£ 5 6 0
“ 15 dinners @ 1/6.....	1 2 6
“ 9 lbs. Loaf Sugar @ 6	2 14 0
“ 12 qts. French Brandy @ 12.....	1 2 0
“ 2 qts. Whiskey @ 2/3 ..	0 4 6
“ 4 Nut Megs @ 2/3	0 9 0
	<hr/>
	£16 8 0

Here is another of the same kind :

JUNE 28th, 1806.

Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9.

To Joseph Reed, Dr.

July 3. To pint French Brandy	£0 5 0
“ “ Candles	0 12 1/2
“ “ Paper	0 0 8
May 5. “ Candles	0 12 1/2
“ “ quart Whiskey.....	0 2 5
April 12 “ quart Whiskey.....	0 2 5
“ “ Candles	0 12 1/2
June 24 “ pint Whiskey, at Fuquay's.....	0 2 5
“ “ Tyling four stated Lodge nights	4 0 0
	<hr/>
	£5 70 1/2

And this :

DECEMBER 27, 1811.

<i>Jerusalem Lodge, No 9.</i>		<i>To C. Brent, Dr.</i>	
27th December,	To 12 Bowles Toddy @ 46 each.....	\$1	50
“	“ Dinners of Masons 36	6	00
		<hr/>	
		\$7	50

DECEMBER 30, 1812.

<i>Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9.</i>		<i>To C. Brent, Dr.</i>	
December	To Supper and Refreshments for 23 Masons....	\$11	50
“	“ Dinner “ “ “ “	12	50
“	“ 4 Bowles Toddy	4	00
		<hr/>	
		\$28	00

Another bill to John Spidel for dinners, whiskey and toddies, and one to Wm. Sandefur for playing the fiddle, with a number of others of similar character, go to make up the debit side of the Treasurer's account from 1804 to 1820.

I find, however, that in late years, the brethren became more fastidious. Brandy and wine became too common and strong, at least, so I judge from the following account :

FEBRUARY, 1844.

<i>Masonic Lodge.</i>		<i>In acc't with Robt. Clark,</i>	
February 27th	Candles, 3, (April 17th, ditto, 2	\$1	00
April 22d.	Ditto 3, 10 Bucket $\frac{2}{3}$		97
January 17th,	1 lb Candles, 3, (21st) 1 lb ditto 2.....	1	00
“	24th, 1 box Claret Wine, $2\frac{3}{4}$	2	75
		<hr/>	
		\$5	72

While looking over musty rolls of accounts, I find one that is worthy of mention by way of contrast with similar ones of the present times. Our delegate to the Grand Lodge meetings now has a swift ride of a few hours by rail or a more pleasant ride of two days by boat at a trifling cost. His entire expense for actual travel and hotel bill is about \$20. However, he receives from the Grand Lodge from \$30 to \$36.

In 1805, Dr. Adam Rankin went overland from Henderson to Lexington, on horseback, entailing much fatigue and at a loss of many days from his business and home. We find the bill for his expenses, dated September 4th, 1805, \$37.50, the actual outlay for meals for himself and horse on the way and while in Lexington. Now our delegates fight against any reduction of their mileage and *per diem*, while they receive nearly double the actual outlay, to say nothing of the pleasure of travel as compared with eighty years ago.

Another paper falls under my eyes, which more closely links the past with the present. Quite a number of our membership call vividly to mind the stately form of Colonel Edmund Hopkins, and a goodly number have sat in lodge with him. His petition, written in his own hand, is among the much prized papers of our Lodge. It reads :

HENDERSON, December 26th, 1820.

"To the worshipful. the Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, Kentucky:

"Your petitioner requests that he may become a member of your honorable body if he is found worthy; his age is twenty-one years.

"Yours Respectfully,

"EDMUND H. HOPKINS."

The plain blunt manner, characteristic of Brother Hopkins, shows itself in his petition, while it also shows he was unacquainted at the time with the proper title for the officers. In speaking of Brother Hopkins, I was reminded of a story which was quite frequently told when I was first made a Mason. In a controversy with another as to the particular verbage of part of the work, and of our past masters, after some excited efforts to convince his opponent that he was right, he at length said "Well, *I know I am right.* I got it from Sol. Sizemore, he got it from Colonel Hopkins and Colonel Hopkins got it from King Solomon." This was a clincher and the discussion at once ended.

Jerusalem Lodge No. 9 has had an eventful career. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky was formed October 16th and 17th, 1800, at Lexington, Kentucky. William Murray was the first Grand Master. The Lodges that formed the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, were Lexington, No. 2; Paris, No. 35; Georgetown, No. 46; Hiram, No. 57; and Solomon, late Abrahams, under dispensation, all holding charters or dispensations from Virginia. When they formed the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, they took new members, beginning with Lexington, No. 1, and so on. At the eleventh grand communication Dr. Adam Rankin, of Jerusalem Lodge No. 9, acted as Grand Treasurer. In 1813, M. W. Fisher and Ambrose Barbour, offered apology for not being represented, which was accepted—I find no report for 1817, '19 and '20. Then none for 1831, '32, '33, '34 and '35, when the charter was arrested, consequently, for 1836, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41 and '42, which intervened between the arrest and restoration of charter the lodge was unauthorized to work. From the record Brother E. H. Hopkins was master from 1826 to '37, inclusive, consequently he presided at the

last meeting held previous to arrest of charter which was held on Saturday December 27th, 1834, at which time officers were elected as follows: E. H. Hopkins, Master; John D. Anderson, S. W.; William Soaper, J. W.; W. R. Abbott, Secretary; W. F. Thompson, Treasurer.

As stated, the Lodge held no meeting after this until November 28th, 1842. I find in the old papers, the correspondence between Brother Hopkins and Brother Philip Swigert, the then Grand Secretary, relative to resuming work by Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9. Col. Hopkins addressed a lengthy communication to Philip Swigert, Grand Secretary, in regard to again resuming Masonic work and asking for information as to the mode of procedure. The Grand Secretary responded by authorizing the Lodge to meet, provided they yet had the charter, and resume work as though nothing had occurred. In conformity with these instructions, a meeting was held November 28th, 1842. Present: E. Hopkins, Master; J. D. Anderson, S. W.; Wm. Soaper, J. W.; W. F. Thompson, Treasurer; A. G. Saunders, Secretary *pro tem.*; J. W. Williams, S. D. *pro tem.*; B. W. Winston, J. D. *pro tem.*; Jacob B. Hopkins; S. V. Tyler; Brothers Dr. Owen Glass, late of No. 9; James B. Newland, of St. David's Lodge, No. 52, Edinburg, Scotland; Moses Morgan, late of No. 9; Henry B. Dance, of Lodge No. 2, Texas; P. B. Matthews, of St. Joseph Lodge No. 155, Virginia; Elias Oberdorfer, of Tadmon Lodge, No. 108; B. M. Winston, of Good Faith Lodge, No. 95; J. W. Williams, of St. John's Lodge, No. 32, Philadelphia. At this meeting, Brothers Newlands, Glass, Winston, Matthews, Oberdorfer, Morgan, Dance and Saunders petitioned for membership.

From this time, the Lodge prospered in a satisfactory manner. I find on July 24th, 1843, a new code of By-Laws adopted. In the main, they are what we now have. While the ritualistic work of Masonry has changed but little in the last eighty-three years, the laws governing them have been very materially changed. In the early history of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, the member who dared to appear in Lodge intoxicated or the member who used profane language, by order of the Worshipful Master was subject to be led out of the room, never to return until satisfactory confessions had been made and to testify, by his general conduct, a sincere regret for his behavior. No member in arrears for *any sum* for twelve months was allowed to vote in any case whatever or eligible to any office in the Lodge until the amount had been paid, and if in arrears for two years, he was subject to expulsion. Now all eyes are closed, and offender No. 1 frequently holds prominent places in the Lodge. Now a premium is almost placed upon non-payment of dues.

Among those whose names are found upon the books of Jerusalem Lodge, I find it has at all times had the best men in the community. Going back many years we find: Innis Brent, Dr. Adam Rankin, Philip Barbour, Ambrose Barbour, John Posey, Nathan D. Anderson, Thos. Towles, William Soaper, John D. Anderson, E. H. Hopkins, George Lyne, Frank Stites, Richard Stites, John H. Barret, D. R. Burbank, Dr. Owen Glass, James Wilson, and a host of others, I fail now to call to mind, and so on down to the present day our most active business men, our best citizens are numbered with the mystic tie.

I have spoken of changes having taken place in the law governing Lodges. I now come to another change. For quite a number of years, some of the degrees now under the exclusive control of Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, were then conferred by the Lodges. A copy of the minutes of a meeting held in 1804 will show the truth of this statement. The following is a copy :

“At a called meeting of the Marked Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, held at their lodge room in the Town of Henderson. on Monday, the twelfth day of November, 1804, A. D., 5804, A. L. Present: Philip Barbour, W. M. M.; Ambrose Barbour, S. W.; Innis B. Brent, J. W. and J. D. *pro tem*; John Posey, Secretary; Wm. Featherstone, S. D. *pro tem*.; Brother Nathan D. Anderson, Treasurer, the Lodge being opened in the Mark Master degree in ancient form.

“Petitions were severally received from James Latham, Ad Rankin and H D Gwatin, requesting to be initiated into the mysteries of this Lodge, whereupon a ballot being taken and the candidates unanimously received, there were several prepared and initiated into the mysteries of Master Mark Masons in due form. The Lodge was then closed in due form and harmony at nine o'clock.

PHIL. BARBOUR.

JOHN POSEY, *Secretary*.

I stated that from the reorganization of the Lodge in 1842, that it prospered satisfactorially. For many years Jerusalem Lodge had a membership ranging from eighty to one hundred and fifteen.

The crowning glory of this old Lodge is, that for eighty years, with an income averaging four hundred dollars per year, never spending money lavishly on fine paraphernalia or fine Lodge rooms, she to-day has but a trifle in her Treasury, showing that she has been true to the principles of charity as taught in the greatest of all books. Consequently, when the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home at Louisville called for aid, Old Jerusalem gave a cheerful response and gave more than any Lodge in the State to that grand charity, never

casting a single vote against it and never placing a single beneficiary within its walls. Such in brief is a poor history of this grand, old Lodge.

We wish we could give a list of all who have worshipped at its altar and met within its holy precincts, but we content ourselves with giving the following list of Masters and the year they served :

1804, Innis B. Brent ; 1805, John Posey ; 1806, Philip Barbour ; 1807, Ambrose Barbour ; 1808, M. W. Fisher ; 1809, Thos. Bell ; 1810, Adam Rankin ; 1811, Jas. C. Wardlow ; 1812, Thos. Towles ; 1813, Ambrose Barbour ; 1814, Samuel A. Bowen ; 1815, Ambrose Barbour, 1816, '17, '18, Samuel A. Bowen ; 1819, James Wilson ; 1820, Samuel A. Bowen ; 1821, Hugh Brent ; 1822, John Eauchus ; 1823, William Soaper ; 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, E. H. Hopkins ; 1835, Charter arrested, E. H. Hopkins, Master ; 1842, Charter restored, E. H. Hopkins, Master, 1843, E. H. Hopkins ; 1844, John D. Anderson ; 1845, '46, E. H. Hopkins ; 1847, John P. Wilson ; 1848, '49, E. H. Hopkins ; 1850, Wm. H. Cunningham ; 1851, Jas. J. Ferree ; 1852, John T. Bunch ; 1853, F. H. Dallam ; 1854, E. G. Hall ; 1855, Wm. J. Dallam ; 1856, '57, L. F. Jones ; 1858, E. G. Hall ; 1859, Wm. H. Miller ; 1860, Sol. S. Sizemore ; 1861, '62, E. G. Hall ; 1863, '64, Sol. S. Sizemore ; 1865, '66, Robert T. Glass ; 1867, '68, P. H. King ; 1869, S. K. Sneed ; 1870, '71, W. S. Johnson ; 1872, S. H. Lambert ; 1873, '74, C. H. Johnson ; 1875, '76, B. G. Witt ; 1877, '78, Jac. Peter ; 1879, '80, Jas. L. Lambert ; 1881, Phelps Sasseen ; 1882, P. H. King ; 1883, F. L. Turner ; 1884, Phelps Sasseen ; 1885, '86, W. J. Marshall, Jr. ; 1887, C. H. Johnson.

This Lodge has been singularly honored in the election of two of its members to the highest office in the State, "Worshipful Grand Master," Campbell H. Johnson, October, 1877, and Bernard G. Witt, October 21st, 1885.

HENDERSON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 65

Received its charter, dated at Lexington, Kentucky, October 14th, 1857, authorizing E. G. Earnheart, E. H. Hopkins, William Soaper, and others, to meet as a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, confer the degrees usually conferred in such bodies, and transact such business as may be proper. This document is signed by Marcus M. Tyler, Grand High Priest ; William H. Forsyth, Deputy Grand High Priest ; William M. Samuel, Grand King ; Thomas Todd, Grand Scribe ; Philip Swigert, Grand Secretary.

ORGANIZATION.

A meeting to organize Henderson Chapter, "under dispensation," was held in the City of Henderson on Saturday, the eighteenth day of July, 1857. There were present M. E. Marcus M. Tyler, Grand High Priest; E., R. M. Hathaway, King *pro tem.*; E., Thomas Poindexter, Scribe *pro tem.*; Comp. Fred. H. Skinner, C. H. *pro tem.*; Henry F. Turner, P. S. *pro tem.*; E. G. Earnhart, R. A. C. *pro tem.*; E. H. Hopkins, G. M. Third Vail; William Soaper, G. M., Second Vail; William Randolph, G. M., First Vail; Rev. John D. Henderson, S. and T.; Companion J. Woodbridge, R. A. M.; Most Excellent High Priest Marcus M. Tyler installed M. E.; E. G. Earnhart, H. P.; E., E. H. Hopkins, King; E., William Soaper, Scribe. High Priest Earnhart then appointed the following companions; Thomas Poindexter, C. H.; Henry F. Turner, P. S.; John W. Crockett, R. A. C.; John D. Anderson, G. M., Third Vail; A. J. Anderson, G. M., Second Vail; J. Woodbridge, G. M., First Vail.

The first meeting of Henderson Royal Arch Chapter No. 65, after receiving its charter, was held on the sixteenth day of February, 1858. The first election of officers, under the charter, was held June 24th, 1858. On the sixth day of December, 1858, the death of Past Grand High Priest Marcus M. Tyler was announced, and Companions Edmund H. Hopkins and William H. Miller appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Chapter at this sad announcement. There were breaks in the record up to 1862. From that time I find them pretty complete.

At a meeting held August 4th, 1862, the death of Companion Andrew Clark was announced. Owing to the war there were no more meetings held until January 17th, 1866. On the seventeenth day of January of that year a meeting was called and the following officers were present: E. G. Hall, H. P.; William Soaper, King; W. H. Sandefur, Scribe; F. B. Cromwell, C. of H.; J. Woodbridge, P. S.; L. F. Jones, R. A. C.; S. H. Lambert, G. M., Third Vail; B. M. Winston, G. M., Second Vail; William Payne, G. M., First Vail; F. B. Cromwell, Secretary; K. Geibel, Guard. High Priest Hall stated the object of the meeting to be the reorganization of the Chapter and the election of officers. The following were then duly elected: E. G. Hall, High Priest; P. Thompson, King; W. H. Sandefur, Scribe. June 24th, 1867, the regular election was held, and the following named were chosen: S. K. Sneed, High Priest; E. L. Starling, King, and George Gayle, Scribe. These officers were installed

publicly by Grand High Priest Joseph H. Brahman, at the Presbyterian Church, and a lecture on Chapter Masonry delivered by Companion Rev. J. Woodbridge.

June, 1868, the same officers were re elected.

June 24th, 1869, B. M. Winston was elected High Priest, George Gayle, King, and William Soaper, Jr., Scribe. This was a sort of dead year, the Chapter doing nothing, and when election day, June 4th, 1870, came, all of the offices were filled *pro tem*. No election was held. No meetings had been held since July 19th, 1869, and a resolution was passed exempting all the members from paying dues for the year 1869.

Upon the close of this meeting it seemed that R. A. Masonry was dead in Henderson, and so it was, for a time.

February, 1871, a meeting was held and steps taken to revive the Chapter. Jerusalem Lodge came to the rescue and granted the Chapter the use of its Lodge room for one year free of charge. On the twenty-fourth day of June, 1871, the following were elected: William Soaper, Jr., High Priest; James F. Clay, King; P. H. King, Scribe; G. H. Johnson, C. H.; J. B. Cook, P. S.; E. H. Branson, R. A. C.; J. F. Mayer, G. M., Third Vail; J. G. Adams, G. M., Second Vail; J. P. Ioor, G. M., First Vail; S. K. Sneed, Treasurer; A. W. Overton, Secretary; J. P. Wigal, Sentinel.

On the evening of June twenty-ninth the foregoing officers were publicly installed at the Baptist Church, Past Grand High Priest Joseph H. Branham officiating. Companion Rev. Dr. Talbird delivered the address. The Chapter had now taken on new life, and has had no backsets from any cause. In looking over the list of those who have been exalted I find the same distinguishing features that marked old Jerusalem No. 9. Men of prominence are those who make up the majority, yet I find that from every station, the mechanic, the lawyer, the physician, the merchant, the ministers, and the politician, all are there, and, once inside the Masonic door, all are alike and equal.

OFFICERS.

1857—E. G. Earnhart, High Priest; Edmund H. Hopkins, King; William Soaper, Scribe. 1858—E. G. Earnhart, High Priest; Edmund H. Hopkins, King; William Soaper, Scribe. 1859—E. G. Hall, High Priest; E. G. Earnhart, King; William Soaper, Scribe. 1860—E. G. Hall, High Priest; J. D. Anderson, King; William Soaper, Scribe. 1872—E. G. Hall, High Priest; J. T. Bunch, King; W. H. Sandefur, Scribe.

No elections to January 17th, 1866.

1866—E. G. Hall, High Priest; P. Thompson, King; W. H. Sandefur, Scribe. June 24th—E. G. Hall, High Priest; P. Thompson, King; J. B. Cromwell, Scribe. 1867, '68—S. K. Sneed, High Priest; E. L. Starling, King; George Gayle, Scribe. 1869—B. M. Winston, High Priest; George Gayle, King; William Soaper, Scribe. 1870—No election. June 24th, 1871—William Soaper, Jr., High Priest; Jame F. Clay, King; P. H. King, Scribe. September 9th, 1871—William Soaper, Jr., High Priest; S. D. Posey, King; J. B. Cook, Scribe. 1872—C. H. Johnson, High Priest; William Soaper, Jr., King; J. F. Mayer, Scribe. 1873, '74—C. H. Johnson, High Priest; H. W. Fulton, King; A. S. Winstead, Scribe. 1875—William Soaper, Jr., High Priest; B. G. Witt, King; A. J. Winstead, Scribe. 1876—B. G. Witt, High Priest; H. W. Fulton, King; A. S. Winstead, Scribe. 1877—H. W. Fulton, High Priest; Jac. Peter, King; J. F. Mayor, Scribe. 1878—R. D. Peay, High Priest; H. W. Fulton, King; R. B. Batte, Scribe. 1879—B. G. Witt, High Priest; C. H. Johnson, King; Jac. Peter, Scribe. 1880, '81—Jac. Peter, High Priest; E. H. Branson, King; P. Sasseen, Scribe. 1882—S. A. Chambers, High Priest; P. Sasseen, King; E. H. Branson, Scribe. 1883—P. H. King, High Priest; P. Sasseen, King; E. H. Branson, Scribe. 1884—No election. 1885, '86—C. H. Johnson refused to qualify and P. H. King retained the office; Marion Duncan, King; W. J. Marshall, Jr., Scribe.

On the twentieth day of October, 1885, at a meeting of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, held in the City of Louisville, the exalted position of "Grand High Priest" was conferred upon B. G. Witt, of Henderson Chapter. Thus, it will be observed, that Mr. Witt was, in October, 1885, elected both "Grand Worshipful Master" and "Grand High Priest," the first and only time, perhaps, the two Grand offices were ever conferred upon one person during the same year.

HENDERSON COMMANDERY, U. D.

This Commandery was instituted in Henderson, under dispensation, on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1871. [The credit of its institution was due almost entirely to the indefatigable work of Past Grand Master Campbell H. Johnson. It is more than probable that but for his liberality and effort there would have been no Commandery here.]—ED.

The organization of a Commandery at Henderson at that time was a matter of more trouble than well could have been imagined.

There were but few Knights Templar here and they were old and rusty in the work. Rev. Dr. Talbird, of the Baptist Church, William Davis, Hon. H. F. Turner, H. W. Fulton and Andrew J. Flanagan constituted the number. In order to institute an asylum names had to be borrowed from Owensboro, yet there was no Commandery at that place. It required nine names to the petition, and those nine were secured under difficulties. However, the petition received the requisite number of signatures, and in the course of time a dispensation was received and notice from William C. Munger, the then Grand Recorder, that as proxy of the Grand Commander, he would visit Henderson on the twenty-sixth of December, with such assistance as he could procure in Louisville, for the purpose of setting Henderson Commandery, U. D., to work. In order to have a sufficient number present to open a Commandery an invitation was sent to Evansville, Ind., and in response thereto Sir Knights James K. Minor, William E. Hollingsworth, and George H. Fish, came down. A Commandery was then opened at 8:30 o'clock P. M., December 26th, 1871. There were present William C. Munger, E. C.; H. W. Fulton, Generalissimo; William H. Parvin, C. G.; Henry Talbird, Prelate; James K. Minor, S. W.; William S. Hollingsworth, J. W.; A. J. Flanagan, Warden; George H. Fish, Recorder.

The order of Red Cross was conferred that evening upon several candidates and next day following, the Knights Templar order was conferred. Thus this little body of workers proceeded until Henderson Commanders was able to stand alone without the aid of outside help. From that time to this Henderson Commandery has had an uninterrupted career of prosperity. In May, 1879, she entertained the Grand Commandery of Kentucky and visiting Commanderies from Evansville and Terre Haute, Ind., in a manner that gave her a reputation for true hospitality that has spread both far and near, and each succeeding year the Commanderies in other parts of the State have said: "We only wish to come up to Henderson, No. 14, in our entertainment—we know we can't surpass her." Notwithstanding the large amount of expense attending such an entertainment, yet the treasury of the Commandery was not depleted, but, on the other hand, after the work was all done, the entertainment committee returned to the Treasury about ninety dollars. This branch of Masonry, as stated, has never ceased to prosper, and during the year 1882, at a large expense, fitted up very handsome, convenient and spacious apartments, where the orders of knighthood can now be conferred with ease, comfort and imposing effect.

Henderson Commandery has initiated into the mysteries of knighthood over one hundred Companion Royal Arch Masons. Alida Commandery, DeKoven, Ky., one of the best and strongest in Southern Kentucky, sprang from Henderson, yea, more, La Vallette, Evansville, owes a great portion of its success to Henderson.

LIST OF OFFICERS FROM INSTITUTION.

1871—H. W. Fulton, E. C.; H. F. Lewis, General; A. J. Flanagan, C. G.; C. H. Johnson, Prelate. 1872—H. W. Fulton, E. C.; S. K. Sneed, General; A. G. Flanagan, C. G.; H. H. Johnson, Prelate. 1873—H. W. Fulton, E. C.; S. K. Sneed, General; A. J. Flanagan, C. G.; C. H. Johnson, Prelate. 1874—H. W. Fulton, E. C.; William Soaper, Jr., General; B. G. Witt, C. G.; A. T. Dudley, Prelate. 1875—William Soaper, Jr., E. C.; E. L. Starling, Jr., General; B. G. Witt, C. G.; A. J. Dudley, Prelate. 1876—William Soaper, Jr., E. C.; E. L. Starling, Jr., General; B. G. Witt, C. G.; A. T. Dudley, Prelate. 1877—William Soaper, Jr., E. C.; A. T. Dudley, General; B. G. Witt, Prelate. 1878—B. G. Witt, E. C.; O. Collins, General; H. W. Fulton, C. G.; James L. Lambert, Prelate. 1879—B. G. Witt, E. C.; A. S. Winstead, General; William Soaper, Jr., C. G.; James L. Lambert, Prelate. 1880—C. H. Johnson, E. C.; A. S. Winstead, General; James L. Lambert, C. G.; R. D. Peay, Prelate. 1882—C. G. Perkins, E. C.; M. Duncan, General; R. H. Digman, C. G.; R. S. Barrett, Prelate. 1883—Same officers. 1884—M. Duncan, E. C.; R. H. Digman, General; P. H. King, C. G.; R. S. Barrett, Prelate. 1885—M. Duncan, E. C.; James L. Lambert, General; William Soaper, C. G.; C. H. Johnson, Prelate. 1886—James E. Lambert, E. C.; W. J. Marshall, Jr., General; S. H. Lambert, C. G.; C. H. Johnson, Prelate. 1887—B. G. Witt, E. C.; C. G. Perkins, General; Marion Duncan, C. G.; C. H. Johnson, Prelate. P. Sasseen, Recorder since 1881.

On the twenty-third of May, 1884, this Commandery was greatly honored in the election of Sir Bernard G. Witt to the position of Grand Eminent Commander of the State of Kentucky. The honor was conferred at Bowling Green at the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery. Upon Sir Knight Witt's return home he was received at the depot by Henderson Commandery, with Warren's Band in the lead, and escorted to his residence. During the evening an elegant banquet was given him in the Asylum. A number of addresses were made, inspiring music graced the occasion, and all was joy and gladness.

ODD FELLOWS.

"STRANGERS' REST LODGE, NO. 13."

In the year 1842 a few members of that ancient and honorable order, who had, owing to a force of circumstances, been denied the pleasure of its social meetings, and desirous of establishing a Lodge, and extending its benefits to those who wished to embrace its beautiful theories, as well as partake of its charitable work, determined to petition the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky, for the organization of a subordinate Lodge in Henderson. At that time there was not much material here of which it could be expected to build a grand organization, but there was enough to begin the good work, so a petition was forwarded, and on the fifteenth day of October, 1842, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, by authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States, granted a warrant, or dispensation, to Mark M. Jeffries, William L. Stone, J. M. Stockwell, W. G. Allin and Barak Brashaer, to constitute a Lodge to be hailed by the title of "Strangers' Rest" Lodge, No. 13, to be held in Henderson. This warrant was signed by Jesse VanSickles, M. W. G. M.; J. S. Lithgow, R. W. D. G. M.; A. R. W. Harris, R. W. G. S.; C. W. Taylor, R. W. G. W.; Jas Metcalf, R. W. G. T.

On the twenty-second evening of October, 1842, Jesse VanSickle, Grand Master of the State, and Charles Woodford, both of Louisville, visited Henderson, and with the assistance of the charter members living in the town, and to whom the charter had been granted, organized a Lodge, using the second story room over the brick building on the West side of Second Street, and now occupied by James Mullin, as a saloon. In this room the Lodge continued to meet until the year 1845.

During the early part of 1845 the Trustees of the town determined to build a market house, with a brick calaboose of small capacity at one end of it, this house, or skeleton, was to be built on square brick pillars at equal distance, and a frame roof placed thereon. Before their plans had been fully matured, the Odd Fellows, whose order had grown to be an important one for those times, proposed to the Town Trustees to build in conjunction with the market house and calaboose, a Lodge Room, the town to build the brick pillars and prison, and the Lodge to build a frame Lodge Room the whole length overhead; the proposition was accepted and the house was soon after built and ready for occupancy. The next thing then was to have a grand parade and the dedicatory festivities.

At the July meeting of the County Court, held in 1845, the following order was passed: "Ordered that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows have leave to use the Court House on the twenty-ninth day of August next in performing their ceremonies in the dedication of their hall in the town of Henderson." On this day and night the new hall was dedicated with all the solemnity and eclat which usually attaches to such occasions. A grand parade and banquet feast was held, and at which many members of the order from Evansville and other places participated. It was a great day, and each particular member felt and exhibited a creditable amount of Lodge enthusiasm. The paraphernalia and effects of the order were removed to the new Lodge Room, and the work of the order carried on there until the year 1852, when through the infamy of an incendiary, the Lodge Room with all its books and effects, was totally destroyed by fire. This unfortunate circumstance cast a gloom over the order, and for a time they hardly knew what to do. Reviving their past energies, they rented the third story room of the building erected in 1853 by F. Millet, and now occupied and owned by A. S. Winstead, on the east side of Second Street, where they continued to meet until 1862. On the twenty-second day of April, very soon after the great battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, their Lodge Room was taken possession of by the United States authorities and converted into a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. Immediately all of the effects of the Lodge were removed to the second story of R. G. Beverley's store house on Main Street, now the corner house of the Soaper Block, and no meetings were held until the seventh day of June, 1862, when a meeting was called to pay the last sad rites of the order to W. E. Lambert, a departed member. Subsequent to that time, business meetings of the Lodge were held in that room until 1864, when the Lodge property was removed to the third story room in the building on Main, two doors from the corner of Third Street. While located in this room the work of the order was revived and many candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the craft. It was here preliminary steps were taken to utilize a valuable piece of ground they had purchased from Dr. Owen Glass on March 18th, 1852.

During the spring meeting of 1873 of the Legislature, an act was passed and approved, authorizing the Lodge to issue bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars to use in the building of a Hall and Lodge Room. Soon thereafter the bonds were issued and placed in the keeping of E. W. Worsham for sale. A building committee was appointed with power to secure plans and specifications. May

20th, 1873, the plans and specifications having been reported to the Lodge, and by it adopted, the building committee was instructed to proceed to let the building to the lowest bidder, provided the bid did not exceed the sum of \$15,000, and the sale of the bonds could be effected at not less than their face value. May 26th the contract for building a hall according to the plans and specifications adopted, was let to Tribble and Kennedy at and for the sum of \$14,575, the bonds having all been disposed of at their face value. Digman & Kyle did the brick work; Holloway, Ioor & Co., the iron front and other iron work; Henry Kerr, the plastering; W. H. Barnard & Co., the roofing, and Tribble & Kennedy, the carpenter work. George R. Ellis and Asa F. Parker, by order of the Lodge, superintended the work. This building is situated upon the east side of Second Street, between Main and Elm, and is beyond question, one of the most imposing buildings to be found—certainly the handsomest in Henderson. It is a double building, open fronts, three stories, with mansard roof, forty feet by one hundred, with two handsome store rooms on first floor, offices and rooms in the second story, and two magnificent halls in the third story, one of which is used by the builders as a Lodge Room. This hall was dedicated the seventeenth day of December, 1873, Brother Scott, of Portland Lodge officiating. It was then placed in the hands of S. A. Young, G. M. Vogel and Fred Kleiderer, constituted a property committee. It is a fitting monument to the liberality and enterprise of its builders and an ornament to the city. It was built during the term of S. A. Young, Noble Grand, and its corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies conducted by that officer. Strangers' Rest Lodge has never failed to dispense charity when that sweet comforter has been needed; she has been cautious of her worthy members and has never failed to watch beside the bed of the sick and dying. She was among the first to send a handsome contribution to the afflicted yellow fever sufferers in 1879. Many of our dead who were leaders in life, and esteemed for all the characteristics of genuine manhood, were active members of this Lodge.

The following is a list of the membership from October, 1842, to the time of the fire in 1852:

James Alves, Jr., William G. Allin, Joseph Adams, James Anthony, Lafayette Anderson, Barak Brashaer, L. W. Brown, Robert G. Beverley, William Brewster, Wm. H. Cunningham, Geo. W. Collins, Benj. M. Clay, Simon L. Drury, Charles Elliot, George R. Ellis, William Faulkner, William F. Gobin, Henry D. Green, Grant Green, Hector Green, Richard Green, Samuel B. Gardner, David Hart, Jacob

Held, James L. Hicks, Martin S. Hancock, William Ingram, George W. Johnson, Alvan L. Jones, Thomas J. Jackson, John H. Lambert, Wm. E. Lambert, Robert B. Lambert, George Lyne, Samuel W. Langley, Andrew Mackay, Peter Mullin, John Melvin, A. J. Morrison, R. J. McMullen, E. D. McBride, Hugh W. Nunn, James T. Norment, Alfred Oliver, Lazarus W. Powell, C. M. Pennell, James Rouse, H. E. Rouse, W. G. Redman, C. T. Sandefur, William L. Stone, John C. Stapp, Thebo Schaeffer, Thomas E. Smith, James Taylor, John F. Toy, William F. Tornberry, D. H. Unsel, William B. Vansandt, Stephen R. Wilson, Hudson P. Wilson, Drury L. White, E. W. Worsham, Robert Watson, James R. Wright, D. N. Walden. Sixty-six all told. The war affected the growth of the Lodge seriously, as for instance, in 1861, there were only two initiations in 1862 and '63, one each year, and in 1864 none at all. Since the war the Lodge has grown rapidly. In 1865 there were twenty-five initiations, and in 1866 there were twenty-one. In latter years the growth has not been so great. In 1880 and '81 there were only two initiations both years.

The following is a list of the Noble Grands from the organization :

Barak Brashaer, 1842 ; James M. Stockwell, 1843 ; Wm. L. Stone, 1843, '48, '54 ; C. M. Yeargain, 1843 ; Jacob Held, 1844, '57 ; Thos. Towles, Jr., 1844 ; Andrew Mackay, 1844 ; James Rouse, 1844 ; Ira Delano, 1845, '46 ; Peter Mullin, 1845 ; Wm. H. Cunningham, 1846, '47-'48 ; D. J. Boatwright, 1846 ; John M. Cook, 1846, '47 ; John F. Toy, 1847 ; J. H. Lambert, 1849, '52, '56, '60, '62 ; Wm. B. Vanzandt, 1849, '53 ; D. H. Unsel, 1850 ; James Alves, 1850 ; Alfred Oliver, 1851 ; W. E. Lambert, 1851, '59 ; R. G. Rouse, 1854 ; Henry C. Kerr, 1855 ; Andrew Clark, 1855, '58 ; Asa T. Parker, 1856 ; John T. Bunch, 1857 ; T. M. Jenkins, 1858 ; W. H. Ladd, 1859, '63 ; M. H. Hancock, 1861, '62 ; July, '62 and January, '63 no elections held ; G. R. Ellis, 1864, '66 ; Grant Green, 1865 ; T. J. Gill, 1865 ; J. C. Stapp, 1866 ; G. M. Vogel, 1867 ; Fred. Kleiderer, 1867 ; W. H. Schaeffer, 1868 ; William Bierschenk, 1868 ; George Forthoffer, 1869 ; J. T. Lancaster, 1870 ; E. W. Worsham, 1870 ; B. Koltinsky, 1871 ; J. B. Cook, 1871 ; T. D. Walker, 1872 ; Jacob Blair, 1872 ; S. A. Young, 1873 ; M. J. Streng, 1873 ; Jas. H. McCullagh, 1874 ; Martin Schlamp, 1874 ; James McLaughlin, 1875 ; F. E. Kreipke, 1875 ; F. A. Ellis, 1876 ; John P. Beverley, 1876, '80 ; Wm. E. McGraw, 1877 ; P. B. Tribble, 1877 ; P. C. Kyle, 1878 ; P. P. Johnson, 1878 ; John L. Dorsey, 1879 ; William Cannings, 1879 ; F. W. Posey, 1880 ; R. E. Cook, 1881 ; T. S. Knight, 1881 ; Wm. M. Marsh, 1882 ; J. B. Johnson, 1882 ; J. W. Rouse, 1883 ; W. H. Unverzagt, 1883 ; Adam

Wolf, 1884 ; E. W. Worsham, 1884 ; George R. Ellis, 1885 ; P. C. Kyle, 1885 ; G. E. Barnard, later part of term 1885 ; W. E. McGraw, 1886 ; Thos. E. Ward, 1886 ; John Mundo, 1887 ; D. W. Cummings, 1887.

At the recent election, held on Tuesday evening, July 5th, 1887, the following officers :

D. W. Cummings, N. G., Geo. H. Hartman, V. G., George M. Vogel, Treasurer, R. E. Cook, Per. Secretary, O. H. J. Petty, Recording Secretary, were duly installed by Deputy District Grand Master, E. W. Worsham. It was through the instrumentality of Strangers' Rest Lodge that a Lodge was instituted at Shawneetown, Illinois, in 1845, and at Morganfield in 1847. On both of these occasions the following officers of the Strangers' Rest officiated : B. Brashaer, Hector Green, Jacob Held, James Rouse, Peter Mullen and W. H. Brown.

MT. ZION ENCAMPMENT, NO. 17.

A higher branch of Odd Fellowship was instituted in this city June 12th, 1848, under dispensation. November 4th, 1848, it was chartered, the following being its charter members : William H. Cunningham, Dr. Wm. S. Read, Barak Brashaer, W. Hubbell, Samuel Lister, Willis J. Hughes, Charles Woolford, C. Little and William Wandell. The encampment was instituted by Deputy G. O. P.; John B. Hinkle, who was deputized by R. T. W. G. P., David P. Watson. The first meeting was held in "Strangers' Rest" Lodge Room, over the market house, June 12th, 1848. The following petitions for membership were received : John T. Berry, S. D. Delaney, T. Wolfin, Isham Bridges, Robert Alvey, P. H. Hodge, W. David, Charles B. B. Nailer, P. L. Johnson, all of Morganfield, Union County. Joseph Adams, William H. Brown, L. W. Brown, James Rouse and Peter Mullin, of Henderson. The Lodge met next day for the purpose of initiating the petitioners, and holding an election for officers. The following were elected : W. H. Cunningham, C. P.; J. P. Lister, H. P.; William S. Read, S. W.; Barak Brashaer, Jr. W.; Peter Mullin, Scribe; W. H. Brown, Sentinel, W. G. Hughes, Guide. The dues of the Lodge were then fixed at three dollars, and have never been changed from that day to this. Charles Woolford and C. Little were from Louisville, and came down for the purpose of assisting in instituting the encampment. The encampment was for some reason suspended January 3d, 1857, but resumed active work again October 4th, 1859. On the night the Market House and Lodge Room were burned there had been a meeting of the encampment. It was a bitter cold

night, and a rousing fire had been kept in the stove. Upon adjournment the fire was extinguished, yet David N. Walden, who was scribe in charge of the books, felt that it was best to carry the records of the Lodge to his home. He did so, although it had been the custom to let the books remain in the Lodge Room, from this precautionary move on his part, the records of the encampment were saved, while those of the Strangers' Rest Lodge were all burned. It is gratifying to know that No. 17 is still in a flourishing condition.

On the evening of July 5th, 1887, the following officers were installed by Deputy District Grand Patriarch, E. W. Worsham: Wm. E. McGraw, Chief Patriarch; George H. Hartman, Senior Warden; William Klee, High Priest, and John Mundo, Junior Warden.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

IVY LODGE, NO. 21.

In January, 1873, a Lodge of the beautiful order of Pythian Knighthood was established in Henderson. On the twenty-second day of January, 1873, a charter signed by W. A. Colten, G. C.; F. Hesor, V. P. G., J. J. Fisher, G. B., John A. Sayer, G. G., John B. Sarles, G. V. G. C., George Fritchmen, G. I. S., E. G. Buckner, G. O. S., John T. Montgomery, G. R. S., was granted the following charter members, with authority to organize "Ivy Lodge," No. 21: L. M. Noel, Geo. M. Atkinson, R. H. Cunningham, T. M. Jenkins, J. Edwin Rankin, F. B. Stains, H. H. Shouse, James A. McCullagh, William B. Furman, James T. Williams, F. H. Overton, David Banks, Jr., F. B. Cromwell, H. W. Howard, Edmund S. Holloway and Jinks W. Williams. Five of this number, almost one-third, have gone to join their fraters in the world beyond the grave.

Ivy Lodge was organized under dispensation prior to receiving its charter. Its first meetings were held in the third story rooms corner Main and First Streets. T. M. Jenkins was elected First Chancellor Commander, J. Ed. Rankin, Vice Chancellor.

This Lodge, from its beginning, grew more rapidly, perhaps, than any other charitable society ever organized in the town or city. The Lodge is composed of many of the representative men of the city and at this time numbers one hundred and nineteen members. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, held in Henderson, September, 1879, W. W. Blackwell, a member of Ivy Lodge, was unanimously elected Grand Chancellor of the State. At the same meeting a most sumptuous banquet was given the Grand Lodge by Ivy Lodge, and the very heavy expense attending it was borne by

the Lodge and its members. This banquet was never surpassed in Kentucky, in its conception, its immensity, and its complete success.

On December, 1886, the Endowment Rank and insurance feature of the Lodge was chartered, the following named composing the charter members: W. W. Blackwell, J. B. Johnston, Gustave Starr, Edward Starr, E. T. Robards, S. Heilbronner, W. H. Bailey, F. B. Stains, J. D. Hicks, P. C. Kyle, E. M. Pollack, W. A. Dechamp, John C. Thomasson, E. D. Bennett, and Edward Atkinson. This charter was signed by Howard Douglas, Supreme Chancellor; R. E. Cowan, Supreme Keeper Records and Seals; Halver Nelson, Supreme Secretary Endowment Rank, and is recognized as Section 779, of which John C. Thomasson is Secretary. The Endowment Rank is purely a mutual life insurance organization, issuing policies in amounts varying from three hundred to one thousand dollars, according to age of applicant.

Ivy Lodge has the honor of claiming among its membership two Past Grand Chancellors, W. W. Blackwell and Edward Atkinson, the latter elected at Paris, Ky., in 1885. At the Grand Lodge meeting held at Owensboro several years ago, Ivy Lodge Drill Corps won the prize banner and yet holds it.

The following Past Chancellors have presided:

T. M. Jenkins, 1872, two terms; J. Ed. Rankin, 1873; James H. McCullagh, 1873, '78; David Banks, 1873; R. H. Cunningham, 1874; Joseph B. Johnston, 1874; Fred H. Overton, 1875; Jas. McLaughlin, 1875, '79; S. A. Young, 1876; W. W. Blackwell, 1876; F. B. Stains, 1877; F. E. Kreipke, 1877; P. B. Tribble, 1879, two terms; John P. Beverly, 1880; P. C. Kyle, 1880, two terms; F. A. Ellis, 1881; R. E. Cook, 1881, two terms; Edwin Hodge, 1882; Edward Atkinson, 1883, two terms; Charles H. Miller, 1884; John Thomasson, 1884; John R. Lambert, 1885; John L. Dorsey, 1885; John R. Lambert, 1886; J. B. Weaver, 1886; R. D. Vance, 1887; William E. McGraw, 1887.

John C. Thomasson, Keeper of Records and Seals since October, 1886.

Upon the election of Edward Atkinson to the office of Grand Chancellor Commander, Ivy Lodge extended him on his return home a delightful banquet at City Hall, where hundreds of friends and invited guests were given a most enjoyable treat.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

On the twenty-third day of January, 1886, this order whose principles are "Abstinence and Prohibition; Our Mission to Save and Redeem," a Lodge was chartered in Henderson by C. C. Nisbet, G. W. S.; R. S. Chevis, G. W. C. T., and B. F. Parked, R. W. G. S. The following officers were elected: Thomas E. Ward, W. C. T.; Mrs. Emma Hart, N. V. T.; Rev. R. D. Smith, W. Chaplain; A. J. Miller, W. Secretary; James F. Cheatham, W. A. S.; T. F. Hart, W. F. S.; Miss Lydia Katterjohn, W. Treasurer; C. H. Miller, W. M.; Miss Mabel Hall, W. D. M.; Miss Hebe Marsh, W. I. G.; W. G. Bell, W. O. D.; Miss Annie Young, W. R. H. S.; Miss Maggie Stone, W. L. H. S.; S. W. Roll, P. W. C. T. A juvenile Temple was instituted the following February.

ORDER OF IRON HALL.

This Order, whose aim is Union, Protection and Forbearance, was chartered in Henderson, December 11th, 1885. Its number is 296, and there were twenty-six charter members. William Canning was its first Chief Officer, Ed. Hoffman, Secretary. It embodies the usual insurance features.

GRAND ARMY REPUBLIC.

John Holloway, Jr., Post, No. 46, was chartered August 19th, 1886. There were twenty-six charter members, and the Post now numbers about eighty comrades. Dr. Ben. Letcher was elected first Commander; A. C. Myrick, Adjutant.

ORDER OF HARUGARI.

Schiller Lodge, No. 185, was instituted in Henderson in 1868. It is a charitable organization and numbers about twenty-five members. Its present officers are William Schildrod, O. B.; John Youngbecker, U. B.; Charles Greiks, Secretary; George Klauder, Treasurer.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Dixon Lodge, No. 569, was organized in 1877, and is composed of the best citizens of the place. Mutual insurance is the main feature.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Henderson Liberty Assembly, No. 5666, was organized in February, 1886, and has quite a large membership.

COLORED LODGES.

St. John's Lodge, No. 4, (Masonic)—Instituted September, 1866.

Camby Lodge, No. 1642, (Independent Order of Odd Fellows)—
Instituted 1875.

United Brothers of Friendship—Instituted October, 1871.

Pride of Kentucky Lodge, No. 105—Organized October, 1880.

Bias Lodge, No. 8—Organized November, 1879.

Pledies Chamber, (Females), No. 1—Organized December, 1880.

Sons and Daughters of Zion, Lincoln Lodge, No. 1—Organized
June, 1887.

 HENDERSON ENTERPRISES.

WATER WORKS.—On the seventeenth day of September, 1872, a petition, liberally signed, was filed with the Council, praying that body to establish a system of water supply. Upon the reading of this petition, a resolution was passed, directing City Council Advisor Judge Charles Eaves to draft and report a bill incorporating the Henderson Waters Works Company. The bill was drawn, adopted and passed by the Legislature, winter term 1872, '73. On the twelfth day of March, 1873, the act was reported to the Council. The incorporators, Joseph Adams, John C. Stap, John H. Barrett, T. M. Jenkins, David Clark, L. C. Dallam, E. L. Starling, Jacob Held, Ben Harrison, F. W. Reutlinger and V. M. Mayer, soon found that a private company could not be organized and thereupon the City Council determined to embrace the benefit of franchises, powers and privileges granted the city under the act.

On the twentieth day of May an ordinance was passed, directing an election to be held to ascertain the sense of the qualified voters as to the propriety of the city issuing her bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for Water Works purposes. On the twenty-first day of June, 1873, this election was held and resulted in a large majority for the proposition. July 15th, a committee consisting of G. M. Alves, T. M. Jenkins, E. L. Starling and F. W. Reutlinger, was appointed to investigate the general subject of Water Works and to report a plan that, in their opinion, would meet the wants of this people. The com-

mittee visited several cities and made a thorough examination of the different systems. August 4th, a report was made to the Council, which, together with the following resolution offered by Councilman L. C. Dallam, was approved :

“ *Resolved*, That the special committee on the subject of Water Works, whose report on that subject has been read and adopted at this meeting, are entitled to the thanks of this Council for their able report on that subject, and that an allowance to cover their expenses be made them,”

On the twenty-fifth day of June, 1874, an ordinance to build “Water Works” was passed and directed one hundred thousand dollars of city bonds to be issued. In the meantime, a plan and specifications had been submitted by Thos. P. Whitman, of St. Louis, who had been employed for that purpose. These were adopted, and a committee directed to advertise for sealed proposals for doing the work. August 18th, the bonds were reported and on August 21st an elaborate report was filed by Thomas P. Whitman, Consulting, and G. M. Alves, Resident Engineers. This report was unanimously adopted and the following bids awarded :

J. G. Eigerman & Co., Engine Pit and Suction Pipe	\$ 9,335 70
John Haffey, Reservoir.....	12,694 00
G. W. Hider & Co., Stand Pipe.....	1,575 00
John Haffey, Laying Pipe.....	5,190 00
R. D. Wood & Co., Pipes and Special Castings	29,131 50
James Flower & Bro., Stop Valves.....	627 00
Fulton Iron Works, Hydrants	713 00
G. B. Allen & Co, Pumping Engine	15,400 00
	\$74,666 20

The Mayor was then directed to have issued seventy-five bonds of \$1,000 each, and fifty bonds of \$500, and Mayor Held, Col. L. H. Lyne and A. S. Nunn authorized to negotiate the same. August 29th, purchased the present Water Works grounds of John H. and W. T. Barret, executors of A. B. Barret, for the sum of \$7,438 cash. September 17th, 1875, Hon. John C. Atkinson qualified as Mayor, and upon his inauguration, the Water Committee of the previous administration, made the following report :

Paid to Contractors.....	\$ 61,135 74
“ for Land.....	7,438 00
“ Interest on Bonds.....	4,275 00
“ Engine Pit Filled	477 00
“ Engineers and Inspector.....	2,773 57
“ Miscellaneous and Incidentals.....	1,257 35
Amount of Funds on hands.....	25,118 19
	Total.....\$102,474 85

During the fall and winter of 1875 and winter and spring of 1876, the engine, pumps and boilers were placed in position, attachments made and steam raised. April 18th, 1876, an ordinance establishing water rates was passed. June 6th, John Haffey completed his contract for pipe-laying, and the pipes were submitted to a test of seventy-five pounds to the square inch and found water-tight. July 1st, 1876, the water was turned into the pipes, and this was the beginning of the first term of water service. June 20th, 1877, a final test, as agreed, was made of the machinery. The pumps threw over 3,000,000 gallons of water, as required by the contract, in forty-eight hours, and thereupon the committee reported, recommending their acceptance. This report was approved and the works turned over to the Commissioners appointed by the Council, to-wit : L. H. Lyne, Thos. L. Norris, P. B. Matthews, Thos. S. Knight and John Reichert. The total cost of the works, including street mains and interest paid, amounted to \$115,500. Since the first water rent term, the semi-annual receipts have continued to show a gratifying increase, for instance :

First term, commencing July 21st, 1876, ending January 1st, 1887, \$53.90. Twenty-first term, commencing July, 1886, ending January, 1887, \$5,393.57.

The total receipts of these Works to July, 1887, amounts to \$64,296.99, an annual average of \$5,358.09 $\frac{1}{4}$. Number of hydrants, 68 ; number of valves, 58 ; number of service, 750 ; number of consumers, 1,500 ; miles of pipe, 3 to 12 inches, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$. Stand pipe pressure, 75 pounds to square inch. Reservoir pressure, 40 pounds to square inch. Pumping capacity, 1,500,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. Capacity of reservoir, 3,000,000 gallons.

Five years ago, the pumps were run not exceeding one day out of seven. At the present time they are engaged six days out of the seven. To guard against accidents, the Commissioners have seen proper to purchase another large and expensive engine, and should the water service increase, as there is every right to believe it will, it will not be many years before another reservoir will have to be built.

The water mains are now laid under all of the principal streets and very many others sparsely settled. By far the greater portion of the city is under the influence of the works, and as a medium in case of fire is unequalled. The reservoir is located upon a high elevation, reservoir pressure capable of throwing an inch stream above the roof of any house in the city. In addition to this, the stand pipe pressure,

nearly double that of the reservoir, is called in aid in case of heavy fires.

The works to-day are worth \$150,000. This property, belonging solely to the city, of course the price charged for water is far below that of other cities, where the works are owned by private companies or corporations. G. M. Alves, City Engineer, is entitled to great credit for the intelligence and faithful application exercised in the building and successful completion of these works.

The present officers are: Jacob F. Mayer, President; Fred. Kleiderer, Secretary and Treasurer; James P. Wigal, Superintendent. Commissioners, Jacob F. Mayer, Fred. Kleiderer, J. B. Johnston, W. J. Marshall and George Delker.

HENDERSON BRIDGE.—Was incorporated on the ninth day of February, 1872, the following names comprising the incorporators: Archibald Dixon, John H. Barrett, Joseph Adams, L. C. Dallam, S. B. Vance, James F. Clay, E. L. Starling, Thomas A. Scott, E. G. Sebree, E. F. Winslow, Robert Dixon, Jackson McClain and L. H. Lyne.

This act of the Legislature gave the right to bridge the Ohio River at Henderson, and invested the company to be organized, with all the authority incident to such corporations.

Nothing was done looking to the building of the bridge until September 21st, 1880, when the first meeting of the incorporators was called for organization. The following incorporators answered to their names: S. B. Vance, John H. Barrett, Jackson McClain, Leonard H. Lyne, Joseph Adams, Robert Dixon, James F. Clay, L. C. Dallam and E. L. Starling. James F. Clay was made chairman and E. L. Starling Secretary. Seven Directors were elected in accordance with the provisions of the act, to-wit: S. B. Vance, L. C. Dallam, James F. Clay, Leonard H. Lyne, John H. Barrett, Jackson McClain and E. L. Starling, and then the meeting adjourned.

The Directors then organized, by electing L. C. Dallam President and E. L. Starling Secretary. L. C. Dallam and L. H. Lyne were appointed a committee to open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the company, and then the Board adjourned. Nothing more was then done until April 14th, 1881. At a meeting of the Directors, L. C. Dallam, James F. Clay and John H. Barrett resigned. Jackson McClain was then chosen temporary Chairman; E. P. Alexander, A. M. Quarrier and H. W. Bruce, of Louisville, elected Directors; thereupon E. P. Alexander was unanimously

elected President of the Board, and by resolution the principal offices of the company were located in Louisville

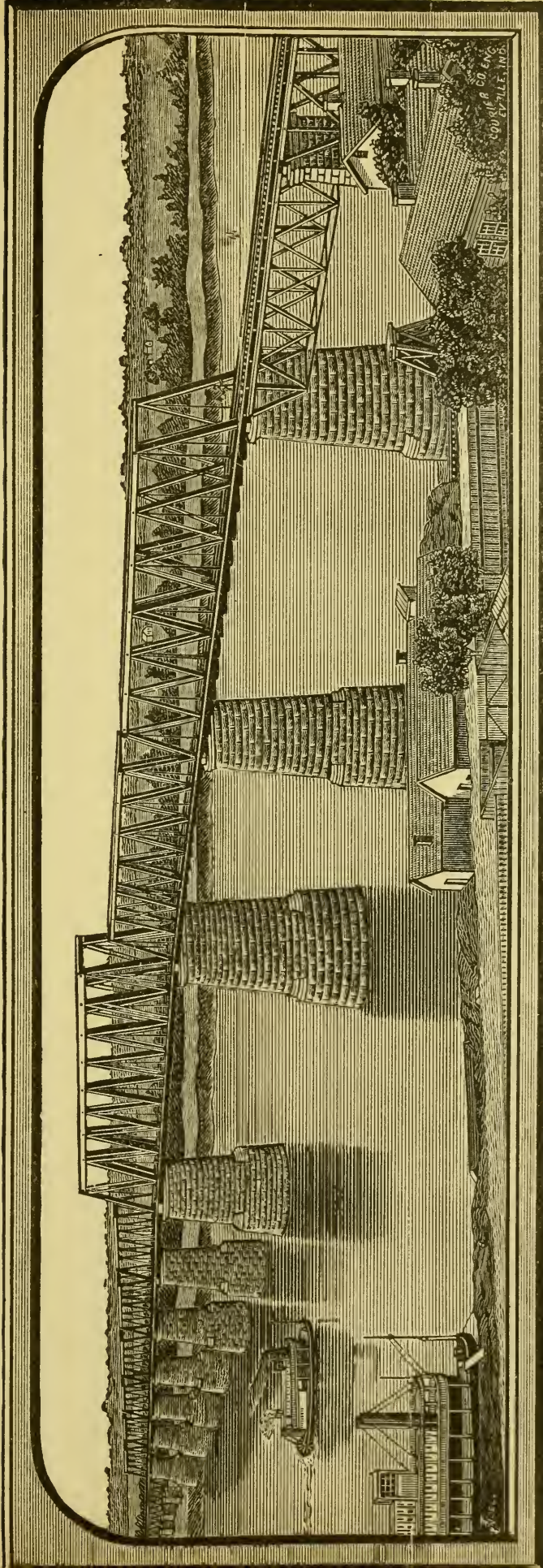
At the first meeting of the stockholders, held in the City of Louisville, January 2d, 1882, the following Directors were elected: E. P. Alexander, A. M. Quarrier, H. W. Bruce, H. C. Murrell, C. C. Baldwin and G. A. Washington.

During the spring and summer of 1882 preliminary surveys were made to ascertain distances, soundings, courses and rapidity of current. At the same time T. M. Jenkins, of Henderson, was employed to make borings for foundation. Early in 1883 a contract was entered into with O'Conner & McDonald, of Louisville, to do all required masonry work, and to build all caissons. Work was soon begun, and continued until April 7th, 1884, when the contract was taken from O'Conner & McDonald, and the completion of the great structure undertaken by the company.

Work progressed much more rapidly under the new management, and in July, 1885, the first locomotive passed over the bridge. This immense iron and steel bridge cost near two million dollars. It is 3,686 feet in length, single track, with sixteen spans, and three smaller or supplemental ones. The channel span, built entirely of steel, is five hundred and twenty-five feet in length—said to be five feet longer than any other iron or steel span in the world. The entire iron and steel work was done by the Key Stone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are fifteen stone piers, nine of which rest upon immense wooden caissons, sunk to a rock foundation, and filled compactly with concrete.

During the building of the bridge there were only six or eight lives lost, and in every instance the loss of life was owing entirely to the recklessness of the unfortunate person. Mr. William Reardon, of New York, who superintended the sinking and placing of the caissons, told the writer that it was the first instance known where such work was so successfully done. Prior to the building of the Henderson bridge, there had never been a pneumatic pier sunk without the loss of life. Five were sunk here, and not a life lost. He gave it as his opinion that the Henderson bridge has the best foundation of any similar structure in the world.

On the sixth day of August, 1885, an immense banquet was given by the city and citizens of Henderson in honor of the opening for travel of the bridge. This banquet was spread in Marshall & Co.'s large warehouse, and was certainly one of the most abundantly supplied and elegant affairs ever witnessed in the West. Thousands of



LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

people were in Henderson on that long to be remembered day, from all parts of this great United States. It was estimated that there were twenty thousand people present. At night, from barges in the river at the foot of the wharf, there was given an unsurpassed display of fireworks. At the banquet speeches were made by General Basil Duke, Judge H. W. Bruce, General Manager L. & N.; E. B. Stahlman, of Louisville; Judge S. B. Vance, Evansville; Judge John L. T. Sneed, of Memphis, Tenn., and Hons. John Young Brown and J. H. Powell, of Henderson. An elegant speech tendering the hospitalities of the city was made by Mayor C. C. Ball.

Notwithstanding the elegance and appropriateness of this celebration, many citizens became dissatisfied, and on September 1st gave an immense barbecue in honor of the bridge opening.

HENDERSON GAS COMPANY.—During the year 1858 a company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing illuminating gas.

The city subscribed ten shares, of fifty dollars each, to the capital stock, and payed the subscription by deeding to the company the ground upon which the works were built. Wm. Miller, who professed to be an expert in the art of gas manufacture, was employed as Superintendent, and placed in charge with directions to furnish plans and specifications. This he did, and some months thereafter completed the works, but upon a cheap and insignificant scale. On the seventeenth day of May, 1859, an ordinance was passed, granting the company the right to lay gas mains in the streets. March 10th, 1860, the streets were lighted for the first time. The pipes used, or the greater part of them, were cast at a little foundery then in Henderson, on the corner of Fourth and Main Streets, and were very imperfectly made. The leakage was immense, and this, coupled with the imperfection of the works, and the war coming on, caused a suspension of any further attempt to manufacture gas. November 24th, 1860, Hugh Kerr brought suit to foreclose a mortgage which was held for the sum of \$784.00 and interest. On the eighth day of April, 1864, Samuel P. Spaulding, as assignee for Peter Semonin, sued to foreclose a mortgage for the sum of \$835.25. Judgment in both cases were taken, and on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1864, the works exposed to sale by D. N. Walden, Sheriff. At the sale J. C. Allin became the purchaser for the city, but the sale was set aside by the Court of Appeals and a second sale ordered. January 22d, 1866, the works were again sold by George A. Sugg, Sheriff, and Robert G. Rouse became the purchaser, and at the sum of \$1,991.35. This bid was transferred to the city, the sale was confirmed, and a deed made.

The works remained idle until December 6th, 1866, when they were leased to William O'Bryan, an irresponsible character who was compelled to throw up the contract six months after. On the seventeenth day of July, 1869, the Council determined to place the works in complete repair, and to that end appropriated seven thousand dollars, and entered into contract with T. M. Jenkins, as Superintendent, for the term of fifteen years. At the expiration of his term of office in July, 1884, William Canning, the present incumbent, was elected Superintendent.

The Henderson Gas Works belong wholly to the city of Henderson, and in completeness is unsurpassed by any works of that character to be found in the West.

The brilliancy of its production, under the superior management of Superintendent William Cannings, has attained the highest standard. The streets of the city are largely lighted, and by this means the wayfaring man is greatly assisted in his night travels. All of the manufactories, including tobacco stemmeries, and a large majority of residences along the line of mains are consumers, so that for many years past these works have proven a handsome paying investment, and today as is being furnished consumers for the moderate sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per thousand feet, meter measure. The city at this time has over four hundred consumers. The present capacity of the works is 50,000 feet per twenty-four hours. Recently a large addition of machinery has been made to the works, and thus the capacity will be greatly increased.

HENDERSON COTTON MILLS.—This company was organized in 1883, with a capital stock of \$400,000, paid in. A large amount of this stock is owned in the East, notably Lowell and Hopdale, Mass.

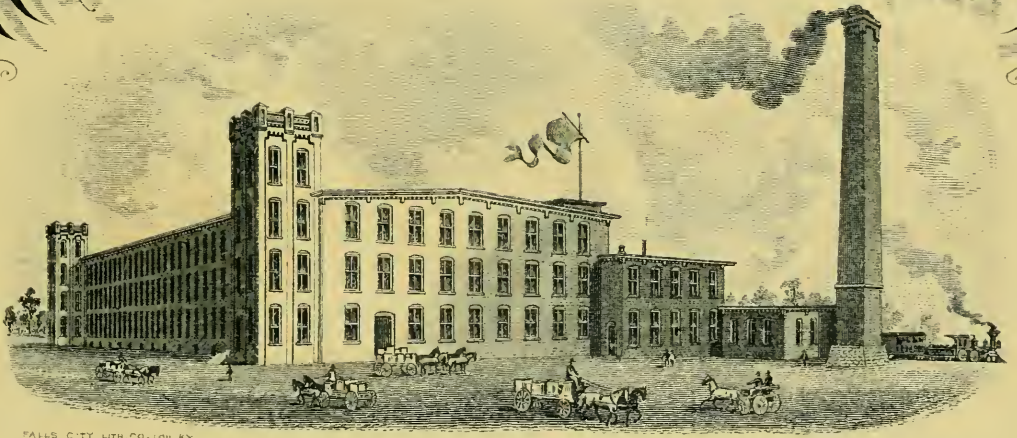
In 1883 the contract for building this immense mill was awarded the Holtzclaw Brothers, of Washington City, and very soon thereafter work was begun under the superintendance of W. A. Johnson. The main building is 324 feet in length, 95 feet in width, and is three stories in height. In addition to this, there is a boiler house, 40x60 feet, engine room, 30x60 feet, and a picker room, 60x40 feet. The basement underneath the entire main building is used for power, first floor, for weaving; second floor, for spinning; third floor, for carding. The power consists of seven tubular boilers, 16 feet by 5 feet diameter, steel throughout; fifty-four four-inch flues, with brick stack 142 feet high and five foot flue; one pair Reynolds' Corliss engines. The capacity of the mill is 600 looms, 2,200 spindles. It is lighted

ANKIN, PRESIDENT.

W. W. CUMNOCK, SUPERINTENDENT

PAUL J. MARRS, S.

Henderson Cotton Mills



FALLS CITY LITH. CO. LOU. KY.

HENDERSON, KY.

by electricity, Edison's incandescent, and has in each story fire hydrants and ample hose, supplied from the water mains which have been laid down to the mill.

The engines that move all of this vast machinery are unsurpassed in strength and finish. The entire system of machinery is of the latest and most improved known to the manufacturing world. This mill, one of the largest in the West, was completed during the winter of 1883, '84, and commenced work September, 1885. Two hundred men, women and boys are employed, and weekly 160,000 yards of fine sheetings are manufactured and turned out in bales. So popular have become the brands of sheetings made by this mill, the management have found it beyond their limit to supply the demand made upon them by the jobbers of the country. Their goods are sought for from Cincinnati to San Francisco, and North and Northwest.

In addition to the mill, the Company owns fourteen acres of land lying on both sides of Washington Street, and thirty-two double two-story brick tenement houses, built at a cost of \$30,000, with water service in each, strictly for the use of operatives.

Four thousand, five hundred bales of cotton are consumed annually, and their pay-roll for help aggregates \$2,650 per week. By Eastern men, who have long engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, this mill is regarded equal to the best in the United States, and for this satisfactory result the greatest credit is due W. W. Cumnock, Superintendent.

The present officers are: James E. Rankin, President, John H. Barret, Vice President; Paul J. Marrs, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. W. Cumnock, Superintendent. Directors: James E. Rankin, John H. Barret, R. C. Soaper, Paul J. Marrs and John H. Hodge, of Henderson, A. G. Cumnock, Lowell, and General William L. Draper, of Hopdale, Mass. As an evidence of the value of this mill's products, the company has declared semi-annual dividends of four per cent.

HENDERSON WOOLLEN MILLS.—This Company filed articles of incorporation May 2d, 1882. The company, however, was organized April 15th, 1882. The original officers were: James R. Barret, President; M. Yeaman, Vice President; Joe. B. Alves, Secretary and Treasurer; James Cates, Superintendent.

The main mill building is a large brick, three-stories, basement and roomy attic, making it about equal to a four-story building, height of ceiling considered. In addition to the main building, there is a picker room, 35x35, and a dye house, 30x40. Separate from the main

building is a dry room, 18x20, and a wareroom, 70x20. These buildings were completed during the winter of 1882, '83, and soon thereafter stocked with the finest machinery purchasable.

The power to move the machines is furnished by an automatic cut-off engine of large capacity and power, and a 60 inch boiler, 14 feet long. This mill runs 60 looms, 1,700 spindles and two sets 60 cards. One hundred and forty operatives are employed in making "Kentucky Jeans" of the best quality.

In September, 1886, a pants making department was added and a large force of women and girls are employed in making pants for the jobbing trade. Forty-two sewing machines run by power are employed, and twenty dozen pairs pants are turned out daily. Fifty persons are employed in this department. The company is a heavy buyer of foreign as well as domestic wools. June, 1886, the capital stock was increased and now aggregates \$70,000. The regular pay-roll amounts to \$750. The first floor or basement is used by the sewing department; second floor, weaving or finishing; third, carding and spinning; fourth, stock.

The Company enjoys a patronage equal to the capacity of the mill, distributed over the South and West. Present officers are: Jas. R. Barret, President; S. K. Sneed, Vice President; Joe. B. Alves, Secretary and Treasurer; James Morning, Superintendent; Samuel Ofner, Manager Cutting Department.

HENDERSON COAL AND MINING COMPANY.—This company was organized in October, 1875, the first meeting being held October 15th. On the thirteenth day of March, 1875, articles of incorporation were filed. The following named gentleman were elected officers for the first year: W. S. Johnson, President; James S. Alves, Secretary and General Superintendent; D. Banks, Jr., Treasurer. Directors: W. S. Johnson, Joe. B. Alves, Thomas Soaper, V. M. Mayer and Jacob Peters. The stock of the company was capitalized at \$12,000. Work in sinking a shaft was commenced October 8th, 1875, and No. 9 vein was reached at a depth of one hundred and eighty-four feet, in May, 1876. On the twenty-seventh day of April, 1882, the name, "Henderson Coal and Mining Company" was annulled, and substituted in lieu thereof "The Henderson Mining and Manufacturing Company." The capital stock was then increased to \$36,000, and the building of an Ice Factory immediately begun upon the grounds of the company adjoining the coal mines. The capacity of this factory was six and one-half tons per day, large enough for 1882, but falling short of the demand made upon it at this time, and as a consequence, the company in addition to their own manufacture, deal heavily in lake ice.

The present officers of the Mining and Manufacturing Company are, Thomas Soaper, President; James S. Alves, Superintendent; G. M. Alves, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors: Thomas Soaper, John H. Barret, Jr., J. Ed. Rankin, Geo. G. Ellis and Henry Bauldoff

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Henderson has a fire department of which she is justly proud. These self-sacrificing men serve without pay, and no company has ever been more successful in keeping under control and finally subduing fires than has the Henderson department. They have two large hose reels, hook and ladder wagon, with buckets, hooks and ladders, and three splendid horses to pull them rapidly at the sounding of an alarm. In addition to this they have an abundance of hose to reach any fire within the limits of the water mains. The fire service in Henderson is the best and most successful to be had.

The Water Works, with its great pressure and abundance of water, is called in aid at a moment's notice, and in the shortest time possible a perfect flood of water can be used. There is no breaking of machinery, no giving out of water as is so frequently the case in other cities. On the contrary, there can be thrown two steady, unceasing, strong pressure streams as long as needed. The success of this department in suppressing fires in the past has been remarkable. The following named compose the company: William Cannings, Chief; John Kriel, Captain; Hector Kohl, Secretary; Robert Ally, Abe Melton, William Labrey, Newton Shaw, Pat. Moran, William McConnell, Pat Byrnes, John Powers, Jim Gorman and Alex Fenwick.

BANKS.—The *Farmers' Bank* was organized on March 2d, 1850, and commenced business in October, 1850, in the building now occupied by the Henderson National Bank. Dr. Owen Glass was elected President, D. Banks, Cashier, and Henry Lyne, Clerk, or Bookkeeper. The capital stock of the bank was fixed at \$150,000, and Wednesday of each week appointed, stated Board meetings. Dr. Glass, who owned the building, was allowed \$250 rent per annum.

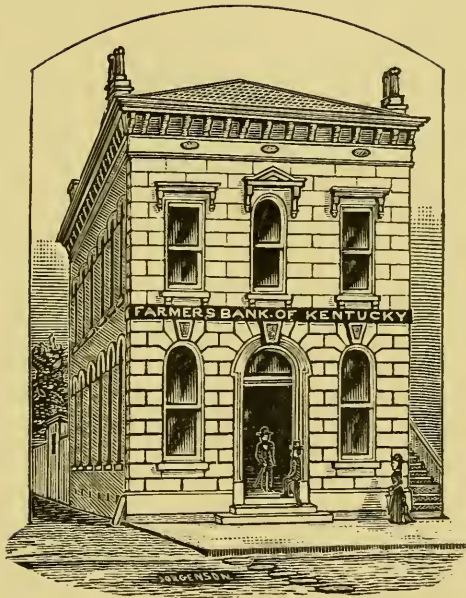
The business of the bank increased so rapidly it was determined by the Board to erect a banking house better suited to the times. To this end, therefore, on the 21st day of July, 1855, a lot 60x194 feet, lying on the North East corner of Elm and Second Cross Streets, was purchased of Dr. Glass for the sum of three thousand dollars. April, 1856, a contract was entered into with W. B. Vandzant and J. E. Fagan to erect the new building. The house was completed in the early part of 1857, and the archives removed therein.

The Directors at that time were Owen Glass, George Atkinson, Samuel Stites, John G. Holloway, James E. Rankin and David R. Burbank. Dr. Glass died December 29th, 1859, and John G. Holloway was elected President. In February D. Banks resigned the Cashiership, and on March 8th, 1860, Thomas D. Tilford assumed charge as Cashier. May, 1860, John G. Holloway resigned the Presidency, and Joseph Adams was elected. September 1st, 1860, Henry Lyne resigned the Clerkship, and then the office of Teller was created, and Leonard H. Lyne unanimously elected to that position. September 1st, 1861, Thomas D. Tilford resigned the Cashiership, and Leonard H. Lyne was elected, and John C. Herndon appointed Clerk. On the 12th day of July, 1866, a new Banking House, more centrally located, was determined upon, and the now handsome stone front building, a picture of which will be seen in this volume, was erected and occupied in 1867. The building on the northeast corner of Elm and Second Cross Streets was sold to the Presbyterian Church. In January, 1878, Joseph Adams resigned the Presidency, and J. E. McCallister was elected. S. K. Skneed, A. W. Overton, John C. Adams and William S. Lyne served their time as bookkeepers.

October 30th, 1867, Charles T. Starling was elected Bookkeeper and subsequently Teller. September 25th, 1881, Col. L. H. Lyne, Cashier, departed this life, and on the 27th, Charles T. Starling was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death. On the second day of August, 1882, Col. Jackson McClain was elected President in place of John E. McCallister. Edward Atkinson was elected Teller, and E. L. Starling, Jr., Bookkeeper; in place of A. Shelby Rudy, resigned, Spalding Trafton, Clerk. The present officers are, Jackson McClain, President; Charles T. Starling, Cashier; Edward Atkinson, Teller; Edmund L. Starling, Jr., Bookkeeper and Spaulding Trafton, Clerk. Directors: Hon. H. F. Turner, W. J. Marshall, David Clark, W. W. Shelby, Martin Schlamp, Jackson McClain and A. T. Dudley.

This old reliable institution, under the splendid management of Col. L. H. Lyne, was ever one of the most successful financial corporations in the State. During the war it continued to accommodate its patrons, nevertheless it was at all times threatened by prowling bands of guerrillas and thieves. Col. Lyne, by prudence and constant and untiring watchfulness, succeeded in bringing his bank through the war with only one robbery, and to him all honor is due.

Mr. Starling, present Cashier, has succeeded eminently in sustaining the former high standard of the bank, and has very materially increased its business. It is, as it has always been, the leading bank



FARMERS' BANK.

of the place, and now has a capital of \$319,000, with an unusually large deposit patronage.

THE HENDERSON NATIONAL BANK.—Organized Nov. 21st, 1865, commenced business January 1st, 1866, on a capital of \$100,000, increased September 20th, 1870 to \$170,000, and July 2d, 1872, to \$200,000, its present paid in capital.

L. C. Dallam was its first President, S. K. Sneed its first Cashier and John H. Barrett, Jr., Clerk.

This bank has regularly declared 5 per cent. dividend in January and July of each year since it commenced business, and two extra dividends, one of 12½ per cent. and one of 15 per cent. Its present surplus, including premiums on its 4 per cent. U. S. bonds, amounts to \$120,000. The stock cannot be had at less than 165, and none offered at that price. No bank stock in Southern Kentucky, or in this section of the West, ranks so high or commands such a premium.

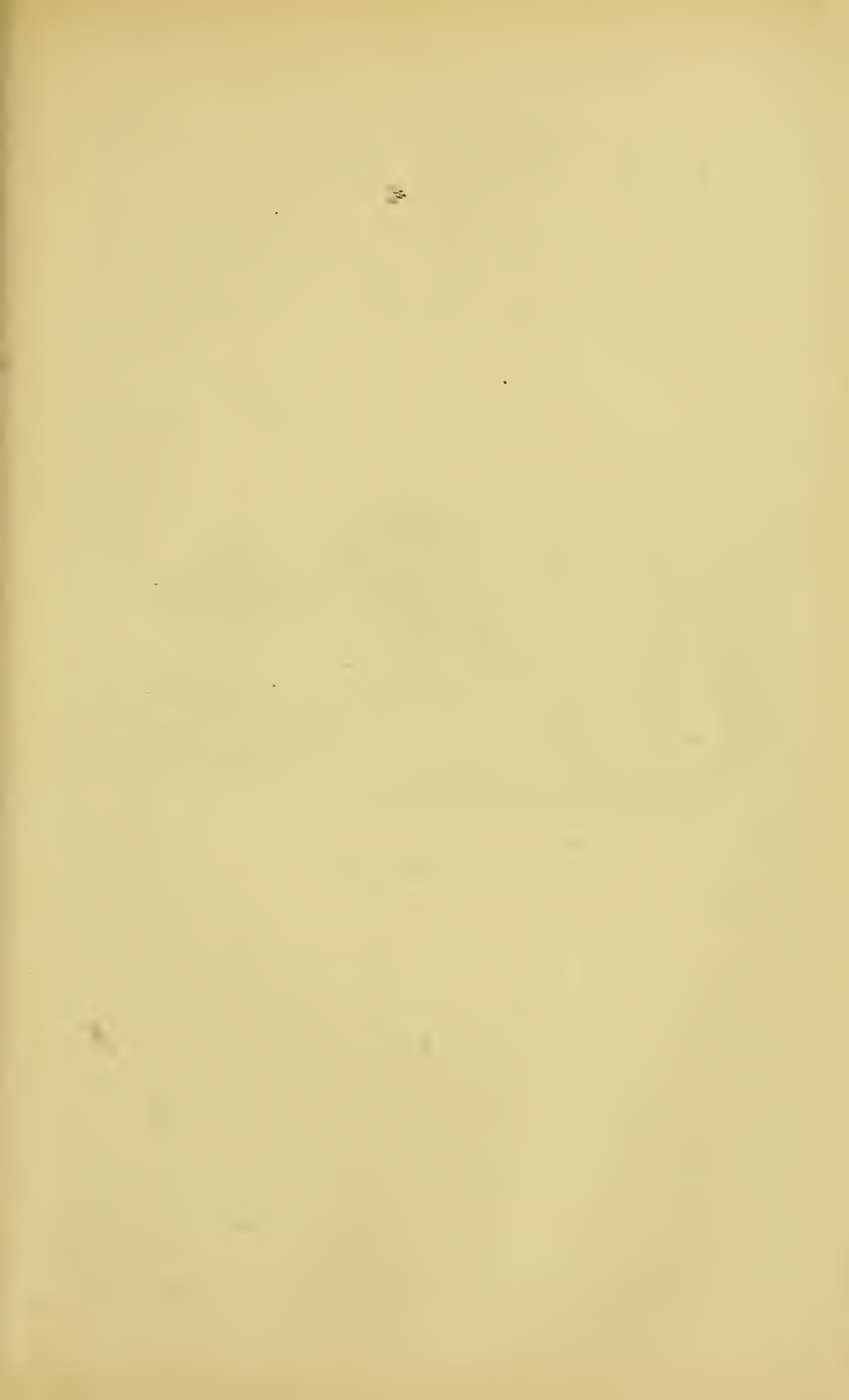
The average capital of this bank, since its organization, is 173,000. It has paid in dividends \$400,000, has a surplus fund and undivided profits of \$105,000, besides the premium on its government bonds stand on its books at par. Its officers and stockholders regard with just pride its exceptional success, and in its list of stockholders are to be found a large number of the wealthiest and staunchest business men of this community, noted as well for their enterprise as their conservative and practical mode of doing business. One of the most prominent features of its success is the small amount of losses it has sustained, and perhaps no bank in this or any other city has brought so few suits in the twenty-one years of its existence or done more to encourage and promote all worthy enterprises and assist worthy business men. Its present Board of Directors is composed of L. C. Dallam, R. H. Soaper, John H. Barret, Jr., James R. Barret, Malcolm Yeaman, Thomas Soaper and S. K. Sneed. L. C. Dallam is President, S. K. Sneed, Cashier; B. G. Witt, Assistant Cashier, and Wm. H. Stites and Arthur Katterjohn, bookkeepers. Its deposits average about \$200,000.

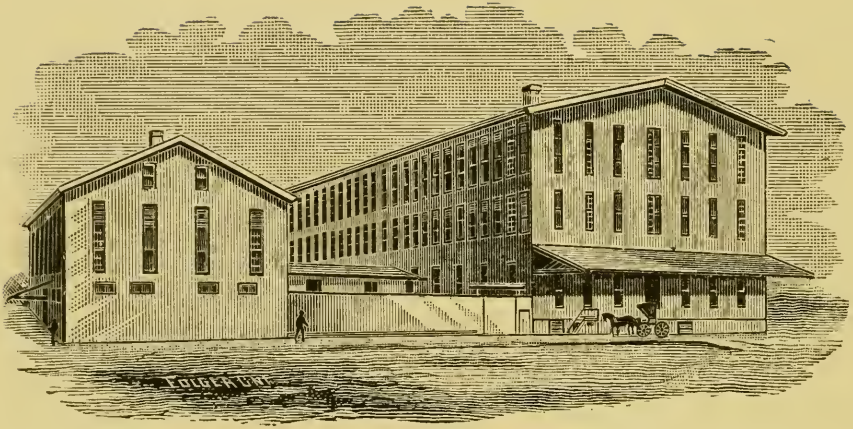
PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK.—This bank was established in 1883, with a capitalized stock of \$60,000. Hon. Montgomery Merritt was elected President; David Banks, Jr., Cashier, and A. Shelby Rudy, bookkeeper. Its stock is chiefly held by leading and influential men of capital and business. It is gratifying to know that under its efficient management the stock has been increased to \$150,000, and the gradual increase in its business has fully justified the increase. This

bank has a good reserve fund and a large deposit. Its stock is largely beyond par, and is becoming more and more valuable year by year. Its officers are accommodating gentlemen, and are active in aiding, not alone all worthy enterprises, but all worthy borrowers. The bank building owned by the bank, is one of the handsomest and centrally located. The present officers of this bank are Hon. Montgomery Merritt, President; David Banks, Jr., Cashier; A. Shelby Rudy, and Ingram Crocket, Bookkeepers. Directors: Montgomery Merritt, John O. Byrne, James S. Alves, N. A. Kitchell, J. D. Robards and E. G. Seebree, Jr.

RAILROADS.—Henderson is the northern terminal of the Henderson and Nashville Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the Ohio Valley Railroad, now working its way into the South. It is here the great iron bridge spans the Ohio, connecting, by rapid transit, the northern and southern systems of railways. It is confidently predicted that by August, 1888, the river road from Henderson to Louisville will be completed; thus, then, Henderson will be recognized as a leading railway center.

Of the Louisville & Nashville I have spoken elsewhere in this volume. The first dirt was broken on the line of the Ohio Valley road in October, 1885, and the services attending upon that happy occasion were intensely interesting. By invitation, a large number of citizens in the city were present at the designated point upon the lands of John H. Barrett, a half mile beyond the intersection of the Madisonville and Knoblick roads to witness the ceremony. A team of four mules hitched to an immense plow, stood waiting. The engineers had driven the stakes, twenty five or thirty colored laborers with bright, shining spades awaited the word. Speeches were made by Hon. James F. Clay, Dr. P. G. Kelsey, President of the road, Matthew Henning and George L. Dixon, of Evansville, Col. A. S. Winstead and others. Mr. John H. Barrett, by invitation, held the plow, while President Kelsey, with lines and whip, gave the word and the roadbed of the Ohio Valley was thus begun. It was a joyous afternoon and no one contributed more to the enhancement of the spirit of the crowd than did Col. Winstead. When the plow had been brought to a stand-still, each citizen threw several shovels of earth to the center and then surrendered the work to hardy manhood and returned to the city. The Ohio Valley sweeps through a splendid agricultural territory and from its evenness of surface offered every advantage to the road builders. The work of sub-contractors was both rapid and satisfactory, and on the twelfth day of March, 1886, although a





SHELBY'S STEMMERY.

severe winter had intervened, the first locomotive entered Corydon, a distance of ten or eleven miles from Henderson. The road in fourteen months from its beginning, was completed and trains running to Marion, county seat of Crittenden County. President Kelsey and his Chief Marshal, Jordan Giles, Secretary and Treasurer, have proven their ability as railroad builders by their work. The Ohio Valley, although incompletd, is regarded by very many citizens of more value to Henderson than the old established Louisville & Nashville.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.—The Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies have each an office in Henderson, Frank L. Adams, manager of the first, D. W. C. Worsham of the latter. The Great Southern Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated June 8th, 1883. Its annual elections are held in Henderson, and Captain Paul J. Marrs is one of its largest stockholders and most active and influential members. Thus it will be seen that Henderson has immediate connection with the world wherever the service of these companies have been extended.

RIVER FACILITIES.—Henderson being situated upon the Ohio River, enjoys all of the benefits afforded by water transit, to-wit : a line of steamers plying between Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville to St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans. A daily line of boats to Louisville, another to Cairo, and a tri-daily packet to Evansville.

TOBACCO INTEREST.—Henderson is undoubtedly the largest strip market in the United States. By strips is meant the leaf after the stem has been taken from it. There are seventeen stemmeries in the city and eighteen in the county outside of the city. The following is a list, together with the estimated capacity of each house :

John H. Barrett & Co., 800 hogsheads ; R. H. Soaper & Co., W. W. Shelby, D. J. Burr, Reeve & Co., David Clark and Hamilton & Co., 700 hogsheads each ; Allan Gilmour & Co., John H. Hodge & Co., E. B. Newcomb, 650 hogsheads each ; W. T. Grant & Co. and Wm. Elliott, 600 hogsheads each ; Edwin Hodge and C. W. Wilson, 500 hogsheads each ; G. Vaughn & Co., J. D. Robards & Co., 450 hogsheads each ; Lewis Riley and N. A. Kitchell, 200 hogsheads each, making a grand total of nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty hogsheads of strips in the city. A. B. Weaver, just beyond the city limits, 200 hogsheads.

Corydon.—John R. Wilson, 450 hogsheads ; G. W. Pritchett and Fred. Powell, 150 hogsheads each. Total, 750 hogsheads.

Cairo.—W. E. Royster & Co., 250 hogsheads; W. T. Cottingham and N. Royster & Co., 200 hogsheads each; D. A. Denton and F. A. Fisher, 100 hogsheads each. Total, 850 hogsheads.

Pool's Mills.—M. D. Thornberry and Cruse & Parker, 150 hogsheads each. Total, 300 hogsheads.

Robards' Station.—J. D. Robards & Co., 400 hogsheads. Total, 400 hogsheads.

Niagara.—J. W. Porter, 200 hogsheads. Total, 200 hogsheads.

Zion.—Smith & Baskett, 75 hogsheads. Total, 75 hogsheads.

Hebardsville.—J. T. Hust & Co., 150 hogsheads; Charles W. Johnson, 50 hogsheads. Total, 200 hogsheads.

Scuffletown.—John S. McCormick, 300 hogsheads. Total, 300 hogsheads.

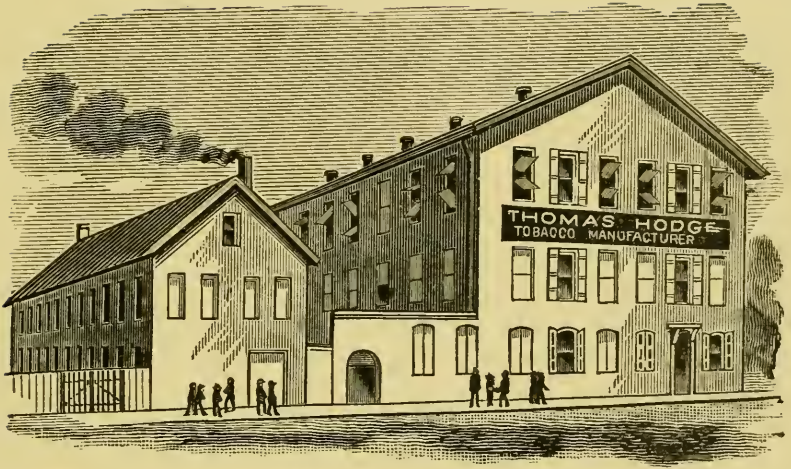
Smith's Mills.—W. E. Royster & Co., 200 hogsheads. Total, 200 hogsheads.

Making a total for city and county of thirteen thousand, two hundred and twenty-five hogsheads.

In addition to this, fully fifteen hundred hogsheads of leaf are handled. This immense business gives employment to fully fifteen hundred operatives. One hogshead of strips represents about one hundred and fifty dollars, so it will be seen when the stemmers do a full business it requires the outlay of two millions or more of dollars.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.—On January 22d, 1883, Messrs. J. D. Robards and N. A. Kitchell, under the firm name of the "Robards-Kitchell Manufacturing Company," filed their articles of incorporation. This, then, was the first manufactory ever organized in Henderson. The business was begun and carried on for a short time in the present John H. Hodge stemmery, but was subsequently removed to Mr. Robards' stemmery, on the corner of Second and Adam Streets, where it is at this time. Within the past three months, Dr. Kitchell sold his interest and the firm is now J. D. Robards & Co., being composed of J. D. and E. T. Robards. The finest chewing and smoking tobaccos are manufactured, and none but the best material is used. The celebrated Greenville brand of chewing tobacco is made. The firm has ample capacity and means to push the work to any desired extent. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand pounds of tobacco are handled daily. Their trade is mostly South. Between twenty-five and thirty persons are employed.

Thomas B. Hodge, in 1884, established the celebrated Hodge Tobacco Manufactory on Lower Main, between Dixon and Jefferson



THOS. HODGE'S TOBACCO FACTORY.

Streets. This is by far the largest and most complete manufactory in the State, outside of the City of Louisville. The building is a large one and contains every convenience. It is supplied with the best machinery, and new additions, to facilitate work, are constantly being made. A large force of experts are employed and the best brands of chewing tobaccos known to the trade are turned out in large quantities. Between fifty and sixty operatives find employment in the factory, and between two thousand five hundred and three thousand pounds of tobacco is manufactured daily.

DISTILLING.—The first distillery of which anything is known was a little kettle concern for manufacturing apple and peach brandy, operated by Mr. Melton. He, perhaps, made as much as twenty-five gallons per year. There were others in early times, but the introduction by merchants of cheaper goods eventuated in pretty much breaking up the little stills in the county. Mr. Melton held on until the beginning of the war, when, by reason of the stringency of the revenue laws and the taxes, he suspended operations. The first whisky distillery known in the county was built by D. R. Burbank, in the Town of Henderson, in 1867-'8. This was a large house and made several large crops of whisky, which found a ready market. The next distillery built was that of Starling & McClain, in 1872. A few years subsequent to this another was built opposite Evansville, and shortly after burned. The first two ceased operations and have long since been torn down.

During the summer and fall of 1880 Messrs. A. S. Winstead and N. B. Hill, under the firm name of Hill & Winstead, who, having purchased the buildings and grounds of the Henderson Car Works, formed a copartnership under the firm name of Hill & Winstead for the purpose of distilling. The buildings were remodeled and arranged for the purpose, and the first whisky made during the winter of that year. The capacity of this house is twenty barrels per twenty-four hours, but it has, owing to the over supply of whiskies on the market, never been run beyond half capacity. They manufacture the renowned "Silk Velvet" sour mash, and meet with ready sales. Large numbers of cattle and swine are fed from the offal.

E. W. WORSHAM & Co.—During the summer of 1881 E. W. Worsham and J. B. Johnston, under the firm name of E. W. Worsham & Co., purchased ground and commenced the building of the present distillery, situated between the line of the L. & N. R. R., and Canoe Creek, fronting Center Street. This house was completed and fully

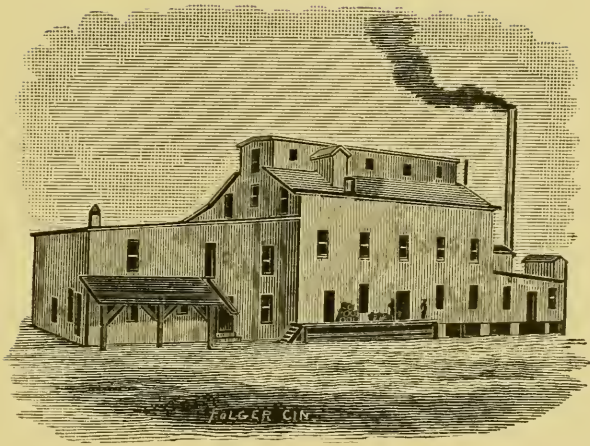
stocked with all the machinery and necessary apparatus for manufacturing the finest quality of sour mash whisky, and commenced operations during the winter of 1881. Its original making capacity was twenty barrels per twenty-four hours, but subsequently cut down, and has never been taxed at over eight barrels per day. Twenty-seven hundred and sixty-seven barrels of the favorite "Peerless" have been made, and there is but little of it that has not found a ready market. January 1st, 1887, Mr. Worsham assumed sole charge of the distillery and associated with himself in the wholesale house his two sons, Andrew J. and D. W. C. Worsham.

WITHERS, DADE & Co.—During the summer of 1881, Messrs. J. E. Withers, H. F. Dade, and Captain Charles G. Perkins, under the firm name of Withers, Dade & Co., purchased the necessary ground upon the Evansville road, two miles from the Court House, and built a ten barrel house. They have made three crops, a total of over three thousand barrels, of superior sour mash, and found ready buyers for their make. This is one of the most complete houses in the State, and its make of whisky ranks with the best known to the trade.

BREWERY.—The Henderson Brewery was established many years ago by Reutlinger & Klauder. Some time after the firm was changed to Reutlinger & Isefelder, and so remained to September 16th, 1885, when, by a boiler explosion, the machinery was rendered inoperative, and the firm suspended operations.

From that time, and up to May, 1887, the brewery remained idle. It was then sold to George H. Delvin & Co., and in a short time placed in complete repair and once again resumed operations. This brewery is one of large capacity and is supplied with all of the latest and most valuable machinery, including an ice machine, with engines, pumps, pipes, and other necessary appendages, costing the original owners near twenty thousand dollars.

HOMINY AND FLOURING MILLS, ETC.—The Henderson Hominy Mill was established in 1882, Messrs. W. W. Shelby, William Soaper and F. L. Turner constituting the firm. A large mill, completely equipped with machinery for doing first class work, was soon after ready and commenced work, its capacity ranging in the neighborhood of three hundred barrels per day. In 1884 Mr. Turner withdrew from the firm and since that time the firm has been Shelby & Soaper. Mr. Shelby has given his entire time to its management and a brilliant success has crowned his efforts. They are very heavy purchasers of corn, confining their purchases not alone to Henderson County,



SHELBY & SOAPER'S HOMINY MILL.

but above and below on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers. They run a number of barges and a steamboat for towing. They manufacture the finest flint hominy, grits, pearl meal and feed meal, for which they find a ready market. This mill runs day and night in order to keep up with the demand made upon it.

In 1884 the Pearl and Grit Mills was built by F. L. Turner and W. J. Marshall, Jr. Its capacity is not so large as the Henderson Mill, but it is in every way a first class manufactory. It suspended operations several months since and is yet idle.

FLOURING MILLS.—Henderson has three flouring mills, finely equipped for turning out the best brands of flour. They are also producers of meal of a superior quality. In addition to these, Webster Cate owns and operates a grist mill that supplies a large local territory. There is also a fine flour and grist mill at Corydon, Cairo and Zion, in the county, besides several grist mills of small capacity. Steam has taken the place of the old-fashioned sweep and tread, and the latest machinery is alone used.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, ETC.—The Henderson Buggy Co. was organized in November, 1882, with a paid up capital of \$50,000. Its officers were, and are at this time, with the exception of Superintendent, Captain C. G. Perkins, President; John H. Barret, Jr., Vice President; Bernard G. Witt, Secretary and Treasurer, and George Delker, Superintendent. Two years since Mr. Delker withdrew from the company. A. Tonnini is now Superintendent. This company employs during the busy season from fifty to sixty operatives, and their manufacture of buggies, phaetons, etc., are unsurpassed by any manufactory in the country. They enjoy a large trade and turn out from three to five hundred vehicles annually.

George Delker & Co., manufacturers and dealers in buggies, carriages and phaetons, do first class work.

WOOD WORK AND BLACKSMITHING.—Delvin & Holloway, corner Elm and Fourth Streets; R. C. Blackwell, east side Elm; R. S. Smith & Bro., Willey Bros., Mike Brown, First Street, between Elm and Ingram; William Wagner, corner Fifth and Green.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS.—Delvin & Holloway, corner Elm and Fourth Streets. All kinds of castings and machine work done on short notice and guaranteed.

BROOM AND MATTRESS.—Messrs. W. C. Neal & Bro. have recently established a broom and mattress factory at the corner of Fourth and Adams Streets.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The success attending the management of the Henderson Building and Loan Association is somewhat phenomenal. While the Association, in its inception, was not intended as a scheme of pure philanthropy, its results have come fully up to the hopes of its founders in this respect, as is attested by the hundreds of happy homes, bought and paid for through its instrumentality. The Association opened its books to receive dues on March 1st, 1874. The first series had subscribed to its capital stock at the end of the first six months 784 shares. But by the time this series was paid up, which was in September, 1878, the capital stock had been reduced, by withdrawals, to 304 shares. The series immediately succeeding this were small, in comparison with the first, none of them reaching a subscribed capital of more than 100 shares, until the tenth series was opened, since when the Directors have been compelled to refuse to receive numbers of subscriptions at the opening of each series. Sixteen series have been paid off. The Association, since its organization, has made 370 loans, amounting in the aggregate to \$277,500. About 250 of these loans were made for the purpose of building homes for the borrowers, fifty of which have been paid off, leaving them in possession in fee simple of their own homes, at very little greater cost to them than their rents would have amounted to. Non-discounting stockholders, who held their stock until paid up, have been paid \$114,000. In addition to this the Association has purchased stock before it matured for which it paid \$39,000 in cash, making the total amount paid to non-borrowing stockholders \$193,600. The following are the officers of this corporation: W. S. Johnson, President; B. G. Witt, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, W. S. Johnson, J. W. Allen, Peter Geibel, F. P. Geibel, T. M. Jenkins, R. C. Blackwell, Isaac Mann, H. S. Rudy and B. G. Witt.

PEOPLE'S HOMESTEAD AND SAVING ASSOCIATION.—On the fourteenth day of April, 1877 this Association was incorporated. It is similar in its aims and purposes to the Building and Loan. Three series of stock have been sold, ranging from one hundred to two hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. The officers of the Association are: John O'Byrne, President; G. M. Alves, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, John O'Byrne, G. M. Alves, Ed. Oberdorfer, Maurice Bauldoff and D. Banks, Jr.

COAL MINES AND COAL AGENTS.—The People's Mines, worked by P. J. McNamarra & Co., is situated two miles from the city on the Knoblick road. These mines supply a large quantity of superior coal to the city, and an equal amount to the country around and be-

yond the mines. As a coal market Henderson has no superior, for quality, quantity and cheapness.

ST. BERNARD MINES.—This great company, located in Hopkins County, does through its agent, Hon. John C. Atkinson, an immense business in the city and county. The coal is of a superior quality for steam, grate or cooking purposes.

OHIO VALLEY COAL.—This coal, recently introduced into this market, and controlled by S. H. Lambert, Agent, is said to be the equal of Pittsburg coal for all purposes save gas.

There is no danger of a coal famine and no danger of coal being placed at an exorbitant price. Indeed, when Louisville and other cities, during extreme cold winters, are obliged to pay dearly for their coal, and limited in quantity at that, Henderson is abundantly supplied, and at a very moderate cost. Competition is too great here even to admit of a combination raising the price.

SAW MILLS.—In 1856 Joseph Clore built the frame work of his present mill at the foot of Sixth Street, and commenced business with the old-fashioned upright saw. Since that time wonderful changes have been introduced. The circular saw has taken the place of the upright, and machinery, wonderful in labor saving, has been invented. The capacity of the mill at the present time is 40,000 feet per day, running one saw. Henderson, and the entire country around, for many years past, has been supplied from this mill. For several years it has been operated under the firm name of Joseph Clore & Sons. In connection with the saw mill is a planing mill of very large capacity, fitted throughout with the latest and most expensive machines for doing all manner of first class wood work. The firm builds and completes houses, as well as furnish contractors with all articles necessary in house building. In addition to a heavy local demand, they are large shippers of lumber and building materials to points beyond the State. Every article made of wood for office or house building, from an ordinary window frame to the finest office furniture, is manufactured on short notice by this firm. Over seven acres of land is largely stacked with lumber, and in this it is their endeavor to always keep a large supply on hand. No better manufacturers are to be found in the West. Eighty men are given employment.

R. H. Clayton, several months since, purchased what is known as the Old Fruit Mill, remodeled it, and is engaged in sawing for the trade.

Portable Mills.—There are several of these mills engaged in the county. Among the number, Judge Gillams

COUNTY ROADS.—There are no better roads to be found in any country than those of Henderson County, in fact, the writer was told by a very distinguished traveled gentleman, a short time since, that he had never seen their equal. It is not only the case as regards the main arteries, but those tributary are equally as good. A history of the gravel roads will be found elsewhere in this volume.

HENDERSON LANDS.—For the growth of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, melons, and all the grasses, the lands of this county are unsurpassed. Rents are cheap, taxes low, educational and church advantages superior, and society good. What more could be offered? All of these are to the credit of Henderson.

HENDERSON FAIR COMPANY.—This company was incorporated in March, 1865, and has held annual fairs, with a more or less degree of success. The grounds of the company are located one mile from the Court House on the Morganfield gravel road, and are as handsome as any to be found in Kentucky, or elsewhere. The premiums offered are liberal.

INCORPORATIONS.—Kentucky Land Improvement Company, October 14th, 1886.

Cumberland Land and Iron Company, January 6th, 1887.

Henderson Real Estate and Improvement Association, April 14th, 1887.

Rock, Natural Gas, Mining and Manufacturing Company, May 30th, 1887.

Brand's Perfection Hames Company, May 30th, 1887.

Congregation Adas Israel, June 8th, 1887.

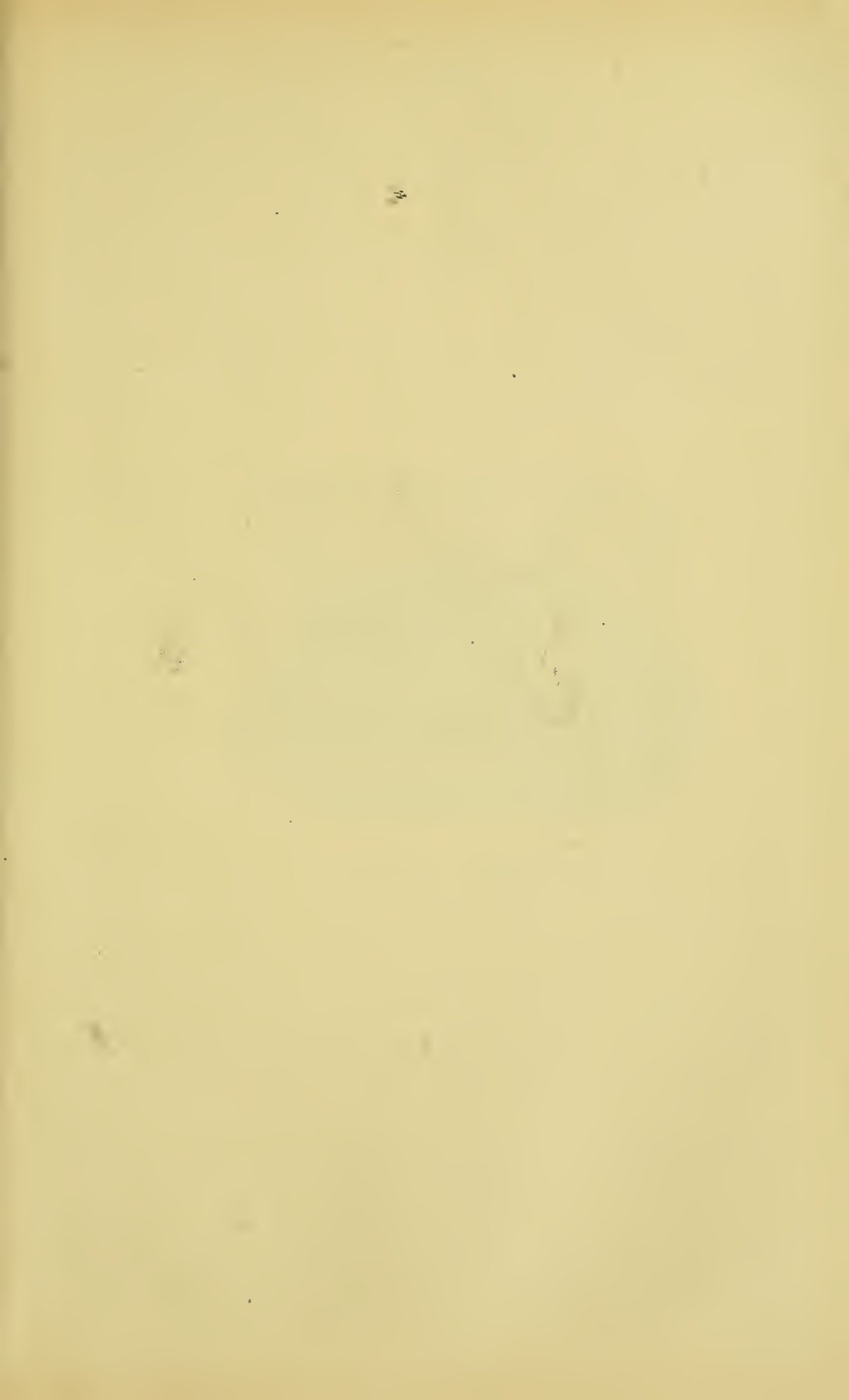
Cairo High School, July 12th 1887.

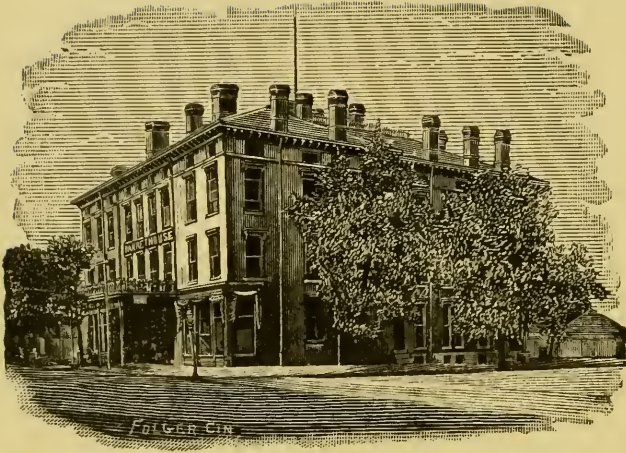
HOTELS. Henderson prides herself in her excellent hotels. There are eight hotels and fifteen boarding houses, the Barret House, Williams House, Clegg's, Commercial and Duncan's leading in the list.

BARRET HOUSE.—This hotel, formerly the Hord House, was rebuilt and greatly enlarged by its present owner, John H. Barret, in 1885. It is one of the handsomest buildings west of Louisville and is notably first class in all of its appointments. Messrs Sugg & Cannon, proprietors, are universally popular and deservedly enjoy the high reputation they have earned by close application to business and the comfort of their guests. The house is elegantly furnished and supplied with all modern conveniences.

BRICK YARDS.—Kleymeyer & Klute are the manufacturers of the very best article of building brick. They operate two large kilns and one smaller one, and are thus not only able to supply the local demand but frequently ship hundreds of thousands out of the county. In addition to their brick manufacturing, this firm manufactures on a large scale tiling for underground drainage. In both instances, none but the best soil and best modes of burning are employed.

At Rankin Station, several miles out on the L. & N. R. R., is another tile factory that supplies a large territory of country.





BARRET HOUSE.

SKETCHES AND RECOLLECTIONS.

Incidents in the History of the People, Sad, Humorous and Interesting.

A BLOODY LEGEND.

SKETCH OF BIG AND LITTLE HARPE.

READERS of this article will recall the blood-curdling stories told them of the Harpes, who, in the early settlement of Henderson County, were the terror of the pioneer. Many persons in this and adjoining counties remember how, in their childhood, these stories awakened the keenest sense of fear, and were the occasion of almost agonizing sensations as they passed along the wilderness roads, ever on the lookout to be accosted by these terrible men. Their deeds of daring and desperate designs placed them at the head of all early desperadoes. Their history in this portion of Kentucky has long ago and repeatedly found its way into the histories of Kentucky and other States, in pamphlets and the newspapers of the country, and at one time even dramatized for the American stage. But it was so desperate and appalling to all rational sensibilities that it was abandoned by the drama.

In giving a history of these desperately wicked men, I shall be as brief as possible, knowing full well that only a faint idea can be given in the brief space allotted. The Harpes, consisting of "Big" Harpe and his two wives, Sally Harpe and Betsy Roberts, and "Little" Harpe and Susanna, his wife, came into Kentucky from East Tennessee in the year 1798. They had lived in Tennessee, and at one time were confined in the Knoxville jail on suspicion of crime, when they

were innocent. Upon being released they declared war against all mankind, and determined to rob and murder until they themselves were killed. Their appearance was wild and rude in the extreme. Big Harpe was above the ordinary stature, bony and muscular, his clothes dirty and shabby, distinguishing him as a man wholly unused to the courtesies of civilized life. His countenance was so repulsive that every indication of villainy was plainly marked thereon. He wore no covering on his head, so the natural protection of thick, coarse hair, of a fiery red, uncombed and matted, gave evidence of the rudest exposure. He was armed with a rifle, knife and tomahawk. He was a veritable outlaw, destitute of every touch of human nature, and prepared, at all points, for assault and defense.

Little Harpe was a smaller man, but, in other respects, the counterpart of his co-worker in crime, and with him frequently engaged in riotous drunkenness and debauchery. Their travel through the wilderness roads of Kentucky was marked by human blood. They were captured and confined in the jail at Danville, but soon after made their escape, and started *en route* for the mouth of Green River, marking their path by robberies and murders of the most horrible and brutal character. The district they traveled was wild and thinly populated, and for this reason their outrages went unpunished. They seemed inspired with the deadliest hatred against the whole human race, and such was their implacable misanthropy that they were known to kill where there was no temptation to rob. One of their victims was a little girl, found at some distance from her home, whose tender age, and helplessness, would have been a protection against any but incarnate fiends. Every human met by them prior to their arrival at Green River became a victim to their implacable thirst for blood. The Harpe women had preceded their husbands to Henderson County, and had settled about six miles from the town, in the direction of Madisonville, where they lived during the winter of 1798, '99, and passed themselves as widows. Micajah, or Big Harpe, and Wiley, or Little Harpe, pushed their way on into Henderson County, where they soon after rejoined their wives, and started in the direction of Tennessee. They remained some time in what is now known as Hopkins County. This county, at that time, was a wilderness, with but a few scattered settlers. The Harpes rode good horses, and at that time dressed well, in the clothes of their murdered victims. They were all the time heavily armed, and the condition of the country was their apology for such equipments. The following is a condensed history of their devilish deeds done in Henderson County, as narrated by Mr. John B. Ruby to Judge Underwood, many years ago :

While passing along the road, presumably *en route* South, the Harpes stopped for dinner at the house of a settler named James Tompkins, near Steuben's Lick, and while there passed themselves for Methodist preachers, and one of them actually said grace at the table.

The conversation turned on the general character of the country. One of them asked Mr. Tompkins if he hunted much, who replied that he did when he had the ammunition, but for some time he had been without powder and notwithstanding deer was so plenty, he never had any venison to eat. Thereupon the Harpes, with affected generosity, made a liberal division of their stock of powder with Mr. Tompkins. It will be seen in the sequel, that by a most singular providence, Big Harpe was mortally wounded by his own powder thus given to Mr. Tompkins.

After dinner they resumed their journey. The first cabin passed was that of Moses Stigall, then occupied by his wife and little child, Stigall being from home. This cabin was five miles from Tompkins, The next settlement was Peter Ruby's, eleven miles from Stigall's. John B. Ruby was at Peter Ruby's and saw the Harpes pass. They camped for the night a few miles from Stigall's, who, it is claimed, owed one of the Harpe women a dollar. Stigall met the party in the flats of Deer Creek as he was going to Robinson's Lick for salt and was told of the owing dollar. He told the Harpe woman to call upon his wife in passing, giving explicit directions where his wife could find the money. The women went to Mrs. Stigalls and told her what her husband had said. She found his purse, containing about \$40.00 in silver, out of which she paid the claimed dollar. The wives then told their husbands how much money Mrs. Stigall seemed to have, and this led to the perpetration during the following night of the last dreadful act of barbarity in the long list of horrible tragedies of which the Harpes were guilty.

Mrs. Stigall was a young woman with only one child. A man by the name of Love was staying that night at the house. The two Harpes left their camp, and went to the house of Stigall, got the money, murdered his wife and child and Mr. Love, then set fire to the house of Stigall and burnt up the murdered bodies and all that was in the house. Two men named Hudgens and Gillmore, were returning from the lick with their packs of salt and camped for the night not far from Stigall's. About daylight the Harpes went to their camp and arrested them under pretense that they had committed robbery, murder and arson at the house of Stigall. They shot Gillmore, who died on the spot. Hud-

gens broke and ran, but was overtaken by the Harpes and put to death. These things were stated by the women after Big Harpe's death.

News of these murders spread through the scattered population with rapidity. Stigall returned to find no wife to welcome him, no home to receive him. Distracted with grief and rage he turned his horse's head from the smouldering ruins and repaired to the house of Captain John Leeper, who was one of the most powerful men of his day, and as fearless as powerful. Alarm and excitement pervaded every heart, men assembled at the call of Stigall and Leeper to consult and to act. The conclusion was universal that these crimes were the deeds of the Harpes. Large rewards for their heads, dead or alive, had been publicly offered, and the pioneers of the wilderness were determined upon their capture. A company was formed, consisting of John Leeper, James Tompkins, Silas Magby, Neville Lindsey, Matthew Christian, Robert Robertson and the infuriated Moses Stigall. If there were any others, their names have been forgotten. These men, armed with rifles, got on the trail of the Harpes and overtook them at their camp upon the waters of Pond River.

About a quarter of a mile from camp, the pursuing party saw Little Harpe and a man named Smith, who had been hunting horses in the range, conversing near a branch of water. Little Harpe charged Smith with being a horse thief, and blew in his charger, (a small instrument with which the hunter measures his powder in loading his gun). The shrill sound, their usual signal for danger, soon brought Big Harpe to see what was the matter. The pursuing party and Big Harpe arrived at the branch in opposite directions, at nearly the same time. Big Harpe came mounted on a fine gray mare, the property of the murdered Love, which he had appropriated. The pursuers, not doubting the guilt of those whom they had overtaken, without warning fired upon them, badly wounding Smith, but not hitting either of the Harpes. Big Harpe was in the act of shooting Smith as those in front among the pursuers fired. He had already cocked his gun and told Smith he must die. But surprised by the volley and by the rushing up of the persons, he reserved his fire, whirled Love's mare around and galloped off to his camp. Little Harpe ran off on foot to a thicket and was not seen afterwards.

On reaching Smith, the pursuers were detained listening to his explanation. He was regarded as an accomplice of the Harpes, but soon demonstrated his innocence and his life was spared. The pursuers hastened towards the camp and saw Big Harpe hastily saddling

the horses and preparing to take the women off with him. Seeing their rapid approach, he mounted Love's mare, armed with rifle and pistols, and darted off, leaving the women and children to provide for themselves. They were made prisoners, and Magby, a large, fat man, unfitted for the chase, and one other were left to guard them. Love's mare was large and strong and carried the two-hundred weight of her rider, Big Harpe, with much ease, and he seemed to call on her to expend all her strength in his behalf. Tompkins, rather a small man, rode a thorough-bred, full-blooded bay mare of the best Virginia stock, and led in the pursuit. He had chased thieves before, and the only account he gave of one of them was "that he would never steal another horse." *Nance*, his mare, exhibited both speed and bottom in this race of life or death. The other horses were nothing like equal to *Nance* or to the Love mare, and their riders being large men, Big Harpe might entertain hopes of escape.

In the first two or three miles, he kept far ahead, no one trailing in sight except Tompkins. There was no difficulty in following through the rich, mellow soil of the wilderness, the tracks made by the horses of Harpe and Tompkins. Leeper was second in the chase and the others followed as rapidly as possible. As the race progressed, Big Harpe drove into a thick forest of large trees upon a creek bottom. Here he was overhauled by Tompkins. Each reined up his foaming steed and stopped. Neither attempted to fire. Tompkins told Harpe that escape was impossible and he had better surrender. "Never!" was the quick reply. At that moment Leeper was in sight. Harpe again dashed off at full speed, while Tompkins tarried for Leeper. As soon as he came up he said, "Why didn't you shoot?" Tompkins replied that his mare was so fiery he could not make a safe shot upon her and he would not fire unless he was sure of execution. Leeper had fired upon the Harpes and Smith at the branch, and finding that his ramrod could not be withdrawn in consequence of its having got wet, told Tompkins he could not reload, that his horse was fast failing, and that Harpe would escape unless "*Nance*" could catch him. Tompkins replied, "that she could run over Harpe's mare on any part of the ground." Leeper said, "Let's exchange horses and give me your gun and shot pouch and I'll bring him down if I can overtake him." They dismounted and exchanged horses and arms and Leeper dashed forward after Big Harpe. The noble mare proved her ability to "run over him upon any part of the ground."

Leeper crossed the creek and after passing through the thick, tall trees in the bottom, came in sight of the fleeing Harpe as he reached higher ground with its prairie grass and scattered trees. The gray mare (not) the better horse, Nance gradually gained upon her. When Leeper got up within thirty yards, Harpe warned him "to stand off or he would kill him." Leeper replied, "One of us has to die, and the hardest fend off."

As the woods became more open and interposed fewer obstructions, Leeper thought he had a good chance. Suddenly putting "Nance" to her full speed, he rushed up within ten steps of Harpe, threw his leg over the mane, and the bridle over Nance's head and jumped to the ground, took aim and fired. Harpe reined up, turned, presented his gun, and it snapped—all without dismounting. Leeper afterwards said: "If Harpe's gun had not snapped, the ball would not have passed within twenty yards of me, so badly was it aimed." Harpe then threw the gun down, wheeled the gray mare and pushed on his course. From these circumstances Leeper knew he had hit him. He caught and remounted Nance and soon overtook Harpe, who told him to keep off or he would shoot him with a pistol. In a few seconds Harpe ceased to urge the gray mare forward and put both his hands to the pommel of the saddle to hold on. Leeper rushed alongside and threw him to the ground. Two balls had entered near the back bone and came out near the breast bone, Harpe begged that he might be taken to justice and not be put to instant death. Leeper told him that his request was useless; that his wound was fatal and he must soon die.

He then asked for a drink of water. Leeper walked away to a branch close by, and, taking off one of his shoes, filled it with water and started on his return to the wounded outlaw. At this time James Tompkins, Stigall, and others, dashed up, and, without ceremony, Stigall dismounted, drew his knife, and severed Big Harpe's head from the body; and thus perished the most brutal of all brutal monsters. A tall young tree, growing by the side of the trail, or road, was selected, and trimmed of its lateral branches to the top, and then pointed. On this point the head was fastened, the skull and jaw bones remaining there for many years, after all else had mingled with the dust. Near by stood a large tree in which was plainly cut the initials of the dead outlaw, "U. H.," which were plainly visible up to a few years since. The place where this tree grew is in the present County of Webster, at the intersection of the Henderson and Morganfield and Madisonville roads.

It will be remembered that the three Harpe women were left at the camp, prisoners, in charge of two of the Leeper party. Immediately after the killing of Big Harpe the women, with their children (each woman had a young child), were brought to the town of Henderson and confined in the little log dungeon, then located on the river bank, near the present bridge.

On the fourth day of September, 1799, a Court of Quarter Sessions was called for the examination of Susanna and Sally Harpe and Betsey Roberts, committed as parties to the murder of Mrs. Stigall, James Stigall, an infant, and William Love, a school teacher, on the twentieth day of August. The trial was held by Justices Samuel Hopkins and Abram Landers. They were found guilty and remanded to jail. Subsequently the women were taken, under order of the Court, by Andrew Rowan, Sheriff, and Amos Kuykendall, John Standley, Green Massey, Nevil Lindsay and Gibson Harden, to Russellville, Ky., there to await the action of the Grand Jury. They were tried at Russellville and cleared.

Nothing is known of the after life of Big Harpe's two wives, but the wife of Little Harpe, who was represented as being a young woman of great beauty, married a highly respectable man in Tennessee, and raised a large family of children, all esteemed for sobriety, honesty and industry. The name of the gentleman has ever been withheld, because a silly world might take occasion to reflect upon the children, in consequence of the mother's connection with the Harpes. Little Harpe escaped to Mississippi and was there hung for his devilment.

Moses Stigall, whose wife was killed by the Harpes, turned out to be himself a bad man. In less than one year after the murder of his wife and child he was married to Ellen Vane, and a short time after was himself killed for aiding Joshua Fleehart in running away with a Miss Maddox. Peak Fletcher and a brother of the young woman pursued the runaways and overtook them in the Territory of Illinois. They were found at night in a log cabin, which was cautiously and silently approached, and at a given signal Fletcher and Maddox fired through the chinks of the cabin and killed both Fleehart and Stigall. Miss Maddox was sitting at the time in the lap of her lover, with an arm around his neck.

On December 16th, 1799, by an Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, the reward of \$300, offered by the Governor for the capture of the Harpes, was allowed to John Leeper, and thus ends the brief history of two of the boldest and most noted freebooters who have ever cursed America.

HENDERSON'S STEAMBOAT INTERESTS.

THE LOUISVILLE AND HENDERSON PACKET COMPANY was organized in 1843 by the Lodwick Brothers. The Gallant, a medium sized side-wheeler, with single engines, one hundred and fifty feet long, being the first boat in the trade. It was in the employ of this company, and on this boat Captain W. W. Huston, of this city, commenced his river life. This steamer was soon followed by the Fawn, a very fast, single engine boat. Captain Huston served in the office of this boat. The Fawn burned a short time after. The Mayflower was then placed in the trade, Capt. George W. Wick, now a large tobacco dealer of Louisville, Commander. She was followed by the James Pitcher, a small, double engined side-wheeler. The Pitcher was burned. In 1846, Capt. Paxton placed the Meteor in the trade, and she was followed in 1847 by the Hibernia. He then purchased the Atlantis and ran her in connection with the Hibernia. These boats were taken out of the trade and the Clipper, a side-wheel, double-engine steamer, substituted. She was commanded by Capt. Joe Bunce, of Henderson, with Captain Huston in the office. She was followed by the Swallow, then the Cornelia, until 1848, when the Atlantis was brought back again. This boat was withdrawn and the Mary Stevens took her place until 1850, when another Clipper took her place. The Herman took the place of the Clipper, and on one of her trips was run into by the Iron-ton just around the upper bend, and was badly crippled. Hon. John C. Atkinson, Wm. T. Barret and James Wilson were passengers on the Herman at that time. The Van Leer took the place of the Herman and sunk in her second trip at the mouth of Salt River, proving a total loss. The Farmer was then chartered until the New Fawn was completed. She took her place in the Henderson trade and continued for some time. In 1854, the owners of the Fawn contracted for the building of the Rainbow. This steamer was noted for her speed. She measured horns with the largest and best boats and was never defeated. She entered the trade in the fall of 1854. In 1856 she entered the New Orleans trade and was burned on the twenty-second day of November, 1857, at Alexander's woodyard, ten miles above Napoleon, Arkansas, with great loss of life and property. She made the run from Henderson to Evansville in fifty-two minutes, the fastest, perhaps, on record, with the exception of the famous Robt. E. Lee. Since that time the Little Grey Eagle, Big Grey Eagle, Tishomingo, Sciota and Eugene have run in the Henderson trade. During the

early part of the war, the Tarascon and Morning Star were built. The present James Guthrie took the place of the Tarascon, then the Grey Eagle. There are three boats in the line at this time: James Guthrie, Rainbow and City of Owensboro.

HENDERSON AND EVANSVILLE.—During the year 1868, Captains C. G. Perkins and S. H. Lambert purchased the little steamboat Newsboy, a speedy, little stern-wheeler, and ran her between this city and Evansville, making daily trips. Prior to that time there had been other boats, and during the days of the Newsboy there was opposition, but it finally succumbed to the inevitable. Captain Perkins soon became sole owner, and finding the trade increasing and demanding a larger and better boat, he purchased the side-wheel steamer, Mollie Norton. A short time after her purchase, a partnership was formed between Captains A. O. Durland and C. G. Perkins, under the name of Durland & Perkins. A short time subsequent to this partnership a contract was entered into by and between Durland & Perkins and the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad for transferring freight and passenger cars by water from Henderson to Evansville and *vice versa*. The Norton was then sold, and the towboat LeClaire No. 2 and one or two railway barges were purchased, and by this means the cars were transferred. Notwithstanding the pecuniary success attending this enterprise, Durland & Perkins seemed singularly fated. In 1869 the LeClaire was cut down by the ice and proved a loss. The Maggie Smith was then purchased and was employed in the line until the winter of 1882, when she was lost in the ice. The Belmont was purchased and ran until that ill-fated day in August, 1884, a day that cast more gloom over Henderson than had ever been known before, or has been known since. It was on Thursday, the 29th day of August, a terrific hurricane swept over Henderson, unroofing houses and tearing up by their roots trees as though they were tinder wood. At the head of the Upper Island, and in view of the city, the storm was even greater, and when at its full height, caught the Belmont with barge in tow, capsizing her near mid-river. There were a number of passengers in the cabin of the boat, as well as in the cars on the barge. All of the passengers, with perhaps one or two exceptions, who were in the cabin became victims to the merciless waters, Mrs. Lyon and two daughters, of Evansville, Mrs. Murray and infant child, and her sister, and Captain John Smith among the number. The railway barge drifted to the Kentucky shore and the passengers were all soon ashore. The Jennie Campbell and Iron Cliff were purchased and both ran in the trade up to the

completion of the bridge, when the contract with Durland & Perkins expired. The Jennie Campbell since that time has continued to make tri-daily trips between the two cities and is a great convenience. Notwithstanding the heavy losses sustained by the packet firm, they have amassed a handsome fortune.

SINKING OF THE MAJOR BARBOUR.—The Barbour was a small but very fast side-wheel boat running in the Louisville, Henderson & Bowling Green Packet trade. The greater part of her stock was owned in Henderson, and three Henderson gentlemen, namely Captain Harry I Spotts, Commander, Henry Lyne, First Clerk, and Alney M. Allison, Second Clerk, were the officers in charge. In going up the river before daylight on the third day of February, 1848, she was run into by the steamer Paul Jones and sunk. There were no whistles in those days, and the signals for passing were given by a certain number of bell taps. On this fated morning the Barbour in rounding out from Cannelton, through a mistake in the signals was struck broadside by the Jones. The Barbour had coaled at Cannelton and this great weight was piled on the forecastle of the boat. When struck, the water rushed in and the weight caused the boat to careen. Mr. George Lyne and Miss Lucie Allison, of Henderson, were passengers en route to Louisville. Alney Allison, when the shock came, rushed to his sister's room and with her ran to the front of the boat and jumped to the lower deck, and swam with his sister to the Jones, assisted by Henry Lyne. He returned to the Barbour and was drawn by the current through the hatch into the hull of the boat and was lost. Capt. Spotts and George Lyne swam through the cold water to the nearest shore. When it was discovered that young Alney Allison was lost, the distress manifested was truly painful. He was a son of William D. Allison and one of the most promising young men of his day. His death cast a gloom over the town never equaled prior to that time. His remains were recovered and buried in the Henderson Cemetery. The heroic gallantry of Henry Lyne was the subject of comment for many years after the sad occurrence.

SUICIDES.

The year 1852, it seems, was fraught with suicides. Reuben Denton hung himself, June 9th. On the seventeenth day of August, the Misses Harriet Ann and Martha Carson Mintner, suicided by drowning in the Ohio River, near the foot of Fifth Street. This was one of the saddest determinations ever known to the town.

These young ladies were sisters, devotedly attached to each other, and lived in a log house, near the present residence of Colonel Jackson McClain. The story, as told at the time, was about as follows: One of the girls was desperately in love with a young man of the town, and believed that her love was reciprocated. Time passed on, and she found, to her sorrow, that the one in whom she had confided was no more than a volatile deceiver. With a broken heart she determined upon the destruction of her life. She persuaded her sister to accompany her to the river, ostensibly for amusement, but, in fact, to commit suicide. Out from the shore several feet was a stump, whose surface protruded above the water some six inches, and near the water's edge was a long plank. At the suggestion of the desperate girl, the plank was extended from the shore to the stump, and the two walked out to the stump. While standing there, the crazed girl suggested to her sister that they tie their hands together and then plunge into the water. To this proposition the sister readily assented, and in a few moments more the hands of the two were safely bound by a handkerchief. After being tied, the awful reality became manifest, and the silly young girl who had submitted to the entreaties of a crazed sister, begged piteously to be released; but no, the suicide leaped, taking her sister with her, and in but a moment more both lay at the river's bottom, dead, dead. Parties on the bank witnessed this, but never once dreamed of its being a reality until too late. Messrs. John C. Stapp and John McBride, who were expert swimmers, hearing of the sad catastrophe, ran to the place, and, by diving, soon recovered the bodies.

On the twenty-first day of August, Miss Cynthia Majers suicided by hanging herself.

Dr. A. J. Morrison suicided on June 19th, 1859, while a prisoner in the county jail. This was a most distressing instance of the depravity of man. Dr. Morrison, for a number of years, was highly esteemed as a gentleman and practitioner, his practice aggregating, perhaps, double that of any of his compeers. In addition to this, he had married into one of the leading and influential families of the town. In social life, as in professional, he was everywhere welcomed. He was more of a leader than otherwise, and his credit and veracity stood unimpeached. Now, then, we come to the downfall and suicide of one who, prior to his unfortunate step, was regarded in every way the equal of any citizen of the place. It is a horrible story to be told, and I shall be as brief as possible. Eight months or more prior to his death, Mr. Barak Brashear caused the indictment and arrest of

Dr. Morrison upon the charge of having fraudulently raised a note due him by Morrison. The two had had a settlement, leaving a balance due Morrison for which Brashear gave his note. This note was raised to a higher sum, and, when presented for payment, the fraud was quickly and easily detected. Morrison was arrested and gave bond. At the meeting of the next Circuit Court, John E. Arnold, of Madisonville, then Commonwealths Attorney, came to Henderson and put up at the Hancock House. Morrison, in a fit of insanity, as very many believed at the time, imagined that if he could make away with Arnold his liberty would be assured. To this end, therefore, he concocted a plan to poison Arnold. He employed, as he thought, a servant waiter at the hotel to carry out his hellish work, but, unfortunately for Morrison, the servant formerly belonged to Arnold, and was devotedly attached to him. Relying upon this boy, Morrison gave him a poisonous powder, with directions to drop it into Arnold's cup of coffee. The boy consented and Morrison watched with keen eyes the hoped for fatal result. Arnold drank his coffee, and, having been posted by the servant, feigned sickness, but was not enough so to satisfy his would-be slayer. On the afternoon of the same day he determined to administer a double dose and to bring to his service a more deadly poison. He procured the ingredients and went to his room in the hotel to prepare a dose for his victim. During this time the matter was kept a profound secret by Arnold, no one knowing anything of it save himself, the negro boy, and Captain William Quinn, who had been employed as a detective.

When Morrison had gone for the medicine, Quinn took an adjoining room, and, cutting a hole through the ceiling, was soon over Morrison's room; he then, by means of a sharp instrument, pierced a small opening through which he could see into Morrison's room. In the meantime, the negro boy had been notified to attend the doctor and do as bid by him. This the negro did to perfection. Soon after Quinn had secreted himself the doctor entered his room, and upon the bottom of a wash bowl mixed his powders, which he gave to the negro with instructions how to use them. Quinn not only witnessed his movements but heard his conversation. He then returned from his hiding place to his room and awaited the coming of the negro. Soon he arrived and was arrested—as it was understood—his body searched, and the powders found. Upon this, then, there were no more secrets, and Morrison's bondsmen surrendered him to the authorities. He was immediately arrested and placed in the county

jail. Finding his plot discovered, and that the evidence was positive against him, he seemed to go raving mad. He became violent and very offensive in the use of his language. His trial was to have taken place on the following Monday, but it did not. On Sunday morning, June 19th, 1859, a bright, beautiful morning, when Jailer Brown entered the room in which he slept the night before, there lay the unfortunate man, apparently lifeless, his face pale and eyes sunken. Underneath his cot was a great pool of blood, and, upon examination, it was discovered that, by the use of a piece of glass broken from a small mirror in the room, he had severed the main artery of his leg and had bled beyond recovery. He soon after died. Harrison, the negro boy, who had proven faithful to his former master, was handsomely rewarded, and thus terminated a tragedy which at the time almost paralyzed the town.

J. Elmus Denton.—During the official term as Jailer of Mr. Denton, in December, 1875, the inmates of the jail effected their escape, and this so preyed upon his mind that he shot himself. A sketch of this suicide will be found in the County History.

There have been other, in fact, many suicides in this county, but none of them, of which I know, were attended by such exciting surroundings as to entitle them to historical mention.

MURDER OF LEMUEL CHEANEY BY CHARLES C. CARR.

1818.

On the fourteenth day of December, 1818, Charles C. Carr, or Stephen Grimes, shot and killed Lemuel Cheaney, while riding through the silent, solemn woods, near Colonel Elias Powell's meadow farm. It is not known to this day which one of the two did the shooting, although Carr was hung and Grimes cleared. Of one thing, however, there is a certainty, and that is, that no incident in the history of Henderson County, from the beginning up to that time, had ever created such a profound feeling of indignation, and such a determination to crack the neck of the murderer, should he be found. This was the first murder since that of Mrs. Stegall and family, by Big and Little Harpe, in 1799, and, from its surroundings, was equally as horrible. Suspicion had pointed to Carr and Grimes, and when, perhaps, they were least expecting it, an officer of the law presented himself where they were quietly domiciled and made them prisoners. They were brought to the county jail and there confined to await the action of the Grand Jury. At the March term, 1819, of the Circuit Court, the following Grand Jurors were empaneled; Daniel McBride, foreman,

Jacob Hopkins, Nathaniel Dozerne, John R. Bently, Samuel Burks, Laurence Robertson, Rowland Starks, Thomas Jones, Daniel Smith, Furney Cannon, Martin Friley, Thomas Hart, Jr., Elijah King, John Williams, Mark M. Yeargin, George Higginson, Daniel Lockwell, Simon Sugg, Thomas H. Herndon and Alfred Williams. These gentlemen, after a thorough examination of the testimony, returned to the Court an indictment charging Charles C. Carr, a laborer of the County and Circuit of Union, with feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought, shooting Lemuel Cheaney from his horse, while riding along a by-path of Henderson County.

At the June term, following, the case was called, and both parties announced themselves ready for trial. The following jurors were then sworn to try the issue: Jonathan Fellows, Aaron Wilson, John Wilson, Samuel W. Hammond, Gabriel Holmes, Robert A. Cobbs, Thomas Ladd, William Carter, William Robards, William Miller, Christian Smedley and Jonathan Anthony, who, after hearing the evidence, returned the following verdict: "We, of the jury, find the defendant guilty of the murder in the indictment charged against him."

At the same term Carr was brought into court, in custody of the jailer, and it being demanded of him whether he had anything to say why the Court should not give judgment against him, declined to speak a word in his own defense. He was thereupon ordered to be again committed to jail until Monday, the twenty-sixth day of July, on which day, between the hours of eleven and twelve, he should be taken by the Sheriff of the County to some suitable place on the Public Square, in the Town of Henderson, and there hung by his neck until he should be pronounced dead. Why he should have been hung on Monday, and on an empty stomach, the records signally fail to explain, and yet such was the case.

From the depositions of James Townsend, Jeremiah Riddle, James Holloway and Carr, the murderer, the following facts concerning the killing have been gleaned:

Lemuel Cheaney was a trader by profession, from the upper part of the State. He had taken a raft of lumber to Cairo, Illinois, and was *en route* on his return over land, when he was seized with chills and fever while passing through Union County. He halted at Morganfield, where he remained some weeks. During this time Charles C. Carr lived near the town of Morganfield, and became, to all intents and purposes, on intimate terms of association with Cheaney. The two were frequently seen together, and on the morning of the

twelfth day of December, 1818, both men went to the house of James Townsend, in Morganfield, where an exchange of money took place between Cheaney and a man by the name of Paxon. Townsend counted the money and remembered two five dollar bills, one on the Bank of Utica, the other on the Bank of Niagara, New York; also, a twenty dollar bill on the Bank of Vincennes, Indiana.

Next morning Cheaney told Townsend that he had a lot of plank which Carr wanted to buy, but hadn't the money to make the purchase. This conversation, as well as the exchange of money, took place while Carr was present. On the same day Carr and Cheaney left, as Carr stated, for Henderson. On the way up, and when in sight of Colonel Robert Smith's house, near Smith's Mills Postoffice, the two met Stephen Grimes, who rode along with them. At this point, Cheaney complained of being very sick, and was really shivering with a hard chill. Grimes advised him to go on to Colonel Smith's and there remain until the ague was off, and then to come on to a certain point on the road nearer Henderson, where he would await their coming and have them come over and spend the night with him. Cheaney and Carr remained at Colonel Smith's one hour and a half, or more, when they remounted and proceeded on to the designated point where they were to be joined by Grimes. When they arrived at this place Grimes was found sitting on a log waiting, as he had promised. The three then started on the road to Henderson, and after riding awhile they came to a log lying across the road, at which place there was a bush cut down. This, Grimes told them, was cut down by one of his sons, as a turning out place for a nearer route to his home.

This place was a short distance from Colonel Elias Powell's meadow farm, and here they turned and proceeded about a half mile, when Cheaney was killed. As to who killed him, no one has ever positively known, many persons believing that Carr was the murderer, while as many believed it to be Grimes.

Cheaney had a large amount of money on his person, and this was taken and divided between the two. It was a well-known fact that Carr had no money and was unable to pay his smallest indebtedness, yet, after the shooting of Cheaney, he was seen with several hundred dollars. This, coupled with other circumstances, created heavy suspicion, and when James Holloway and James Townsend were shown some of the money passed by Carr, they recognized the same bills they had counted for Cheaney only a short time before. Townsend

recognized the two five dollar bills of the Bank of Utica and Niagara, New York, and the twenty dollar bill of the Bank of Vincennes.

This was, then, enough to guarantee an arrest, and in a few days both men were arrested and confined in the Henderson County jail.

Old Grimes, as he was called, turned State's evidence, and Carr would have done the same thing, but Grimes was too quick for him. Carr's deposition is on file in the indictment, and, if one-half of it be true, old Grimes was the murderer, and ought to have been hung. Carr protested his innocence, and openly charged Grimes with the outrage. He did not deny sharing the money after the death of Cheaney, but declared that he stubbornly opposed the killing even up to the time the fatal gun was fired. Carr had had his trial, had been found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of July, 1819. The few life's moments left him were now fluttering away as rapidly as the melting snow before the rise of a burning sun. He confessed his sins, yet protested his innocence of Cheaney's murder. Old Grimes had done the deed for which his life was to pay the penalty. James M. Hamilton, Henderson's leading blacksmith, had forged the iron anklets which bound his legs together. Moses Morgan had builded the wooden casket which was to become the home of his mortal frame. Fayette Posey had builded the gallows beneath whose beam his lifeless body, in motionless horror, was to hang, as a propitiation for the sins of Grimes. He also had prepared the sepulchre, whose funeral pile awaited to inclose him forever. The day had arrived, and, with its coming, thousands of anxious people.

In that great crowd stood Old Grimes, to witness the execution of a man who was dying, as he protested, while facing death for the sins of this old sinner. For the space of an hour before the awful moment, Carr sat in his silent prison buried in deep thought; nor was this monologue of the wretched prisoner very strange or wonderful. He had nerved himself to meet disgrace, to meet the scorn and taunts of his fellow men, and to meet with serenity, even death itself. The clock had struck eleven, and as the last echoes died away, Peter D. Green, special bailiff, and his attendants, made their appearance and bade him prepare for execution.

Quickly dashing away the briny evidence of his late weakness, and with a mighty effort of will he stilled the beating of his heart, and resumed once more his careless manner. Turning to the Sheriff he said:

"I have been waiting, and am ready. Do your duty."

A few minutes sufficed to remove his fetters, and the Sheriff waited a moment that he might arrange some of his apparel, quietly and without a word either of reproach or pity, led him forth from his dungeon. Carr followed the footsteps of his conductor with a firm, bold tread, evincing neither alarm nor hesitation, until he was lifted into the wagon and commanded to take his seat. Then, indeed, he started back with a slight exclamation of horror, for the seat mentioned was the dread tenement he was so soon to fill, a dungeon far more dark, gloomy and contracted than the one he had just left. Yes, it was his own coffin.

The mournful cortege moved slowly away from the prison door, and with funeral tread, for it was the funeral of the living dead. Carr sat upon his coffin, guarded by the special bailiff and his assistants, and sadly and solemnly did the actors in this bloody, but legal, drama move along to the foot of the gallows. The terrifying structure and judicial instrument of death was erected on the Public Square, directly in front of the two-story brick now occupied by Captain Charles G. Perkins as a family residence, and tradition tells that the large locust tree now standing in his front yard was one of the posts sunk in the ground which supported the beam, or cross bar, underneath which Carr hung. Carr sat in the wagon gazing around upon the sea of upturned, unsympathizing faces, with apparent unconcern. Yet he felt more than his manner indicated. At the command of the bailiff, he stood alone in the wagon, and immediately beneath the beam, from which a rope dangled, swaying gently to and fro under the mild influence of a soft southern breeze. Folding his arms tightly across his breast, as if to keep down the tumultuous beating within, and giving one look to the broad, bright heavens, and another to the frightful rope, he at last fixed his keen gaze intently upon the human mass below him, but his eye rolled too rapidly from man to man, and his look was too eager and intent, to be the mere result of curiosity or listless indifference. His look was that of a man rapidly scanning the faces of others in search of some familiar countenance, or of some one he had reason to believe was then and there present. For several minutes, as his eye turned from face to face, his pale, rigid features exhibited no emotion, or, if any, only that of disappointment. But, all at once, the object of his search met his gaze. The doomed man's face lost its pale indifference, a rush of color passed rapidly into his countenance, and that there was some disturbing emotion those who stood near were well satisfied.

In a moment more his eyes were scornfully fixed upon a heartless old wretch who stood prominent in that great assembly of curious spectators. The eyes of the multitude followed the eyes of the condemned. Voracious curiosity now centered upon the individual at whom Carr was so intently gazing, yet he could not be seen. The multitude moved in shapeless confusion, wedging in here and there, that one glance might be gained of the object of Carr's scornful and unremitting ocular penetration. Then it was that he raised his arm and pointing his index finger with unerring precision, said, with unmistakable emphasis:

"Fellow citizens, God knows there stands the murderer of Lemuel Cheaney, Stephen Grimes!"

A wild shout went up and a rush was made for the dastardly old scoundrel who stood in unblushing indifference to witness the hanging of the one he had basely betrayed.

Grimes could not stand the accusation, but ran for his life, pursued by many men, and was not seen again that day. As for the general mass, the contest going on was, with them, equal to a gladiatorial combat, and for the entire time their interest continued undiminished, and their numbers were only increased until the close of this judicial tragedy.

The dread hour of parting was now over with Carr. He busied himself making bare his throat for the fatal rope. A slight shudder passed over his person as the cord touched his naked neck, but, beyond this, he showed no signs of trepidation. He stood alone upon the trap of the wagon; a moment of breathless silence, followed by a quick, heavy blow of the bailiff's axe, and he stood no longer upon plank, or earth, or solid rock, but hung a dangling, struggling, horrible spectacle in the air. A few convulsive movements of the limbs, a quick heaving of the breast, a trembling shudder throughout the body, and all was over. Carr was dead. His fate was no longer a thing of doubt. The rope and death had torn away all darkness, and his dreams were dreams no more. His body was cut down and sepulchred a few steps away, where it reposed and mouldered from Monday, July 26th, 1819, until exhumed by the foundation diggers twenty years ago.

After the death and burial of Carr, public sentiment bore down upon Grimes. It was evident that his life was not safe in the neighborhood in which he lived, but of this feeling he seemingly knew nothing, and continued to pursue his daily avocation. Finally, pent up, yea, outraged society, could stand it no longer. The belief grew

stronger and stronger, day by day, that the gallows had been defrauded of its legitimate and most guilty subject, and that the least guilty, alone had paid the penalty. A company was formed with the determination of ridding the county of Old Grimes, and, to this end, they cautiously approached his home, where he was found, taken out, and most unmercifully thrashed. This terrible scourging, it was thought, would terminate his earthly career, and he was thus left. But not so. Next morning found him gone, and from that day to this has never put foot in Henderson County.

Thus concludes the story of the first murder and public hanging in Henderson County.

SECOND MILITARY EXECUTION—TOM FORREST AND FIVE COMRADES SHOT TO DEATH.

During the early part of November, 1864, six armed highwaymen were frequently seen prowling on foot through the country, engaged in promiscuous robbery. They were known to have come from Indiana, for they had crossed the river at Newburg only a short time prior to their discovery. They had the temerity to pay a visit to and rob Mr. Curtis, the ferryman, opposite Evansville. They had visited a Mrs. Randolph, widow of a Methodist divine, from whom they stole \$50, a cloak, two fine dresses, her night robes, etc. They halted at the residence of Mrs. Edmund Robinson, where they called for supper, and during this time, gave to William S. Johnson a brief history of their military lives. In this conversation they stated that they were members of Captain Ollie Steele's command, had been captured and were at that time making their way back to him. Ranging around on their nefarious career, they committed frequent thefts in the neighborhood of Diamond Island Bend, and when not on a raid, confined themselves within a dense canebrake. The citizens determined to rid the neighborhood of their pestiferous presence, feeling fully assured that they were not soldiers of either army, but a clan organized for petty thievery. To this end, therefore, B. F. Martin, William J. Alves, A. J. Anderson, James Lilly, and several other citizens armed and equipped, and went out in search for them.

They were traced to the cane, and upon entering its tangled and violently matted territory, the pursuers, when least expecting it, came suddenly upon the thieves in camp. Without hesitation or resistance the whole] six surrendered and asked to be turned over to the civil authorities. Upon taking an invoice, they were found to have in their

possession, four fine new revolvers and a double-barrelled shotgun, the last having been stolen from William Vickers, and several coats and pants which they had pressed—not as tailors—but as a military necessity. They were brought by a guard of citizens to the city on Thursday evening, November 10th, 1864, and placed in the county jail. On Friday afternoon they underwent a preliminary examination before Judge C. W. Hutchen. At this examination they denied belonging to any military command, and plead guilty to larceny, but the evidence of William S. Johnson, who had heard their story several days previous, settled the question to the satisfaction of the court, who held them severally in a bond of \$5,000 to appear at the ensuing term of the Circuit Court. Failing to furnish bail, the six were sent to jail. On the date prefixed, General Stephen G. Burbridge, commanding the Military Department of Kentucky, issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION KENTUCKY. }
 LEXINGTON, October 25th, 1864. }

General Order No. 8.

The irregular bands of armed men disconnected from the rebel army, who prowl through the country and subsist by depredation upon the property of citizens and of the government, are guerrillas and will hereafter be treated as such. They are without any idea of occupancy or without a reasonable hope of seriously injuring our communications. They form no part of the organized army of the rebellion, and if captured are not entitled to the treatment prescribed for regular soldiers, but by the laws of war, have forfeited their lives. Frequent robberies and murders committed by these outlaws, demand that the laws of war be stringently meted out to them. Hereafter no guerrillas will be received as prisoners, and any officer who may capture such and extend to them the courtesies due to prisoners of war, will be held accountable for disobedience of orders.

By command Major General,

S. G. BURBRIDGE.

In view of this mandatory order, Col. John Glenn, then in command of the Henderson Post, demanded and was given possession of the six prisoners. Deeming it his imperative duty to enforce the order of Burbridge, he accordingly informed the men on Saturday that they had only a short time to live, but that on Sunday afternoon they would be taken hence and shot in compliance with orders. They were also told that every facility would be afforded them to meet their Maker.

On Saturday night the Revs. J. Woodbridge, of the Presbyterian Church, and H. M. Ford, of the Methodist Church, called to converse with the doomed men. Five of them expressed a preference for the ministration of the Methodist divine, and Rev. Ford passed

much of Saturday night with them, and was with them nearly the whole time until they were ushered before the Almighty. The other, Forrest, obtained the services of a Catholic divine from Evansville. The above and following facts are taken from the *News*, of November, 1864 :

“ After being put in jail, the three men who had given their names as John Williams and D. and W. Riley, admitted to their spiritual advisor that their true name was Horton, and that their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Horton, as also two of their wives, were residing in Evansville. Forrest, or Young, a Canadian, asserted that he was a Confederate soldier, belonging to Captain Steele's command, and had relatives residing in Iowa. The real name of Jamieson is John Fry, and he has a wife and two children at Evansville. Moore is from Nashville, where his mother now resides.

“ Mr, Curtis, the Evansville ferryman, who had been robbed on the night of the seventeenth ult., went with us to the jail to ascertain if any of the prisoners had belonged to a party of four who had forcibly entered his house opposite Evansville, on the night of October 17th. Two of them admitted that three Horton brothers were in the party, another, Pritchett, was at large. They had robbed Mr. Curtis of near \$300 in greenbacks and a large amount of family clothing. These four, the Horton brothers and Pritchett, had been arrested by the military authorities at Evansville and placed in the guard-house, but before their cases were acted upon, they succeeded in cutting out of prison and escaping.

“ At three o'clock, Sunday afternoon, a guard of sixty negro infantry were drawn up in front of the jail, from whence they escorted the six doomed men to the place of execution, which had been selected upon the bank of the river, above the city, near the old coal shaft, where a large grave, capable of holding all the rough coffins had been prepared. A large concourse of our citizens accompanied the cortege to the fatal ground. Arriving at the selected spot, the prisoners were allowed to hold brief converse with some of their acquaintances and the ministers of religion. Their arms and persons were free from irons or any pinions. After the detailed guard had taken position, the prisoners were called from the midst of the troops and placed in line, when Col. Glenn read Burbridge's 'Order No 8,' above published, and informed the trembling victims that the office of an executioner was not a pleasant one, but that the order was a mandatory upon him, and that they obviously came under its provisions. The Colonel then bandaged their eyes, (their arms and legs being left unfettered) and led each one to his coffin where they were seated. Their lips were moving in prayer, imploring the Father of Mercies to pity them and forgive their manifold sins. The three Horton brothers sat side by side, in full vigor of youthful manhood, soon to become cold and rigid in death. The sable executioners were formed in two lines, thirty in each rank, and stood facing the victims, fifteen steps. The front line had been severally instructed what man to aim at. The fatal order was distinctly given : 'Make ready ; take aim ; shoot low ; fire !' and the death-dealing volley went forth. Instantly five of the unfortunate fell over their coffins without a groan or

struggle, stone dead; the sixth, Forrest, fell forward from his shell to the green sward, and after a few spasmodic quivers, lay still. Most of them were shot in the head, and the large conical balls had scattered their warm brains about, while purple streams deluged the coffins. After becoming satisfied that the vital spark had fled, Col. Glenn detailed some of the negro troops to put the corpses in their coffins and commit them to the grave—the name of each being attached to his coffin so as to enable their relatives or friends to identify and remove the remains.”

They were buried where they were shot, and some years afterwards their remains were removed to the City Cemetery by order of the Council.

SHOOTING OF BEN. O'NEAL AND THOMAS RISLEY.

The history of the subjects of this sketch furnishes another evidence of the fool-hardiness of men, and the utter recklessness which oftentimes characterizes inveterate violators of the law. It shows, too, how innocent men suffer for the misdeeds of others, for in this instance Risley was guilty of the violation of law prior to the time of the shooting, but was endeavoring to cheat the law of a violator whose capture had been determined upon. In the year 1845, Ben. O'Neal, a native of Union, but a resident of Henderson County, was suspected of belonging to a gang of horse speculators, whose main object seems to have been to relieve stables at night, and run the animals to Illinois, where they found a ready market. William Crenshaw had lost a fine horse and his brother Joe. was not the least timid in charging the theft to O'Neal, who hearing of it determined upon revenge, and that of the blackest kind. He carried in his pocket for months, a boulder or rock, symmetrically shaped and about the size of a goose egg, with which he practiced at a target until he had learned to throw it with absolute precision. It is said he could hit his mark at sixty feet with almost as great certainty as the rifleman could with his unerring gun. On the first day of Januray, 1845—always a great day in town prior to the war—O'Neal came to town, and shortly afterwards saw Joe. Crenshaw walking upon the street. A large crowd had congregated on Main Street, in front of where George Lyne's drug store now stands to witness the sale and hiring of slaves, and in this crowd Crenshaw was standing. O'Neal approached a friend and soon secured his services in getting Crenshaw to walk out of the crowd, pretentiously for the purpose of engaging him in conversation, but ostensibly for the purpose of killing him with the rock which he carried in his pocket. The friend asked Crenshaw off, and while he was talking, O'Neal drew his rock and let drive at his head, luckily, however, just

as he threw the stone, Crenshaw turned his head enough to catch the lick on his cheek bone, instead of the vital spot at which it was aimed. The lick, though not dangerous, was enough to knock Crenshaw to the ground. O'Neal then endeavored to plunge a bowie knife into his victim, but Crenshaw had arisen and proved to powerful for him. O'Neal then effected his escape and was never more seen in the town of Henderson. At the June term of the Circuit Court, O'Neal was indicted for maliciously, and with malice aforethought, throwing a rock and striking Thomas Crenshaw, with the intent to kill. A bench warrant was ordered out and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, but the would-be murderer could not be found. His home was now in the State of Illinois. Several times after this, he came to the county and most generally sent word to the Sheriff that he was here, and to come and take him. He traveled with a shot-gun, and was known to be a man who would use it whenever the occasion demanded, therefore, he was greatly feared.

On the second day of June, 1846, William D. Nunn, acting Sheriff of the county, received a message from him stating that he was in the county, and to come out and take him. Sheriff Nunn, contrary to O'Neal's expectation, summoned a posse of men to discover his whereabouts, and on the evening of June 1st, 1846, left Henderson for the residence of Mr. Crenshaw, in the neighborhood of the farm on which it was believed O'Neal was staying. He arrived at Crenshaw's in the night, and his posse now consisted of Thomas F. Cheaney, William Crenshaw, Joe. Crenshaw, David Stone and Marshall Tillotson. It was believed that O'Neal was at one of two places, and for the purpose of securing his capture, provided this was true, the Sheriff divided the squad, sending Cheaney and William Crenshaw to the house of Claiborn Collier, whose daughter O'Neal had married, while he with the others went to the other house in the neighborhood. Cheaney and Crenshaw arrived at the Collier homestead about daylight, and took position behind a smoke house standing in front of the house, and only a few feet off in the yard. The house was a log building with two rooms and a hallway, with doors leading into the hall, and a door from each end of the building into the yard. Mr. Cheaney was stationed at a corner of the smoke house commanding one window and the end door, while William Crenshaw was stationed so as to command the hallway. There was no rear window, so escape was impossible. A short time after the arrival of the guard, Cheaney saw O'Neal through the window, and looked him full in the face. He then

went around to where Crenshaw was standing and told him he had seen the gentleman, and that he was dressing himself. Cheaney had nothing but a single-barreled pistol, while Crenshaw had a double-barreled shot-gun and two pistols. Thinking it best to notify Sheriff Nunn of the discovery, Cheaney took one of Crenshaw's pistols and fired it into the air. This report Nunn and his party heard, and knowing its meaning hurried forward and were soon on the ground. Nunn, at the head of two or three men approached the house and went to the door of the room O'Neal was in. He was called to open the door and surrender, but refused to answer to his name, or to answer to a single question. Cheaney insisted upon breaking the door in and bringing him out, but from his knowledge of the man Sheriff Nunn declined. Finding that O'Neal was surrounded, with no possible means of escape, the Sheriff concluded to come to Henderson and get instruction from Judge Shackelford, who was then holding the regular term of the Circuit Court. He had left his horse at William Crenshaw's, and while enroute to that place found David Fowlkes hunting in the woods, and immediately summoned him to reinforce the guard then at Collier's. Fowlkes went to the house and took position with Cheaney. About that time friends of O'Neal began to come up, and whisperings overheard, led the guard to believe that bloody work was contemplated. Finally Thomas Risley, a brother-in-law by marriage of O'Neal's, came out of the end door of the house leading into the garden, and endeavored to aid O'Neal's escape, by keeping his body between O'Neal and the guard. The command halt and surrender, was repeatedly given, but to no purpose. O'Neal saw the two Crenshaw's, and at a certain signal Risley stepped to one side in order that he might fire. He took deliberate aim and pulled trigger, but his gun snapped; at this David Fowlkes, who was in the back yard, raised his gun to fire upon O'Neal, but one of the Collier's interfered by seizing the muzzle of his gun; no sooner had he done this than Cheaney leveled his pistol on Collier and commanded him to let go, which he did and skipped the fence. Fowlkes then fired, his whole load of squirrel shot taking effect in O'Neal's hip and thigh. Fowlkes' gun had hardly gone off, when the two Crenshaw's fired, and both O'Neal and Risley, who was endeavoring to shield him, fell to the ground mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes. At this, O'Neal's friends retired from the premises, and the scene which followed was heart-rending indeed. It was not the object of any man to shoot Risley, and no one knows who did shoot him. He was unfortunately situated when O'Neal was fired upon, and caught some of the shot in-

tended for O'Neal. Mrs. Risley, who was in the house, rushed to her dying husband, and wept bitterly. Her screams and lamentations were more than the guards could bear up under, but they consoled themselves with the consciousness of having done a duty, even though the finale was so unfortunate and distressing. Mounting their horses, the guard returned to the town about noon of the same day, when it was found out that some of O'Neal's friends had arrived with the news, and the Coroner was about ready to proceed with a jury to the fatal spot. They were given time to take their dinner, and then directed to return with the Coroner, which they did the same afternoon. After hearing the evidence, the guards were exonerated from any blame, and there the matter rested until brought before the Grand Jury. The Sheriff and his posse reported to Judge Shackelford, who publicly endorsed their actions. No indictments were found, and there the matter rested from that day to this.

MURDER OF JAMES E. RANKIN.

Of all the horrors of the war, there was no one occurrence more terrible, more frightful, or more atrocious than the history of the one to follow: On the eleventh day of July, 1864, a beautiful Monday afternoon, while the sun was shining in all its glory, and a rainfall, as gentle and brilliant as the sparkling dewdrops, was gladdening the parched earth, a company of desperate outlaws, as if with wings, flew into the city and soon claimed control of every principal street. The grand *entree* was made in First Street, and in the twinkling of an eye, the instrument of the Henderson & Evansville Telegraph Company, located in the second story of the old South Kentuckian' building, then standing on the corner of Main and First Streets, was completely battered to pieces. After this had been done, a system of thievery was indulged, and never before or since that time has such a reign of terror been witnessed in the city. Desperadoes, most fiendish and horridly uniformed, to add to their natural repulsive appearance, galloped over the streets with pistols in hand and commanded men as they chose, at the mouth of five-shooters cocked and of easy trigger. These devils came unauthorized, for they belonged to neither army. They were robbers and murderers and cared not whose house they entered or whose carcass they punctured with leaden messengers of death. Near on to twilight, four or five of them, headed, as it was said at the time, by one Edmunds, of Hopkins County, who had for years prior to the war, been engaged in hauling tobacco from that county to this city, entered the storehouse of Mr. James E. Rankin,

on the corner of Main and Second Streets, and immediately commenced robbing the shelves of silks, ribbons, velvets and many other valuable goods. Not satisfied with this, they took from his cash drawer what small change there was in it. The iron safe was in the office at the rear end of the second story, and this was securely locked and could only be opened by the use of a combination key. This key, as was the custom of Mr. Rankin after locking his safe for the night had been taken to pieces and the parts placed in a box kept in the cash drawer down stairs in the storeroom. In robbing the drawer, the rings of the key were also taken by the robbers. About this time, a villain, who claimed to exercise command, came into the store and peremptorily ordered the men out, and without a murmur, they left the house, mounted their horses and rode away.

Mr. Rankin, thinking perhaps they might return, and not wishing to hold any further communication with them, went to a room in the rear end of the third story. Hardly had he succeeded in shutting the door before the same scoundrel, who had a few minutes before ordered the men out of the storeroom, returned with three or four men—Edmunds one of the number—and called for Mr Rankin. Mr. John Allin, who was clerking for him at the time, protested his ignorance of his whereabouts, but this was of no avail. One of the gang said, "I know where he is; follow me." He then started to the second story and from that he ascended the third flight of steps, and soon found his way to the door of the room in which Mr. Rankin was sitting. Finding him, he was ordered forthwith to proceed below. This he did, of course, and when arriving at his office was ordered to unlock the safe. This he declared impossible unless he could regain the key which he had left in his cash drawer below, but which had been taken away by the first squad who had robbed his house. He then proposed to go down to the drawer and see if the key could be found, and as he started and had descended not more than three steps, one of the men without a word of warning fired, the ball striking him in the back of the neck and ranging down in the region of the throat. Not satisfied with this, he followed him and several times hit him over the head and shoulders with the butt of his pistol. Mr. Rankin ran as fast as he could out of the front of his house and into an adjoining store of Holloway & Hopkins, still pursued by this man and his comrade. He halted at the showcase and was leaning with his arm upon it, when the two murderers entered with pistols cocked and pointed at him. At this juncture, William H. Lewis, who was clerking for Holloway & Hopkins and was the only person in charge, rushed be-

tween the men and Mr. Rankin, and knocking the pistol aside, begged them for God's sake, if they were Confederate soldiers and valiant men, not to shoot a man who was then dying from the effects of the first shot. At this, both pistols were lowered and the two men walked out. A physician was summoned, and in as short time as possible Mr. Rankin was removed to the storehouse of B. B. Williams, where he remained until the murderers left town, when he was taken to his own residence on Upper Main Street.

In the safe was a large amount of money belonging to Hugh Tate, and of this the guerrillas knew, for they mentioned the fact. They secured Mr. Rankin's watch and what money there was in the cash drawer, but failed to get into the safe. After the shooting, the robbers plied their avocation with a reckless indifference, loading their horses with beaver cloths, silks, velvets, ribbons, boots, shoes, blankets, and any other articles attracting their attention. While this squad was robbing Mr. Rankin, others were taking horses and other items of value, and having abundantly supplied themselves, all left the town.

A short time after their departure, a United States gunboat patrolled the river front and threw several shells in the direction taken by the guerrillas, but without doing any damage.

No man then felt safe, for if as pure, noble and good man as James E. Rankin was shot down in cold blood, others felt that they were in greater danger. Excitement became intense, and nothing but the want of a few guns (which could not be had) saved the lives of that squad of inhuman outlaws. To add additional lustre to the memory of Hon. R. T. Glass, be it said that he, of all the men standing around on the streets, was the only one to openly denounce the outlaws. This he did to two of them in person and unhesitatingly announced his willingness to lead or assist in shooting the last one of them from their horses before escape could be possible.

A SAD RETRIBUTION.

From the News, November 24, 1864:—"On Wednesday night, the twentieth inst., Lieutenant Headington, in command of one hundred and fifty troops, (134th Indiana Infantry, one hundred-day men), landed in our city, from Louisville, and immediately threw out pickets around the town, who permitted no one to leave the place without a pass.

"These troops brought with them, four Confederate soldiers, two of whom had ventured on their steamer (the Palestine) at Rock Haven and were secured; the other two, Thompson and Powell, by

name, had been captured. On the twelfth day of July, 1864, five miles from Owensboro on what was known as the plank road, their company being in Daviess County recruiting, and had that morning met some regular soldiers, (Federal) and some one hundred home guards on Ruff Creek, killing eleven and routing the balance. They were returning when Thompson and Powell were cut off from the main body and captured. Thompson and Powell belonged to the command of Captain Dick Yates, a commissioned Confederate officer, who was recently killed in a skirmish near that town. Lieut. Headington had received orders to publicly execute these last two prisoners in our city in retaliation for the atrocious attempt of a gang of guerrilla scoundrels and marauders (but a short time since) to murder in cold blood, Mr. Jas. E. Rankin, one of our most estimable citizens, and for other outrages perpetrated of late in Henderson and vicinity. These two men were selected by Gen. Burbridge to be shot at twelve o'clock on last Thursday, but through the urgent solicitations of many of our prominent Union citizens, the execution was delayed until three o'clock, in order to give time to send to Evansville for a Catholic priest, who could administer religious consolation, both of the doomed ones being Catholics. Mr. John Pernet, of our city, went for and returned with the priest. Hon. Archibald Dixon and Mayor Banks also hastened to Evansville and telegraphed to Gen. Ewing, at Louisville, representing that the act of shooting these two men threatened to ultimate in the destruction of the City of Henderson by bands of guerrillas who now swarm in our vicinity, and urging a request from the leading Union citizens of the town, not to enforce said execution, as it was furthermore averred by some that the two condemned men were regular sworn Confederate soldiers. Whereupon Gen. Ewing promptly telegraphed to Evansville, ordering a suspension of the execution until he could hear from General Burbridge. A military courier was instantly dispatched from Evansville to our city with these instructions. This was a cheering respite for the doomed young men, who had made every preparation to meet their bitter fate. They had called in an artist and had their portraits taken to send to their relatives. One of them (John P. Powell, aged 23), bore up like a man of nerve, but the younger (Wm. Thompson, aged 18), shed many tears over the near approach of death, both persistently contending that they were no robbers or marauders, but regularly sworn Confederate soldiers.

“Lieutenant Headington had further written instructions to ascertain the several amounts robbed from our merchants and others in

the recent guerrilla or robber raids into Henderson, and to assess the full amount *pro rata* from reputed secession sympathizers among us. In conformity to these orders, he held an interview with Mr. C. M. Pennel, the U. S. Deputy Assessor of our city, and asked his assistance. Mr. P. truthfully informed Lieut. H. that the citizens of all political parties in Henderson were living in friendly, social intercourse and harmony, and had no disposition to harass or defraud one another—that all, irrespective of their political convictions, condemned the villainies recently committed by outlaws, without authority from either belligerent force, and that he (P.) being merely a civil officer, would prefer not to assess his neighbors who happened to entertain different politics from himself, as to the best course to be pursued in our national calamities. In short, that he would not point out men to be assessed for the committal of robberies which they could not avoid, and did not countenance. Lieut. H. said his orders were imperative, yet, from what he saw and heard, the people of Henderson had been most grievously maligned by ignorant, designing, or unscrupulous individuals, wherein it had gone forth that they had aided and abetted the inroads and plunderings of the various marauding bands, who have infested this vicinity. But he was an officer of the army, and had no discretionary power in the case—his orders were explicit and must be obeyed. Another Union man was then called in consultation, and it was agreed to select three fair representative Southern Rights men, who should themselves make the assessment on certain citizens, whom they should designate, after computing the amount necessary to cover all the losses incurred by our merchants. On inquiry it was found that \$2,700 included all losses, and the assessment was made out, and the parties called upon very promptly gave their checks for the money. These checks were then paid over to those who had been robbed, who, to their honor be it said, universally to a man refunded the sums to their neighbors and friends, whom they knew to be innocent of any complicity with the robbers. The deceased Mr. Rankin, in this way promptly returned (through one of his sons) \$1,000, which had been assessed in his favor.

“In connection with the name of an amiable gentleman and true Christian, and in order to preclude any suspicion that that lamented citizen had a hand in, or desired, “retaliation” on innocent men, we herewith append a note written by his son and signed by himself, which he forwarded to the commander of the Federal force in our city :

“Lieut. Headington, Commanding U. S. Forces, Henderson, Ky. :

“DEAR SIR :—I have just heard that two guerrillas were to be shot here to-day (Friday), in retaliation for outrages committed by guerrilla bands in this place. It has pained me greatly to learn this fact, and I would earnestly plead with you to spare the lives of these men. If what the guerrillas have done to me has had any influence in causing this order to be made. I pray you, if possible, to abandon your intention and permit them to live

J. E. RANKIN.

“ HENDERSON, KY., July 21st, 1864.

“ But now to take up the thread of events.

“Shortly of three o'clock the pickets stationed at the lower end of the city were heard to fire their pieces, and soon they came hurrying to headquarters (the Court House), with intelligence that a force of guerrillas were advancing upon the city. Orders were hurriedly issued for every soldier to get into the Court House, and all the stragglers and pickets collected in the building. After a brief suspense a flag of truce advanced from the rebels, and the bearer delivered a note, which demanded a surrender of our troops to a Confederate force under Col. Syper. Lieut. Headington declined the demand. The flag of truce again returned ; the terms proposed were again rejected, and a fight seemed imminent. In a short time, however, the rebel leader, Col. Syper, himself advanced with the flag and had a personal interview with Lieut. H., to whom he exhibited his commission, and said that he wished to avoid the useless shedding of blood, that he had a force sufficient to capture our men, and demanded a quiet surrender—which, of course, was firmly refused. Col. S. then stated that two Confederate soldiers were now held here to be shot in retaliation for crimes committed by an unauthorized party of rascals ; that he now held some half-dozen Federal prisoners, and if the proposed execution came off, he would bitterly retaliate by shooting all six of his prisoners, but he hoped for the cause of humanity, that this course would not be persisted in by the Federal officers. In response, Lieut. H. said that he was a soldier, bound to obey the orders of his superiors, and could not of his own will alter the decrees of those above him, but for the present, the execution had been delayed. Col. S. then requested that the citizens be notified to leave the city, agreeing to suspend his contemplated attack one hour for that purpose.

“The conference between the two commanders was characterized by a tone of gentlemanly deportment, the parties acting with decorum and dignity, and socially taking a “wee drap” together from

the proffered flask of Lieutenant Headington. At the same time they were firm and inveterate opponents.

“In the meantime, much excitement prevailed. Squads of men, women and children were striking for the country. Every place of business had been closed on the first intimation of the proximity of the rebels, and our heretofore lively city presented an aspect of the Sabbath. Many stores had been packing up their goods for removal to Evansville and Louisville for several days, and numerous private families had also made their exodus and removed their household effects.

“All this was consequent upon the recent irruptions made upon us by guerillas, and which were about culminating in a public military execution in our city, which would, it was feared, endanger the lives and property of Union citizens.

“Time passed on, and the threatened attack was not made. A courier had been early dispatched to Evansville for reinforcements, or for the presence of a gunboat. Two of the latter arrived late in the evening, one of which threw several shells at a point at the back of the city, where it was surmised the rebel force was located, said to be near Alves' Springs. At one o'clock that night the little steamer Lou Eaves arrived from Evansville with two hundred of the invalid corps, who patrolled our streets and arrested our night police, but subsequently released them, on finding who they were. These men, finding there was no fight on hand, returned to Evansville before morning.

“On Friday it was ascertained that a force of about three hundred rebels were encamped near the city. Our pickets were again put out and passes required to go through the lines. In the morning of this day three civilians were arrested and confined. Having brought no military stores with him, Lieutenant H. was compelled to quarter his troops on our citizens, who fed all assigned them.

“On Friday afternoon, about five o'clock, eight mounted scouts were sent out to scour the suburbs of the city, to ascertain if any force of rebels hovered near. Frequent communication was held between the land force and gunboat. A force of the Home Guard from Indiana, opposite our city, were called over, and evidently there was some secret movement contemplated. About dusk, when most of our citizens had retired to their homes, the body of troops, fully accoutred, with knapsacks on shoulders, and fixed bayonets, issued from the Court House, having five prisoners in charge, viz.: Powell and Thompson, the two Confederates captured at Rock Haven, and Pear-

man, a citizen of our town (who had talked foolishly when on a drunken spree). They proceeded down First Street and halted within one hundred yards of our office. A small squad then escorted the prisoners to the river bank, and awaited till a skiff put off from the gunboat and communicated with them. While here on the beach, Powell asked the officer in command of his guard, if it was the design to shoot Thompson and himself that evening. (The prisoners having been told before they left the Court House that an attack was expected from the rebels, and that all the prisoners were to be placed under cover of the gunboat.) The officer said he did not know, but that some new orders had been received that evening, the nature of which he was ignorant. "If we are to be shot," said Powell, "we would like to see our Catholic friend, Miss Mary Henderson, and receive a cross from her." The officer answered that of course such a request would be acceded to.

"In a short time an officer conveyed some word from the main force on the bank, when the sergeant in charge of the prisoners immediately formed six of his men into a hollow square, and Powell and Thompson, their hands still bound, were again marched up the bank to where the balance of the force stood. It was now obvious that a speedy death awaited the two young prisoners.

"Two platoons of detailed men stood apart in the street, with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets, facing a fence which skirted the pavement, not over fifteen paces distant. Two chairs about a yard apart stood against the fence, and the prisoners being conducted to these seats, their arms were securely pinioned to the boards of the fence. Powell still was firm and undismayed, but Thompson bewailed his hard fate. Their eyes were bandaged with handkerchiefs. The word was given for one platoon to fire on Powell—twelve men discharged a rattling volley full upon him, ten balls striking—one in the right eye, one near the heart, three nearly together in the right shoulder, another in his right breast, and four balls entered his pelvis. Groans of anguish echoed to the report of the muskets. The other squad were then ordered to aim for Thompson, and again the deadly bullets went whistling on their work of slaughter. Four balls riddled Thompson—one striking at the right eye, the rest entering his body. There hung, suspended to the fence by ropes, the lifeless bodies of two young men who, but a few moments previous, were in the full vigor of manhood and health. It was a horrible spectacle to those who stood near, and we are credibly informed that Lieutenant Headington averred that it was the most unpleasant duty he ever had to

perform. Our citizens universally, so far as we have been able to learn, strenuously opposed this execution in our midst of men who had not participated in any outrage in our city.

“After the shooting the military passed the mutilated corpses over to our citizens, three of whom were Samuel W. Posey, Joe. B. Johnston and James B. Evans, and who conveyed them to a building where they were stripped, washed and attired in clean clothing, and placed in neat coffins. Word was then dispatched to their relatives in Daviess County that the bodies were at their disposal.

“Federal soldiers remained in our city until daylight, when they went up to Evansville, on the General Halleck, showing conclusively that they had performed their mission.

“We cannot forbear noticing the kindness bestowed upon these unfortunates, previous to their death, by an estimable Catholic lady, Miss Mary Henderson, and that the last wish the deceased expressed was to be permitted to receive a cross from her hands.

“Retaliation on innocent parties looks like barbarity—like vindictive cruelty. There is nothing Christian about it, and, as for policy, in our opinion, it is the policy of madmen. Where is it to end? If the villains engaged in the shooting of Mr. Rankin could have been caught and shot, or hung, there is no man in our city, but who would have rejoiced. Nay, we are told that the rebel Colonel Sybert had expressed his intention to shoot all such unauthorized scoundrels. But these young men, whose warm blood has dyed our streets, had no hand or part in any deeds of the kind. They were rebels against our Government, taken with arms in their hands; but they were regular sworn soldiers, and condemned the acts of Edmonds and his gang, who had made the murderous onslaught on Mr. Rankin. Let it be remembered, that our citizens are almost totally unarmed—a squad of armed desperadoes dash into the city, take us by surprise, and we have no idea of their numbers—then they commit excesses which are repugnant to all eyes, and again hurry off, and for these acts, the suffering citizens are to be plucked, because they could not help themselves. Most wonderful justice!

“On Saturday morning, after the departure of the Federals, some of our prudent and influential citizens, fearing an inroad from Sybert’s command, went out to his camp, to disavow an endorsement of the execution. Early in the evening they returned, bearing the following document, which was soon put in type and distributed to an excited public:

‘HEADQUARTERS SYPERT’S AND SOERY’S
 ‘CONFEDERATE REGIMENT, July 23d, 1864. }’

To the Citizens of Henderson :

‘On yesterday two Confederate soldiers were shot to death in the streets of your city. They died unjustly. They condemned—their entire command condemned—as earnestly as any citizen of Kentucky. the wounding of Mr. James E. Rankin, and the plundering of property in your city. But they are gone—and their murder is another crime added to the damnable catalogue of infamy of the despotism that rules you. We are Confederate soldiers. We fight for the liberties our sires bequeathed us. We have not made, nor will we make war on citizens and women. Let not your people be excited by any further apprehensions that we will disturb the peace of your community by the arrest of Union men—or any interference with them, unless they place themselves in the attitude of combatants. Such conduct would be cowardly, and we scorn it. We are in arms to meet and battle with soldiers—not to tyrannize over citizens and frighten women and children.

‘We move with our lives in our hands, and we are fighting not for booty, but for liberty to disenthral our loved Southern land from the horrible despotism under which it has bled and suffered so much. We know our duty, and we will do it as soldiers and men. Even if what are denominated Southern sympathisers, be arrested by the tyrants that lord it over you, we would scorn to retaliate by arresting Union men, who had no complicity in the matter; but our retaliation will be upon soldiers.

‘Let not the non-combatants of your community be further excited by any fear that we will disturb them. All Union men who may have left home on our account, may safely return. In war, soldiers should do the fighting.

‘The brave sons of our beloved land so far have triumphantly resisted the cruel crusade of Northern vandals, and we trust in God that she—*our ‘Dixie’*—may soon stand forth before the world, a recognized Republic—the grave of patriots and the home of freemen,

‘L. A. SYPERT,

‘Colonel Commanding, C. S. A.

‘R. B. L. SOERY,

‘Lieutenant Colonel.

‘J. WALKER TAYLOR,

‘Of Major General Buckner’s Command, C. S. A.’

“The sad finale of our lengthy article is to chronicle the death of Mr. Rankin, who died on Sunday morning last.

“On Friday, his family deemed it advisable to remove him and themselves over the river into Indiana—his physicians and friends flattering themselves that he was recovering from his dangerous wound. On Sunday morning last, at six o’clock, he requested his wife to prepare him some ham, and while he was partaking of this, she asked him if it “tasted natural.” He replied “yes, it does,” and then swallowed some ice water, which instantly brought on a violent strain of cough-

ing. This cough caused the re-opening or bursting of the wounded blood vessels in his throat, and a rapid stream of blood gushed forth from his mouth and nostrils, staining his person and the bedding with the purple dye of life. Strangulation laid him cold and rigid in death, and the spirit of this zealous christian, kind husband, indulgent father, and worthy citizen took its flight to another and a better world, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Funeral services were held over his remains on yesterday (Monday) evening, at the Presbyterian Church, of which denomination he had long been a ruling elder. Rev J. Woodbridge preached his funeral sermon to a large congregation, who felt they had lost one of the best of citizens. Indeed, universal sorrow pervaded our city, and his bereaved family had the sympathy of all.

"Mr. Rankin was fifty-four years of age at his death, and now leaves an afflicted widow and eight children to mourn his loss. But we hope our loss is his gain. He was a Kentuckian, born in Henderson County, where he has passed nearly his whole life. When a youth he acted as salesman in Mr. Pollock's store, afterwards going into business with a partner (John H. Barret), and since 1831, has carried on a dry goods business, enjoying an abundant patronage. He was often elected as Trustee for the town, but never aspired to any political station, preferring the quiet sphere of a merchant, and the delights of his domestic fireside."

The following beautiful poem is taken from the "*Freeman's Journal*."

"MY BROTHER'S NO MORE."

[Written by a young lady of Owensboro, Kentucky, on the death of her brother, William C. Thompson, who was executed in Henderson, July 22d, 1864.]

Despair in his wild eye a son of Kentucky,
 Appeared on the banks of the bleak sandy shore ;
 Loose in the wind flowed his dark ringlets streaming,
 And heedless he listened to the dread surges roar ;
 Loud rang his voice in wild tones of despairing,
 The time pass'd away with the present comparing,
 And in soul-thrilling strains deeper sorrow declaring,
 He expressed utter grief and my brother's no more !

Oh, Kentucky, my country, one son has departed,
 For tyrants and traitors have stabbed his heart's core ;
 Thy daughters have laved in the streams of affliction—
 Thy patriots have fled, or lie stretched in their gore:

Ruthless ruffians now prowl thro' thy hamlets forsaken,
 From pale, hungry orphans their last morsel have taken;
 The screams of thy females no pity awaken —

Alas! my poor country, my brother's no more!

Brave was his spirit yet mild as an angel's.

His heart wept in anguish the wrongs of the poor ;
 To relieve their hard sufferings he braved every danger—

The vengeance of tyrants undauntedly bore ;

E'en before him the proud titled villains in power,

Were seen, though in Ermine, in terror to cower ;

But alas! he is gone, he has fallen—a young flower—

They have murdered my Willie, my brother's no more!

THE ASSINATION OF DR. WALTER A. NORWOOD,

A distinguished physician in his time, and a gentleman of extended information upon all matters of importance, met a most horrible death in this county upon the evening of the first of April, 1861. He had immigrated to Henderson from North Carolina, his native State, some years prior to that time, and was not long in winning the confidence and esteem of the people of his new home. He was universally popular and greatly respected for his learning and eminent skill in his profession. He, soon after coming to Henderson, entered into partnership with Dr. Robert P. Letcher, and up to the time of his removal from the city to the county, this was perhaps the strongest firm, and did the largest practice then done in the city. On the ——day of —— 18——, he married Miss ——, of the county, and soon, or immediately thereafter, took up his abode in one of the finest sections of the county, lying between Henderson and Corydon, and there established himself in the practice of his profession, at the same time devoting a great portion of his time to agricultural pursuits. A few days prior to April, 1861, a worthless and much dreaded negro, Jim Brown, by name, was seen several times loafing in the woods in the vicinity of Dr. Norwood's place, ostensibly, it was said, for the purpose of assassinating Mr. Furna Cannon, an aged and respected citizen, who owned his (Brown's) wife, and who had refused him the privilege of coming on his place. This treatment enraged the fiendish negro, and at a point alongside of the road, near what is known as Cherry Hill Church, or Canoe Creek meeting house, on the road leading to Corydon, and near the old Diamond Island Road, leading into the Corydon road, built him a cave or ambush, where he secreted himself at times for the purpose of killing Mr. Cannon as he passed by. Brown hid around in the neighborhood, sleeping and secreting himself a great part of the time in haylofts of the farmers.

On the day of the killing, April 1st, 1861, he had gone into the hayloft of Dr. Norwood, unbeknowing to any member of the family, and there hid himself away beneath the hay. Late in the afternoon Dr. Norwood came in with his horse, and went up a rude ladder into the loft for the purpose of getting hay for his horse, and while thus engaged discovered Brown, and immediately ordered him to vacate the premises. This the bloody fiend refused to do. The doctor then turned and descended the ladder to the door of his stable, and called to his wife, who was in the house near by, to bring him his gun. Mrs. Norwood secured the weapon and started, but Brown, realizing the closeness of the situation, came immediately down the ladder, and seeing the doctor standing in front of him, drew his single-barrel rifle pistol and fired, killing his victim dead where he stood. Mrs. Norwood witnessed the killing, and with shrieking anguish rushed to the body of her dying husband. Brown fled to the woods and was soon out of sight.

No incident in the history of Henderson County, criminal or otherwise, had ever created such profound sympathy or righteous indignation. The neighbors congregated, the whole town was unnerved and ready at a moment's warning to shoulder arms and scour the county for the assassin of the unfortunate man. The feeling grew more and more intense as additional intelligence of the shooting was received. Men went on horseback and in buggies to learn the facts, and contribute, if possible, in any way to the comfort of the bereaved family, and to the capture of the outlaw.

Captain Bill Quinn, who then lived in Henderson, was the owner of one or two noted blood hounds, and he, in company with a half-dozen or more gentlemen, volunteered their services to search the woods and fields, and out-buildings of the whole county if need be, for Brown. Mounted upon magnificent horses, and as regulators, they took their reckoning from the spot where the doctor was killed, and were soon following on the heels of Brown with the blood hounds in the lead.

From some cause, perhaps delay, the keen-scented hounds failed to take the track, and it was not long before the pursuers recognized that they would have to rely upon their own shrewdness in effecting the capture. Several times during the chase slight information was gained of Brown's whereabouts, but in every instance after strict search he was found missing. He knew he was pursued and yet foolishly failed to flee the country, but continued to hang around, sleeping at night in barns, under fodder stacks, and other places. After

following close upon his trail and locating him near the Madisonville Road at Mr. Milan Hancock's, the mounted troopers approached that place cautiously early on the morning of the tenth day of April. They had been scouring the country for nine days and nights, with but little rest, and although fatigued and worn, they yet hurried on more determined than ever upon the murderer's capture. At this place a negro woman gave them the first reliable evidence they had ever been able to obtain concerning his true whereabouts. She told them that Brown had been seen to enter Mr. Hancock's hayloft the night before, and that she had fed him. By this time the fame of Brown had extended over the county, and by the negroes particularly, he was regarded in holy horror. They professed to dread him, and for this reason refused to give information. After getting this, the first reliable information, the troopers were satisfied that the end was near at hand for they expected to capture him in Mr. Hancock's hayloft. Before approaching the stable, however, the woman told some of the men that they had best go quickly to William J. Marshall's, in sight and not over a half-mile beyond, for she supposed that he had left Hancock's and gone there some time in the night. Acting upon this suggestion, John Quinn, Bunk Hurt, John H. Marshall and others, went forthwith to Marshall's while a sufficient number remained to investigate Hancock's premises.

Both farms were surrounded, and much to the chagrin of the party at Hancock's it was found that the murderer had fled, leaving behind him signs of having slept in the hay the night before. The party then started to rejoin the others at Marshall's, when the sharp keen crack of a rifle was heard coming from the second story of the barn, and a rush by the outer guards into the building was plainly noticed. They then hurried on as rapidly as their horses could carry them, and arriving at the spot were saluted with the joyful intelligence that Brown was there, but a lifeless corpse.

When Quinn, Hart and Marshall entered the barn, they instituted search by driving long pronged pitchforks through the hay, one of which pricked the murderer's leg, whereupon he threw the hay from off his head, and, without warning, snapped his pistol at Quinn, and then at the others. Fortunately for Quinn the weapon was a self-cocker, with its hammer underneath the barrel, and this was caught by the straw so as to prevent an explosion. He was repeatedly called to surrender under the penalty of death, but replied, "shoot and be d—d." John H. Marshall, as brave a man as ever pulled trigger, leveled his rifle, and taking aim, fired, the ball striking him in the right

temple, causing instant death. The news of the shooting soon reached the town, and before noon hundreds of people visited the scene. A jury was empaneled by Esq. Francis E. Walker, and an inquest held, resulting in exonerating Marshall and posse of any blame whatever. Brown's remains were turned over to the Surgeon of the town, and the carcass was scientifically carved, furnishing an abundance of information for young students of anatomy and surgery. Brown belonged to Mrs. Saraphine Pentecost, of this county, and was a most desperate and blood thirsty villain.

THE MILITIA AND THE QUIZZICALS.

In early times, the fourth day of July, twenty-second day of February and Christmas were more days for joy and pleasure than they are in these days of wondrous inventions and universal selfishness. There were no squibs, sky rockets and Roman candles, &c., but there were dried *bladders* in abundance that answered the purpose of noise-making. These days, however, were no greater than what were known as "Muster" days, when the populace turned out to witness the militia drill. Muster days were acknowledged holidays—time appointed by local pugilists to settle the title to the "best man," the time for the devotee of John Barleycorn to test his capacity for drinking all the liquor in town.

Boys, negroes and men on foot, on horseback, in cart and wagon, crowded from every direction and hurried on with anxious speed to the scene where mimic battles were to be fought. Old shotguns, rusty rifles, long untried fowling pieces, cornstalks and hickory sticks were in great demand. Cider wagons, ginger cakes, apples, whisky, and all the other *et cetera* of the camp was rushed pell mell into the place of rendezvous. Henderson had her muster days attended with horse racing, cock fighting, rifle shooting, wrestling matches, boxing set tos and such like. Each of these pastimes had their votaries in large numbers. Babel, in the palmiest day, was a "tempest in a teapot" compared with a militia muster. The carnival at Rome or the ancient *Saturnalia* of the Romans in the height of their reveling would be tame and insipid when placed in juxtaposition with such an occasion. A modern mass political convention might be compared for noise and wild confusion with what had been accredited a regiment of boisterous militia. The commanding officer of the day would strip his saddle of its red girth, belt on his trenchant blade, don his swallow-tailed blue, adorned with bullet buttons and red calico, wave his

plumed beaver around his head and shout his orders, "*parade*," and this was about all he knew of the tactics. Forming his men into a straight line was one of the hardest things to do and was seldom done without the aid of a corn row.

In the line were tall, low, long, short, thin and fat, old and young, men and boys, clothed with fur and wool hats and caps and no hats at all; cloth coats and jeans, calico and linsey, and no coats at all; boots, shoes and moccasins, and no shoes at all; new and old pants, white, black and striped, and no pants at all; shirts ruffled and unruffled, white, black, blue, green, grey and red, cotton, linen and calico, and no shirts at all; all mingled together in the most heterogeneous and checkered confusion. The officers were more frequently selected for their muscle and abundant voice than for any knowledge they possessed of the tactics. They realized that it was alone their business to give the commands and then for the company to obey and perform, and if they failed, it was their look out.

Many of the Captains, Majors, etc., undertook the difficult task of forming a line but once during the day, and that was early in the morning. Many of the militia were far more steady when going into the fray than when coming out, and such was a militia muster at any time from 1812 to 1847, a great, grand, laughable silly farce, not only tolerated, but legalized and commanded by the laws of the State. Nobody wanted to muster but the Captains, Majors, and so on, yet the people, like good citizens, obeyed three times annually, leaving labor, home duties and business to undergo this most absurd of absurdities. The sober, intelligent class of people became more and more disgusted. They were annoyed, bedevilled and out of all patience, and longed for the day to come when the Legislature would have sense enough to repeal the law, and thus end, a miserable farce and infernal nuisance. It seemed this long looked for day would never come, so the people, that is those who wanted to work and did not want to submit longer to the orders of a few bullet-headed, self opinionated mock patriots, determined to place *quietus* upon the militia drills. How to do this was a question uncertain with many but the leaders. It was soon determined to meet the militia half way on the drill ground, and, if possible, to present a front uniformed in more colors, more rags, worse hats, and meaner guns than the soldiers could procure in a week's search. Under the law, company drill was appointed in April, battalion drill in May and regimental muster in October. Thus three times a year business men were required to turn out and make fools of themselves. A secret meeting of a few leaders was appointed

in March, 1847, and at this meeting it was determined to parade a company in the month of April which should be known as the "Quizzicals." Recruiting officers were appointed and the strictest secrecy was enjoined upon each man. Strange as it may seem, there were some good citizens, actuated from patriotic motives and nothing more, who honestly believed it to be the duty of every militiaman to muster at the appointed time and were equally horrified at any attempt to throw cold water upon the organization. They lamented the lethargic spirit so plainly manifested and governed by the old maxim, "Birds which can sing, and won't sing, must be made to sing," and boldly announced that belief. Some even went so far as to say, "Give me a commission and I'll make 'em drill." This coercive spirit made the "Quizzicals" more determined than ever, and every remark was seized and safely stored away in memory's safe basket for future use. The "Quizzicals" held their secret meetings, formed their plans and not a breath had ever articulated a sound whereby the object of the rebels could be suspicioned. There was danger ahead, yet they braved it all, and on the April muster day, when the village was filled with militia men armed with cornstalks, flintlock guns without any flints, squirrel rifles without hammers, old sabres eaten up by rust, and many other instruments of military insignificance, the Quizzicals came slowly and noiselessly out from their half dozen secret meeting rooms, arrayed in all the paraphernalia of ingenious burlesque. Their arrangements had been so perfected, so well understood and so systematically and accurately carried out, the militia were made ashamed, not only of their military training, but of their dress, which was now shown up by the burlesques in all of its hideousness.

At a certain signal, the several squads were on the march and with regular precision swung into line. No single human outside of the command had anticipated their coming. No human knew where they had come from, who they were, what was up or what they intended doing.

Soon a golden banner emblazoned in great golden letters, "Soldiers in Peace, Citizens in War," was elevated over the head of a horrid Falstaffian, and this the immense stomached monstrosity as he appeared, was considerate enough to conspicuously display to the amazed and uneasy multitude. The rank, more than the file, were inhumanely attired in rags of many colors, false faces of unheard of shapes and imaginations, cows, tin and wooden horns, tin and wooden sabres from six inches to ten feet in length, spurs from the size of a shirt button to that of a town clock face, guns from the ordinary toy to one the

the size of a gunsmith's sign, necessitating two men to pack it. In short, the burlesque was an actuality complete and beyond any sort of misunderstanding. This squad of malconformed, misproportioned, beautiless militia killers, marched over the village, followed by hundreds of men, women, negroes, boys and children, halting here and there to partake of the hospitality of some citizens who fully endorsed the movement. They soon became the center of attraction to which gravitated all of the past worshipers of the militia. It was a deadener; the patriot soldiers were disgusted, perhaps no more with the Quizzicals than with themselves. Soldiers slipped away and hid themselves, or else became outspoken friends of the burlscueing party, and so strong was this feeling, it was believed that no more musters would be ever attempted in Henderson.

The day closed with the militia under the weather, the Quizzicals master of the situation. Every means was employed to detect the rebels, but so secretly did they disband, for a long time none of them were positively known. Thus ended the April company muster.

In May the battalion muster, a still larger one was to take place, and although it was believed that the heavy dose administered to the militia at the company muster would suffice to break up the nonsense, but it was soon found out, the muster officers were using herculean efforts to present an imposing parade on battalion day. This, then, determined the Quizzicals to repeat the dose, and in corresponding numbers. A meeting was held, extra recruiting officers appointed, and a determination manifested to interest the whole county. Recruits were taken in and pledged to secrecy.

A report was circulated that the Quizzicals had disbanded and would never appear again in public, and this, of course, emboldened the patriot commanders. Yet, notwithstanding this report, some one was indiscreet enough to intimate another turnout. Threats were made that if they did the last one of them would be arrested, and the militia had the force to do that very thing. No matter, the Quizzicals worked along, secretly preparing for a high turnout, to be, if possible, on a greater burlesque scale than their previous effort. Recruits came in rapidly and every preparation had been effected, considering the larger number engaged, with more precision than in April.

Dr. William Read, one of the instigators of the movement, and certainly one of the most original, ingenious, and mirth provoking men of that day, painted upon several banners correct likenesses, yet cutting caricatures of some of the militia officers and others, who had expressed strong faith in the militia law. He had also made arrange-

ments for a brass band to be on hand, and a brass band in those days was something sufficient to upset a whole country, and draw for many miles. In fact it was a greater curiosity than a whole Centennial Exposition would be for these times.

The flowery month of May came, and with it bright hopes of the coming muster. Adolphus and his Angelina had prepared their turnout suits, and talked over the times they would have in the village. Puffed up Captains were anxious for the appointed time to arrive when they could march at the head of valiant Knights, and air their Dolly Varden uniforms. The "Quizzicals" were secretly viewing the circumstantial field and amusedly counting the effect of their parade upon the tender sensibilities of the patriots.

Muster day arrived on time, and with it all the multitude of hangers-on, including dogs, donkeys, and howling hoodlums. The fellow with the historical chip upon his shoulder was there, the gentleman with the *injin rubber* tank was there, fortified to find a safe lodging place for all the liquor gratuitously contributed; the two by four politician ready to "'spute" with the oldest man on the ground was there. The notorious "best man" in the county was there, ready to knock down or be knocked down, just as it so happened; a great army of negroes begged time from the plow to attend the great holiday gathering. The village was filled to overflowing, yet none of the visitors knew what a treat was in store for them. They didn't know that a brass band was in town. The "Quizzicals" had appointed the same hour for the parade and were to appear simultaneously with the soldiers.

It was appointed for the Court House bell to ring, then the whole army of "Quizzikers" as they were called, was to remove from their secret fastnesses and unite at a selected and well understood place. While the State drummer was absolutely fanning the wool off of the skin of his drum, and the fifer blowing a crick into his neck, the Court House bell rang, and just such a sight was never before seen on top of or underneath the globe. From every alley, from every street came squads of "Quizzicals" gorgeously arrayed in uniforms incomprehensible and confounding. The brass band which had been brought into town from Evansville during the night, and hid away without being detected by a living soul, ushered forth from a narrow alley blowing in melodious harmony, "Old Grimes is Dead, that Good Old Soul." The effect was electrical; from every direction came the naughty "Quizzicals," and in the shortest possible time had fallen into their proper places, as though they had been drilling for a six months or more. The State drummer and fifer called a halt in their

“wind and beat,” and beat a retreat to hide themselves from the glimmering rays of those brass horns. Horses, as though they knew the day of judgment had come, snapped bridle reins and halters, and scampered for the woods with all their might and main. Those who had never heard a brass band, stood paralyzed and shivering; old women shouted Hallelujah, while half-dozen old soldiers stepped around the corner to take another pull at the black bottle, and forever renounce allegiance to the militia. The Quizzicals marched and counter-marched until their numbers had been increased to two hundred and fifty or three hundred. They were armed to the teeth with genuine shooting irons, but then the militia did not know that they had come to stay, and not to be arrested—they had come to administer a dose which would forever settle the stomachs of the ambitious and haughty captains of the State forces; they were strong and they knew it, they were armed and they knew it, they were backed by the better class of people and they knew it, and most unmercifully did they rub in the burlesque.

A description of this motley crew would be impossible; men six feet four inches long were mounted upon mules four feet high, men weighing two hundred and fifty pounds were mounted on small animals fed for the occasion, men were dressed in shucks, uniforms and false faces absolutely hideous were worn by the rank and file, but the music was good. The militia retired to what was known as the Taylor field, now in the Third Ward, where they were soon followed by the “Quizzicals.” They marched around them time and again with the band playing its best music, and when the band ceased playing, they were furnished music not quite so refined or melodious. It seemed that the whole stock of tin horns, then in the world, had been collected together and turned loose at one and the same time, no one of them conveying the same sound. The patriots were outdone, humiliated, disgusted. The great crowd of spectators had left them in their glory, and was paddling along in front, alongside, in the rear and all around the brass band.

The Quizzicals returned to town with their banners flying and were received by the gracious few remaining on the streets with shouts of rapturous approval. Col. Burbank became enthusiastic and invited the whole command to his factory on the corner of Main and Third Streets, to partake of a sufficiency of his eight-year old. Of this “Cornicopia” the command helped themselves freely, so freely that many of them were unable to keep in line, keep the step or keep their stomachs. Mr. A. B. Barret entertained the anti-militia, and others

did likewise. From that time, militia musters became unpopular and a militiaman was as much afraid of a Quizzical as he could have been of any burlesquing terror. To the Quizzicals of Henderson, no doubt, the credit is due of breaking up muster drills in Kentucky.

THE FAMOUS DOG SUPPER.

Over half a century ago, when Henderson was but a small village with storeboat gunwales for sidewalks, in place of her now broad and symmetrical engineered brick pavements and stone reservoirs, there lived here a company of young men noted for their wit and humor ; their

“ Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles,”

whose sole aim it was to practice upon the unsuspecting some original bit of humor, calculated at times to unnerve the victim, yet at all times intensely amusing to those of the party and to others doing the duty of casual spectators.

At that time there stood on Court Hill an insignificant building called a Court House, at the end of which was an ell with two rooms, one of them used for a County, the other for a Circuit Clerk's office. These depositories of chancery, common law and statutory records were as orderly during the day as the chronic grumbler of well settled habits could wish, but after nightfall they became the haunts of mirth and gaiety, good humor and high glee. A flow of spirits, the sunshine of the mind, mixed as serenely with the social atmosphere as does the glittering dewdrop with the sweets of the morning rose. It was there that plans were formed. 'Twas there that minds, cultivated by a close communion with the classics—unbridled and skipping like young colts—in the field of fancy, shaped the mould from out of which something truly amusing was to come. 'Twas there the famous “ Dog Supper ” received its embryo life, and it was there it culminated in such sickening actuality. The story of this supper was at one time a national one, and to this day many readers will recall the memories of that old canine festivity. There are those yet living who heard of the feast at the time it occurred ; others who have had a traditionary knowledge of it, while others have read it in the light of a romance in “ Lonz Powers,” a book written by Hon. James Weir, of Owensboro. The story is an intensely interesting one, and the best of it is, it is true.

In giving a brief history of the “ Dog Supper,” I shall take the liberty of using “ Lonz Powers ” freely, as that is by far the best

history ever written of that interesting entertainment. The author of Lonz Powers used ideal names. I shall use the true names so far as it lies with me. There were five leading characters officiated in the getting up and serving of the "Dog Supper." Their names were, William D., Samuel and Young E. Allison, Harvey Green and Thos. Towles, Jr. Old Dan Shallow, who figured so conspicuously upon that occasion was a magistrate who called himself "Judge," a self-conceited, harmless old fellow whom this particular crowd loved to joke at all times.

It was a very usual thing about that time, for the young men of the town to have bachelor suppers—that is, suppers where none but male bipeds were invited. The Allisons had enjoyed many of these social feasts and convivial rejoicings and now felt it incumbent upon them to give one in return and thus repay the hospitality of their numerous acquaintances, for they disliked the idea of being in this way indebted even to their best friends.

These gentlemen were all bachelors, for, although great jokers themselves, marriage was a practical joke they had hitherto studiously avoided. Sam knew how dangerous it was to trust too much to the sympathy of the heart, and had, therefore, discreetly dodged the question whenever pressed too close by maid or widow, and had so far escaped not only the bonds of Hymen, but any suit for a breach of promise, for he took especial care never to write letters, and in the language of "Uncle Johnny Weller," kept a sharp look-out on the "Vidders." But Sam was now fully determined on one thing, and that was to give a supper which he vowed should be a "dog fine feast" and one both sumptuous and unique.

On the same day of one of those celebrated militia musters at Pleasant Grove, our joking friend was so fortunate as to decoy into his stronghold a fat, old, goutish canine by the name of "Watch,"—a name, by the by, not at all significant of his peculiar qualities, for he slept full three-fourths of his time, and would devote the other fourth to the same luxury had not necessity compelled him to pass it in eating. Old Watch acknowledged no master, and, like all dogs of this kind, was an independent, careless dog, passing his years in glorious idleness, feeding on the fat of the land, lying on cellar doors, turning up his aristocratic nose at his lean companions and enjoying himself, like many men of the same occupation and pursuits. His days were numbered, however, for he had struck the joker's fancy, and so Sam Allison sacrificed him upon the altar of fun and dedicated him to the nourishment of his hungry friends.

In the summer of 1835, a neat little note of invitation, enveloped in a perfumed covering, was sent with due form and etiquette to some dozen or more of Sam's particular friends and acquaintances. Mr. Allison was open and frank in the use of his language, reminding his friends that it should be a supper if, nothing more than a dog supper. These invitations were signed "Sam Allison," and one of them was addressed to old Judge Shallow. "By blood," said the Judge upon receiving his invitation, "but what the devil he means by dog supper I don't know and don't care, so that he has a good supper and a plenty to drink." The other friends each received a similar invitation, all of them containing a distinct invitation to a dog supper.

Knowing Sam's proneness for jokes, they laughed over his allusion to a canine feast, taking it for granted that a fat saddle of venison and all the *et ceteras* of high living awaited their coming. Duly to the moment, the guests gathered around his hospitable board and sat down in high glee and good humor to partake of the dainties he had prepared for them. It was a laughing, jolly company, and Judge Shallow was there in all of his glory, and, as he had not eaten any dinner, needed neither pickle nor whisky to sharpen his appetite. At the request of the host, he had taken the seat of honor, not on his right or left, as was the custom of kings, but at the foot of the table immediately facing his host, while by his side sat young Donald McConnel, (Tom Towles), a wild fellow much given to reading Shakespeare, and who scarcely ever conversed except with quotations from the old tragedians, now and then simplified and made intelligible by remarks of his own. Tom was a rare bird and particularly odious to the old Judge, for he had strong suspicions of his sanity, and on the present occasion would have preferred his being a little further removed from his valuable person, for to tell the truth, the Judge was slightly timid of his company, not so much "on account of himself as of the public and his family," as he was accustomed to say when avoiding any danger.

At the head of the festive board sat the joker, his eyes twinkling with delight and his whole face beaming with humor. No guest could have wished a more happy, joyous or smiling entertainer. They were certain of the welcome, and as certain of a good supper, and all were well disposed for fun, frolic and high humor. Immediately before Sam, as the leading dish of the table, was the body, or rather the saddle, of "Old Watch," cooked and prepared in the finest style, beautifully brown and inviting, sending forth a savory odor and tempting in no small degree the palates of the anxious and expectant

guests. Uncle Sam Johnson, a colored individual of those days, noted for his pugilistic as well as keen perception of well behaved qualities, was the *connoisseur* of the art culinary upon the occasion. Royally did he roast "Old Watch," and royally grand did he locate him upon the shining porcelain.

Pouring out a glass of wine and motioning his friends to do the same, Sam arose to his feet and gave a toast standing, "Here's that you may all have good and strong appetites for the 'dog supper'—to the memory of all dogs in general—hoping that they may live as long, grow as fat, and die as glorious a death as 'Old Watch.'"

The shout that greeted Sam's toast shook the house to its very foundation and alarmed the neighborhood for many squares around. The delighted company, unsuspecting the joke now playing upon themselves, and little dreaming of the reality of Sam Allison's joke, drank off their bumpers in high glee at the merry humor of their host, while Tom Towles, with a jovial twinkle of the eye, exclaimed :

" He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke
As ever lap a sheugh or dyke.
His honest, sowsie, baws'nt face
Ay gat him friends in ilka place ;
His breast was white, his towzie back
Well clad wi' coat o' glossy black;
His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl,
Hung o'er his hurdies wi' a swurl."

"Well done, Tom!" cried Sam, laughing. "You have given as faithful a description of 'Old Watch' as if done by myself. But fall to," he continued, flourishing his carver, "and never cry 'hold! enough!' until dog and wine can no longer be forced down your gullets. Sam Allison never begrudges his victuals so long as his friends are satisfied with dog. Come, my wise administrator of the laws," said he, addressing Judge Shallow, "shall I help you to a slice of this canine dish?"

"Ay, ay," replied the Judge, merry with wine and glad with the expectation of a good supper. "By blood! send me down a lion's portion of the venison, or dog, as you choose to call it. I can hide as much of a brown roast in my slim body"—slapping his attenuated abdomen—"as jolly Falstaff dare do in his palmiest days."

"To that I'll be sworn upon all the books in England," muttered Towles.

The two brothers of Sam—William D. and Young E.—did the part of servitors at this bachelor feast, while he, sitting at the head of

the table, continued zealously to supply the constant demands of his guests for what they, innocently humoring the whim of their host, laughingly called "dog." Liberally and bountifully did the joker fill the plates of his friends from the fat saddle of "Old Watch," and never was a haunch of venison so lauded and admired. It was praised for its fatness, its juiciness and peculiar flavor, and again and again did Sam, flourishing his carver, supply the demands of his ravenous company.

But now old Judge Shallow, filled with repletion, and unable to swallow another morsel, threw down his knife, and while complacently rubbing his provision depot, exclaimed: "By blood! I can eat no more! and if I continue to feel as I now do, will never eat again." The remainder of the guests followed the example of the Justice, gave up the contest and awaited the signal to move. Towles, as a *finale* to the feast, crying out with mock solemnity:

"Immortality and fellowship with me, and the light and joy of felicity
All these hast thou reached to-day! Leave, then, the dog behind thee."

"Rather say leave the bones," hiccoughed the old Judge, "for the meat we take with us, or I am no judge of a picked carcass."

But Sam had no thought of letting them off so easily. They had enjoyed themselves vastly on his wine and dog, and at his expense, and he now thought it time to shift the scenes and slightly vary the entertainment. Rapping upon the table to draw the attention of his noisy guests, Sam filled his glass, bidding them to do likewise, and then, bowing, exclaimed:

"One more toast, gentlemen. Here's to the memory of old Watch! When alive his good humored face and fat, waddling sides have often gladdened our eyes; when dead, he still remembers his friends and administers to their comfort, pleasure, and appetite; peace be to his manes, and may his lazy spirit tumble into some world, where he'll find plenty to eat and nothing to do."

The jolly company, with hip, hip, hurrah! duly drank down this toast with all the honors, although the shouts of some of them were a little faint, and a suspicious paleness began to gather around the corners of their mouths. A faint glimmering of the truth was now dawning upon the mind of more than one of that jovial crowd, and very naturally beginning to work a marked change in their hitherto joyful countenances. Towles, with a sickly smile, excited by his suspicions, exclaiming, "Ah, no more of that, Hal; an' thou lovest me?"

Yet they were not fully convinced; but the joker did not leave them long in doubt, for he continued playing with wicked pleasure upon their fears and suspicions. The present scene he said but proves that great and leading fact—that habit and custom make the man. The Chinese consider a filthy bird nest the most choice of all food; and we, setting ourselves up for judges, laugh at their folly and curse their filthiness. The Jews, led astray by the superstitions and laws of his nation, look with holy horror upon the carcass of a well fed hog; while we, ridiculing their prejudice, think nothing equal to a well cured ham. Some nations of the earth think no food so pleasant and palatable as a dish from the human body; while we, softened and refined by Christianity and civilization, revolt at the very idea. The Indians of the West and Pacific Islands, and even the inhabitants of some of the most ancient and refined nations, dream of no food more excellent than a roasted dog—and yet we, led astray by the habits and customs of the country, never think of trying this favorite dish. But it is all habit and custom and prejudice,” said Sam, with a quizzical leer at his gaping audience; “for here we have been supping upon that eschewed and abominable dish, and in our ignorance praising it for the very best and most delicious venison. The last time you saw old Watch, my friends,” continued the joker with mock seriousness, “he was taking the sunshine on a cellar door. Poor fellow! You will never see him there again! His deep, mellow bark will never more arouse you from your slumbers, or disturb your pleasant dreams. All that now remains of him is this well picked carcass before me, and here,” continued Sam, stooping down and drawing from under the table the well-known, familiar head and skin of old Watch, “is the only memento of that gallant dog and of this glorious feast. At the sight of the bloody head, the waggish Towles, true to the drama, although about sinking under the effect of nausea, sprang to his feet, exclaiming with tragic vehemence,

“Thou canst not say, I did it. Never shake
Thy gory locks at me.
Avaunt and quit my sight! Let the earth hide thee!
Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes
Which thou dost glare with!”

During the short speech of Sam an awful change had been gradually creeping over the late merry faces of his guests. There was a contracting of muscle, a heaving of chests, and the old Judge, with rueful countenance, had already pointed out the place of disease, by

laying his hand submissively, and with Christian kindness, upon his stomach. But when the joker, like Anthony exhibiting the wounds in the dead Caesar's body, held up to their astonished gaze the grinning, ghastly remains of old Watch, the effect was electrical. No orator has ever produced a more rapid and wonderful revolution in the feelings, thoughts and actions of his auditory, than Sam Allison in his short address. The old Judge, having gorged himself with an anaconda portion of the dog, was now disgorging the same as fast as nature and the case would allow. His long, wiry figure, bent over the back of a chair, resembling an inverted letter "C," was heaving like the storm-tossed ocean. Whenever his own nauseous stomach would give him an instant of peace, the Justice would turn his long, doleful face, pale with sickness, and rueful with tears, upon his suffering and nauseated companions, muttering, as he rubbed his heaving and rapidly decreasing abdomen, "O, Lordy!" "O, Lordy!" Then he would take another turn at old Watch, mingling along with sighs and groans and tears his favorite oath of "By Blood," and prayers and supplications for relief with "O, Lordy!" "O, Lordy!"

But every storm must blow over, and so did this tempest-tossed company of heaving "suppers out," at last find a calm, if not to their troubled souls, at least to their troubled stomachs, in which latitude and longitude their souls were just about that time pretty generally centered. Each guest, so soon as he was able to stagger away, seized his hat and, without ceremony or leave taking, made tracks for home, fully satisfied with their frolic. They staggered along their several ways, some swearing, some laughing and some stopping to take another heave, but all muttering "dog." Towles made a ludicrous attempt at a tragic farewell, but once more struck with a sudden nausea at the sight of old Watch's grinning head, it was no go!—he broke down in the midst of his quotation, and beat a retreat as best he could, laughingly shaking his fist at the shouting Sam. Old Judge was the last man to desert the festive board, for, having laid in a greater amount of dog than his comrades, it took him a longer time to disembark it. At last he too made his arrangements to take his departure. With both hands pressed tightly upon his weary and badly strained stomach, his eyes still wet with tears and his countenance still rueful from sickness and pain, he lingered a moment to cast one look (more of sorrow than anger) upon his laughing host and the well-picked carcass before him. Sam, noticing his fixed and earnest gaze, seized the carver, crying out, "Ha, Judge! shall I help you to another slice of Old Watch?"

It was too much for the Judge, for, although he made a terrible effort and struggled hard for the mastery, he had at last to succumb, and with a deep groan, leaning his aching head against the door post, he again went through a mimic representation of the "Ground Swell" of the Sea. At length the good Justice also managed to leave the festive hall and steer his way for home. The cool night air brought some relief to his fevered brow. Once more free from sickness was fast regaining his spirits, when Fate, the ill-natured sprite, played him another naughty trick, bringing back a relapse of the old disease.

The moment when entering his own premises, and when he was congratulating himself upon having arrived in safety, and was even so far recovered as to utter with considerable gusto several emphatic "By bloods," his house dog, running out to give him welcome, leaped playfully upon him, looking wistfully up in his face. This combination of ideas was too strong for the delicate nerves and stomach of the poor Judge, for the bark of his welcoming friend reminded him too forcibly of the deep bay of old Watch and his grinning mouth and head, and again was this unfortunate Justice compelled to unload a little more of the old canine.

Once since the famous night of the feast, Sam Allison, by swinging the skin of old Watch over his shoulders and taking a walk through town, caused so much sickness and vomiting that for a short time the faculty were disposed to believe that cholera had made its dread appearance in their village. Nor were they fully convinced of their error, until Sam gave them an instance of the peculiar power and influence of that last and only memento of old Watch and the "dog supper."



GOV. ARCHIBALD DIXON.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MEMORIAL OF GOV. ARCHIBALD DIXON'S FAMILY.

CAPTAIN WYNN DIXON.—The father of Hon. Archibald Dixon, was Captain Wynn Dixon, who fought through the Revolutionary War, having joined the army at the early age of sixteen. He moved from North Carolina to Henderson, Ky., in 1804. His father, Colonel Henry Dixon, commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary War, and was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs. Light Horse Harry Lee, in his memoirs of the Revolution, pays Colonel Henry Dixon a high compliment for his gallantry and bravery at the battle of Camden.

HART FAMILY.—The mother of Hon. Archibald Dixon was Rebecca Hart, daughter of David Hart, of North Carolina. David Hart, and his brothers Nathaniel and Tom, were three of the nine members of the Henderson Grant Company, who, in 1775, through their agent, Daniel Boone, purchased of the Indians all that part of Kentucky lying between the Kentucky and Cumberland Rivers, and established at Boonesboro the first government in Kentucky, called Transylvania.

CABELL FAMILY.—Hon. Archibald Dixon married Elizabeth Robertson Cabell in 1832. Children by that marriage: Rebecca Hart, (wife of Hon. John Young Brown), Susan Bell, deceased (who married first Cuthbert Powell, second Major John J. Reeve), Dr. Archibald Dixon, Hon. Henry C. Dixon and Joseph C. Dixon.

Dr. William Cabell, a native of England, and a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, immigrated to Goochland, now Nelson County, Va., in 1723 or 1724. He had four sons, first,

William; second, Joseph, who was also a physician; third, John; fourth, Nicholas. Dr. Joseph Cabell married Mary Hopkins, aunt of General Samuel Hopkins. Children by that marriage: Joseph, Mary, who married John Breckinridge, Ann, who married Benjamin Harrison, and Elizabeth.

BOLLING FAMILY.—Joseph Cabell, father of Elizabeth Robertson Cabell, married the second time Ann E., daughter of Archibald Bolling, of Red Oak, Buckingham County, Va., and his wife, Jane Randolph. Archibald Bolling was lineally descended from Colonel Robert Bolling of Petersburg, Va., and his wife, who was the granddaughter of the Indian Princess Pocahontas.

BULLITT FAMILY.—The second wife of Hon. Archibald Dixon was Susan, daughter of William C. Bullitt, of Jefferson County, Ky., whom he married in 1853. Children by that marriage: Kate J., who married D. R. Burbank, Jr., William B. and Thomas B.

The father of William C. Bullitt was Alexander Scott Bullitt, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in 1780. He was President of the First Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, and her first Lieutenant Governor.

The mother of William C. Bullitt was the daughter of Colonel William Christian, and own neice of the celebrated orator, Patrick Henry. Colonel Christian was killed by the Indians, near Louisville, Ky., in 1782. Christian County is named for him.

The mother of Susan Bullitt, wife of Archibald Dixon, was Ann Fry, a lineal descendant of Colonel Joshua Fry, of Virginia. Joshua Fry was Colonel of the regiment of which George Washington was Lieutenant Colonel. He died a short while before "Braddock's defeat," when Washington succeeded him in the command.

The father of Ann Fry was Thomas Walker, the first surveyor to run a line in Kentucky. He was in Kentucky before Daniel Boone's visit in 1769.

ARCHIBALD DIXON—Was born on the second of April, 1802, in Caswell County, N. C. His father, Wynn Dixon, had been in good circumstances, but, through suretyship, had lost his property, and in 1805, with his family, came to Henderson County, Ky., and resided there until his death. His son, Archibald, had no other educational advantages than could be obtained in this county, then almost an unpopulated wilderness. At twenty years of age he began the study of law in the Town of Henderson, in the office of James Hillyer, an attorney of high character and fine legal attainments, and, despite his meagre education, he pursued his studies with such industry that at

twenty-two he was admitted to the bar, and very soon took a commanding position.

His career as a lawyer was a success. In the surrounding counties, in Kentucky and Indiana, he was employed in nearly all important contested cases, and was in them always a leader. His learning was extensive, his energy without limit, and his zeal and devotion to his clients won him an absolute trust. No labor was so onerous, no peril so imminent, no sacrifice so great as to cause him to abate one jot of his duty. If a man had the right on his side, with Dixon as his advocate, he was safe. His reputation as a lawyer was wide spread and enduring. He was a great criminal lawyer, but was always for the defense, and would never take a fee in the prosecution.

He was not permitted to follow uninterrupted the profession of his choice, but in 1830 was elected by the Whig party to represent Henderson County in the Lower House of the General Assembly. This position he filled with his accustomed ability and fidelity. Returning to the practice of law, after his service in the Legislature, he pursued it with increasing success and reputation until 1836, when he was elected to represent the counties of Daviess, Hopkins and Henderson in the State Senate. His term of office expired in 1840, but he had then become distinguished throughout the State as a political leader of great talent and influence, and he was chosen by the Whig party in 1844 as its candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Governor Owsley. The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor was William S. Pilcher, of Louisville, a very accomplished orator. In the election, Mr. Dixon's majority exceeded that of Governor Owsley by about seven thousand, a handsome tribute to the ability and personal popularity of the man. He filled out this term of office and was put forward strongly for the nomination of the Whig party for Governor at the next election, but Mr. Crittenden, then a much older leader, and one of the greatest Whigs of his time, was chosen as its candidate, and was elected over the late Governor Powell. This was in 1848, the year that General Tyler was elected President.

Mr. Clay, in many respects the greatest statesman and political leader of any age or country, was then the most influential citizen of Kentucky.

The next year the State was to form a new Constitution, and the question of slavery was making itself disastrously prominent in the public mind. At this day it is difficult to realize what intense prejudices pervaded the mass of the slaveholders of Kentucky. To be

called an abolitionist in Kentucky in that day was considered the grossest insult, and he was a bold man who could, in the mildest way, express his dissatisfaction with slavery.

In February, 1849, Mr. Clay, then in New Orleans, wrote a letter to a friend in Lexington, in which he advocated the adoption of some plan for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in Kentucky, and their removal to a new country. It was a patriotic and far-seeing letter, and if Mr. Clay had done no other service to his State, it would have entitled him to rank with the great men of his day. Had his views been promptly adopted in Kentucky, and the other slaveholding States, the bloody and devastating war, whose demoralizing effects are still felt throughout the country, would have been avoided and slavery would have been extinct. But Mr. Clay alienated thousands of his friends, and the writer has it from one who was at the time in Frankfort, that when he came there that year he was quite neglected. He had, heretofore, always been received in Kentucky with enthusiastic devotion, and he felt the neglect keenly. Governor Dixon was at the time in Frankfort. He had been Mr. Clay's friend, and while he differed as widely from him in his emancipation views as any man in the South, he was not disposed to turn the cold shoulder to him. He accompanied him alone to the boat when he took his leave, and Mr. Clay, with great feeling, said to him: "Dixon, I believe you are the only friend I have left." This incident is told to illustrate the fidelity of Mr. Dixon to his friends, and the intensity of that popular sentiment in support of slavery, which could wipe out the friendship of a lifetime for no other reason than a difference of opinion on that subject. However, Mr. Clay's subsequent services to the country recovered the good will of the party in the State, and added increased lustre to a fame already wide as the world.

In that year Mr. Dixon was chosen by Henderson County to represent her in the Constitutional Convention. The Convention assembled in Frankfort on Monday, October 1st, 1849. The Whigs nominated Dixon for Chairman, the Democrats Mr. Guthrie, of Louisville. The latter was chosen by a majority of two, on a strict party vote, and it was thus demonstrated that the sceptre was departing from the Whigs in Kentucky.

The present Constitution of Kentucky was the result of the labors of the Convention, and in its proceedings no man took a more able and active part than Mr. Dixon. He was a large slaveholder and opposed every move which looked to the overthrow of the institution of slavery. He offered a preamble and resolution in the Con-

vention, in which he asserted the doctrine that the right of private property was above constitutional sanction, and that it could not be destroyed by governmental authority, nor could private property be taken from the owner for any other than public uses, and then only upon the condition that he should be fairly compensated therefor. The principle was ingrafted into the Constitution, and in advocacy of it the distinguished mover of the resolution proved himself one of the greatest debaters in the Union.

The Constitution submitted by the Convention to the people was adopted the next year, and the first election for Governor thereunder was had in August, 1851. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Clay had estranged thousands of friends by his views on slavery, many Whigs had been impressed with their wisdom. The Constitution contained nothing which favored them, on the contrary, it was framed with the view to prevent emancipation, and to this day, after slavery has been destroyed by civil war, the people find it almost impossible to change their Constitution in the manner provided therein. It was the object of the slaveholders to prevent any change except after the greatest deliberation and repeated expressions of the popular will in favor of it.

The chief opposition to the new Constitution was from the Whig party, Mr. Clay's emancipation views were opposed to it, and its provisions to protect and perpetuate slavery aroused the hostility of the emancipation element in the Whig party. Cassius Clay, a relative of the great Clay, and a man of talent, was nominated and ran for Governor as an emancipation candidate. He had been a Whig, and the vote he received, amounting to several thousands, was drawn almost exclusively from the Whig party.

Mr. Dixon was enthusiastic and active in his advocacy of the new Constitution, and, of course, was constantly antagonizing that portion of the Whig party which opposed it. So bitter was the Whig opposition that it became evident that it would be difficult for that party in its divided condition to retain control of the State.

In December, 1850, Mr. Dixon, in answer to repeated solicitations to become its candidate for Governor, published an address to the Whigs of Kentucky, in which he stated clearly the causes of dissensions in the Whig party, and the difficulties under which he would labor as its candidate, in view of his position in reference to the new Constitution, and urged his friends not to place his name before the Convention. Nevertheless, he was nominated by the Convention for Governor, and made a canvass which, though unsuccessful, increased his reputation and influence.

The Democratic party, on the other hand, being united and confident of victory, nominated Mr. Dixon's neighbor and personal friend, Governor Powell. It could not have made a wiser nomination. Governor Powell added to great talents, and an acquaintance throughout the State, a personal popularity, a geniality of temper, and a charm of manner, which made him the strongest Democrat in Kentucky.

The canvass was a hot one. Perhaps the two candidates spoke in every county in the State, certainly in nearly every county, and the vote was so close that for weeks the result was unknown and the greatest excitement prevailed. At last the official count settled the election upon Governor Powell by a majority of eight hundred and fifty. Cassius Clay received about six thousand Whig votes. Despite the prominence of Dixon as an advocate of the new Constitution, it is doubtful if any other Whig could have obtained against Governor Powell the vote which he received. It is creditable to both the distinguished gentlemen that they continued through life the warmest personal friends, although so often and so sharply opposed in political feeling and interest.

Mr. Clay was spending his last days in the Senate, serving his country to the end, when Dixon and Powell were contending for the Governorship of Kentucky.

The year before, the agitation of the slavery question in Congress had become fiercer and more portentous than ever, and it was no doubt in a great measure owing to Mr. Clay's extraordinary personal influence that what has been known as the compromise measures of 1850 were adopted, and the evil day of civil war postponed. On account of his failing health he tendered his resignation as Senator, to take effect on the meeting of Congress in December, 1852. It was accepted, and the Legislature of Kentucky elected Mr. Dixon to fill the remainder of his term. Thus he became the successor of Mr. Clay, and no man in Kentucky was worthier to succeed him.

In the Senate, as in every other position in life, he became a man of influence. The evil spirit of discord had only been laid for a time by the compromise measures of 1850. In 1854, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, offered a bill to organize Territorial Governments for Kansas and Nebraska. Immediately the winds of passion were let loose. The original bill, as offered by Douglas, proposed that when these territories should be admitted as States, they should be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution might prescribe at the time of their ad-

mission. Under the eighth section of the act of March 6th, 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise act, slavery was prohibited in all the territory acquired from France, of which the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were a part, which lay north of latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, and these two territories were altogether north of it, so that while, under the provisions of the bill offered by Senator Douglas, the State Constitution might make slavery lawful, it was unlawful under the Missouri Compromise act for a slaveholder to take his slaves into the territory while it remained in its territorial condition. Mr. Dixon, and every slaveholder, knew that if the slaveholders could not take their slave property into the territory they would not go there, and that the anti-slavery inhabitants would never adopt a State Constitution establishing slavery. He, therefore, offered an amendment to the bill repealing the eighth section of the act of March 6th, 1820, thereby leaving the territories open alike to the Northern and Southern emigrant, and, in effect, transferring the question of slavery from the Congress of the United States to the people of the Territories and States.

After a conference with Judge Douglas, the latter incorporated into his bill a section embodying the amendment and reported it again to the Senate. The excitement was intense, but the principle contended for by Dixon was right, and prevailed. In the discussion upon it Judge Douglas proved himself more than a match in debate for all the anti-slavery leaders in the Senate. The bill passed both Houses of Congress, was approved by President Pierce, and became a law.

It has been thought that the amendment repealing the Missouri Compromise was impolitic and disastrous to the South. It is useless, if not idle, to speculate upon the consequences of a measure whose influence for good or evil has long since spent itself, but this may be said, that Mr. Dixon was right in principle and had the boldness to contend for the rights of the people. When that Missouri prohibition was adopted Mr. Jefferson, then in his old age, on April 22d, 1820, wrote to his friend John Holmes: "I had for a long time ceased to read newspapers, or pay any attention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our bark to the shore from which I am not distant. But this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment, but this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated, and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper."

So that those who would hold Governor Dixon responsible for the building up of the Republican party must go further back, and place the responsibility where it belongs, in the Congress of 1820, which adopted the prohibition, which established this line to grow "deeper and deeper with every new irritation." Mr. Dixon and Judge Douglas, in 1858, were vindicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated case of Dred Scot against Sandford, in an opinion of unsurpassed ability and research, in which that Court decided the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise act unconstitutional and void.

This claim, that these two great and patriotic men were right on this question, does not commit them or the writer to the approval of slavery as an institution. They were acting under a constitution, and had to respect the constitutional rights of the people. It was not for them to palter with their oaths, in a double sense, and say we will uphold the Constitution wherever it suits us, and rend it wherever it does not suit us. They were for the Constitution they had sworn to support. They were right not only in a Constitutional view of the question, but right in view of the great principles on which our independence as a people rested. The colonies revolted from the mother country and established a separate government, in vindication of the rights of the people to control their local and domestic affairs, in their own way, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill, extended to the people of the Territories the right to legislate for themselves on all local matters, so soon as they were organized into a territorial government.

Had the question of slavery been out of the way—a question which in that day seemed to cloud the reason of men and make them mad—no friend of republican institutions would have found fault with the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but the abolitionist of the North and the fire-eater of the South were alike ready to violate the great principles of popular sovereignty, and to demand that Congress should so legislate in reference to the Territories as to force upon them their peculiar views regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants.

Other important questions arose during Mr. Dixon's term of office, in the consideration of which he took an important and distinguished part. He served out his term, which expired in 1855, maintaining a position of influence in that august body, then holding many of the greatest statesmen and orators which the country has produced.

He returned to his home in Henderson and resumed the practice of the law and the management of his large estate. The Know-Nothing, or American, party arose about this time, and he was left quite alone in politics. The Whig party, which he had served so long and well, had been absorbed by that party in the South, and by that party and the Republican party in the North. Upon those questions of policy which had divided the Whig and Democratic parties he was a Whig, and failing to approve the peculiar doctrines of the American party, he was left without a party. He abandoned no principle.

In 1856 the Democracy nominated James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge for President and Vice President on a platform which endorsed the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Republican party nominated Fremont and Dayton, and the American party nominated Fillmore and Donelson for the same offices. Mr. Dixon advocated the election of Buchanan and voted for him, because he regarded the Democracy as sound upon the question of slavery, which had become the paramount issue in American politics.

The Republican party continued to increase in strength, and in 1860 nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. The Democracy split upon the rock of slavery, and Mr. Douglas was nominated by the Northern wing and Mr. Breckenridge by the Southern wing of the party. The American party, under the name of the Union party, composed chiefly of old Whigs of the North, who would not unite in an abolition crusade against the South, and old Whigs of the South who would not unite with the Secessionists, who were trying to "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution," nominated Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. It was a party of conservative patriots, but not calculated to win in the exciting times which preceded the civil war.

Mr. Dixon, with his accustomed energy and ability espoused the cause of Douglas, but to no purpose, and he and Breckenridge and Bell were defeated, and Lincoln elected, on a strictly sectional platform, and without an electoral vote from the South, and almost without a popular vote from a slaveholding State. The line, as prophesied by Jefferson, had grown deeper, and the frightful spectacle of a sectional triumph, based upon open and avowed hostility of the North to the South, rose up to terrify all lovers of the Union. Within sixty days from the announcement of Mr. Lincoln's election, several of the Southern States had formally seceded from the Union and were busy with preparations for war. The flag of the country had been

displaced by them for another symbol of nationality, and in the madness of the hour all the glorious achievements of the united arms of the North and the South in the Revolution, in the War of 1812, the various Indian wars, and the more recent conquest of Mexico, were forgotten, and curses both loud and deep were hurled against the Union of our fathers.

During the winter of 1860-61, Mr. Dixon and many distinguished patriots devoted themselves unceasingly in the effort to stay the tide of disunion. A convention of distinguished citizens of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, assembled at Louisville and passed patriotic and pacific resolutions. Mr. Dixon was a delegate and participated in the proceedings. He took a bold stand for the Union, but denounced the secessionists and abolitionists as enemies to the Constitution and the Union. He advised the border States that in the event of disunion and war, their territory would be the theater of battle, and would be devastated by the contending armies. His idea was that if these great States in the center of the Union would act in concert to prevent a collision of arms, the people of the South would undo their folly of secession, and that the people of the North would compel Mr. Lincoln, although elected as a sectional candidate, to protect the Constitutional rights of the South. But it seems as if a Higher Power had grown weary of the curse of human slavery, and had pronounced its doom, and no counsel, however wise, could restrain the violence of those partisans of the cotton States who, in their eagerness to make slavery permanent, dealt it a death blow in seceding from the Union.

Mr. Dixon, in his own home, at Paducah, and Frankfort, and in other portions of Kentucky, made speeches of extraordinary power and eloquence in behalf of the Union, and of the neutrality of the State of Kentucky. The writer of this sketch had the pleasure of hearing him, and although nearly a quarter of a century has passed, he remembers his words, his looks, his voice, as if it were yesterday, and language is wholly inadequate to convey an impression of his wonderful oratory. But nothing could stay the storm.

In April, South Carolina opened fire on Fort Sumpter, and the Stars and Stripes were hauled down and the flag of the Confederate States raised in its stead. Then, indeed, were "the dogs of war let loose," and the country given over for four years to tyranny and bloodshed. In the North, and in the South, the principles of liberty were forgotten. A free press and free speech were silenced. The great writ of *habeas corpus* was contemptuously spurned by any petty

corporal, and prisons were filled by citizens of the highest character, who were arrested without lawful accusation and held without trial.

It was in these dark and troublesome times that Mr. Dixon's character shone most resplendent. Living on the dividing line between the North and South, his county and town were the scene of many heartrending tragedies. He remained at home, the incarnation of peace unterrified, amid the tumult of war, doing all in his power to relieve the distressed and unfortunate of either side, and to mitigate the horrors of bloody and irregular warfare. To his influence and prompt intercession with Mr. Lincoln, with whom he was personally acquainted, it is pretty certain that some among the living owe their lives. No one applied to him for help that he did not receive it, not grudgingly, nor for pay, but receive it free as the air of Heaven.

His farms were ravaged and his slaves forced from their homes. He was not made ungenial by wrongs or misfortune, and the slaves who had served him in bondage, looked to him as their friend and protector in freedom. His influence over them, and their reverence and affection for him, showed that he had discharged the duty of a master to them, as he had all other duties, in an unexceptionable way, and their tears fell freely when he died.

After the war he took an active interest in building up the prosperity of the country and restoring to the South the Constitutional rights to which she was entitled as a part of the Union. He acted with the Democratic party, and opposed those military usurpations in the South, which marked the administration of Grant. Occasionally he published communications on the affairs of the country, which were read far and wide, but his health was too feeble to permit him to take an active part in political life. He never entered the political arena after the war, but continued to exert the influence of a private citizen in behalf of the Constitution of the country.

He was especially hostile to the interference of the military in elections, and publicly advocated an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting such interference in either State or Federal elections.

Notwithstanding his activity in State and National affairs, he was not unmindful of the local interests of his neighbors and friends. He originated many enterprises of great importance to Henderson, and urged them forward with energy and resolution. If the writer is correctly informed, he was among the first to advocate the building of a railroad from Henderson to Nashville, and the erection of a bridge

across the Ohio at Henderson, and was instrumental in procuring charters for these great works. His interest in the prosperity of the city, and its people, was undiminished through life.

This is an outline of the career of Governor Dixon, in those matters which were of a strictly public nature, and it will be seen that he was a man to whose life any country could look with pride and gratitude. But the private life of so distinguished a character can be no less interesting than his public career.

He was a man of the most striking appearance. He was slightly above the medium height, and stood perfectly erect. There was nothing out of line in his figure. In his early and middle life he was rather spare, but in old age he became somewhat more fleshy, yet never to a degree to impair the symmetry of his proportions. His movements were full of grace and dignity. His face was no less attractive than his form. Every feature of it seemed full of expression, and in moments of enthusiasm, when speaking, his eyes seemed to flash fire. His temperament was nervous and sanguine, and his manner excitable, and at times tempestuous, but he was always self-controlled, and his will kept in subjection the ardor of his disposition. No man possessed a higher order of courage. He was incapable of fear, and nothing could daunt him. For twenty years before his death his hair was white as snow, his complexion clear and fair, his port majestic, and, seen among ten thousand, he would be singled out as a great man. A gentleman of Union County said that he believed him the greatest man Kentucky ever produced, and mentioned that when he attended court there, if from any cause he was late entering the court room, as he did so, every eye was turned to gaze upon him. Another, who accompanied him to hear his friend Douglas speak at Indianapolis in 1860, in that memorable struggle for the Presidency, said that when he registered at the hotel inquiries from all parts of the office were heard as to who he was. A great soul has seldom animated a finer form.

He was genial and friendly in his intercourse with men, never failing to salute those whom he met. The ragged negro in the street was as sure of his cheery recognition as the most distinguished of his neighbors. To young men he had always words of encouragement and good cheer, and many now in mature life cherish him in their memories with grateful affection.

His information was extensive and his literary taste very fine. He was a lover of Shakespeare, and his conversation and writings showed that he was familiar with his masterpieces. Added to his lite-

rary, legal and political information, he had an extensive business experience, and there have been few men who were more practical and sensible in their affairs. He had an abundant share of that talent which is called common sense, the most useful of all talent.

His moral character was above suspicion. Being a distinguished and successful man he was naturally a mark for calumny, but it is doubtful if in the darkest corners, where slander lurks, there was ever a whisper against his integrity. He was just, true, public spirited, honorable and courageous, a liberal friend to all good enterprises, and a most kind hearted gentleman. His bearing toward females was as courteous and chivalric as that of the knight errant of the middle ages. In social conversation he was quite as happy as in his public addresses, and no one capable of appreciating good company could talk with him without being instructed and entertained. He was fond of out door exercise, and was daily to be seen walking along the streets, a pleased observer of any improvement that was going on, usually in company of some friend or some young man whom he wished to help along by his sympathy and fatherly counsel.

In religion he was no churchman in a sectarian sense, but he was a Christian, thoroughly imbued with the great truths taught by the Savior, and they comforted him in his last days. He was stricken down several weeks before his death, and was conscious that his end was near. No unmanly apprehension, no remorse for evil deeds, no distrust of the goodness of God, fretted his latter moments. He talked of death, and of his accountability to God, as if he, in full health, had been discussing the condition of some other person. Yet in that time, so full of sorrow to his friends and family, it should not be thought that life had lost its attractions for him. When a friend called on him a few days before he died, and said that in another county his friends had made anxious inquiries concerning his condition, he said, with a feeling which wrung tears from those present, "Give them my compliments and bid them a long farewell." A few days after, on Sunday night, the twenty-sixth of April, 1876, he died, surrounded by his family, who had done all that love could suggest to prolong his life and soothe his sufferings.

He was twice married, first in March, 1834, to Mrs. Eliza B. Pollett, a most estimable woman, who died in 1851, leaving him six children, five of whom still live. In October, 1853, he married Miss Sue Bullitt, of Jefferson County, who survives him with three children, and upon whom compliment is exhausted in saying that she is in every way worthy the confidence and love which her distinguished husband lavished upon her.

ARCHIBALD DIXON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, is the second son of Hon. Archibald Dixon and Elizabeth Robertson Cabell, and was born in Henderson on the 4th day of March, 1844. He received his early education at the local schools of his town, was then sent to the Sayre Institute at Frankfort, Ky., and afterwards to the University of Toronto, Canada.

On the — — day of December, 1864, he married Miss Maggie Herndon, of Frankfort, an intelligent, as well as beautiful woman, a good talker, and a social, interesting companion, of a bright and happy disposition.

Dr. and Mrs. Dixon have had born unto them four children, two promising sons, Wynn and Archibald, and two affectionate, loving daughters, Maggie and Julia.

Our subject followed the business of farming on his place near Henderson up to 1876, yet in earlier life he had acquired a fondness for physics, and occupied a great part of his time in reading medical works. Circumstances, however, denied him adopting his chosen life's work until 1877, when he graduated from the Louisville Medical College, one of five of the brightest of his class. Having lost his patrimony in 1877, he moved to the City of Henderson to practice his profession, starting life anew, with nothing but the profits arising from his profession on which to support his family.

At that time, as now, the profession had enrolled among its numbers in Henderson physicians of equal standing with any in the entire Commonwealth. These old practitioners held their score of patrons against the world, and only when one would die, or move away, could a young graduate hope to subsist on anything more than the pickings, at all times uncertain in the payment of fees. This fact, then, together with all the proverbial difficulties that are attendant upon a young physician's first practice, Dr. Dixon was necessarily required to encounter.

Did he hesitate? Did he flinch? By no means. On the contrary, no difficulties, no distresses, dampened his professional zeal. It was life and death with him, and for that reason, if for none other, he devoted himself to the work ahead of him with an energy and intelligence seldom equaled. He went up, up, his evening and morning star growing brighter with each day's practice. While many others were prophesying his downfall, he was then tasting the fruits of a deserved harvest, a testimony to his worth, geniality and ability as a practicing physician. He fought a manly fight with poverty, and the frowns and scowls of an unforgiving and pursuing world, and he has won.

Dr. Dixon is a member of the "Mississippi Valley Medical Society," the second largest Association in the country. In 1885, the very distinguished honor of President was conferred upon him by the Society. He served with a dignity and intelligence that made him a host of friends.

He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, member, and now President of the District McDowell Society, of the local Medical Club, and an extensive correspondent and contributor to various medical journals in this country.

Dr. Dixon was raised in the Presbyterian faith, and some time since connected himself with the church. He is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders, in the former having attained to the rank of Knights Templar. The first Laparotomy ever performed in Henderson was done by him.

HON. HENRY C. DIXON.—Was born in Henderson on the nineteenth day of September, 1845. He is the second living son of Archibald Dixon and Elizabeth Robertson Cabell; of his father we have already written. His mother was a woman noted for her high character, strong intellect and great personal and social charms. She was a direct descendant of Pochahontas, and in addition, otherwise inherited the very best blood known to "Old Virginia." Henry C. Dixon received a fine education from the private schools of his native town, and was then sent to the Sayre Institute at Frankfort, the Capital of the State, a school noted for its educational advantages.

At this school he enlisted in the front rank, and retained that standard up to the time of his leaving it. During the years 1862, '63, he was a student of the Toronto, Canada, University, and upon leaving that school made a trip, in 1864, to Europe, confining his travels to England and France. Returning from this trip he studied law in the office of his father. Having access at all times to all of the standard works, as well as law reports, the benefit of an instructor profoundly versed in the practice, a quick keen mind of his own, coupled with studious application, our subject was not long in qualifying himself for the practice of his chosen profession. Soon after he was licensed, his father's health became poor, and the management of his large estate, in a very great measure, was assigned to our subject. His father imposed the greatest confidence in his judgment and legal learning, and therefore most, if not all of the numerous legal documents in which he was interested, were drawn by the son. From this reason, therefore, Henry C. Dixon, has never applied himself to the active practice of the law.

In religious training, Mr. Dixon is a Presbyterian. He is also a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders. In politics he is an unflinching Democrat, and being well posted in all of the great political questions of the day, he is not only able to handle the questions of the new era in the country's history with marked ability and earnestness, but few men by natural endowments or education and training, are better able to advocate the peoples interest in the Legislative halls of the country, or in the public contests of the times. Mr. Dixon is peculiarly endowed with admirable popular traits, but like all men has his enemies. He is skilled in the use of sarcasm and ridicule, weapons that especially serve him whenever the occasion demands. He is Senator-elect from this, the Third Senatorial District of Kentucky, composed of Henderson and Union Counties, he having had the distinction conferred upon him in 1883. He has served two sessions, and in each was a recognized leader. He was found at all times battling for the right as he understood it, and in no instance was the welfare of his constituents overlooked. Mr. Dixon has never married, and in his singleness of life, he takes a philisophic view of all matters, no matter how small their import. He takes life in a quiet easy way, enjoys himself, and assists many others in doing the very same thing. He is most comfortably situated, and his domicil is open at all times to his friends. This, coupled with his open, frank humorous, social nature, secures him visitors at all seasons.

In addition to other landed interests, Mr. Dixon is the owner of five hundred acres of river bottom alluvial land, located in Union County, four hundred of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. From this he derives a handsome yearly income.

JOSEPH C. DIXON—Fourth son of Archibald Dixon, was born in the town of Henderson on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1848. At an early age he was sent to the best private schools the town afforded, and subsequently in 1863 and '64, to the Sayer Institute at Frankfort, Kentucky. Being born of a bright, quick mind, he learned easily and rapidly—so much so, that he soon prepared himself to enter the University of Virginia, where he studied law and fitted himself for its practice. Returning to his home, he was licensed to practice, but, owing to bad health and, perhaps, a taste for a life more congenial, he has never sought clients or attempted to practice a profession he had learned so well. Our subject inherited a goodly portion of his father's quick and fiery intellect, and, doubtless, would have made a leading practitioner had he fancied the life. At the death of his father, he inherited a large and very valuable landed

estate, comprising four hundred and eighty-six acres, four hundred and forty-five of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Upon this land he farmed until a few years since; finding that life incompatible to both health and comfort, he removed into the city. On the fourth day of December, 1874, Mr. Dixon was married to Miss Lucie Henderson Alves, granddaughter of James Alves and great granddaughter of Walter Alves, one of the signers of the ordinance establishing the town of Henderson. Mrs. Dixon is a lady of excellent domestic judgment, very popular and in every way fitted to adorn her husband's home. They have had five children, three of whom are living: James Alves, Susie Reeve and Maria Davis. Mr. Dixon in politics is a strong, uncompromising and unflinching Democrat, and in excited, hotly contested elections, primary or general, he usually makes his influence felt. He is a fine conversationalist and earnest worker. He is warm-hearted, honest and sincere in his friendship, in fact, no man will go further for a friend. He was raised a Presbyterian, but has never attached himself to the church.

LAZARUS W. POWELL was born in Henderson County on the sixth day of October, 1812. His father, Captain Lazarus W. Powell, only a few years previous to the birth of the subject of our memoir, had settled on a tract of land lying twelve miles south of Henderson, on the Morganfield road, and it may be said continued to reside thereon until April, 1869, when at the advanced age of ninety-two years he died. His mother was the daughter of Captain James McMahan, of Henderson County, a gentleman who had served in the ranks of the Kentucky volunteers in the War of 1812. He was a man of strong native intellect, but exceedingly eccentric in manner and habits. Though both of the late Governor's parents were possessed of average natural talents, neither had ever enjoyed the benefits of intellectual culture beyond its simplest rudiments. Lazarus was their third son. Lazarus W. Powell at a very early age began to exhibit those traits of character which, in their fuller development, caused him to be loved and respected wherever he was known. When he had arrived at an age to be able to appreciate the advantages of education, he used diligently the very inadequate means that were within his reach to acquire knowledge. The school he first attended was a primary one kept by a Mr. Ewell Wilson, in the village of Henderson. Here he learned to read and write. Later he became a pupil of the late George Gayle, Esq., a gentleman of rare talents and attainments, under whose tuition he acquired a fair academical education.

Young Powell was a manly youth, ingenious and truthful, and not a little ambitious. He had scarcely reached the age of eighteen years before he had marked out for himself a pathway in life and chosen the profession by which he hoped to acquire a moderate competency and possibly the other results of a reasonable ambition. He did not say—for his aspirations were all civic—

“ The world’s mine oyster,
“ Which I with my sword will open;”

but with a like spirit that breathes through this immortal sentiment of the world’s greatest poet, he pursued his course and allowed no obstacle to interpose between his will to do and the accomplishment of the act he so willed. Few farmers in Kentucky, at the time to which we refer (1830), were possessed of any great abundance of ready means, and thus it turned out when young Powell was preparing to carry out his design of entering upon the study of the law, that his father was only enabled to furnish him with a sum of money that was quite insufficient to cover the expenses incident to the position he expected to occupy. Early in the month of June, 1830, the young man rode over to the town of Owensboro, the county seat of the adjoining county of Daviess, for the purpose of consulting with an old legal friend of his father, the Hon. Philip Thompson. This gentleman was then engaged in a large practice in the circuit presided over by the Hon. Alney McLean. Mr. Thompson readily assented to Powell’s wish to enter his office as a student. He soon discovered, however, that the insufficiency of his young friend’s educational attainments would be a great drawback to his hoped for success in the undertaking upon which he had entered, and he urged upon him the necessity of suspending his legal studies until he could avail himself of the advantages of a classical education.

This was a great blow to Powell’s hopes. He had the good sense, however, to see that the advice that had been given him was the result of a kindly interest in his affairs. Returning home, he set about revolving in his mind the unlooked for difficulty and the means at his disposal for overcoming it. The result of his self-communing was a determination to visit Bardstown, then the seat of one of the best literary institutions in the State. Having obtained from Mr. Thompson a letter of introduction to the Hon. John Rowan, an old friend of the writer, he set out for Bardstown, at which place he arrived in the first week of September, 1830. His entire riches consisted of the horse he rode and less than one hundred dollars in money. He took early occasion to present his friend’s letter to Judge Rowan, and was by

that true gentleman treated with a degree of kindness and interest which he ever afterward remembered and spoke of in terms of the deepest gratitude. Judge Rowan was perhaps the most learned man of his profession in the State. In order to test the qualifications of the young man for the profession he had chosen, he introduced into their conversation certain literary, scientific and historical questions which he deemed it important that every one should be acquainted with who had any thought of entering upon the study of the law. The result was as unsatisfactory in regard to young Powell's scholastic attainments as had been his former trial before Mr. Thompson. His natural good sense, however, and his evident candor made a most favorable impression on the erudite statesman, and again he was strongly advised to apply himself to the acquisition of a thorough collegiate education.

With becoming modesty the young man acknowledged to Judge Rowan that he had not sufficient means to defray the necessary expenses of a college course of studies. Having arrived at the details of his present means and future prospects, Judge Rowan gave him hopes that the particular difficulty might be overcome. He told him that he was well acquainted with the Faculty and Professors of St. Joseph's College, and that, having some influence with them, he thought it highly probable that he would be able to arrange with them for his immediate matriculation and subsequent tuition.

Early the following morning Judge Rowan accompanied the young man to the college where he was formally introduced to the President, the late Rev. George A. M. Elder. Mr. Elder was a man of the kindest impulses. He was also an excellent judge of character. The manly appearance of young Powell, his candor in stating his wishes and the inadequate means he possessed toward their realization, together with his evident disinclination to accept of unusual terms or such as would compromise his own independence, all deeply interested the good ecclesiastic. Other members of the Faculty were called to the consultation, and, before they separated, the name of Lazarus W. Powell was duly entered on the college register. It is scarcely necessary to state that every obligation entered into by Mr. Powell was afterwards fully redeemed.

To say that young Powell was what is termed popular with both his Professors and his fellow-students, would inadequately express the general sentiment with which he was regarded in college. By the former he was beloved to a degree that can only be fully understood

when reference is made to the bond that exists between parent and child. He was the pride of the latter, admired and looked up to as something to be made much of and copied after. There was no waywardness in their feelings toward their idol, because there was no blot upon his escutcheon. He was listened to and his advice followed, because of their respect for his character and their confidence in his judgment. Who can measure the restraining influence of such a mind over the weaknesses and latent propensities to evil of less steadfast associates? His young companions learned to respect virtue, principle, assiduity and goodness, because of all these their friend was ever the consistent exponent.

Early in August of the year 1833, only a few days after his graduation, Mr. Powell entered the law office of the Hon. John Rowan, of Bardstown, Kentucky, for the purpose of resuming his legal studies, which had been interrupted by his college course. The studious habits, which so remarkably distinguished him while passing through college, equally characterized him in his new position. He brought all the powers of his mind to bear upon the acquirement, within the least possible period of time, of that sum of knowledge of his profession which would enable him to look forward to an honorable career in life. He was happy in having for his legal preceptor one of the master minds of his day and the country. Judge Rowan was not only a well read lawyer, but he was also a profound scholar and a man of the rarest natural intelligence. His diction was always elegant, and he spoke without seeming effort.

Mr. Powell remained in the office of Judge Rowan until in the winter of 1834, '35, when he repaired to Lexington with the view of attending a course of law lectures at Transylvania University. Not only was Powell assiduous in study during his stay in Lexington, and prompt in his attendance at the University lectures, but he let no occasion pass in which it was possible for him to acquire a knowledge of the practical part of his profession by making himself familiar with the proceedings of the Courts of Law when these happened to be in session. The bar of Lexington had one advantage over that of Bardstown—the number of its prominent members was much greater. Among the resident practicing attorneys then in Lexington could be named such men as the Hon. Henry Clay, the Hon. Robert Wickliffe, Judge Thomas M. Hickey, A. K. Woolley, Esq., Charlton Hunt, Esq., James Cowan, Esq., and Madison C. Johnson, Esq., the latter being then a young man, but giving promise of the high reputation in his profession which he has since acquired.

The law session at Transylvania over, Mr. Powell returned to Henderson in the spring of 1835, where he opened a law office and sought for business in the line of his profession. His success equalled his expectations from the first, but a few months later, having formed a partnership with the leading practitioner at the Henderson bar, Archibald Dixon, Esq., he was at once placed on the high road to that eminence as a lawyer which he afterwards attained, as well as to the substantial remunerative benefits of an extended practice. His business connection with Mr. Dixon continued till the year 1839.

Governor Powell's reputation as a lawyer was not built upon any peculiar talent possessed by him for forensic display. In his addresses, to be sure, whether to the court or to the jury, he was always forcible and sometimes eloquent. But he depended more for his legal triumphs upon the careful analysis of his cases. It was his invariable custom to come into court fully prepared to meet the objections of the opposing counsel with his authorities before him, whether as to the law bearing upon the case or to previous judicial decisions. Owing to this custom, he was always a formidable antagonist in the courts in which he practiced. What he lacked in readiness of suggestion, had its full compensation in the preliminary care in which he never failed to bestow upon each particular cause as it came into his hands. His wonderful success in his profession is more to be attributed to this fact than to any other.

On the eighth day of November, 1837, Lazarus W. Powell was united in marriage to Miss Harriett Ann Jennings, the orphan daughter of Captain Charles Jennings, deceased, who had been an esteemed and prosperous citizen of Henderson County. During her life, Mrs. Powell bore to her husband three sons, two of whom are still living. The death of Mrs. Powell took place on the thirtieth day of July, 1846, and, to use the expression of one of the late Governor's eulogists, "for her sake he ever afterwards devoted to the children she had left to his care, all the wealth of his manly and magnanimous heart."

When not occupied by official duties, during the progress of the civil war, Governor Powell spent most of his time at his home in Henderson and in overlooking the farming operations upon his plantations in the county. This was for him, as it was for thousands of others in the State, a period of great anxiety—suspected by the government military officials, who had, for the greater portion of the time, complete control in the river towns, on account of his well known antipathy to the bloody method that had been adopted to

preserve the integrity of the Union ; saddened at the sight of the utter ruin which the war had brought upon many of his neighbors, and which was threatening others ; disgusted with the cruelties of the vengeful military despots who were then ruling Kentucky, and whose so-called retaliatory measures were continually involving the lives and liberties of innocent men ; indignant at the shameful venality of some among these same despots and their pliant subordinates, and at their contemptuous disregard of even the forms of State laws in taking upon themselves all control over the elective franchise. Governor Powell, no doubt, felt these years of the war to be the saddest of his life.

Always circumspect in his conduct and for one of his known views, in a certain degree trusted in by the authorities at Washington, he was enabled to serve many who had become involved in the troubles of the times, not only in his own section, but throughout the South, and never was his influence asked for in vain by a worthy object. His means, too, were dispensed with a lavish hand to those who found themselves reduced to poverty by the military raids which were of common occurrence in his own and the neighboring counties of Southern Kentucky. Whether the sufferer happened to be attached to one cause or the other, it was all the same with him. Human misery was a plea that never failed to awaken in him active sympathy, and with this plea he never permitted consideration of party affinity nor even of policy to interfere.

When the war finally closed, Governor Powell entered upon the practice of his profession with more energy than had ever before distinguished him, save during the first years of his professional career. This was most probably done with the view of introducing his eldest son Col. J. Henry Powell, who had then become associated with him in the practice of the law, into the routine of his profession. Up to the time of his mission to Utah, in 1858, he had been a great sufferer from a rheumatic affection, and though he had since been apparently entirely relieved from the disorder, his nervous system, in consequence of its ravages, as he thought himself, had remained afterwards in an exceedingly delicate condition. Seeing him immersed in business, and to all appearance as anxious in its prosecution as he had been when starting out in life thirty years before, there were those among his friends who doubted if his physical strength was equal to the labor he was imposing on himself. On Wednesday of the last week in June, 1867, he appeared for the last time in the streets of Henderson a living man.

After a day of some fatigue, induced possibly more from the shattered condition of his nerves than from any great amount of physical or mental labor, he returned to his house and immediately retired to his room. Nothing was thought of this circumstance until the following morning when he was found to be seriously ill. The family physician, Dr. Pinkney Thompson, was at once called in. The report made by this gentleman was sufficiently alarming, but neither did he nor the members of the Governor's family at first apprehend a fatal termination of his sickness. It was at first supposed that his disease was a slight attack of congestion of the brain. A subsequent examination proved that a blood vessel at the base of the brain had become ruptured and that this had induced apoplexy, followed by a partial paralysis of the right side, and eventually of the whole body. During Thursday and Friday he was enabled to distinguish his friends as they approached his bedside. His physician called to his assistance Dr. John T. Berry, of Henderson, and Dr. M. J. Bray, of Evansville, Ind. Their consultation took place on Saturday, and the result was a sorrowful acknowledgement that the case was hopeless.

When this opinion was made known among the Governor's neighbors and fellow citizens, the effect was as if an impending calamity were threatening their own hearth-stones. Business appeared to be forgotten, and men and women gathered together in knots, brooding sadly and speaking in whispers of the one absorbing topic which filled their thoughts. In the meanwhile the Governor lay in a comatose state, from which it was difficult to arouse him at intervals, in order to administer such alleviatives as had been prescribed by his physicians. On Sunday, the last day of the month, his friend and neighbor, Grant Green Esq., made a persistent attempt to arouse him from the stupor by which he was overcome and with such success, that faint hopes were induced of his ultimate recovery. On the following morning, however, he again relapsed into unconsciousness and thus continued till death intervened about 3 o'clock in the evening of July 3d., 1867. Greater sympathy was never manifested by a community for one of its number when stricken, ill and dying, nor were ever sincerer tears shed than when it was announced among his friends and neighbors that his "spirit had gone to the God who gave it."

The funeral took place on Thursday, the fourth day of July, 1867. Among the pall-bearers were the Hon. Archibald Dixon, the Hon. John Law, of Indiana; Grant Green, Esq., and W. S. Holloway, Esq.

The body was borne to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which his brother-in-law, the Rev. D. H. Deacon, was Rector. Every business

house and office in the town was closed and almost all were draped in emblems of mourning. The Rev. Rector of the church was too much overcome to trust himself to speak on the occasion, and his place in the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Jahleel Woodbridge, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Henderson. The text of the discourse preached by the reverend gentleman, was taken from the 46th. Chapter of Psalms: "*Be still and know that I am God.*" On the announcement of the text, a solemn silence seemed to wrap the entire auditory, and this till the close of the discourse, was only broken at intervals by the stifled sobs and smothered sighs of stricken hearts, as the eloquent divine glowingly pictured the exalted character of him whose cold remains lay coffined before them.

The Masonic body of Henderson, although Governor Powell had never belonged to the order, formed in procession and accompanied his remains to the grave. The procession of citizens on the occasion was the largest ever seen in Henderson. In it walked the rich and the poor, women and men, and even little children. One division of the mourners deserves to be specially noticed. This was composed of the newly-created freedmen, his own former slaves and those of his neighbors who had known him, many of them all their lives. They had come, some of them from points ten and fifteen miles distant, trudging on foot in order to pay their tribute of respect and gratitude over the grave of one who had never ceased to be their best friend and counselor. No more genuine sorrow was exhibited on that mournful day than was evinced by the blacks of whom he had once been the master, and who up to the day of his death had been in the habit of addressing him by that title.

During the latter years of his life, the Governor seldom spent his evenings away from his own home. When he had no visitors he was in the habit of retiring to his room for study, or in order to prepare the causes in which he had been retained. When wearied with these occupations, he would repair to the apartments of his daughter-in-law, and there amuse himself with the prattle of his little grand-children. His family mansion was surrounded by ornamental grounds and a large garden. To the embellishment of these grounds, he devoted many of his leisure hours, and found in such employment both health and enjoyment.

One great source of care to Governor Powell, after the Proclamation of Emancipation of President Lincoln, was a number of helpless blacks, formerly his slaves, who had no one else to look to for support and protection. Had the Government, when it deprived him

of his rights of property in those of his slaves, who were capable of performing manual labor, taken upon itself, at the same time, the support of those who were incompetent to earn their own living, there would have been little hardship in his individual case, as there would have been little in thousands of other cases, still more onerous. He might, to be sure, had he been a brute, and no man, have evicted the aged and infants among his former slaves from his plantations, and have suffered them to die of hunger and exposure on the highway. Had the war bereft him of all his property, as it did hundreds of slave owners in the South, even his well known humanity could not have stood between these poor creatures and destruction. As it was, he never thought of them otherwise than as dependents on his bounty, whom it was his duty to serve and protect. Up to the day of his death they were fed and clothed at his expense, and they are still cared for at the expense of his heirs. Had the unmistakable tokens of profound sorrow that characterized that portion of the mourners at Governor Powell's funeral, which was composed of his former slaves, been witnessed by those whose fanaticism brought on the late war and all its horrors, they might well have stood in astonishment at a sight so foreign to all their notions of the relations that often existed between master and slave.

Governor Powell, though he never professed any particular form of Christian faith, was unquestionably a firm believer in the truths of Divine Revelation. Many expressions are to be found in his speeches which show that he was familiar with the Bible, and had for that Sacred Book the most profound reverence. There was no one in the community in which he lived that was more liberal of his means for objects connected with religion. He appeared to have no preference for one denomination over another, but gave to all with a large-hearted liberality that was at once the evidence of his regard for religion in general, and of his esteem for those whose vocation it was to preach the Gospel. His house was as free to all ministers of religion, without exception as to creed, who happened to be temporarily sojourning in the town, as it was to himself. On one occasion, which has come to our knowledge, he spoke seriously of religion and of his regret that he had not identified himself, in profession, with the followers of Christ. Conversing with a Christian neighbor, he remarked that he had long desired to make himself better acquainted than he was with the peculiar doctrines of the various Christian churches, and that it was his intention to enter upon this study with the view to the profession of that form of faith which should commend itself to his more enlightened judgment.

It is said, by some, that Governor Powell never exhibited any evidence of extraordinary genius. This may be true, though there are abundant reasons to doubt it. The placidity of his mind was such as to foil observers in their attempts to detect the riches concealed in its depths. Of the erratic ingenius he was certainly totally void. But even admitting that he gave to the world no extraordinary exhibition of genius, it must be allowed that he gave to it what are ordinarily of much more value—exhibitions of determination in the assertion and defense of principles that were directly conservative of the best interests of society and government—exhibitions of moderation and prudence in the performance of duty when called to the discharge of high functions in the State, and in the hour of defeat, or of failure, of unshaken confidence in the ultimate triumph of his own and his party's patriotic purposes for the welfare of the nation. He was no coward, and he never mistook present failure for final defeat. In the darkest hours of the Republic he never lost hope, never relinquished his right to appeal to the reason of those who were permitting their passions and their prejudices to sway their judgments and to control their policy. He gave utterance to the convictions of his mind, temperately, yet firmly, and never in language calculated to alienate the respect of his opponents. However they may have doubted, or pretended to doubt, the correctness of his views, they were convinced of his candor, and did homage to his manhood.

Governor Powell well understood what few public men have seemed to learn, that every truly beneficial measure, every wholesome reform in government, is to be secured and permanently retained only through efforts that have for their animus the general good, and not that of a section of the country, or a party among the people. He may have been said to be a partisan, in so far as he had definite notions in regard to the structure of the government, and the proper policy to be pursued in order to promote the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, but he was no partisan in the general acceptation of the term. He never deferred principle to party, or the good of the masses to party success. Above all, he could, and did, distinguish between the individual and his party predilections and never alienated the respect of the former by bitter denunciation of the latter.

Courtesy, whether in speaking to, or about, his political opponents, was a habit of his mind, and this habit, except under the provocation of unmistakable insult, he carried with him through life. A

distinguished gentleman, occupying a high position at Washington, thus wrote :

“ In Washington City, Democrats and Radicals spoke of him as a friend whose loss they deplore. No man was ever able to hate Powell long. Several undertook it, but he outlived their resentment, and at the date of his death he probably had not an enemy on earth.”

What a noble eulogy is this ! It tells us, by implication, that he had a just perception of what was due to others and what was due to himself. It tells us, also, that he possessed a mind that was capable of rising above those paltry passions, which are with the majority of men so difficult of restraint, in the hearing of false representations of facts and motives of coarse invectives or tantalizing inuendoes coming from one's political or personal foes. It tells us, further, that he possessed a heart that was all alive to those humane amenities that are resistless to propitiate good will and to curb dissension.

HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

In July, 1836, at the earnest solicitation of a number of his political friends, Mr. Powell announced himself as the Democratic candidate for the office of Representative of the County in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature. The Whig party was largely in the ascendancy in Henderson at the time, and it was more for the object of keeping up their organization, than with any expectation of success, that the party in the minority proposed to place a candidate in the field. Mr. Powell's Whig competitor for the the place was John G. Holloway, Esq., a very estimable and popular citizen of Henderson. While the former industriously canvassed every precinct and neighborhood of the county, making friends and securing votes everywhere, the latter, relying upon the party bias of his proposed constituency, made little or no exertion to win their confidence, and thus he lost his election. The result was as unlooked for, by both parties, as it was highly honorable to the industry, and address of the successful candidate.

During the session of the General Assembly, which followed his election Mr. Powell proved himself a careful legislator. He was especially attentive to his duties as a member of the various committees upon which he had been placed, and was always alive to the interests of his constituency and those of the entire State. At the next general election he was again a candidate for the office which he had so creditably filled for two years. Whether it was, that by this time, party lines had been more closely drawn, or that his old competitor had learned from his former experience to depend more for success

upon his personal exertions in the canvass, than upon the party predilections of the people of the county, certain it is, that Mr. Holloway beat him in the race by a considerable majority.

In the Presidential canvass of 1844, Mr. Powell accepted from his party the position of District Elector, and canvassed his own and the neighboring districts for James K. Polk. In this canvass he was brought prominently before the people of Western Kentucky, and thus far, he laid the foundation of that personal popularity which afterwards enabled him to serve his party in more important positions. Mr. Polk was elected over his competitor, the Hon. Henry Clay; but the Democrats were defeated in Kentucky.

In the spring of 1848, the State Democratic Convention met at Frankfort for the purpose of nominating candidates for the executive offices of the commonwealth, to be voted for at the coming August election. The choice of the convention fell upon the Hon. Linn Boyd, of McCracken County, for Governor, and the Hon. John P. Martin, of Floyd County, for Lieutenant Governor. Before the dissolution of the convention, authority was given to the Democratic Central Committee of the State to fill all vacancies, if any, that should occur on the ticket proposed by declination or otherwise. Upon being informed as to the action of the Convention, Mr. Boyd, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the State Central Committee—the Hon. James Guthrie—formerly declined the candidateship which his party friends had proposed; and it thus became necessary to put forward some one in his stead. A meeting of the committee was held a few days subsequently, and the name of Lazarus W. Powell was placed at the head of the ticket. This result, it is said, was mainly due to the influence of Mr. Guthrie, whose sound, practical views of the situation, and whose clear perception of the character and qualifications of the gentlemen whose names had been mentioned in connection with the candidateship, were never more forcibly illustrated than on this occasion.

The Whig party in Kentucky had nominated as its candidate for Governor, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, who was then a member of the United States Senate from Kentucky, and undoubtedly one of the most deservedly popular men in the State. At the outset of the canvass, Mr. Powell was encountered by a feud in his own party. The Hon. Richard M. Johnson, of Scott County, had announced himself an independent Democratic candidate for the office of Governor, and had already entered upon the canvass. Perceiving that success would be out of the question with two Democratic candidates in the

field, Mr. Powell hastened to the home of his old friend, with whom he sought and obtained an interview, the result of which was entirely satisfactory to both parties. Col. Johnson not only declined to prosecute the race any further, but expressed his readiness to canvass his own district in behalf of the nominee of the convention.

The energy with which the Gubernatorial canvass of 1848, was prosecuted in Kentucky by both Whigs and Democrats, was strongly indicative of the fears of the party in the majority, on account of the personal popularity of the opposition candidate, and of the hopes raised in the minds of the Democratic minority, by having for its standard bearer one who was known never to have addressed his fellow citizens without having made additions to the number of his friends. The beginning of the decadence of the Whig party in Kentucky may be referred to this memorable canvass. Everywhere the zeal of its advocates abated and defections from its ranks were numerous. Mr. Powell threw himself into the arena of political controversy with an energy that was resistless. Every part of the State was thoroughly canvassed, and every effort of the opposition was encountered and resisted. The canvass was a substantial triumph, though it ended in the defeat of the constitutional party. The seed had been sown which was to spring forth, richly laden with fruit for the coming harvest.

In 1852, the claims of Mr. Powell were fully recognized by the nominating convention of the Democracy of the State. He was again put forward by that Convention as its candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth. There were peculiar circumstances connected with the canvass of this year that rendered it in the highest degree extraordinary. Mr. Powell's Whig competitor in the race, was the Hon. Archibald Dixon, a resident of the same town—his life-long personal friend, and at one time his partner in the practice of law. For not one moment whether before, during, or after the canvass, were the intimate personal relations between the two interrupted. They traveled together, spoke together, put up at the same houses, and had their meals at the same table, and, except when brought into contact in the exposition of their dissimilar political dogmas, they exhibited toward each other and before the public, a cordiality of demeanor that is as rarely witnessed between political antagonists, as it was pleasant to contemplate.

It was in this canvass, most likely, that Governor Powell learned that perfection of self-control by which he was afterwards so greatly distinguished in the Senate of the United States. Both candidates

had an all-sufficient motive in their personal friendship—to shun displays of temper. Courtesy thus became a habit of their minds, and its influence lived long beyond the occasion that called it into activity. Mr. Powell secured his election by a small majority, while Robert N. Wickliffe, Esq., the candidate on the same ticket for the office of Lieutenant Governor, was beaten several thousand votes by his opponent, the Hon. John B. Thompson. Lazarus W. Powell was inaugurated Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky on the morning of September 5th, 1851. Accompanied by an escort, comprised of three military companies of the city, and a large number of prominent citizens, he left Louisville early on the morning of the day named, and reached Frankfort before ten o'clock. At the Frankfort depot, he was met by a large concourse of citizens and strangers, and, entering a carriage in waiting, with the Lieutenant Governor elect, the Hon. John B. Thompson, he was driven to the State House building, when he was formally welcomed to the seat of his future magisterial labors in a congratulatory address by the Hon. Judge Hewitt. The Governor-elect, having been introduced to the assembled multitude by the retiring Governor, the Hon. John L. Helm, replied briefly and appropriately to the address of Judge Hewitt and returned his thanks for the confidence reposed in him by the people. He expressed his distrust of his ability to discharge properly the duties of the office to which he had been elevated, but declared his determination to use such powers as he possessed for the maintenance of good government. He would administer the government to the best of his ability, in accordance with the constitution and laws, and in the interests of the whole people of the State. The oath of office was administered by Judge Shannon.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth met on the third day of November, 1851, and, on the following day, the first message of Governor Powell was presented to and read before that body. The local issues and interests discussed in that document need not be here referred to.

During the entire term of Governor Powell's chief magistracy, his official duties were discharged with the most commendable fidelity and exactness. For the greater part of his term of office, the General Assembly of the State had in it a majority of Whigs, yet at no time did his relations with that body assume a partisan character. The most exacting among his political opponents were obliged to acknowledge that his entire policy was conceived and carried out with due reference to his responsibility to the whole body of the people and the best interests of the State.

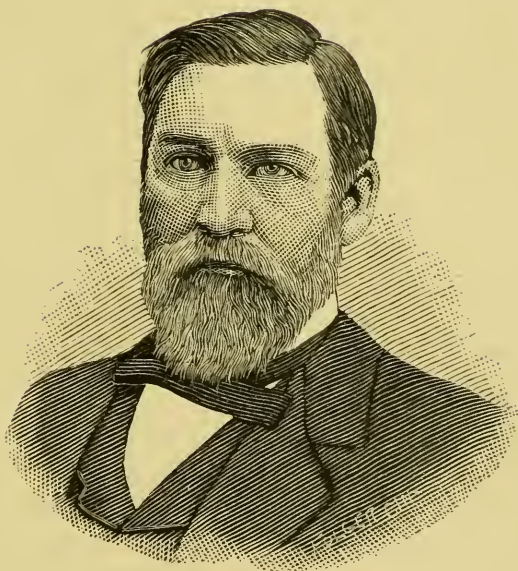
In the spring of 1858, through the intervention of Thomas L. Kane, Esq., of Pennsylvania, President Buchanan was induced to dispatch a commission to Utah with the hope of arresting the rebellion that had broken out in that Territory. The Commissioners named were Governor Powell, of Kentucky, and Major Ben McCullough, of Texas. On the arrival of these gentlemen at the camp of the military expedition, they immediately issued the proclamation of the President, offering pardon to all Mormons who should submit to the Federal authority. This offer was accepted by the heads of the Mormon church, and all trouble was arrested.

At the session of the General Assembly, which took place in 1859, Governor Powell was elected to the Senate of the United States for the full term of six years. Without extending this sketch to too great length, we find it impracticable to give the reader more than a general outline of Governor Powell's course while a member of the Senate. His speeches to that body would of themselves fill a large volume, and these are all to be found in the published reports of the congressional proceedings of the period. He entered the Senate at a time of great political excitement. A party had arisen in the country and was daily growing stronger, which had, for its main idea, the extinction of slavery as a national institution, or as one recognized in the fundamental law of the land. By the governments of several of the Northern States, the fugitive slave law had been openly proclaimed a measure which required from them no obedience. The Southern States, disgusted at what they conceived to be want of faith on the part of their Northern associates, and seeing, from the complexion of the Legislation of the country, that they would soon be powerless to protect their constitutional rights against the requirements of a constantly increasing majority in the National Legislature, already were contemplating secession. In both houses of Congress, fanaticism ruled one part of the people's representatives, and, with but few exceptions, passion the remainder.

Few of our public men possessed a clearer understanding of the causes that led to the late conflict than Governor Powell. In a speech on the "Bill Giving Freedom to the Families of Negro Soldiers," delivered in the Senate on the ninth day of January, 1863, Mr. Powell remarked: "Some call this a war for the negro, but, in my opinion, those who look upon African slavery as the cause of the war are greatly mistaken. This war was not designed by the large slave holders of the South; they did not want the war. It is not war of the negro; it is not a war of tariffs; it is not a war of any particular line of

policy, but it is a war of politicians who were faithless to their constitutional obligations, and there the responsibility will be placed by the philosophical historian in all after time. If I were to describe it in a sentence, I should say that it was a war of the politicians, both North and South—a war of ambitious, fanatical zealots, and they existed North as well as South. I speak of a class of politicians who are faithless to their oaths of office, and who claim to be governed by a law higher than and above the Constitution.”

HON. GRANT GREEN was born in Henderson County on the third day of February, 1826. His ancestors immigrated from England and settled in Fauquier County, Virginia, in the year 1640. His grandfather raised a large family of children, many of whom held distinguished positions in the country's service. All of the male members, old enough at the time, joined the army of the revolution and fought for American Independence with distinguished credit to themselves and their country. His grandfather came to Kentucky with his family about the year 1815, and settled in this county. Mr. Green's mother was Martha Dixon, the daughter of Captain Henry Dixon, whose father was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. She was born in Caswell County in the year 1804, and brought by her father to Henderson County in 1805. Mr. Green and Miss Dixon were married in 1820, and after nine years of happy wedded life he died, leaving to the care of his widow four children, of whom, the subject of this sketch was the second son. Falling heir to but little realty, and a scanty allowance of actual cash, Mrs. Green was necessarily greatly embarrassed; yet, with superhuman endurance and self-denial, she most nobly met her allotted life, sacrificing all the pleasures thereof that her four children might be properly raised to a position in the social and business world, her devoted interest so justly claimed for them. She managed to give them such an education as was afforded at that time by county schools, and this, coupled with her own great and good example, sufficed to impress upon them the importance of determined effort. The subject of this sketch commenced business life by teaching a small country school—the same in which he had only a short time previous been a student—among whose pupils were numbered many of his old classmates equally of age with himself. He was a very successful teacher, giving more satisfaction perhaps to his patrons than his modesty allowed him to claim for himself. After teaching about one year and a half he reluctantly gave up his school to accept the position of deputy sheriff under his uncle, William Green, who was made Sheriff of the county in 1848. He rode deputy sheriff for two



HON. GRANT GREEN.

years, at the end of which time he was tendered a deputyship under William D. Allison, at that time Clerk of both the Circuit and County Courts, and Trustee of the Jury³ Fund. In Mr. Allison he found a fast friend, and his life with him was one continued sunshine. He appreciated his great worth and influence, and is no doubt more indebted to his training and general knowledge gained while in the office, for his success in life, than to all other sources combined. In 1851, Mr. Green's personal popularity gained for him the Democratic nomination for Representative of this county. Inflexible in his political opinions, he was yet averse to taking an active part in politics, and only after much persuasion accepted the nomination thus tendered him. The issue that year was fought by Governor Powell, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Governor Archibald Dixon, a cousin of Mr. Green and the Whig nominee for the same office, and both of Henderson County. These were two of the most distinguished men of the State, and, of course, the contest was made warm throughout the entire Commonwealth, and particularly so in this county. Mr. Green was elected by a respectable majority, and took his seat at the beginning of the session of 1851-'52. This was the second session of the General Assembly after the adoption of the present Constitution, and as the laws then in existence had to be modified and new laws enacted in conformity to the terms of the new Constitution, the work necessarily required the keenest foresight and unrestrained wisdom of the members. This Legislature was one of the ablest the State had ever had, and did its work in a most superior and satisfactory manner. After the adjournment of the Legislature, and on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1852, our subject was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Powell, and served in that capacity until the expiration of the Governor's term of office, September 3d, 1855. During this time he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1855 he received the Democratic nomination for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, but this was the year the "Know Nothing" party swept the State and the entire Democratic ticket, after a most gallant fight, was defeated. On the twenty-eighth day of February, 1855, Mr. Green was united in marriage with Miss Katie S. Overton, a most accomplished lady, and at the expiration of his term of office as Secretary of State, returned to Henderson, commenced the practice of law in partnership with the Hon. H. F. Turner, and continued to practice until the summer of 1858, when he was elected County Judge. In the year 1859 he received the Democratic nomination for the office of Auditor of

Public Accounts, and at the August election was declared elected by a handsome majority. He then resigned the office of County Judge, returned to Frankfort, and on the first day of January 1860, entered upon the duties of his new and most important office, and served the State with most commendable fidelity and zeal for four years. During the trying times of the war, he managed the State's finances, so far as the same was to be controlled through his official position, with eminent ability, giving entire satisfaction to all parties. At the expiration of his term of office, and at his request, the Legislature appointed a Committee whose duty it was to give his office a thorough examination. This was done and a very complimentary report returned. He was re-nominated for a second term, and notwithstanding the interference of Federal troops in many of the counties of the State, he was defeated by a comparatively small vote. He then returned to Henderson in 1864, and engaged in the tobacco business for two years. At the expiration of that time, a co-partnership was formed by and between himself, W. J. Marshall and Edward Atkinson, under the firm name of Green, Marshall & Co., and engaged in the general banking business. He continued in this firm until May, 1868, when he received the appointment as cashier of the Farmers' Bank (mother bank) of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and returned again to that city, and is to-day filling the same position. The stock of the bank when he was elected Cashier was worth only eighty-three cents on the dollar. At this time 122 has been offered and refused. The bank to-day stands in credit among the very best of the leading banks of the country.

Mr. Green, many years ago, united with the Episcopal Church, and has proven a faithful, consistent member, always ready with his good advice and purse to advance its interests. His life has been a brilliant one, alternating between Henderson and Frankfort, his present home. His promptness in business, his integrity in action, and his clear judgment have been, and are yet, shining traits in his character, and by these has he been actuated throughout his entire business and social life.

CAPTAIN HENRY DIXON, better known as Capt. Hal., was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, in the year 1777, during the Revolutionary troubles. His grandfather, Henry Dixon, was a distinguished Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs. He was also highly complimented for gallantry at the battle of Camden. Captain Dixon was a brother of Wynn Dixon, father of Governor Archibald Dixon. He immigrated to Kentucky in 1808 and settled upon the land now owned by Joshua Staples.

Subsequent to that he purchased the farm now owned by Thomas Buckman, lying on the Madisonville road, and built the house that is yet used as a residence by Mr. Buckman. In 1853 he sold his farm and removed to Union County, settling at the Sulphur Springs. In November, 1858, he died. Captain Dixon was a remarkable man, large, muscular and weighing ordinarily from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty pounds. He was a man of indomitable will and absolutely fearless. He was an industrious worker, ever active in attending to business matters. He was never much of a politician, yet he possessed unbounded influence and was a power when he chose to exercise it. He was an unflinching Jackson Democrat and took an active interest in his race against Henry Clay. He was elected and served one term in the Kentucky Legislature, and in this connection several good stories are told. It is said that when the Captain approached the polls to cast his vote and the usual question, "How do you vote?" had been asked him, he good humoredly, yet positively, replied, "I like Captain Dixon better than I do the other *feller*, so put me down for Dixon." It is a traditionary statement that up to that time the vote between the Captain and his opponent was a tie, and that the Captain voting for himself decided the election. Again another good story is told of him while a member of the Legislature. It is said that he was no speaker, and for a man of his courage and good sense was remarkably timid upon such occasions, even though he knew every man in the house.

The Legislature was in session, and the Captain in his seat. He desired to introduce a bill and to preface it by a few remarks. When he arose, he imagined that one or two of the members offered him an indignity and bringing himself to the full extent of his majestic proportions and forgetting what he had arisen for, he addressed the speaker in the following laconic language: "Mr. Speaker, I am no speaker, but sir, I can whip any infernal scoundrel in this house who dare insult me."

This raised a breeze and the Captain took his seat, never again to be intentionally or humorously joked.

Captain Dixon was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Johnston, of Virginia; his second wife Mrs. John Talbot, of Henderson County. Twelve children resulted from his first marriage, to-wit: Roger, Martha, Henry, Mary, Eliza, John, Robert, Niel, Susan, George, Judith and Francis.

ROGER married Miss Elizabeth Brown, who after his death married Thomas P. Lambert. They had one child.

MARTHA married John Green, father of Hon. Grant Green, and had four children, Henry, Grant, John and Mary Ann. Henry married Miss Lambert, of Arkansas, and died leaving children; Grant married Miss Katie S. Overton, of Virginia, and has quite a family of bright, promising children; John married Miss Randolph, of Henderson County, and has several children; Mary Ann married Theodore Hall; she died leaving three children.

HENRY married Miss Ann Mariah Ashby and had two children, John E. and Mary; John married Miss Mary Sugg and they have children; Mary married George W. McClure and they have three children.

MARY married Gabriel Grant Green, by whom she had three children, Henry Dixon, Gabriel and Ann. Subsequent to Mr. Green's death, she married Dr. A. H. Bailey, by whom she had three children, Cornelius, John, and Eliza, who married Hon. C. C. Ball, Mayor of the City of Henderson.

ELIZA married William Posey, by whom she had thirteen children, Reuben, Mary, Thomas, Lucy, Henry, John, Eliza, William, George, Robert, Addison, Sallie and one other whose name is unknown to the writer.

REUBEN studied law, practiced his profession for a number of years in Louisiana, and for many years last passed has held the office of Circuit Judge in one of the parishes of that State. He has been twice married, first to Miss Kavanaugh and second to Miss Russell, of Texas; he has children. Mary married John N. Lyle and removed to Louisiana, they have several children; Thomas married Miss Augusta Alves, died a few years afterwards, leaving two or three children; Lucy married William J. Marshall and has a large family of children; Henry married Miss Emma Butler and has several children; John married Miss Sarah Taylor and has several children; Eliza married Cornelius Bailey and has children; William married Miss Addie Alves and has children; Addison is a leading physician in San Francisco, California; he recently married a lady of that State. Sallie, married twice, first, Dr. Ross and again Dr. Doyle, of Madisonville. Thomas, Sallie, George and Robert are dead.

JOHN married Miss Sarah E. Powell, of Henderson County, by whom he had eleven children, Charles, Henry, Thomas, John, George, Mary, Joseph, Simmeon, Robert, Roger and Thomas. Of this number, Charles, Thomas, George, Robert and Roger are dead; Henry

married Miss Mary Ellen Grayson, John married Miss Amanda Watson, George married Miss Julia Taylor, Mary married twice, first Weston Anderson, second William E. Powell; Joseph married Miss Blanch Pennell, Simmeon married Miss Harriet Arvin. They all have children.

ROBERT married Miss Mary Ann Clay, a distant relative of Henry Clay, by whom he had seven children, Ann Eliza, Henry, Mary, Amelia, Robert, Georgiana and Sallie; Ann Eliza married Hon. S. B. Vance, of Evansville, and has several children; Amelia married William Payne, and died a few years afterwards without issue; Mary married Andrew Clark and has one daughter, Mrs. T. W. Buckner; Robert married Miss Alice Young and has quite a family of children; Georgiana married Thomas Posey and has three children; Sallie is yet unmarried; Henry died when young.

CORNELIUS married Miss Isabella Clay and had eleven children, Roger, Betty, Henrietta Charles, Susan, Henry, Robert, Wynn, Belle, Clay and Mary. Bettie, Charles and Belle are dead; Roger has been three times married, first, Miss Todd Butler, of Henderson; second, Miss Mary Singer, of Evansville; third, Miss Carrie Dike, of Posey County, Indiana. First two wives died soon after marriage. He has several children by his last wife. Henrietta married Caleb F. Ruggles and has children; Susan married Rich Posey and has children; Henry, a practicing physician in Evansville, married Miss Amelia Wilson, of Louisville; Robert married Miss Rosa Green, of Henderson, and has two children; Wynn married Miss Mattie Randolph, of Henderson, and has two children; Clay married Miss Mattie Wilson, of Louisville, no children; Mary married John J. Towles, she has no children.

SUSAN married Col. William P. Grayson and had five children, namely, Mary Ellen, Sophy, Susan, Hebe and Roger; Mary Ellen married Captain Hal Dixon and has children; Sophy married J. Monroe Watson and has children; Susan married William T. Norment and has children; Hebe was three times married, first, Col. DeMiller; second, William Butler, and third, Col. Grimes, of Arkansas; Roger married Miss Grimes.

GEORGE married Miss Sallie Hardin, who died several years afterwards. He then married Miss Helm, a near relative of Gov. Helm. Mr. Dixon was a lawyer of distinction, and was at one time Judge of the Memphis Tenn. Circuit. He died several years ago, leaving children.

JUDITH married Thomas Towles, Jr., the brightest mind ever born in Kentucky and a lawyer of signal ability. She had five children,

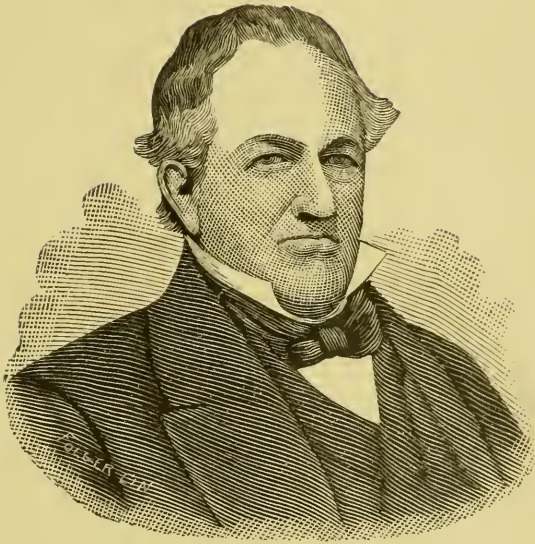
Mary, Ann, Martha, Bettie and Thomas. Mary married Phelps Sassen, an expert accountant and most excellent gentleman; they have several children. Ann died soon after arriving at her twenty-first birthday; Martha married John T. Moore and several years afterwards died, leaving children; Bettie married William Arvin and has children; Thomas is unmarried. Many years after the death of Thomas Towles, his widow married Dr. James Beatty and raised one daughter, Fanny, who married Ira Ball, of Corydon. She has children.

FRANCES married Dr. James B. Allen, of Shelby County, Kentucky, and moved to Union County. She had six children, namely: Mary, Drucilla, Georgiana, Fanny, Henry and Sallie; Drucilla married a Dr. Jones, and died some year afterwards; Joseph married a Miss Mattingly; Sallie married in Virginia; Fanny married Dr. Neal, of Evansville; Georgiana married Dr. Stone, of Union County, and died; Henry D. married Miss Mattie Hughes, daughter of Hon. D. H. Hughes, of Morganfield, and has children. This completes the long line of Capt Dixon's progeny.

GEORGE ATKINSON—George Atkinson, who was for many years one of the most conspicuous characters in the social and business life of Henderson, was born at Church Hill, in County Down, Ireland, on May 17th, 1793. Being left an orphan at an early age, he came to America in the year 1805 and was reared by an uncle in Richmond, Virginia. He was sent to the best schools within reach, but when a mere youth went into the counting-house of his uncle as a clerk, and there acquired the knowledge of business and of men which in his later life was of great advantage to him.

While so engaged, and during the War of 1812 with Great Britain, he had some experience of military life, serving for a time in a company of volunteers, commanded by William Wirt, who was afterwards Attorney General of the United States, and was often thrown into contact with Chief Justice Marshal, John Randolph, of Roanoke, and other men then prominent in public life, whose influence upon his observant and ambitious character was strongly felt and always remembered.

In the year 1817 Mr. Atkinson removed from Richmond and settled in Henderson, then a mere village, and began the tobacco business which has since increased to such vast proportions. For many years he applied himself diligently to that business and to merchandise, and by his pluck, judgment and integrity, attained large success financially, and acquired the confidence and respect of all who had any intercourse with him.



GEORGE ATKINSON.

In the year 1819 he married Miss Mary Dixon, a daughter of Capt. Wynn Dixon, and a sister of the late Governor Archibald Dixon. By this marriage he had seven children, only two of whom survived him, viz: John C. Atkinson, who has twice been Mayor of Henderson, and has taken a conspicuous part in the progress and development of the city, and Mrs. Blanton Duncan, of Louisville.

His first wife having died in the year 1842, in 1844 he married Mrs. Lucy A. Gayle, a daughter of Major John Holloway, and sister of John G. and Wm. S. Holloway and of Mrs. Rebecca Stites. By his latter marriage, he left surviving him only one child. Edward is now an officer of the Farmers' Bank in Henderson. His second wife died in 1872. Mr. Atkinson was a man of great decision and force of character, frankly and without reserve expressing his views on all subjects of importance as occasion required, or his inclination prompted. He retired from active business during the late war between the States, and in 1864, with his wife, daughter and youngest son, made a trip to Europe, visiting Great Britain and Ireland and the principal points of interest on the Continent, passing the winter of 1864-'65 in Rome.

Mr. Atkinson was for many years identified with the Episcopal Church, being a member of the first vestry of St. Paul's Parish at its organization in 1832, and, although not a communicant, continuing in that body until the year 1867, when he joined the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife had for many years been a zealous member.

He was always liberal in his support of the church, and of every project or institution for the betterment of his fellowmen. His hospitality was proverbial, and his charity, while wholly unostentatious, was lavish and bounded by no sect, nationality nor condition. Courteous, brave, upright in all transactions, with a keen sense of honor, from which no threat nor advantage could swerve him, through a long life he passed in and out among his fellowmen, making his presence felt, setting an example which followed, would be a benefaction to the world, and dying left a name and memory unblotted by any unworthy deed. He died in Henderson on June 24th, 1877, in his eighty-fifth year.

WILLIAM DICKSON ALLISON, son of Samuel Allison and Margaret Dickson, his wife, pioneers from North Carolina, was born in Logan County, on the fifteenth day of February, 1798.

When quite young his father removed to Muhlenburg County and settled upon a piece of land near Greenville. He lived with his father, working upon the farm during the summer months and study-

ing at odd times during the winter months, until he had grown to be a good sized lad, when he entered as clerk in a dry goods store owned by Judge Alney McLean, in the town of Greenville. He remained in this store but a short time, when he was placed in the County and Circuit Court Clerk's office, of Muhlenburg County, under Charles F. Wing, then not only an officer of superior business qualifications, but a gentleman of high, social culture. The boyhood of Mr. Allison was furnished with few of those facilities for obtaining a literary education, which are now accessible to almost all.

His great, natural mind was left to develop its powers as best it could without the aid of books or competent instructions, and his boyish attainments consisted of the common elements taught in a country school of the most humble pretensions. Even these slender advantages were but sparingly enjoyed, for, as before said, he was compelled to devote a great portion of his time to manual labor in the field. It is more than probable that this early familiarity with the sternest realities of life, contributed to give to his mind that strong, practical bias which subsequently distinguished his career as an official of matchless qualification and citizen of unsurpassed social grandeur. While in the office of Mr. Wing, he attracted the attention of Judge McLean, who, being most favorably impressed by his amiable deportment, uniform habits of industry and striking displays of intelligence, honored him with his friendship and unrestrained interest. It was through the advice of Judge McLean that he came to Henderson County in the year 1822 and accepted a deputyship under Horace Grigsby, then Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of this County. He remained faithful to his post, until the death of Mr. Grigsby, in the year 1824. At his death, Mr. Allison was appointed Clerk of the two Courts, which two offices he held from that time to the time of his death, March 5th, 1860, thirty-six years. In December, 1823, he married Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Dr. James M. Hamilton, one of the earliest settlers and one of the first physicians of the new county. The mother of Mrs. Allison was Mary Hopkins Davis, a niece of General Samuel Hopkins, who established and settled the town of Henderson. A short time after his marriage, Mr. Allison purchased the old Ambrose Barbour homestead, on the corner of Third and Water streets, where he lived to the day of his death. The fruits of this marriage was eight children, only two of whom are now living—Mrs. Mary H. Starling, widow of Lyne Starling, deceased, and Miss Lucy H. Allison. In November, 1843, Mr. Allison was sorely bereaved in the death of his wife, to whom he was

devotedly attached, and hardly had he recovered from the irreparable loss, when he was called upon to mourn the loss of his only son, Alney, a young man of brilliant intellect and promise, and in whom his whole life had centered. This son was lost in the unfortunate collision of the steamers Major Barbour and Paul Jones, in the Ohio, near Cannelton, on the morning of the third of February, 1848. Only a short time after this, he was again called upon to give up a daughter, whose personal and social qualities had won for her the esteem of the entire community. All of these sad and heartrending bereavements, coming one after the other, and in such close proximity of time, unnerved his naturally joyous spirit, yet he bore them all with heroic, yet terribly wounded courage. In 1845, the old log house in which he had lived for twenty years, was caused to be torn away and the large two-story frame yet standing, was erected in its stead. Mr. Allison, ever after his marriage, was a great student, his broad and comprehensive mind, quick as thought and accurate in its convictions, readily grasped every subject he undertook and easily and quickly mastered it. He was a great believer in the thorough study of English grammar, and studied it for years after his marriage, attending at one time for several months, a night school, taught by a professor, in whose ability for explaining and imparting information, he had confidence. He was the eldest of five sons, all of whom were noted for the originality of their jokes and great fondness for perpetrating them. The subject of this sketch, while a great believer in this pleasantry, was never a perpetrator of practical jokes, yet it is more than probable that his master mind furnished the detail by which his brothers and others were guided. In early times, the Allison's were noted throughout Kentucky for their spirit and humor, for at times they were unmerciful in the application of their jokes; in this, though, Mr. William Allison was not known as a leading spirit. He was a man, while full of wit and humor and as fond of a joke as any living man, was yet dignified and never permitted that graceful characteristic to forsake him. This ungovernable disposition attaching to each one of the five boys, was inherited from the father, for it is told of the old man, that the last act of his life was to frighten a timid old neighbor, who was sitting up with him at the time, and then surrender up his spirit to Him who gave it. Mr. Allison held many offices of trust, by appointment. He was Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the town for years, Master Commissioner in Chancery, Trustee of the Jury Fund, Agent by the State in the settlement of old land Taxes, and for the sale of land under the internal improvement act, and other offices of

honor, the duties of all which he performed to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned.

It is a remarkable fact that, after having held the two offices of Circuit and County Clerk for twenty-seven years consecutively, by appointment, he was elected at the first election in 1851, after the adoption of the new constitution, and continued to hold both offices up to his death, in 1860, without ever having been opposed by any man of either political party. He never studied law with a view to its practice, but it is a positive fact that he gave more legal advice than all of the lawyers practicing at the bar, and settled hundreds of what were evidently sure to be vexatious lawsuits by his good Counsel.

No man has ever enjoyed to a greater extent the unlimited confidence of the whole people who knew him; on the contrary, men seemed to regard it a privilege to serve him, and in political matters it was impossible to draw the party lines so as to proscribe him. He was scrupulously particular in all of his dealings, and in his official capacity was as systematic and conservative as it was possible for human to be. He was the very life of the social circle and was a most welcomed guest in any household. He was a person of commanding figure and peculiarly graceful in all the phases of life. He was remarkably fond of children and took delight in teaching his own in their youthful days. He was passionately fond of music, and in his younger days occasionally played the violin for the amusement of his own household. This he continued to do, until (as he said himself) he read in a Boston paper where a man had been hung for being a common fiddler, when he laid his cremona down and never afterwards picked it up. Mr. Allison was rather diffident than otherwise, and for years was known to travel a comparatively unused street in going from his residence to his office. Punctuality was a characteristic of his, and it is a fact that for many years prior to his death he did not vary five minutes any day in going to and returning from his office. He disliked street conversations and was seldom seen on Main or any other much traveled thoroughfare. His disease, though a heart trouble, took a very remarkable course in manifesting itself. Five or six months anterior to his death, he was annoyed with a dull neuralgic pain in his right wrist. Applications were used, but to no good purpose. The pain increased, gradually extending its way to his shoulder, until he was forced to take his room and bed, where he remained, under the best medical treatment, until his earthly life succumbed to the inevitable.

During his illness, and while crazed from fever, he arose from his bed and approached a table which had sat for years in the center of his room, and busied himself re-arranging his books and papers. He appeared to be worried, until, recognizing Judge Wm. Rankin, who was attending him at the time, said to him, he wanted a marriage blank filled out. The Judge, knowing his condition, and in order to gratify him, procured a slip of paper and seated himself to write.

Mr. Allison then gave him two fictitious names and general directions as to how the blank should be filled out. Having completed it as directed, Judge Rankin arose, and said, "Now, all that is needed to make this legal, is your signature." "No! No!" replied the crazed man, "I can't do that; I can't sign my official signature to that paper," showing conclusively that, while he was disposed to indulge a humor, he was too particular to affix his signature to any paper not legally authorized. One of the prettiest incidents in his whole life, and one in which there is a grand lesson taught all mankind, is told by Col. John T. Bunch, who had called to see him for the last time. He was now beyond recovery; he knew it, and had consented to see a clergyman. As Col. Bunch entered the front door of the residence, he was met by Miss Lucie and was told of this fact.

A few moments after being ushered into the room, the Rev. D. H. Deacon, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, came in. Mr. Allison looked at him, and then spoke to him: "Well, Mr. Deacon, I am like a badly managed lawsuit—have had ample time for preparation, and now the case is called and I am not ready for trial." What a grand lesson indeed, there is in this wonderful thought. A few days thereafter, on the fifth day of March, 1860, this great and good man died. He had never, during his life, attached himself to any religious denomination, nevertheless, he was a great student of the Bible and a firm believer in the faith once delivered to the saints.

His remains were buried on the 6th, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rev. D. H. Deacon officiating. The occasion was a sad and solemn one, and was attended by a great number of county, as well as city people.

JOHN ENEAS McCALLISTER was born in Henderson County October 14th, 1805. His ancestors were of Scottish origin, and remarkable for their personal courage. His father, Eneas McCallister, was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother, whose maiden name was Kinkead, was also from the same State. His great-grandfather, Samuel Kinkead, prior to Braddock's defeat, was tomahawked by the Indians on the Potomac River, in Virginia, and his wife, two

sons and a daughter, captured and carried away to the territory of Ohio. Samuel Kinkead, the oldest son, then about fourteen years of age, effected his escape and afterwards joined Washington's army. Mrs. Kinkead was separated from her children, some time after their capture, and taken by the Indians to the territory of Illinois, near the Mississippi River. During this time a treaty had been effected between the government and the Indians, and a large number of them came into Pittsburg. With the Indians were the two Kinkead boys and their sister, who had, during her captivity, become the wife of one of the chiefs. A short time after their arrival, the three were discovered by their brother Sam, who was then a Captain in the American army. He persuaded the two boys to desert the Indians, but failed in all his efforts to reclaim his sister, she refusing to give up her wild Indian life and return among the whites. The mother, who was a captive, as before stated, in the Illinois territory, had often been importuned to marry one of the chiefs, and had as often positively declined. She offended one of the chiefs in some way not known, and, for this reason, was ordered to be burned at the stake. The French, who then occupied the Missouri territory, and had built the town of Kaskaskia on the opposite side of the Mississippi, were on friendly terms and carried on a large trade with the Indians. A French merchant of Kaskaskia, named Larsh, was over among the Indians, and, discovering a white woman packing fagots and sticks, involuntarily made inquiries concerning her. He soon learned her history, and also that she was packing wood, whose leaping flames were that very night to burn her mortal frame and waft her spirit into eternity. Horrified beyond measure, this Frenchman determined to thwart the decree of the heartless monster and at the risk of his own life effect her escape. He met Mrs. Kinkead, and by signs and secret whispers, warned her of her approaching fate, and begged that she fly with him. This she consented readily to do, and as good fortune would have it, the two succeeded in reaching Kaskaskia. Larsch was a man of considerable means and unmarried. Owing, perhaps, to the exciting and dangerous incidents through which the two had passed, a mutual attachment sprung up between them which ultimately resulted in their marriage according to the rites and forms of the Catholic church. Mrs. Kinkead had been raised a Protestant, and, even after her marriage to Larsh, held to that faith. By some means, she managed throughout her entire captivity to save to herself a Protestant Bible, which she read day by day.

Kaskaskia was a Catholic settlement, and Larsh, her husband, was a devoted member of the church; yet she held firm to her Bible and would read it whenever an opportunity offered. One day, while she was thus engaged, a priest happened in, and, discovering her with the book, seized hold of it, and, wrenching it from her hands, turned and threw it in the fire. Her husband was absent at the time, but, upon his return, she told him what had happened. The story so enraged him that upon the return of the priest, he rushed upon him and, denouncing him, said: "I do you as you do my wife's book;" with this he seized the priest and threw him in the fire. Larsh, knowing the penalty that would be visited upon him and his wife when this fact became known, seized a mattress from off of one of the beds and with her retreated hurriedly to the river, where he improvised a raft, upon which he placed the mattress, and the two made the perilous journey across the Mississippi River, where they claimed the protection of General Clarke's army of Kentuckians, which had arrived in pursuit of the Indians. Larsh, as before stated, was a man of considerable means, but, after his flight, and the discovery of what he had done, became known, every vestige of property to which he set claim was confiscated by the French. Captain Samuel Kinkead, of the American army, then stationed at Pittsburgh, hearing of his sister's escape from the Indians and subsequent escape from Kaskaskia, to General Clarke's army, obtained a leave of absence and, in a canoe, paddled down the Ohio to Cairo and thence up the Mississippi to Clarke's army, where he found his sister. After relieving his fatigued limbs, he, with his sister and Larsh, her husband, took passage in the canoe and paddled down the Mississippi and up the Ohio to Pittsburgh, and, although both banks of the Ohio at frequent places were occupied by Indians, they made the journey successfully without encountering a single Indian or meeting with any serious obstacle. Larsh and his wife afterwards removed to Ohio, where they raised a family of children who proved worthy of their brave and noble parentage. The Larsh boys became, in after years, immensely wealthy, and one grandson died a leading man of Cincinnati commercial and local circles.

Captain Samuel Kinkead, who had braved all dangers for the relief of his sister, whom he loved better than he did his own life, remained in the American army until its disbandment, when he returned to Virginia and married. In the year 1794 or '95, he immigrated with his family to Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained about five years, then removing to Livingston County, settling in that

part of it which fell to Caldwell in the formation of that county. In the year 1804, Miss Jane, daughter of Captain Samuel Kinkead, and Eneas McCallister, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch, met at one of those great religious camp meetings, so frequently held in early times, and, at first sight, became victims to that incomprehensible of all incomprehensibilities, "love." Shortly thereafter they were married and settled for life in Henderson County.

As to the paternal ancestors of John E. McCallister, his grandfather, Eneas McCallister, who was a wealthy man in the city of Pittsburgh, and not only wealthy himself, but of close affinity with others of great wealth, hearing glowing stories of the riches of the Cumberland River country, determined to go hence and establish a mechanical village, he himself being an expert blacksmith. With that end in view, he loaded a keel-boat and, with his family, embarked on the placid Ohio for the mouth of the Cumberland River. Reaching the mouth, he poled up to the point where Clarksville is now situated, and there disembarked. In 1809, he served as Treasurer of the County of Montgomery, Tenn. The Indian wars coming on, and other reverses pressing hard upon him, he was forced to surrender to the inevitable, after losing all that he had in the world. Friends and relations whom he left behind at Pittsburgh, urged him to return, and, after having lived ten years in that wild country, he concluded to do so. He therefore procured him a large sized boat called a Perote, a boat made of the largest sized tree, by digging out the center and rounding off its ends, and in this he embarked with his wife and sons, John, Eneas, Jesse, Archibald, Clark and Joseph, and daughters, Catharine, Polly, Betsy, and Sally. His boat he propelled with oars and poles. The trip was not only a dangerous one, but from the nature of circumstances, an exceedingly fatiguing and worrbersome one. After weeks of hard work from the mouth of the Cumberland, in stemming the current of the Ohio, the party succeeded in reaching the "Red Banks," now Henderson, where they were met by heavy floating ice and compelled to take the bank. Here he secured a vacant log house on the river front and set to work to make himself and family comfortable for the winter. At the time of Mr. McCallister's arrival at the Red Banks, there were but few settlers, among the number being John Husbands, John Kuykendall, John Haussman and Jake Sprinkle. Mr. McCallister was a man of great piety and very strict in his family concerning the proper observance of the Sabbath. He would not associate himself nor permit his family to associate with any of the settlers on this day. As a consequence, Kuykendall and some of his friends, who

had no faith except that in accord with the devil and his works, determined to run the old man off, and, on a certain night secretly approached his cabin and fired a volley into it. They had mistaken their game, for their fire was returned and they were forced to retreat. During the winter, Eneas, Jr., the father of John E. McCallister, Esq., and his brother, Jesse, kept the family well supplied with wild meat, frequently, when in search for buffalo and bear, extending their hunt twenty miles out. It was on one of these excursions that they discovered a lick upon the bank of Highland Creek, and this being reported to the father, determined him to give up his return to Pittsburgh, and to remove in the spring with his family to that spot for the purpose of opening a well for the manufacture of salt. Mr. McCallister did settle there, and for years manufactured salt at a great profit. During the time he located, entered and had patented large tracts of land for himself and sons.

Eneas McCallister, Jr., upon his marriage, settled the William C. Green farm, one mile this side of Rock Spring, and two and a half miles from Cairo, where the subject of this sketch, John E. McCallister, was born October 14th, 1805. Mr. McCallister raised seven children: John E., Samuel, Eliza (who married Furna Cannon), Lorraine (who married Evans Barnett), Orinda (who married Benjamin Talbott), William M. and Joseph. John E. and William M., who now live in Owensboro, are the only surviving children.

Eneas McCallister, Sr., as before stated, was a devoted churchman and for years was an Elder in the Rev. James McGready's church. In 1810 he was appointed one of the Territorial Judges for the Indiana Territory, and, removing there, held the first court for the counties of Vanderburg and Warrick, in the town of Boonville.

John Eneas McCallister was ambitious during his youth to obtain a thorough education, but met with many obstacles in endeavoring to gratify his early aspirations for knowledge. He attended the common schools of his home until he had mastered all the branches taught in the country schools of those early days. His father could not furnish him the means to enjoy the advantages of a course in the more advanced colleges of the country, but contrived to raise funds sufficient to enable him to obtain tuition in the High School at Bowling Green, Ky. Here our subject made rapid progress in his learning, giving particular attention to the study of Latin. Having for a long time entertained a desire to become a lawyer, he was at last enabled to begin the study of his chosen profession, in 1826, in the office of George Morris, at Henderson, Kentucky. After passing two years in

the preliminary study, he was duly admitted to the bar, and, in 1828, went South to establish himself in his profession, but, after a short absence, he was taken sick and obliged to return to his home. Upon his recovery, he was reluctantly compelled to abandon his profession of the law, and thereafter engaged in occupations more conducive to the enjoyment of physical vigor. About this time his father died, and a large family was left in destitute circumstances. He at once went to the assistance of his widowed mother, who was left struggling with adversity; and, by his indefatigable efforts, and the help of his brothers, the family soon rapidly advanced in prosperity. He embarked in the business of a flatboat trader in produce, along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and remained in this business for about seven years with great success. Upon giving up flatboating on the rivers, he purchased a large tract of land, and entered upon its cultivation, and soon became the leading farmer of his vicinity. His great ability and numerous excellent qualities gained for him the highest respect of all his neighbors; and such was the confidence reposed in his judgment and sagacity, he was constantly called upon to discharge the duties of some responsible trust, in which his management always met with the unqualified approval of all parties concerned. He possessed considerable knowledge of medicine, having devoted considerable time to the study of this science, and thus was enabled to act as the physician for his locality. He was the largest landholder of his region of the county, and all of his farms were models of excellence, and conducted upon the most approved methods of agriculture. He was freely consulted by the neighboring farmers in regard to the planting and then the disposal of their crops in the best markets, and his counsel was invariably followed. With his acquaintance of the law, many accomplishments, unquestioned integrity and rare judgment, he became the confidential advisor of the citizens for a large area of country surrounding his home, and the utmost reliance was placed in his decisions. His high standing in the community and his eminent ability well fitted him for a seat in the councils of the State, and he, therefore, was accordingly selected by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the State Legislature, being chosen to that body in 1846. He was for a number of years a Director in the Farmers' Bank, and, upon the resignation of Joseph Adams, was elected President, serving with great credit to himself and benefit to the bank up to the fall of 1882. He served as Magistrate under the old Constitution from 1835 to 1851 inclusive. He was married in 1832 to Miss Elizabeth Scott, a native of Wilmington, Delaware, but suffered the misfortune of losing

his wife, by death, after having been married but ten months. He was again married in 1838 to Miss Elizabeth Talbott, daughter of Benjamin Talbott, a worthy farmer of Henderson County, and had three children by this marriage, none of whom survive. He was again married in December, 1867, to Mrs. Fanny Stanley, a highly accomplished lady, daughter of Josiah Jenkins, of Buffalo, New York. He is a prominent member of the Episcopal church, and evinces the deepest regard for the welfare of his church. Mr. McCallister is a highly cultured and refined gentleman, possesses a kindly disposition and great suavity of manners. Throughout his long and eventful career, he has always shown the greatest philanthropic and benevolent spirit, ready with his assistance, and willing to make sacrifices to promote the well-being of others. His course has won for him the highest esteem and veneration of his fellowmen. Mr. McCallister at this day is known and recognized as one of Henderson County's wealthiest citizens. In addition to a handsome residence, and four large store-houses in the city, he is the owner of thirty-two hundred acres of most valuable farming lands in the county, four hundred acres on the south side and twenty-seven hundred and fifty acres on the north side of Green River.

Since writing the above, Mr. McCallister died August 7th, 1886, at 2 o'clock p.m., and was buried in Fernwood from St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

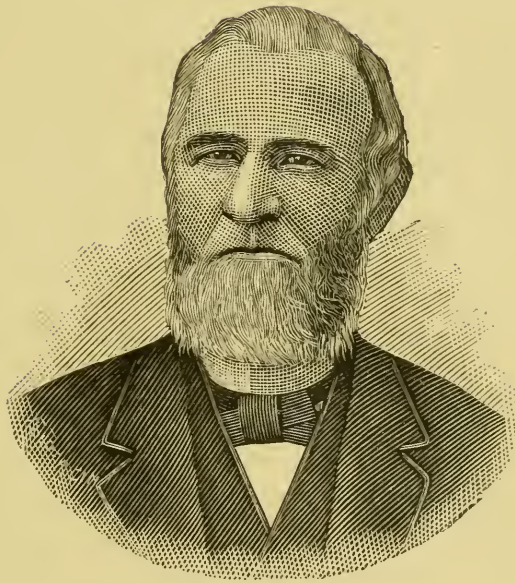
ELIJAH W. WORSHAM. The father of Elijah W. Worsham moved from Indiana to Kentucky in the year 1820, settling upon a farm, purchased by him, some half mile or more above Evansville, on the Ohio River, in the then wilderness of this locality which was comparatively uninhabited. At the time, and for many years afterwards, all of the country lying between what was known as the pole bridge slough and the point opposite Evansville, was covered by a dense undergrowth of cane higher than a man's head while riding on horseback.

Wild beasts made their abode in this cane, notably some bear and many wolves. Mr. Ludson Worsham married Miss Margaret King, daughter of Elijah King, one of the early pioneers, and to them was born, February 12th, 1823, the subject of this sketch.

In 1832 John Collins secured the contract for carrying the mail once a week between the towns of Henderson and Evansville and sub-contracted to Ludson Worsham. At nine years of age, young Elijah was appointed to perform the then arduous duty of making this weekly trip on horseback, exchanging the mails between the two

towns At the time, there were but few settlers in this territory, Samuel, William, Joseph, James, Harbison, Luke and Wash Butler, Eggleston Matthews, James McClain, Ludson Worsham, John Eakins, and a Mr. Scott, comprising the whole list of inhabitants from the Water Works to Evansville, and not over five of this number were men of family.

Manfully did the young boy perform his duty for three long years, and many a time was he frightened almost out of his wits. His father furnished him a very fine horse, so thus far he was comfortably equipped. A strange incident occurred the first year he was employed in carrying the mail, which is worth relating. His trips were made on Friday of each week, and one day, in the summer of 1832, as he was coming from Evansville, mounted upon his mail sack, he met at the pole bridge slough, Mr. Samuel Butler, who stopped and advised him to proceed no further, telling him at the same time, that the cholera had broken out and was depopulating the town; that men had been seized with the frightful disease and fallen in the streets. This information, of course, unnerved the young mail carrier, and regarding not only the advice of Mr. Butler, but believing discretion the better part of valor, determined, and did return to his father's house, where he was justified, after relating what had been told him. He put up his fine horse and returned to the house, wondering what the post-masters of the two places would think of his non-appearance, for it was the first time he had ever missed. That evening he went to the stable to feed his horse, when, to his amazement, he was found dead, having died during the afternoon from a severe attack of colic. The young man was greatly distressed at the loss of his horse, and while contemplating his death in connection with the story told him the day before, on the road, a messenger came up with the still more startling intelligence of the death of Mr. Butler, from cholera, only a few hours prior to that time. Young Worsham's early education was to a degree fragmentary, being obtained at such schools as were then in the country, and during the intervals of labor. During the winter months he was sent to school, but the summer months were devoted to working on the farm and chopping cord wood. He continued to live upon the Worsham homestead until the year 1847. In 1844, at the age of twenty-one, he married Miss Miriam Jane Graham, a young lady of great native beauty, and yet handsome. In the year 1847, his health having failed him, and attributing it to river bottom life, he purchased a farm near Bloomington, some nine miles out on the Knoblick road, to which he removed and continued to re-



E. W. WORSHAM.

side for three years, at the end of which time he returned to his father's old place. Mr. Worsham had always taken an active interest in politics, and shortly after the organization of the American or Know Nothing party, he became a member, and in the summer of 1855 was nominated by that party, for Representative, in the following Legislature. The canvass was a warm one, and his opponent was a keen, astute, political manager, yet he was elected over Colonel C. W. Hutchen, defeating him by a handsome majority. Mr. Worsham served during the terms of 1855 and '56, with great credit to himself and the county.

Returning from the Legislature, he again applied himself to farming on his river place, where he remained until 1859, when he purchased of W. B. Woodruff, the farm now owned by the estate of T. W. Witt, two miles out on the Owensboro road. In the year 1863 he built the Overton tobacco factory, and embarked in the tobacco stemming business on a large scale. In 1867 he moved with his family from the country into the city. In 1870 he purchased of C. A. Rudy the three-story brick store house, on Second street, now owned by A. S. Winstead, then unfinished, and completed it.

He then formed a co-partnership with A. S. Winstead, and under the firm name of E. W. Worsham & Co., bought and sold liquors in large quantities.

Added to this, was a splendidly arranged laboratory, under the supervision of an expert, where the firm manufactured bitters and several kinds of malarial medicines. In 1873 he was seized with the Tule land fever, and in company with several other gentlemen, purchased a large lot of these lands off the coast of California. He removed with his family to the Golden Gate, and there raised two crops of wheat, without ever ploughing a furrow. The first year the sod was burned off of the land and wheat sown; six hundred sheep were then run over it, and from this labor alone, a magnificent crop was harvested. Next year a volunteer crop was grown from the roots of the first year's crop. The uncertain condition of the lands, however, induced him to sell, which he did, and, at the end of two years removed into the City of San Francisco, where he remained for one year, going from thence to Los Angeles, Southern California, where he engaged in grazing sheep, having on hand at times as many as twenty-five hundred head. In 1881 he returned to Henderson, formed a partnership with Joe. B. Johnson, built a large and finely arranged sour mash distillery, and commenced distilling under the firm name of E. W.

Worsham & Co. Mr. Worsham was Deputy Sheriff in 1852 and '53, has served the city in the Council and School Board, and has been twice elected president of the Fair Company, to-wit: in 1882 and '83. He was made an Odd Fellow in 1844, and has during his life been an active, earnest and useful member, being now, by appointment, Deputy District Grand. In 1846 he joined the Baptist Church, and remained an earnest working member until 1870, when he applied for and was granted a card of withdrawal. The fruit of his marriage has been ten children, only four of whom are now living, Andrew Jackson, Dr. Ludson, DeWitt Clinton, and William Graham, all intelligent, promising young men. The ups and downs of life, to which Mr. Worsham has fallen heir, have been many, yet by superior judgment, keen foresight and close management, he has not only held his own, but has amassed a handsome fortune. Although sixty-five years of age, he looks as young as most men of forty-five.

ANDREW JACKSON WORSHAM.—The young gentleman of whom this sketch tells, is the eldest living son of Elijah W. and Miriam Jane Worsham, and was born in Henderson County on the seventeenth day of May, 1850. His father, by honest effort, faithful application, and fine judgement, had gained from this world a competency sufficient to give to his children such an education as they would take; therefore, our subject was given the benefit of the best schools of his county, and afterwards sent to Poughkeepsie Commercial College at the city of that name in New York. Subsequent to that time, he matriculated at the Eminence Ky. Military College, where he finished his education with credit to himself and the father who had been so mindful of his son's future interest.

In the month of August, 1873, the father of our sketch removed to the State of California, taking with him his entire family, and settled upon the San Joaquin River, near San Francisco.

During the residence at that point, and on the night of the tenth of November, 1873, Mr. A. J. Worsham, the subject of whom we are writing, met with the most exciting and distressing accident associated with his entire life. Before proceeding with the narrative mentioned, let us say that subsequent to that time, from 1875 to 1881, our subject lived at a little place called Banning, where he was engaged in merchandising. Banning, as all far West towns are, was inhabited by a peculiarly ignorant and desperate class of people—Spaniards, cow boys and toughs generally. Men were accustomed to ride on horseback into the stores, and, at the deadly end of a "British Bull Dog" or six-shooter, demand what was wanted and ride out again. Life

was but a feather weight, and one and another shot down, was as innocent an amusement with them as coasting on a snow clad hill is to the children of our clime.

This was the inevitable, and our subject soon found it out, yet he had settled there, purchased property and invested his all, and that he fully determined to protect. His admirable personal and social traits gained for him friends among the toughest of the neighborhood. His personal bearing showing no fear, but, at all times, exhibiting a courage undaunted by the display of weapons, won him other friends, and his proud Kentucky blood showed him so prominently beyond bulldozing that "Devil Jack," as he was known in his youth, soon became the head of the town and respected by all around him. Many of the incidents connected with his life in Banning are thrilling, intensely interesting, and, were they committed to print in full, novelistic form, a story could be told that would make a volume.

But back to the night of November 10th, 1873. The day preceding this night was windy, bleak, chilly and cold, and, as the weary sun was lolling in the West, the winds gained headway, and, as twilight came, so came a perfect windstorm. Our subject, accompanied by a friend, had, during the day, sauntered along the shore of the great river, coasting in a sailboat, not to kill the tedium of slow-creeping days, but there was a mission of love, and when one has a big heart and feeble hands, a heart to hew his name out upon time as on a rock, then immortalities, to stand on time as on a pedestal, danger presents no fears. Racking night came, the wind drew the pale curtains of the vapory clouds, and showed those wonderful, mysterious voids throbbing with stars like pulses of men. Our subject and his friend, young, brave Duncan Cargill, bent upon love across the raging waters, bade their time with patience until patience ceased to be a virtue, and go they must and go they would.

"The King of Day had dipped his weary head
Within old Father Ocean's billowy bed."

Yes, it was night when the little boat left its mooring, and the dauntless young men bended themselves to the work of the oars. The river, at this point, was one and a half miles in width, and the rolling whitecaps flying housetop high, the wind howling as wolves for blood; yet, on they went, the little boat mounting the madcaps and, swan-like, settling gracefully in the valley, only again and again to be tossed high up. Slow progress was made, however; the sea grew worse and worse until our subject's blood ran back; his shaking knees against each other knocked, and

he foresaw that the dark-winged angel respects not time nor place. He realized "All seasons are thine, O Death!" and how true it was, for at eleven o'clock, the boat capsized, the two were thrown into the cold waves, and soon thereafter, the winds sweeping over its restless surface, sighed a requiem in the trembling shrouds of poor Cargill. Wave tossed and almost frozen, our subject saw his comrade go down to the valley and shadow of death.

"What next?" he cried.

"I know not, do not care.

There's nothing which I cannot bear

Since I have borne this startling blow."

The position in which he thus found himself, appalling as it surely was, seemed to nerve him to a determined and successful fight for life. Midnight came and found him still clinging to the capsized boat, fighting the waves. One o'clock came with the same result; two, three and four o'clock came, and yet he was drifting. At this hour he had drifted near shore and was almost unconscious. A merciful providence, through a Mr. Sutherland, went to his rescue, lifted him from the water onto his shoulder and carried him to his house, where blankets and other restoratives were administered and his life saved. He revived in the course of time, but how many could have successfully contended with the ordeal.

On the seventh of June, 1876, not quite three years subsequent to the time of which we have been writing, Mr. Andrew Jackson Worsham (who is an "Old Hickory" in fact) was united in marriage to Miss Florence Rhorer at her home in the City of San Francisco. They now have four children, John Cook, Miriam, Milton Young and Ludson. Several years ago Mr. Worsham returned to Kentucky with his family and has since been engaged in the wholesale liquor and distilling interest. He is a Republican in politics, a Baptist in religious training, but by no means an enthusiast in the work of any religious or secular work. He himself is a consistent, hard worker, attends diligently to his business and accords that same right to all his friends, who are numbered by the thousand. Our subject is a member of both the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

LUDSON WORSHAM., Physician, is the second living son of E. W. and Miriam J. Worsham, and was born in Henderson County on the nineteenth day of December, 1854. At an early age Ludson Worsham manifested a fondness for books. He was educated in various private schools, and by private tutors, finally graduating with high honors from the "Henderson High School." He studied medicine,

for which he exhibited a great fondness, and graduated in the year 1879, at the Medical University, New York City. He accompanied his father during the month of August, 1873, to San Francisco, California, and became a citizen of the "Golden City." He remained in San Francisco several years, and then visited New York for the purpose of completing his medical education, which he did as before stated in 1879. Having graduated, he returned to San Francisco and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession in that city until 1882. His ability was so marked, his strength of character so well settled, commercial eyes were soon directed toward him, and in a short while he was induced by the "*Alaska Commercial Company*" to accept the position of Medical Purveyor for that district, Unalaska, a town situated upon the east coast of Unalaska Island, the largest and most extreme eastern of the Aleutian Islands, was designated headquarters. He accepted the position, and during his stay at that place, traveled among the Aleutian Islands off the Coast of Alaska. In 1884, much to the regret of the Alaska Commercial Company, Dr. Worsham tendered his resignation. For nearly two years he had performed his duties nobly and faithfully, his gentle kindness in sickness and in health, had won him warm friends; therefore, it is not to be wondered, that the Alaska Company reluctantly accepted his resignation, but, there was a jewel in his far off native home, dearer to his noble love than all the glittering wealth above or underneath the earth of Alaska. Love knows no limit; for six and one-half long years his heart had been tangled in a golden smile; and, why not, beauty hath made our greatest manhood weak; other Doctors than he have gone tilting with a lance of light, in lists of argument, and yet have knelt and sighed most plethoric sighs; stern hearts close barred against a wanton world, have had their gates burst open by a kiss. There was one, who might have topped all men, who bartered joyously for one single smile, an empyred planet with its load of crowns, and thought himself rich. With such sweet arguments staring him in the face, he yet "loved and languished after the most orthodox model." Hope, "Heaven's own gift to struggling mortals," cheered him upward and onward, and soon he was enroute to Henderson. In coming, the Doctor visited Petropaulovsk, in the southern part of Western Siberia, and, after a long, tedious and disagreeable voyage, landed safe at his native town.

A few months subsequent to his arrival, an event occurred which explains what we have been hinting at. On the seventeenth day of December, 1884, Dr. Ludson Worsham and Miss Mary L. Hodge, an

accomplished lady, a true and devoted lover in maidenhood, an affectionate and self-denying wife and mother, and a model christian, were joined together in the holy estate of matrimony at Henderson, Rev. Dr. D. O. Davies, of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating. Dr. Worsham, immediately after his marriage, formed a medical partnership with his wife's father, Dr. Joseph Anthony Hodge, and for several months practiced his chosen profession in Henderson, but as time rolled on, he believed Evansville to be a better vineyard for the medical laborer, so on the tenth day of August, 1885, he removed to that city, and is yet domiciled there, doing, as the writer learns, a lucrative practice. Dr. Hodge, the father of Mrs. Worsham, is well known to the profession throughout Kentucky. He was at one time President of the Kentucky State Board of Health, and as a physician is recognized and acknowledged one of the best in the State. Dr. and Mrs. Worsham have had born unto them two children, both boys, each of whom being most appropriately named. The eldest is named for his maternal grandfather, Anthony Hodge, the youngest for his paternal grandfather, Elijah William.

Dr. Worsham was raised in the Baptist Church faith, but at this writing has not confessed the faith handed down, by attaching himself to any church, through membership. Mrs. Worsham is a devoted Presbyterian, sincere in all she does or says. Dr. Worsham is a charter member of St. George Lodge, Knights of Pythias at Evansville.

DE WITT CLINTON WORSHAM is the third living son of Elijah W. and Miriam J. Worsham. He was born in Henderson County, on the fifth day of May, 1857, and it seems that, that happy event to the parental head of the family, and his now hundreds of friends and warm admirers, had a concurrent bearing with him. It is by no means a coincidence, but an evidence of taste on the part of our subject to have celebrated his twenty-ninth birthday by wooing, winning and uniting unto himself for life, in marriage, a lady so gifted in all the graces so necessary to make man's abode in this mundane sphere happy and contented. Yet all this is true, for on the fifth day of May, 1886, this solemn and sacred rite was celebrated at the First Presbyterian Church of this city, the contracting parties being De Witt Clinton Worsham and Miss Fannie R. Walbridge. On the third day of June, 1887, there was born unto them Ellen Frances, a bright blooming daughter.

In August, 1873, our subject accompanied his father to California, and while there graduated from "The California College," lo-

cated at Vacaville. He lived in the Golden State with his father for eight years, and returned to Henderson on the fourth day of September, 1881. During his life on the Pacific Coast he studied and mastered the art of telegraphy, and at one time was in charge as business manager of one of the principal offices of that part of this great country. It is due to say, however, that the Western Union Telegraph Office at Henderson deserves the credit of his beginning his studies; yes, it was here, that, in 1870, he first contracted a liking for the mystic art. Our subject gave up telegraphing for several years, but of late months a good part of his time has been given to the service of the Western Union. That he is competent to accept any position in the art "Lightening," the writer of this has no doubt. For three years last past, Mr. Worsham has served his State in the capacity of a soldier member of the "Carlisle Rifles" State Militia. He was never called to do dangerous duty, but no matter, he held himself in readiness, and it was no fault of his that he was not in the field doing active duty. He held the position up to the time the company was disbanded by process of law, which only occurred a few months ago. Mr. Worsham is a Democrat in politics, a Mason in the mystic tie, and so far as the writer knows, holds no partial church leaning. He is associated with his father and brother in the wholesale liquor and distilling business, and serves the great business in the capacity of bookkeeper. For several years he successfully engaged in the sale of boots and shoes, but resigned that trade to enter a partnership with his father.

WILLIAM GRAHAM WORSHAM was born in Henderson County, on the fourth day of March, 1860, and is the fourth living son of E. W. and Miriam J. Worsham. His father, as he did in the case of his other boys, spared no means to give him a substantial education. He matriculated, first at the Henderson Public School, and remained a student at that institution up to a short time prior to his father's removal to California in August, 1873. While in his adopted State, young Worsham was sent to the "Boy's High School" at San Francisco, and subsequently completed his education within the walls of the "California College," a noted educational faculty called by that name. Subsequent to leaving college, he went to Los Angeles, California, settled there, and on the tenth day of May, 1881, was married to Miss Margaret Bladel, formerly of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, a lady reputed to be handsome, intelligent and agreeable—an affectionate, energetic and most estimable woman. They have one child, Nellie Worsham, born June 28th, 1885.

Mr. Worsham is an apt, quick business young man, and is to-day filling two important official positions in the city of his home. He is collector for the "Los Angeles Furniture Company," Secretary of the Fire Department of that city, having been elected by the Fire Department June 3d, 1887. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, lying in Los Angeles County, and located in what is known as the "Mineral Oil Belt," or better known as the "Puente Oil District." A company is being formed for the purpose of developing this territory, and it is confidently predicted that the tests proposed will eventuate in success. There are at present six large wells located adjacent to this district of land, that are yielding three hundred barrels of petroleum daily. Mr. Worsham has never attached himself to any church or any lodge. In politics he is a Democrat. To sum him up, he is a young man of fine business qualifications and habits, and will eventually, if permitted by health, make for himself a name to be envied.

WILLIAM J. MARSHALL, the subject of this sketch, was born on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1827, on the farm, settled by his grandfather, Colonel William Marshall, five miles south of Henderson, on the Madisonville road.

Col. Wm. Marshall was a soldier in the War of the Revolution from Virginia. In the year 1810 he removed from Mecklenburg County, Virginia, to this county, and located the farm as above stated. He died, two years after, leaving his farm to his widow and youngest child, William J. Marshall, then a youth sixteen years of age. The son grew to a manhood of high standing in the community for business capacity and social character. For a long time he was engaged in merchandising in the town of Henderson, but returned to his farm, and soon thereafter married Sarah Lyne Holloway, youngest daughter of Col. John Holloway. In the year 1834 Mr. Marshall died, leaving four children, John H., William J., (subject of this sketch), James B. and Lucie Ann., in after years, wife of Col. Leonard H. Lyne.

At an early age our subject was sent to the Henderson Seminary and placed under the educational guidance of Mr. George Gayle, a teacher of rare attainments. Under the tutorage of this preceptor, Mr. Marshall gained a fine primary education, and, at the age of twelve years became a student under the teaching of Rev. John McCullough. In three years after, he had fitted himself to enter a school possessed of more extended advantages; therefore, at the age of fifteen years, he matriculated at Kenyon College, Ohio, one of the most noted institutions of learning then in the West. After remain-

ing at Gambier one year, he entered "Centre College," Danville, Ky., where he remained one year. Returning to Henderson, he accepted a clerkship with his uncle, Samuel Stites, at that time one of the leading dry goods merchants of the town. The agreement between the two was limited, yet, at the expiration of the time, both parties were well enough pleased to enter into a new contract, which continued up to the time Mr. Stites sold out to Evans & Holloway. He remained a short time with the new firm, but his health failing him, in 1850, he went to Virginia, in the hope of reinstating his physical condition. In this, however, he was disappointed, and returning to Henderson, resigned his clerkship and located upon the farm upon which he was born. On the twenty-second day of February, 1853, Mr. Marshall married Miss Lucie Frances Posey, daughter of William T. Posey and great-granddaughter of General Thomas Posey, an officer of the Revolution, who served upon the staff of General Washington. Mrs. Marshall is a most estimable woman, possessed of a peculiar charm of manner, and very much beloved. During the year 1858, Mr. Marshall, by an unfortunate accident, suffered the loss of his right hand, yet by constant practice, soon acquired the art of writing with his left hand, and has lost no time in keeping up his large correspondence. At the close of the War of the Rebellion, having lost some twenty-five valuable slaves, he determined to take up his residence in the town. The handsome residence where he now resides was built during the summer of 1864, and he, together with his family, occupied it during the spring of 1865. He soon opened a commission and insurance office and was not long in finding himself doing a lucrative business. In the fall of 1865 he organized the banking house of Green, Marshall & Co., composed of Hon. Grant Green, now Cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Frankfort, Ky., himself and Edward Atkinson. In the fall of 1866, in order to enlarge the commission business, he organized the firm of W. J. Marshall & Co., consisting of Green, Marshall & Co., and Paul J. Marrs. They purchased a large and commodious wharfboat, and in conjunction occupied as a storage house the old Green River warehouse, at that time situated on a point of land out on the line of Third street, between Water street and the river. In 1868 the firm built the large brick warehouse, now standing on Third street, between Main and Water streets. Upon the election of Hon. Grant Green, to the Cashiership of the Farmers' Bank, the banking affairs of Green, Marshall & Co. were closed up, and the accounts turned over to the Henderson Branch of the Farmers' Bank. In August, 1869, Mr. Marshall was

elected a Director of the Farmers' Bank. For several years he was a member of the Henderson and Nashville R. R. Directory, representing the City of Henderson. By the will of his uncle, John G. Holloway, one of the most intelligent and successful business men of the age, Mr. Marshall was made one of the executors of his large and varied estate. Being solicited, he, in connection with Dr. Thomas Taylor, brother of Mrs. Burbank, qualified as administrator of that large estate. In both instances he has evinced marked ability in the management of the trusts. Mr. Marshall has never been an office-seeker, but frequently office has sought him. He has served his county and city in several capacities. For a long time he served as a member of the Board of Public School Trustees, and for a number of years has held, by appointment, the position of Water Works Commissioner. In 1872 he was appointed a Director of the South Ky. R. R., and entrusted solely with the only appropriation of money ever made, looking to the building of the road. In June, 1842, at the age of fifteen years, under the preaching of Rev. Dr. Nathan Hall, of Lexington, Ky., Mr. Marshall united himself with the Presbyterian Church, and has continued an earnest worker in the cause to this day. In 1851 he was elected Superintendent of the Sunday School, and held that position to the year 1853. In the year 1852, in connection with others, he was instrumental in the building of a house of worship, near by, known as Posey Chapel, in which a Presbyterian Church was organized in the spring of 1853. He was elected an elder and Superintendent of the Sunday School, and served up to 1865, when he removed to town. In September, 1865, he was again elected Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School in the city. During the same year he was elected an elder, both of which offices he yet holds, with signal gratification to the church congregation. In addition to a considerable city estate, he is the owner of large farming interests, extensively engaged in the tobacco trade, being the leading partner in the large sales tobacco warehouse in the city, the stemmery at Boxville, Union County, and one of the largest growers of the staple in this county. In the year 1878, combining business with pleasure, Mr. Marshall visited Europe and traveled extensively, both in England and on the Continent. During his visit, he was a regular contributor to the columns of the Henderson Reporter. His letters were gracefully written, and out of the usual routine of such correspondence—they were breezy, newsy and highly entertaining, looked for regularly and devoured with a keenly relish by all the readers of the paper, and by all who could procure a copy. Mr. Marshall is the father of eight children, three

daughters and five sons—Posey, William J., Starling L., Stuart Oxley, Len Lyne, Lila, who married Fielding L. Turner, Annie, who married George B. Hughes, and Virgie, unmarried. All of the children are living, and no shepherd has ever had greater cause to rejoice over his flock. Mr. Marshall has but little time to devote to literary pursuits, although he is inclined that way, being an occasional contributor to the newspapers. In closing this sketch, it cannot be more appropriately done, than in reproducing the following lines, written by him on the anniversary of his fifty-second birthday, and a few verses written on the death of Richard Stites.

REVERIES ON MY FIFTY-SECOND BIRTHDAY,

Another birthday come, another mile-stone passed,
 In the journey which leads from the cradle to the grave ;
 Oh, how the line seems lengthening out, and as I gaze
 Backward over the long array, unto the dim vista,
 Vista of my childhood days, I seem to see
 The first one resting upon a Sainted Mother's knee.
 Further on they seem to mark an aimless orphaned youth,
 With no kind father's voice, or hand, to guide my feet,
 And then they tell of years of labor, toil and care,
 With days of unalloyed happiness, of blessings
 Rich and full, of chastisements and sorrows sore.
 A da of reckoning this, Oh, come my soul, thy
 Ballance sheet prepare : How stands the account
 Betwixt thee and thy God ? what hast thou rendered
 Unto him, for all his goodness shown to thee ?
 What loving service wrought for Him who did
 So much for thee ? What self denial ; what
 Sacrifice of wealth or ease, for sake of Him
 Who tho' he was rich, for your sake became poor?
 What cans't thou show of opportunities given thee of
 Talents multiplied ? what deeds of kindness done to
 Suffering fellow men ; what burdens lifted from
 The mourning widows heart ; what orphans tears, so
 Kindly, gently wiped away ; what erring one reclaimed ?
 Oh, come my soul the balance strike as in the sight
 Of Him who knowest thy every deed, whose eye discerns
 The inmost thoughts and purposes of thy heart.
 Oh, loving Father, who dos't look with pitying eye
 On thy frail children here, accept my humble service,
 Which, tho' feeble and faltering, yet from honest heart proceeds ;
 Oh, give me wisdom, grace and strength, that when
 My birthday's here are ended, it may appear
 That I've not lived in vain.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD STITES.

One by one the Autumn leaves have fallen,
 Leaving the boughs so bare and seer ;
 One by one our friends are taken,
 Leaving our hearts so sad and drear.

Oh, what if ne'er the springtime breezes
 Should wake again the leaves and flowers ,
 Oh, what if ne'er the voice of J̄esus,
 Should make again these friends of ours.

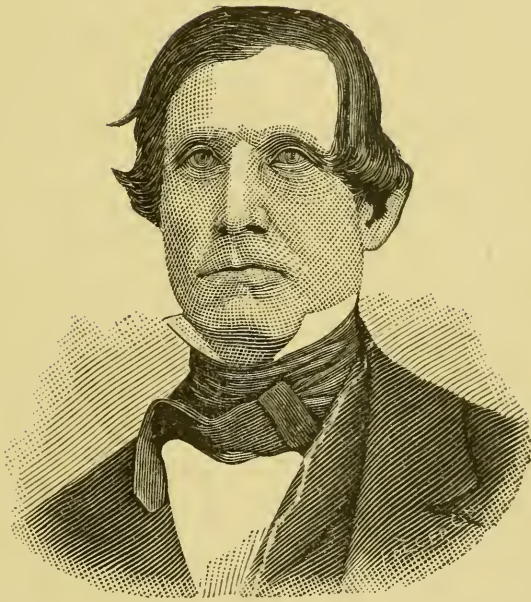
How dark this world, if leaf and flowers
 Should slumber e'er 'neath winter's finger;
 How dark the grave, if in its power
 Our sleeping friends should ever linger.

But, soon again the breath of summer
 Shall clothe the earth in verdure vernal,
 And soon again our friends who slumber,
 Shall wake in Christ to life eternal.

December, 1883.

EDMUND LYNE STARLING.—In treating of the life of the one whose name heads this brief sketch, one must feel that the difficulties he has to encounter, are equally great with those of the photographer when he attempts to reproduce on prepared paper, the exact features of a picture that presents aspects of a marked character. From his earliest childhood he possessed a mind remarkable for its strength and clearness. His chief aim seemed to be to earn an honorable name through the practice of those civic virtues which, while they adorn their possessor, are the strongest supports of both society and government. At an early age he began to exhibit those of character, which, in their fuller development, caused him to be beloved and respected wherever he was known.

In his domestic life, his home stood with hospitable gates ajar, welcoming the stranger, the friend, the wayfarer and the distressed. No cloistral quiet there, with grave and irksome duties, where life was treated as a great sorrow to be borne in peace ; nay, but a genial homelike pleasantness, rife with joyous sounds and echoing with contagious laughter, from its open windows and light, inviting chambers. Little children loved and came to him, their intuitions, wiser than our skill, recognized his kindly, generous nature, and they climbed about his knees, roguishly and confidingly. He ever could sympathize with the child over its broken doll, as well as he could with a man borne down to earth with his sad and sorrowful bereavements. The young



COL. E. L. STARLING.



maiden, strange with the new love springing in her innocent heart, and wandering over the prize, found in this plain and good man, the tenderest advisor and friend, a confidant more true than her old schoolmate, to whom she planned a future in the soft brilliance of their moonlit chamber. This enlarged good feeling for charity as God made the world, and not narrowly, as man uses it, was one of the qualities and attributes of Col. Edmund L. Starling. All those who knew him and felt his kindly influence, know that it is no more possible to resist a kindly nature shining from a noble heart, than it is for the earth to turn ungrateful to the sun and refuse its plants and flowers its generous kiss.

Col. Edmund L. Starling was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, on the ninth day of May, 1795. Sir William Starling, of Stoppley Hall, of Bedfordshire, England, his paternal ancestor, was knighted in 1661, and Lord Mayor of London in 1670. The celebrated William Penn, it is said, was arraigned before Lord Mayor Starling for non-conformity of his religious opinions to the accepted creed of the Government. William Starling, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first man of the name who came to America, coming as an assistant or merchant's clerk, with his uncle, Benjamin Hubbard. He settled in King William County, Virginia, about 1740. William Starling, his son, and father of our subject, was born in King William County on the fourth day of September, 1756. He married Susanna Lyne, daughter of Col. William Lyne, of the same county, in 1774. They had eleven children, our subject being the youngest. Anne Starling, the second child, married Major John Holloway, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and soon afterwards removed to Kentucky, settling in this county. William Starling, soon after his marriage, removed to Mecklenburg County, Virginia, where he lived for many years, following the occupation of merchant and also serving as High Sheriff of the county. During his term of office he won considerable reputation for coolness and courage by the arrest of a notorious and dangerous character, who had long been the dread and annoyance of the whole country, and who, upon the occasion referred to, had ridden into the courtyard heavily armed, and, with insolent bravado, defied the officers and dared them arrest him.

In 1794, William Starling removed to Kentucky and settled on a farm near Harrodsburgh, in Mercer County. He had purchased lands before coming there, but lost them through the conflicting and uncertain titles that were characteristic of those days, and which, for many years thereafter, were the source of much trouble and litigation,

until the Legislature, by a few general and sweeping acts, quieted the titles and confirmed the possession to the fortunate holders. Mr. Starling, in addition to his large landed interest, was the owner of a great many slaves, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Harrodsburgh on an extensive scale, having branches of his house in Henderson and Frankfort. He died December 25th, 1826; his wife, Susanna Lyne, died September 7th, 1802. Colonel Starling, as he was called, derived his title from the fact that he was selected Colonel of a temporary regiment, called out when Virginia was threatened with invasion by Benedict Arnold and his command, after his treason, and when he had joined the British army. He represented Mercer County in the Kentucky Legislature, and, according to the document under the seal of the State, was appointed Assistant Judge for his district December 18th, 1806.

Col. Edmund Lyne Starling, the subject of this sketch, October 2d, 1817, at Frankfort, married Ann Maria Todd. She was born March 30th, 1801, and was the third child of Judge Thomas Todd. Judge Todd was born in King and Queen County, Virginia; was a soldier in the revolution and, in civic life, one of the most eminent men in the nation. He first married Miss Harris, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had three children. She died, and he then married a widow of a nephew of General Washington, who was born Lucy Payne, a beautiful, highly intellectual and imperious woman, sister of Mrs. President Madison. They had two sons. Judge Todd immigrated to Kentucky when about twenty years of age. He chose the profession of the law and devoted himself so earnestly to its duties that he soon became known as one of the ablest lawyers in the Western country. The honors of his profession came thick and fast upon him. He rose to the position of Chief Justice, the highest judicial office of the State. No one achieved a greater reputation in the adjustment of perplexing difficulties arising out of the defective land laws of Virginia than Judge Todd. His success was such that President Jefferson, in 1807, called him to a seat on the Supreme Federal Bench, a position he held until his death. Justice Story pronounced a beautiful tribute to his memory. A brother of Mrs. Edmund L. Starling was Col. Charles Stewart Todd, who was on the staff of General Harrison and served with distinction in the War of 1812, was United States Minister to the court of Russia in the Harrison-Tyler administration, and was afterwards *charge d' affaires* to South America. He married a daughter of the great Governor Shelby, Kentucky's first and fighting Governor.

Col. Edmund L. Starling, in his younger days, indeed, throughout his whole life, was of a gay and easy disposition, more disposed to enjoy the pleasures of life than settle down to business. For a number of years he resided in Frankfort. Later on he removed to Logan County and settled on a farm not far from his brother William, where he lived for several years. About the year 1830, he removed to Henderson County and located upon the farm now owned by Mrs. W. S. Elam. Fifteen years after he settled the farm known as the "Smith Farm," near the People's Coal Mines, on the Knoblick road, and built the frame residence yet to be found standing there. Col. John Rudy, of this county, was the contractor, and the building is a credit to his honesty and mechanical skill, being, as it is, one of the best frames in the county.

Col. Starling was never an office seeker, but, by appointment, served this county, under the old Constitution, as Magistrate from 1835 to 1850, both years inclusive. He would have been the next Sheriff under the old Constitution rule. He served in many public trusts, such as guardian, administrator, and vestryman of his church.

In November, 1854, Mr. Starling sold his farm to Chas. T. Starling, and having, on the twenty-first of March, 1851, purchased property in the town from Dr. W. B. Read, gave up farming and removed with his family into the town. In early times the country bordering along creeks was exceedingly unhealthy, and about all that a farmer could make, he was required to pay to doctors and for calomel, quinine and such medicines; for this reason, therefore, it is most likely Mr. Starling removed into the town. His country home was one of the happiest and most cheerful. There was hardly a time that it was without visiting company, gay young persons from the town and from far off places.

It is seldom so many lovable traits of character are to be found embodied in one personage as were possessed in such an eminent degree by Mrs. Starling. She was a most lovable woman, full of heart, truth, justice, charity; in fact, all those attributes that go to make a pure, noble, perfect woman. She was the light of the household, the anchor to which the family clung, the brightest star in the constellation surrounding her, and a highly cultivated and most intelligent lady.

Unto Colonel and Mrs. E. L. Starling there were born eleven children, to-wit: Lyne, Thomas Todd, Sarah Carneal, Jane Davison, Elizabeth Todd, William, Charles Todd, Susanna, Ann Maria, Lucy Bell and Edmund Lyne, all of whom, with the exception of Charles

Todd, preceded their parents in death. Truly a sad harvest of death in one family. Mrs. Starling died December 15th, 1862, and was followed by her husband August 30th, 1869. They were both members of the church, Mr. Starling of the Protestant Episcopal, his wife of the Presbyterian. Only three of the children married, to-wit: Lyne, Sarah Carneal and Charles Todd. Lyne Starling, the eldest son, was born in Logan County on the twenty-third day of August, 1818. He died at the age of thirty-three years, having been married three times—first to Miriam P. Dillon, of Franklin County, a lady of the brightest mind and highest order of intellectual accomplishments. As an artist, she ranked among the most noted amateurs. As a poetess and writer, she knew but few equals, and, as a lady calculated to adorn society, she was pre-eminently recognized and beloved. She died January 20th, 1841, one year and seven months after her marriage, leaving one son, Edmund Lyne Starling, born May 9th, 1840.

Lyne Starling married, secondly, Anna Belle Walker, on the thirtieth day of June, 1843. She was a beautiful woman and very much beloved. She died November 13th, 1844, leaving no issue. Five years before his death, April 29th, 1846, Lyne married, for his third wife, Mary F. Allison, eldest daughter of William D. Allison, for many years clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Henderson County. She is still living and is justly known as one of the most estimable of her sex, and a devoted true friend and Christian woman. Lyne Starling, for a number of years, was engaged in the mercantile trade, and enjoyed a large and extensive patronage. He was a noble, high-spirited man, but never enjoyed good health. He died November 25th, 1851. By his last marriage, one child, Ann Maria, was born on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1849. She was as pure as a dew drop and as lovable as it is possible in human nature. She died November 22d, 1865.

Sarah Carneal Starling, the eldest daughter, a most amiable and affectionate woman, fulfilling every promise of her bright youth, was married on the second day of January, 1849, to Henry Lyne, eldest son of George Lyne, and grandson of Gen'l Sam'l Hopkins, agent for Richard Henderson & Co., who located the town of Henderson. By that marriage, four children were born—George, William Starling, Susanna Starling, and James. George was born Sept. 20th, 1849, in Henderson. He married, has one child, Susanna, and is teaching school in Vanderburg County, Indiana, and farming on a small scale in Henderson County. William Starling Lyne was born January

7th, 1853 ; married Miss Mary Meyer, daughter of Dr. J. M. Meyer, a leading physician of Boyle County, and, a few years after, purchased land in that county, built him a handsome home and located with his family, where he yet resides, engaged in farming and raising fine Jersey cattle. His wife is a very handsome woman, thoroughly domestic and very popular. They have had five children, to-wit : Charles Starling, Meyer, Oscar, Mary and William Starling, all fine looking, intelligent children. Susanna Starling Lyne married Jacob Swigert, of Frankfort, a gentleman of high order of intelligence, a thoroughly honest and reliable business man, much respected by all who know him, and in all a most estimable man. Mr. and Mrs. Swigert reside upon a fine blue grass farm, near Spring Station, Woodford County. They have had two children, Mary Hendricks and Starling, both bright and intelligent. Mrs. Swigert is a thorough Christian woman, devoted to her husband, children, relatives and friends, and is a most lovable person.

CHARLES TODD STARLING, fourth son of Col. Edmund L. Starling, was born in Logan County on the twenty-second day of September, 1829. He, as in the case of the other children, was raised upon a farm, but was given the best educational advantages to be had in those early times, his father employing the best private teachers when his children were young, in order that they might be prepared to enter the higher grades. At the age of twelve years, young Charles was sent to Gambier College, Ohio, where he remained from three to four years. Subsequent to that time, he received educational training from Rev. John McCullagh and others, until he had possessed himself of a liberal education. He then, for a short time, served in the Circuit and County Clerks' offices as deputy under William D. Allison. On the twenty-seventh day of February, 1851, he married in Louisville, Miss Maria J. Tunstall, eldest daughter of Henry J. Tunstall, who, for many years, held positions of important trust in that city and afterwards served as Councilman of Henderson for many years, with credit to himself and the city. Mrs. Starling was, and is yet, a very handsome woman, though for many years a great sufferer from ills the flesh is heir to. Charles T. Starling is one of the noblest of men, honest beyond peradventure and liberal to a fault. He is a devoted husband, relative and churchman. For many years during his manhood, he evinced but little interest in religious matters, but for the last twenty years or more, has been an active, earnest worker in the church and Sunday school. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, a few years since, was made an Elder.

In 1867 he was elected Teller of the Farmers' Bank, and filled the position with such credit that, at the death of Col. L. H. Lyne, Cashier, in 1881, he was unanimously elected to that important position and is yet serving in that capacity. He has held the important position of City Treasurer since 1875.

All of the remainder of Col. Edmund L. Starling's children, eight in number, died unmarried. Edmund Lyne Starling, son of Lyne Starling and Miriam P. Dillon, and grandson of Col. Edmund L. Starling, was born in the town of Henderson on the ninth day of May, 1840. On the sixth day of October, 1863, he married Miss Mollie B. Stewart, of New Orleans, a handsome, intelligent, energetic and most estimable woman. She, at the age of nineteen years, became the mistress of a large household, including the care and management of a large number of slaves, a majority of whom were quite young. Her executive judgment was so marked as to attract the attention of her Grandfather Starling, who, upon all occasions, deemed it a pleasure to speak of her in a most complimentary way. She was born in Louisville March 31st, 1844, educated in the best private schools of that city, and finished her school course with Mrs. W. B. Nold, principal of the "Louisville Female Seminary," a noted educational institution. She also received the highest musical advantages offered at that time, being taught by Messrs. Gunther & Brainard, eminent instructors.

In the seventeenth century, during the troublous times in Scotland, two brothers, Patrick and Thomas Stuart, resolved to immigrate to America. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, and although they claimed to be descendants of the Royal family of Stuarts, they mutually agreed, as they were beginning a new life, in a new country, to change the mode of spelling their names from Stuart to Stewart. Patrick settled in New York City, became very wealthy and died a bachelor. His brother Thomas settled in Virginia, where he married. He afterwards removed to Jefferson County, Kentucky. He was a successful farmer, accumulating considerable property, and was noted for his strict integrity and upright life. He was a kind hearted man, careless in preserving important papers and looking closely to business affairs. In consequence of this he lost the valuable estate of his brother Patrick, which he, in his old age, always claimed his heirs were entitled to. At one time the City of New York advertised for the heirs of one certain Patrick Stewart, who had left much property and died without issue. Nearly every family in the Union by the name of Stewart put in their claim, except the descendants

of the two brothers. These descendants, like their ancestors, were careless about records and too wise to indulge hope, knowing they would be required to furnish positive proof, dates, etc., and without which they could lay no claim to the property. One of Thomas Stewart's sons bore his name. Thomas, this son, on the thirty-first day of August 1815, married Dorothy Longest, of Jefferson County, and lived and died in the City of Louisville July 26th, 1836, a leading and highly respected citizen. He was a successful contractor, having built many houses and accumulated considerable property. At the time of his death, he was considered wealthy, but placing too much confidence in mankind, and being too easily imposed upon, his affairs were found to be in an embarrassed condition. Three sons survived him, Coleman W., Thomas Jefferson, and Richard Claibourne. Thomas Jefferson, father of Mrs. Starling, was born in Louisville on the seventh day of September, 1818. He grew to his majority a brave, noble-hearted, generous man, full of life and of the happiest disposition. On the twenty-second day of April, 1837, he married Miss Mary T. Rucker, of Louisville, and unto them were born three children, Thomas Coleman, Jefferson and Mary Belle. Jefferson died in infancy.

Thomas Coleman was born April 20th, 1838, and was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort. He was a very handsome and most excellent young man, a devoted son and brother. He served in the Confederate army throughout the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in the City of New Orleans when Beauregard made his call for troops, prior to the battle of Shiloh. He fought at Shiloh and was seriously wounded. After the war he engaged in steamboating on the lower Mississippi, and on September 3d, 1867, died in New Orleans of yellow fever, away from those most dear to him, but attended by the best of nurses, and surrounded by many friends. His remains were removed to Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. Captain Stewart, the greater part of his life was a prominent steamboatman on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1860 he settled with his family in New Orleans and engaged in business very successfully, until broken up by the troubles incident to the war. In 1865, his health failed him, and while traveling through Kentucky, was stricken in Louisville, and died July 13th, 1865, after a few days illness. Edmund L. Starling and Mary B. Stewart, his wife, have had eight children born unto them. Edmund Lyne, Stewart, Ann Maria, Lyne, Mary Stewart, Thomas Stewart, Miriam and Susanna Lyne. Edmund, the eldest, was born July 31st, 1864 and since his seventeenth year has occupied the

responsible position of bookkeeper in the employ of the Farmer's Bank, with credit to himself and great satisfaction to his superiors. Stewart was born on the ninth day of March, 1866, and since his fifteenth year, has held a position with Thomas Soaper, in his dry goods emporium, not only to his credit, but to the pleasure and profit of his employer. This young man has shown a talent for oil painting almost, if not quite, equal to that of his Grandmother Starling. Without the aid of a teacher, graced in the art, and simply from a natural talent, he has produced some wonderful specimens. It seems no effort for him to master any subject he undertakes. Both his taste and touch are fully up to the standard of artists of reputation.

Ann Maria, eldest daughter, is an accomplished, high-spirited girl, and possesses a remarkable vocal talent for which she has been highly complimented by eminent judges.

Mary Stuart, Mamie, as she is so called, is a bright, happy hearted, rosy cheeked girl, thoroughly domestic and talented. The three younger children are most lovable and promising.

MALCOLM YEAMAN was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, and became a resident of Henderson in 1863, being then just past his twenty-first year and having recently married and obtained his law license. He at once entered into the practice of law in partnership with his brother, Harvey Yeaman, who soon afterwards removed to Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Yeaman has resided in Henderson continuously since 1863, and has devoted his life to the study and practice of his chosen profession. If judged by those things that are usually supposed to constitute the best of success in professional life—faithfulness to those who entrust their affairs to his keeping, a steady adherence and increase of clientage, from which exclusively he has accumulated a moderate estate, the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has lived—then his career as a lawyer has been an eminent success. Mr. Yeaman has never been tempted by the allurements of wealth to enter into any collateral business or speculation, and, although always identified with the political party having the ascendancy in the State, he has never held or sought public office, but has ever been content with the honors and emoluments brought to him by the legitimate pursuit of his profession.

His father, Stephen Minor Yeaman, was a gentleman of education, culture and refinement, but, dying at rather an early age, he left but little estate for the support of a large family of children, the oldest of whom had hardly more than reached manhood. His mother, whose

maiden name was Lucretia Helm, still survives, approaching her eightieth year, and retaining in a remarkable degree, the full vigor of a bright intellect. Upon her devolved, in a large measure, after the death of her husband, the education and rearing of a family of six sons and one daughter : John H. Yeaman, who studied for the Baptist ministry and in a few years died at the house of his brother Malcolm, soon after he settled in Henderson ; George H. Yeaman, who after attaining to eminence at the bar in Kentucky, served two terms in Congress, was six years minister to Copenhagen, then settled in New York City, where he is now actively engaged in the practice of law ; William Pope Yeaman, now one of the most influential Baptist Ministers in the State of Missouri ; Harvey Yeaman, who practiced law in Henderson, removed to Louisville, and afterwards died in Colorado, where he had gone in search of health, and is still affectionately remembered by the people of this county ; Malcolm Yeaman, the subject of this notice, and Caldwell Yeaman, who studied law with his brother Malcolm, removed to Colorado, where he soon took high rank as a lawyer, engaged for several years in a large and lucrative practice, was the efficient promoter of some of the most useful and successful enterprises of his section of the State, and has for several years filled the office of Circuit Judge. Mary Lucretia was the youngest child and only daughter of the family, who, just as she was blooming into young womanhood, died of the same disease as that to which her brother had fallen a victim.

Malcolm Yeaman married Julia Van Pradells Moore, the daughter of Dr. John R. Moore, who was for many years a leading physician in Louisville. Dr. Moore removed to Pettis County, Mo., a short time before the breaking out of the late war, where, amidst the excitement and turmoil of the civil strife that characterized that region more than almost any other west of the Alleghanies, Young Yeaman, not yet twenty-one, with his whole estate and prospects represented by a half sheet of paper on which was written his law license, was married. To the sterling character, excellent judgment, and accomplishments of Mrs. Yeaman are due in great measure, the success that has blessed her husband.

Under their roof, here in Henderson, have been born unto them five sons and two daughters, John Rochester Yeaman, Marion Van Predells Yeaman, Lelia Triplett Yeaman, Malcolm Hodge Yeaman, Harvey Yeaman, James Moore Yeaman and Julia Moore Yeaman.

PAUL JONES MARRS.—The subject of this sketch, the only son of Samuel R. Marrs, of Virginia, and Rachel Stinson, of Indiana, was born in Posey County, Indiana, on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1838. His father, Samuel R. Marrs, left his place of nativity when quite young to seek a fortune in the far West, as hundreds of pioneers who had preceded him. He traveled by horse and on foot over mountains of rock and valleys of mud, never once looking back to the home of his birth, or trembling beneath the dangers that met him at every turn of an unguarded wild road. Mr. Marrs' journey was as successful as he could wish under the trying circumstances, and after many days' of travel he found, as he regarded, a suitable camping ground for life, in what is now known as Posey County, Indiana. Here he settled and went to work in earnest. When in his eighteenth year, he married Miss Rachel Stinson, a lady remarkable for her personal beauty, fine physique and domestic character. From the union of these two young loving hearts there came into the world two children, Paul J. and Mary, who in after life married George M. Barnett, of Henderson County. A short time after the birth of their youngest child, Mr. Marrs died. A few years subsequent to his death, his widow married Captain Payne Dixon, of Henderson County, and with her two children removed to his home in this county. Here at the age of six years young Marrs found a new home, and there he lived until 1850 or '51, when he began life's journey on his own account. His education was exceedingly limited, the only opportunity afforded him being that of county schools in Indiana and Kentucky, but he improved every hour's opportunity allowed him. At the age of thirteen or fourteen, young Marrs removed from his country home into the town, and commenced his business life as a clerk in the store house of Wilson & Ingram, at that time one of the leading dry goods firms of the town. He continued with this firm for three years, when he accepted a clerkship with Ira Delano, the then leading druggist of the town. At the end of two years he left Delano and accepted a clerkship with George Lyne, druggist. We next find him with L. C. Dallah, Dallah & Soaper, Allen & Hall, and then in business for himself, under the firm name of Cromwell & Marrs.

At the breaking out of the war Mr. Marrs sold his interest in the drug house of Cromwell & Marrs, and during the latter part of 1861 enlisted as a private under Colonel Adam Johnson, Confederate Army. During his army life Captain Marrs was engaged in many skirmishes and several battles. In 1862, he with others, was captured and sent to prison at Evansville; from Evansville he was sent

to Camp Morton, Indiana, where he remained one year, from thence he was sent to Johnson's Island, and a short time thereafter to Fortress Monroe, where, in 1863, he was exchanged and returned to his command. During his term of service, Captain MARRS was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was made quarter master of the command. At the close of the war he returned to Henderson, surrendered himself to Captain Platter, then in command of the post, took the oath, and from that day to this has remained loyal to the Government, and proven one of the most successful of business men.

On the eleventh day of May, 1872, Captain MARRS married Miss Juliet Rankin, granddaughter of Dr. Adam Rankin, one of the early pioneer physicians to this part of Kentucky. They have had three children, William R., Juliet and Mary, all living, bright and promising. After the close of the war he clerked for a time with Holloway & Hopkins, and subsequently associated himself with Green Marshall & Co., in the wharfboat and commission business, including tobacco sales, until 1882. During that time he had charge of the large wharfboat and transfer of freight to and from the boat and warehouse. In 1882 he sold his interest and invested with one or two others in the telephone enterprise. Under his management this enterprise grew from a small beginning to a corporation of wealth and power. He was one of the organizers of the Great Southern Telegraph and Telephone Company, and from 1882 to 1885 was engaged in establishing the service in Nashville, New Orleans and other Southern cities. He is at this time the owner of twenty-five thousand dollars of stock in that company, and is its Vice President. In 1882 he located in Nashville, and there remained until 1885; he returned to Henderson, purchased property and settled down. In July 1885, Captain MARRS was elected a Director of the Henderson Cotton Mills, and by the Directory elected Secretary and Treasurer, clothed with full authority to purchase all material for the mill and to sell its produce, a business confidence most worthily bestowed. In conclusion, it is no over-drawn picture to say, that Captain MARRS has proven himself one of the most enterprising and successful business men of his day and age; to use an every day expression, he began life's journey "flat footed and alone," at the age of thirteen or fourteen years, full of vim, pluck and energy, but no money. Undaunted by the frowns of a grasping and crushing world, he has fought his way, till to-day, after thirty-five years of untiring industry, faithful application, integrity and honesty, we find him even more spirited and vigorous than when a young man, and possessed of a competency that has given him a reputation far beyond the

limits of his State. A far-seeing, far-searching mind, coupled with an unlimited will power, and endeavor, has brought him from the humblest of life to the front rank of men of capacity and commercial ability. To sum up: a poor boy with few friends, scanty education, and no wealth behind him, by his own exertions has produced a self-made man, worthy of all confidence and credit. Captain Marrs, though a strong Democrat, has never been an applicant for office. At the instance of many of his friends he was elected to his first office, City Councilman, on Monday, August 8th, 1887. He served a number of years as wharfmaster. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, but by no means an active participant in its mystic ceremonies. Though thoroughly moral in all he does, entertaining views akin to social order and religious teachings, the Captain is not connected with any church. His bounty in behalf of those near and dear to him has known no limit—very few persons aside from himself know the extent of his benefactions.

GENERAL THOMAS POSEY.—The subject of this brief history was born in Westmoreland County, Va., July 9th, 1750. He removed to Botetourt County in 1769; was Quartermaster in Governor Dunmore's army, which made an expedition against the Indians in 1774, and was engaged in the battle at Point Pleasant, October 10th. He enlisted early in 1776 in the Revolution, and received his commission as Captain, March 20th, in the Seventh Virginia Regiment, and, during this year, rendered active service against Lord Dunmore at Gwynn's Island. After Dunmore's forces were driven from the Island, he was stationed there until late in September, 1776, and then went into winter quarters at Williamsburg. The next January he was ordered to New Jersey to join the main army under General Washington, and, after some delay, reached Middlebrook on the twelfth of April, and, on the next day, covered (with his command) the retreat of General Lincoln from Boundbrook. Shortly after this, Morgan's rifle regiment was organized, officers and men having been selected from a large portion of the army then encamped between the mountains at Middlebrook. He was selected as one of the Captains of this regiment, and from this time was engaged in the most arduous and dangerous duties of the great struggle. In the engagement at Piscataway, New Jersey, following Cornwallis after his evacuation of New Brunswick, his company bore the brunt of the fight, having been at one time surrounded by the enemy and nearly cut off from his regiment. He at once ordered a well directed fire upon one part of the opposing line, thus opening a passage through which he made

good his retreat. The rifle regiment was soon after annexed to Gate's command, and was present at the memorable battles of Bemis Heights or Stillwater, on the nineteenth of September and seventh of October, and, ten days later, saw the surrender at Saratoga. He now rejoined the forces under Washington, near Germantown, and did constant duty on the enemy's line until the army quartered at Valley Forge and he stationed at Radnor, nearer Philadelphia. In the spring of 1778, he took command of the rifle regiment during Morgan's absence and was engaged in frequent skirmishes. He was raised to the rank of Major, and, at the battle of Monmouth, acted under La-Fayette, being among the number that led the attack. He next assisted Col. Wm. Butler, of the eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, in relieving the settlement at Cherry Valley and Schoharie, which had been ruthlessly visited by the Indians and Tories. The Indians were driven far back to the lakes and several of their towns burned. On his return he was directed to lead the eleventh Virginia regiment to Middlebrook, where he was given command of all the light infantry then serving against the enemies' lines. At the reduction of Stony Point, his valor shone out conspicuously, he being the first to scale the fort and enter the main work, leading the charge upon a battery of two twenty-four pounders, then playing on our left column and give the watchword, "The fort's our own!" upon which the enemy threw down their arms and cried for mercy, shouting, "Spare us, brave Americans, spare us!" after which not a man was killed. Gen. Wayne and a gallant French Colonel were awarded medals and swords by Congress, together with a public expression of thanks, and Major Posey was not spoken of until complaint was laid before Gen. Washington; this led to a second letter from Gen. Wayne, reporting upon the affair, upon which John Marshall, afterwards Chief Justice, commenting, writes: "Was Gen. Wayne regardless of you? he ought, I think, to have said more for his own sake. He committed an error in omitting you. This he did not attempt to correct till your complaints obliged him to do it, and even then he said nothing which he could possibly avoid." He was present at the siege and surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and, on being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, recruited a regiment in Virginia; then, in the winter of 1781 and 1782, marched to South Carolina to join Green's forces, thence to Georgia to assist Gen. Wayne. Here he had two successful engagements. After the evacuation of Savannah, he returned to South Carolina, and, when the British withdrew from Charleston, was sent into the city to prevent the depredations of the departing troops.

When peace came in 1783, he returned to Virginia, married and settled in Spottsylvania County. He served as Magistrate and County Lieutenant of that county. After the death of his wife, he was married to Mrs. Thornton (*nee* Miss Alexander). In 1793 he was commissioned Brigadier General in the U. S. army and served some time under Major General Wayne. After his resignation he removed to the State of Kentucky and settled in Henderson County. Here he served four years as Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the State Senate. In 1808 he received his commission of Major General of Kentucky State Militia. In 1810 he removed a part of his family to the Opelousas country, in the Louisiana territory. In 1812 he was appointed to represent the newly elected State in the United States Senate, in which capacity he served until 1813, when he was commissioned Governor of Indiana Territory by President Madison. In 1806, Indiana was made a State, after which Governor Posey was appointed Indian agent and continued in this service until the time of his death, March 18th, 1818. His grave is at Shawneetown, Ill., where he died during a visit to his son-in-law, Gen. Joseph M. Street.

Gen. Posey was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a devoted Mason. During the latter part of his life he became an efficient member of several Bible Societies and much interested in supplying the poor and unfortunate with the Holy Scriptures.

He is said to have been a man of remarkable physique and wonderful strength and agility of the body, singularly handsome, erect, tall and commanding in figure, striking suavity of manners, watchful, patient and diligent in his undertakings, successful in his business. He bequeathed to his children an ample fortune, and to his countrymen an untarnished reputation and a noble example.

Gen. Posey was the father of nine children, as follows: Major Fayette Posey, Lloyd Posey, William Posey, Thornton Posey, Thomas Posey, Maria Posey, Alexander Posey, Washington Posey and Sarah Ann Posey.

JOSEPH ADAMS.—The gentleman of whom this brief sketch treats was born on the fifth day of January, 1817, in the town of West Cambridge, Mass., near Boston. After having received a liberal education for those early times, he was seized with the rheumatism, and, at the advice of his physician, went on a sea voyage, hoping to be benefited thereby. In October, 1838, at the age of nineteen years, he landed at the City of Havana, Cuba, where he remained for several weeks. He left the Island of Cuba and sailed for New Orleans, where he resided until hearing of a gentleman who was indebted to him and

who it was told to him was then living in Evansville, Indiana. In order to effect a settlement with the party, Mr. Adams embarked on board of a steamer and started for that place. Several days afterwards he arrived at Evansville to find that the object of his search was not to be found. He then shipped as clerk on board of the steam boat William Glasgow, and made one or two trips between New Orleans and St. Louis, and then New Orleans and Pittsburgh. On his last trip from New Orleans to St. Louis, the steamer caught fire and burned to the water line. Our subject was the last person to leave the burning vessel, and it was by dint of the keenest strategy that he succeeded in gaining the shore unharmed. He then returned to Evansville, where, unexpectedly, he met Mr. Asa Bement, who had for many years lived a near neighbor to his home in Massachusetts. The two soon became fast friends, and, in after years, transacted a large amount of business mutually agreeable.

On the twenty-eighth day of November, 1839, he contracted to come to Henderson and enter the store house of Dr. Paul Sears, who was then merchandising in the old frame house known as the "Old Rouse," and yet standing near the corner of Second and Water Streets. He agreed to remain here only two or three weeks, but, at the expiration of the time, he had become favorably impressed with the location and effected a purchase of the entire stock of Dr. Sears. He then engaged in business in his own name, and was soon drawing a large and profitable trade. He first reduced the price of several leading articles fully fifty per cent. below what they were then being sold by other merchants, and this liberality brought down upon him the maledictions of his neighbor merchants. Nevertheless, he had a head of his own, and conducted his business affairs according to his idea of trade, and, of course, succeeded in drawing to himself in a short time a very large paying patronage. On the twenty-eighth day of November, 1844, in the frame residence now owned and occupied by A. B. Sights, on Center, between Elm and Green Streets, Mr. Adams married Miss Eleanor Smallwood Grayson, a lady of marked personal beauty, and great popularity in social circles. Unto them were born eight children, five sons and three daughters; only four of this number are now living, the others dying when young. Those living are Joseph, William, John and Robert; Robert, the youngest, married Miss Mattie Elam, and has one child, Baxter Harrison, handsome and intelligent. The other sons are unmarried. Mr. Adams was devotedly attached to his family, and the writer knows what a terrible blow the death of his last and only daughter was to him. He spoke

frequently of her, even though she had been dead for years, and it really seemed that the memory of her was continually upon his mind. I have frequently thought that the tenor of his life was completely changed in her death. In 1844 Mr. Adams purchased the old lot on the northeast corner of Main and Second Streets, and built the two-story brick yet standing, and used it for years as a grocery store. At the time of its completion it was the largest store room in the town, and the only one having an open front. In this building he opened the first and only exclusive grocery ever kept in Henderson up to that time. He continued in the grocery trade until the year 1854, at which time he sold out and purchased the tobacco stemmery, situated on Upper Green Street, and built a short time before by David Nunn. To this, a short time after, he built the large addition fronting on Green Street, and in partnership with Colonel John Rudy, engaged largely in the purchase and stemming of tobacco for the foreign markets. This partnership continued to the year 1860, when by mutual consent it was dissolved, Mr. Adams continuing the business. In 1862 Mr. Adams purchased of Colonel Rudy, his magnificent farm, lying one and one-half miles out on the Owensboro Road, and containing seven hundred and five acres. This splendid property constitutes not only one of the most valuable farms in Henderson County, but in the entire State of Kentucky. During this same year he completed and occupied his magnificent residence, on the corner of Washington and Adams Streets, certainly one of the handsomest and most complete buildings to be found in the West. Mr. Adams continued in the tobacco trade up to a few years prior to his death, when he retired, and devoted the remainder of his life to his farming interest, which was conducted on a large scale, including the large landed estate of which mention has been made, and Diamond Island.

Like all men of this sublunary sphere, Mr. Adams had his ups and downs, his trials and vexations, yet his entire life was characterized by a becoming modesty, honesty of purpose and a desire to live and let live. During his life he filled many offices of public trust, notably President and Director of the Farmer's Bank for many years, and member of the City Council for several terms. He was averse to office holding, yet he never swerved from a duty his constituents choose to impose upon him, but, on the contrary, accepted and executed the trust with fidelity and unflinching devotion, that made him a successful candidate for every office for which he was named. Mr. Adams died on the night of the nineteenth of July, 1884, leaving to his wife and four sons who survive him a handsome estate.

JOSEPH OSCAR CLORE was born in Pewee Valley, Oldham County, Kentucky, on the thirteenth day of May, 1844. At an early age he was sent to the Noble Butler school at Louisville, and subsequently to Hanover College, Indiana. He remained some time at Hanover and was then sent to Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, where he completed his education in 1866, a member of the senior class. On the twelfth day of November, 1879, at the home of her stepfather, Captain Sam Steele, in Franklin County, Kentucky, Mr. Clore married Miss Emma Pilkington, a lineal descendant of the noted McDowell family. One child, Mary McDowell, was born unto them. On January 12th, 1884, Mrs. Clore departed this life.

While at Danville, in 1866, Mr. Clore attached himself to the Presbyterian Church, and has continued a worthy member in this church to this time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees in both the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He has served his people several terms as a member of the City Council, with credit to himself and to the advancement of the city's interest. He is a Democrat and an active worker when necessity demands it of him.

In 1870 Mr. Clore established a planing mill—the first ever in Henderson—on the corner of Green and Fourth Cross Streets, and at the old frame corner Main and Fourth Cross Streets, where he carried on an extensive business up to 1876. During that year he removed his machinery and mill fixtures to his father's saw mill, on the corner of Sixth and Water Streets, and continued to add new machinery and other appliances until, at this time, he is at the head of one of the finest establishments to be found in the West. He is engaged with his father and brothers in the general lumber business and controls an immense trade.

WILLIAM McAFEE HANNA, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born September 25th, 1837, in Shelby County, Kentucky. His father, John S. Hanna, was a farmer by pursuit and a man of note in his county. His mother was Miss Jane King, of Harrodsburg, Ky., her family being among the early settlers of the place. The Doctor inherits the Scotch-Irish blood, the best blood known to the human race. Dr. Hanna received a fine collegiate education, having graduated with honor at Centre College, Danville, in 1858. He began the study of medicine under Dr. A. S. Frederick, at Shelbyville, entered the medical department of University at Louisville, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1862. A short time subsequent, he located in Henderson and began the practice of

medicine, but the alluring charms of war were too much for him to withstand. Being endowed of a spirited, bold and fearless nature and of warm Southern blood, he soon entered the army and served, both as a soldier and in the medical department, until the close of the war, participating in many of the great battles.

He served under Col. Adam R. Johnson until his capture in November. When exchanged in December following, he was assigned to Col. Basil Duke's regiment, Morgan's brigade, as Assistant Surgeon and accompanied that distinguished cavalryman in most of his adventurous raids. In the fall of 1865, at the close of the war, he returned to Henderson and resumed the duties of his profession, in which he has proven exceptionally successful, having established a fine practice and taken rank among the foremost physicians of the State. Dr. Hanna has served for several years as a member of the City Board of Health, and has been prominent in the Henderson and district medical societies, frequently serving as presiding officer. As a public spirited and valuable citizen, he stands deservedly high. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has held the office of Elder for eleven or twelve years. He has ever been actively engaged in furthering the best interests of his church and community. He was mainly instrumental in the building of the First Church Chapel, located on Green Street, in the Third Ward, and is the Superintendent of the Sunday School. He is a member of the Knights Templar, but devotes the greater part of his unoccupied time to the good of his church. He is a man of genial and attractive manners and prepossessing person. Dr. Hanna was married in 1865, at Shelbyville, to Miss Mary Matthews, daughter of Rev. W. C. Matthews, a brother of Rev. John Matthews, who, at one time, was in charge of the First church at this place. He has a happy family, a wife of high social accomplishments and unqualifiedly a superior woman in every sense of the word, and three children, Mary, John and Janie.

MAJOR JOHN J. REEVE.—The subject of this sketch, a son of Samuel Reeve and Elizabeth Castrie, was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the twenty-first day of February, 1841. His Grandfather Reeve was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and his father a soldier in the War of 1812. His maternal ancestors were Scotch and lived in Scotland. Major Reeve was highly educated, having graduated from the University of Virginia, one of, if not the most, noted colleges in this great country. Prior to his coming to Henderson, in 1868, he earned a livelihood by teaching in his native State. At the outbreaking of the War of the Rebellion he entered the Confederate

army, and served with distinction to its surrender. He served in the army of the Tennessee, under Generals Johnson and Hood, first as Captain and assistant Adjutant General, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major, and served as Major and assistant Adjutant General. He was in all of the engagements of the army of the Tennessee, and was captured with General Pemberton's army at the surrender of Vicksburg, on the fourth day of July, 1863. Immediately after his arrival in Henderson, he, in partnership with his brother, D. J. Burr Reeve, under the firm name of D. J. Burr Reeve & Co., engaged in the purchase and stemming of tobacco. A short time afterward the firm erected a large stemmery, and have been one of the largest purchasing firms in the city. There is, perhaps, no firm in the city that expends an equal amount annually in the purchase of tobacco. On the fifteenth day of August, 1871, Major Reeve married Mrs. Sue. B. D. Powell, daughter of Governor Archibald Dixon, a lady whose excellent traits of character and domestic and social intelligence won to her a host of friends. There were four children born unto them, Margaret C., Mary G., John Burr and Kate Maxwell. Mrs. Reeve died February 28th, 1884. Kate Maxwell Reeve died August 31st, 1884, and John Burr Reeve died October 24th, 1884. Major Reeve has never been an office seeker, but by appointment served one or more terms as a member of the Public and High School Boards of the city. Being highly educated himself, he was eminently fitted for the position, and earned an enviable record during his term of service. He is a consistent, firm, and devoted member of the Episcopal Church, and has been for several years an active working member of the vestry. In business matters, Major Reeve is active, prudent, painstaking, generous and noble hearted. He is the embodiment of honesty, high character and fearless manhood.

PHILLIP B. MATTHEWS is a native of Prince Edward County, Virginia, and was born on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1804. In his nineteenth year he came to Kentucky, arriving in Henderson in January, 1823. Here he remained for four years, spending most of his time, however, in Hopkins County, teaching school. In December, 1827, he returned to Virginia, and there remained for fourteen years, during which time he made frequent visits to Henderson County, coming as often as twice a year. In 1840, he settled in Henderson, engaged in business, and has made this his permanent home from that time to this. For a number of years Mr. Matthews was actively engaged in the tobacco business with Mr. William Soaper, and when the word actively is used, it is meant in its broadest acceptation. Mr.

Matthews has all of his life proven himself an indefatigable worker, devoting his whole time and talent to the interest of those with whom he was engaged, and building for himself, by economy and prudence a competency to comfort him in his old age. His life has been characterized by honesty of purpose, strict morality, and a profound respect for all Christian and social graces. For fifteen or eighteen years he has engaged as a fiduciary officer, in the management of estates, as administrator, commissioner, trustee, etc., in all of which he has shown marked ability and business aptitude. Mr. Mathews was, for a number of years, a devoted Mason, but his age now prevents him from giving the order that attention he would otherwise love to. He is a member—and has been for a number of years—of the Presbyterian Church. He has served the city as councilman, and one term, 1867, '68, as Mayor, in both instances, with entire credit to himself and to the building up of the city. Mr. Matthews has twice married, first on the eighteenth day of July, 1852, to Mrs. Frances Craig, and the second to Miss Fanny J. Poyles, on the first day of February, 1876. He is undoubtedly the most active man of his age in this county.

HON. MONTGOMERY MERRITT, lawyer and soldier, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, in October, 1845, and received his early education from public and private schools of that county, graduating at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, as valedictorian of his class. The father of our subject, Daniel Ross Merritt, a physician and farmer, was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, in the year 1800, and died in 1887. He was married three times. The mother of our subject was born in Russellville, Logan County, Ky., in the year 1811, and died in Todd County in 1885. She was the third wife and married in 1836. In May, 1861, under the huzzas of the South for separation, his hot young blood was kindled into a flame, and, without regard for his tender age, enlisted in the First Kentucky Infantry, Confederate service, for one year. At that time he was only sixteen years of age. He was engaged in many minor contests, and, in the fall of 1861, was discharged from the service on account of physical disability. He returned to his home and remained until the fall of Fort Donnelson, when he rejoined the army, this time with General John H. Morgan. He accompanied Morgan in all of his raids, and, in a sanguinary engagement at Russellville, was shot by a Minie ball in the shoulder. He was with Morgan on his Indiana and Ohio raid and was captured at Buffington's Island, July 21st, 1863. He was sent a prisoner to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and from there, in February, 1865, on to Richmond, Virginia, for exchange. He surrendered at the disbandment in 1865.

On leaving college, Mr. Merritt immediately entered into the practice of law, and, in 1869, removed to Henderson and formed a co-partnership with Judge Samuel B. Vance, which continued up to the time of Mr. Vance's removal to Evansville, Indiana, some years afterward. Mr. Merritt has never sought office, but, in 1877, was nominated and elected to represent Henderson County in the Legislature of 1877 and 1878 without any particular effort on his part.

Mr. Merritt has been twice married — first, in 1871, to Miss Mary Field Green, of Lebanon, Tennessee, and, secondly, to Miss Eliza Alves, of Henderson, on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1877. In religion he is a Presbyterian, having been a member of that church for twenty years. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias. He was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Planters' National Bank and has been its President from its beginning. Always a close observer of men and things, he has ever been a shrewd calculator of values in business matters, which fact his present happy worldly condition amply attests. A man of excellent social powers, entertaining and instructive, sensible and dignified, he has, by his easy and affable manners, drawn about himself a circle of warm, personal friends, without, in the slightest degree, engendering that undue familiarity which is the ever sure attendant of diminished popular appreciation. Courteous, kind and considerate in his bearing towards others, and charitable where charity is deserved, he is, and always has been, in every sense of the word, a worthy, exemplary citizen. As a practitioner, he stands at the head of the bar, and no better evidence of his legal work can be asked than is attested in his being the advisor and retained attorney for several large and important corporations.

CAMPBELL HAUSSMAN JOHNSON was born in the City of Henderson on the ninth day of February, 1844. He is the youngest child of Dr. Thomas J. Johnson and Juliet S. Rankin, and was named for Mrs. Campbell Haussman, wife of John Haussman, first clerk of Henderson County. Dr. Johnson, father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Franklin County and came to Henderson in 1819. Juliet S. Rankin, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Dr. Adam Rankin, one of the pioneers to this county. By the marriage of Dr. Johnson, eight children were born—Ben, Bettie, Adam R., Thomas J., William S. and Campbell H. Two died in infancy. The subject of this sketch, in early life, entered the drug store of Ira Delano, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, and, at the age

of seventeen years, enlisted in the Union army, a member of Captain Cooper's battery of artillery. Failing to recruit the necessary number of men, Captain Cooper's company was merged into Colonel Shackelford's Twenty-fifth Kentucky Infantry. Upon the formation of the regiment, young Johnson was made Commissary of Company "F," and then Orderly Sergeant of Company "D." The Twenty-fifth, after the battle of Shiloh, was consolidated with the Seventeenth Kentucky, Col. John H. McHenry commanding, and young Johnson was made Second Lieutenant of Company "E." About this time he was stricken by partial paralysis of the left side and was sent back to Kentucky. He was placed on detached duty at Park Barracks, Louisville, as Adjutant. He was frequently engaged on special duty in bearing messages and detective service. In August, 1862, finding his health still impaired, he tendered his resignation, and, for several months, filled the position of mail agent on one or the other of the then Louisville and Henderson mailboats. Returning to Henderson he entered the grocery and dry goods store of Semonin & Tisserand, where he remained a short time. He then studied bookkeeping for a time at the Louisville Commercial College. Returning to Henderson again, he entered the drug store of Lyne & Johnson, where he remained until January, 1865. During that month he accepted a position in the prescription drug store of Dr. T. G. Chiles, at St. Louis, where he remained until called home by the illness of his father. On the seventeenth day of July, 1865, he and his brother William formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. S. Johnson & Bro., and purchased the stock of F. B. Cromwell.

On the sixteenth day of May, 1867, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Fannie Lee Evans, third daughter of Thomas Evans and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Evans, a pioneer preacher of the Methodist Church. Six children have been born unto them, three boys and three girls. The eldest son died in infancy. There are now living, Campbell H., Evans F., Fannie, Henrietta and Bettie R.

In February, 1880, the firm of W. S. Johnson & Bro. purchased the entire stock of books, stationery, etc., owned by B. C. Redford, and, under the firm name of C. H. Johnson & Bro., added largely thereto and commenced business. Subsequently they purchased a complete job printing outfit, and, for several years, carried on an extensive business in that line. On March 18th, 1886, the two brothers exchanged interests, W. S. Johnson taking the drug store and C. H. Johnson the book store.

Mr. Johnson is a member, and, for seventeen years, a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and a zealous Mason. He is a working Mason in the best sense of that term. He was initiated into Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, Henderson, in January, 1867, passed in February and raised in March of the same year. He was elected Junior Warden December 27th, 1870; elected Worshipful Master December 27th, 1872, and re-elected December, 1873. He served on the Committee on Lodges under dispensation in the Grand Lodge of 1873, and was appointed Grand Marshal at the same meeting; Junior Grand Warden in 1874 and Senior Grand Warden in October, 1875; Deputy Grand Master in October, 1876, and Most Worshipful Grand Master in October, 1877. The Grand Lodge, at this meeting, passed a resolution making it the duty of the Grand Master to enforce the payment of the special tax levied upon the subordinate Lodges for the benefit of "The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home of Kentucky." In the performance of this duty imposed by the Grand Lodge, Grand Master Johnson was forced to deal promptly and severely with a number of Subordinate Lodges, and even arrest their charters; but, by his prompt and decisive action, insubordination was checked in a very short time, and, ere the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, almost all of the rebellious Lodges were induced by him to pay the tax and return to their allegiance to the Grand Lodge. The Board of Directors of "The Home" were so much pleased with this happy termination of affairs that they hurried the completion of "The Home" that Grand Master Johnson should have the pleasure and honor of dedicating this noble charity, which he did on the twenty-third day of October, 1878, in the presence of several thousand citizens and members of the fraternity. From a New York Masonic paper the following is taken:

"As Grand Master, he wielded the gavel with a grace and intelligence that dignified the position, magnified the office, expedited the business and gave the craft both pleasure and profit. Notwithstanding he is the youngest man who has ever reached the Grand Master's chair in Kentucky, his administration, full of difficult and perplexing work, gave general satisfaction, and he retired from his arduous labors with his cup full to overflowing with congratulations upon his successful career as Grand Master. The elegant steel engraving, which is presented with this sketch, was placed in over two thousand copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the year 1878—a compliment never before paid a Grand Master."

After receiving the capitular degrees of Masonry, Mr. Johnson was anxious to attain to the orders of Knighthood, and as there was no commandery of Knights Templar at Henderson and only three or

four Knights, he, nothing daunted, wrote a petition for a dispensation, secured the signatures of a sufficient number by borrowing names from Owensboro, furnished the means necessary to start a Commandery, and, in December, 1871, Henderson Commandery, under dispensation, now No. 14, was instituted, and he was the first Knight dubbed and created therein. He was the first Prelate of this Commandery, afterward Eminent Commander, and is now the Prelate. He has also served Henderson R. A. Chapter, No. 65, as High Priest.

In addition to attaining to all the degrees in York Masonry, Mr. Johnson has also attained to all the degrees of the A. and A., Scottish Rite, up to and including the thirty-third and last degree, and is now Special Deputy Inspector General for the Southern jurisdiction of Kentucky. He is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a social order whose sacred precinct is only open to Knights Templar or thirty-second degree members of the Scottish Rite. The sum of Past Grand Master Johnson's Masonic history is as follows: Past Master, Past High Priest, Past Eminent Commander, Past Grand Master and Honorary Inspector General of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree A. and A., Scottish Rite.

In his business he is diligent—he eats no idle bread. During his administration as Grand Master, a Lodge was established at Pool Town, Ky., and bears his name, “Campbell H. Johnson Lodge, No. 604.”

HENRY E. LEWIS.—A history of Henderson County, Kentucky, would be incomplete that did not give a sketch of the ten years citizenship therein of the late Henry E. Lewis.

Edward Hutchinson Lewis and Eliza Lewis, his wife, were descendants of the same family, both natives of Boston. The Lewis family of Boston were an old and honorable line of Massachusetts, in colonial times and days of the American Revolution. Their relations number some of the good and worthy names of Boston from those early times to the present. Mr. E. H. Lewis came to Kentucky early in life—about the year 1812, and settled in Louisville. In the course of years, he was married to Miss Lewis, a cousin, and returning, came to make their home in the “Falls City”—then the “far West,” and border land, too, of the South. The home they made was, first of all, pre-eminently a christian one, and there a social centre for many genial forces which benefitted the town as well as society, they were respected and beloved by all classes, and her social graces, and charitable works satisfied the love her beauty won. On the “eighth of

January," 1822, to such worthy parents were born a son—the subject of this sketch, Henry Edmund Lewis. He was an only child, and grew up, good and well trained, amid the happiest circumstances. After his education was completed, he early engaged in mercantile pursuits. His father was both a wholesale commission merchant and a banker, and he took charge of his father's business in New Orleans, where he lived between one and two years. Then H. E. Lewis decided to go into other business and formed the firm of "Lewis, Bacon & Co.," wholesale grocers and commission merchants, of Louisville. When quite young, Henry E. Lewis was married to Miss Margaret Eleanor Clark, daughter of George Wallingford Clark and his wife Emily J. Clark, residents of Louisville, but formerly from Baltimore. After the period of Mr. Lewis' marriage he dissolved the firm of "Lewis, Bacon & Co.," and entered into a new business, in which his father was always his principal partner. This business was importing and wholesaling queensware, china, and glass. For a period of over twenty years the firm of H. E. Lewis & Co., Louisville, Kentucky, was one of established reputation for honor, and transacted a leading and active business on Main Street, in Louisville. Mr. Lewis's father was a banker for many years, engaged long ago in some active manner with the "Northern Bank of Kentucky," then President or Cashier of the "Franklin Bank of Kentucky," then retiring from the latter, a new bank was formed called the "Jefferson's Savings Institute of Louisville, Kentucky." Edmund H. Lewis was President of this bank for many years. In 1860 came the war; E. H. Lewis and H. E. Lewis were both Union men, but both were *identified* with Louisville and Kentucky. In politics the father was a Whig in old times; in the war a Democrat, if of any political party then. H. E. Lewis was a life-long Democrat. Discharging all duties of citizenship faithfully, they came through the war Union men on principal, but Southern in temperament and affection. H. E. Lewis was a prime mover in getting up the "First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.," in lieu of the Jefferson's Savings Institute. Edmund H. Lewis was made its President. This was, perhaps, the first National Bank organized and established in the State of Kentucky. H. E. Lewis & Co. sold their importing queensware business in 1864; some years prior to this time, H. E. Lewis had purchased tracts of land in Henderson County, on, and contiguous to Green River; other tracts, inland lying thirteen miles from Henderson, in the oldest settled part of the county. These lands were in the unbroken forests, except one hundred and thirty-five acres bought afterwards. About 1857 or '58, Henry E. Lewis became a member

of the Masonic order ; he was an ardent Mason, and achieved a brilliant reputation in the conferring of those ancient and sublime orders. He was Master, High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter in Louisville, and a shining and educated Knights Templar. He filled many offices and possessed many titles, "not understood of the people outside of the order." He had taken up to and including the twenty-second degree in the ancient and accepted Scottish Rite, an order of which Albert Pike and General John C. Breckenridge were distinguished members. Near the end of the war, the Masonic Savings Bank was incorporated in Louisville. In this project, Mr. Lewis was an active and influential mover ; previous to this time Mr. Lewis became an invalid, resigned the Presidency of the First National Bank, and removed in October, 1865, with his family to his beautiful place in Henderson County. He thus gratified a fancy, by beginning with land in the woods, upon an estate which he had opened for a farm in 1860, and now consists of four hundred and eighty acres, lying in one body. These lands originally belonged to Mrs. H. E. Lewis' maternal ancestors, the Hughes family of Maryland. William Hughes, father of Mrs. Lewis, was of the early settlers of Henderson County. This beautiful home, now one of the handsomest natural sites in the State, was named by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis "Haven-Wood."

Mr. Lewis had prospecting made for oil lands in different localities in Kentucky. In the season of 1865 and '66, in Henderson County, there was lubricating oil "struck" by the "Alvasia Oil Company"—one of Mr. Lewis' companies, working in Henderson County. The name of this company was original with him, given in compliment of Mr. William L. Alves, the manager of that work, and an associate of Mr. Lewis in leasing oil lands. The "Alvasia" works were located on the farm of Mr. Elisha Williams, near his homestead, on the Owensboro Road, about ten miles from Henderson. Previously Mr. Lewis had gotten several charters from the Legislature of Kentucky, and controlled two oil companies, of which he was the principal incorporator. When the enterprise promised success in Henderson County, stock was in demand ; but the petroleum, when found, after months of toil and a steady outlay of capital, proved not to have been struck in paying quantities. The oil developed proved to be the best lubricating petroleum, experts, and influential persons in Pittsburgh, Pa., giving a favorable opinion of the richness and body of the crude oil. An unwillingness on the part of the stockholders to go on and bore other wells to find a "flowing well," decided Mr. Lewis and Mr. Alves to desist from the work—as theirs had been the largest part,

and no benefit was reaped by them or the stockholders. But the record has been made—petroleum has been found in Henderson County. By his experience Mr. Lewis was content to hold his oil property, and leases in "*statu quo*," as they remain, though "oil men" from time to time have offered inducements for "prospecting." H. E. Lewis then gave his whole attention to his place, having orchards set out containing several thousand trees of the choicest varieties of the standard fruits of our climate. One experiment, which was only successful for a few years, was a vineyard of Catawba grapes, bought from Mr. N. Longworth, of Cincinnati, and cultivated by his system; but that method is not suited to this section, the land, climate, nor labor. In 1869 Mr. Lewis erected a steam grist mill, with capacity for four run of burrs, for both wheat and corn, and a good custom was at once established with four counties. At that time there were but three or four mills in Henderson County. A need for a store came about, and one with a good stock was established by Mr. Lewis. Mr. William L. Alves, son-in-law of Mr. Lewis, was associated with him in business. They also farmed, and raised and bought live stock and tobacco, and the name of Lewis' Mills was given to the business point. The topography of the estate could hardly be improved by an accomplished civil engineer for beauty and convenience. "Lewis' Mills" is in a level valley, the homestead on a hill near by, with the open farm and woodland surrounding all. A coal mine was opened and worked for more than a year in 1870 and '71. The coal was solely mined for fuel for the mill. The coal was good bituminous coal. About 1871 H. E. Lewis wrote and had printed a "circular," addressed "to manufacturers, corporators and capitalists," which, if there was space, would be interesting to quote here—it ante-dated Henderson and Henderson County's present spirit of progress, and in a quiet business view; but other business intervened, and his family thought he ought not to enter into new and added cares, so Mr. Lewis held that matter in obedience. In this retrospect many subjects come to mind of interest, but space must be considered. In 1873 or '74 Mr. Lewis stopped his mill, and only opened the store occasionally, concluding that such an active business of so many kinds was really depriving him of the leisure he had retired from city life and come to his new home, "far from the maddening crowd," to enjoy. He could not review his labors as a citizen of Henderson County but with satisfaction. He had done much more for the public good than make "two blades of grass grow where grew but one;" he had circulated thousands of dollars of his capital here, and had done all in his power to benefit his fellowmen in many ways.

Looking back, it seems it was a prophetic feeling which made him take a space of quiet repose and existence simply at home. In the spring of 1875 Mr. Lewis was quite sick, but recovered, as was supposed—he had always in his life been perfectly well. But his recovery was not a real one, and he was taken sick in July, and died on the eighth of October, 1875. He died a member of Christ, and in the communion of the church.

It is not fitting to say more here, than to mention that two obituaries of Henry E. Lewis were voluntarily written by friends—one sent from Henderson, and published in the "Southern Churchman," and one written and published in Louisville. But it must be recorded feelingly, that his "Companion" Knights Templar of Henderson paid Masonic honors at his grave, after the holy services of the church were performed. It may be permitted a filial hand to trace the fact that his faults were few, and the world better for his having lived among men. His record shines with the lustre of many virtues. According to the wishes of Mr. Lewis, his family continued his home and plans; and for eight years, all activities here have been kept up and revived and enlarged at "Lewis' Mills, Henderson County, Kentucky," where William L. Alves farms, handles live stock, and in addition to the flouring mill and store, has built up a saw mill and lumber business, all in active operation at the present time. In the flush of the prosperity and progress of Henderson and Henderson County, in this year of grace, 1883, it is pleasant for Henry E. Lewis' family to remember that he foresaw such an era here, for he was convinced that success and wealth would reward the pioneers in the development of our city and county; and this favored section of the "land-of-our-love" will prove rich in treasure under the works of man, in mines and manufactures, and agriculture and horticulture, as it is blessed with the riches of nature in climate, minerals, and soil, by the power of the Creator. Since the foregoing was written, Mr. and Mrs. Alves and Mrs. Lewis, widow of our subject, have removed from their lovely county home to another, just beyond the city limits, on Lower Main Street.

PAUL ALEXANDER BLACKWELL.—The genealogy of the gentleman whose name heads this article, and of whose life and kindred the following is but a brief and imperfect sketch, taken *ab initio*, presents a lineage distinguished for high character, honorable bearing and aristocratic surroundings. Our subject's paternal grandfather was one of three brothers who sailed from England many years ago for America. Arriving in this country, they separated, one of them

settling on Blackwell's Island, from whom the Island derived its name, another settled in North Carolina and became the acknowledged head of the world-renowned Durham tobacco manufacturers, the third, Robert Blackwell settled in Virginia. From the latter, the subject of this sketch descended. Robert Blackwell, the paternal grandfather, served as a Magistrate under King George III, and died in the year 1788. The maternal grandfather was James Jeffries, who lived in Virginia and departed this life in that State in the year 1831; subsequent to the Declaration of Independence, he served as a magistrate. The maternal grandmother, Nancy Hogan, was born in Virginia and lived there during her natural life. She died during the year 1848 at the good and rather remarkable old age of eighty years.

Chapman Blackwell, the father of our subject, was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, in the year 1785; he was married to Miss Prudence Russell Jeffries, who was born in Lunenburg County in 1796. Seven children resulted from this union, Mary, James, Nancy, Jane, Paul A., Branch and Francis. Chapman Blackwell was from boyhood a farmer devotedly attached to that life. Hearing of the fertile soils of the far West child of old Virginia, its almost limitless productiveness, he determined to immigrate, and, to effect that purpose, disposed of such of his property as he deemed best and set out with his family, overland for Kentucky, in the year 1832. The comparative wilds of the route to be traveled, the ruggedness of the roads, the privations that immigrants fell heir to, were obstacles to be sure; but, with a firm and fixed purpose, a sound and unflinching spirit moving him, he plodded along over mountains and through valleys, recognizing the tediousness of the journey and its lonely surroundings, never once hesitating or brooding over a determination to better his condition in life. Thus he continued on slowly, but surely, through Virginia, then Kentucky, until he reached Henderson County, where he settled on a track of land near Zion.

Here, in the woods, he built him a rude log cabin in which to shelter his family, and here he toiled, clearing the forest and tilling the soil up to the day of his death, that sad event occurring in the year 1851. His devoted wife survived him, and in this there appears a coincidence preternatural in its occurrence. In the year 1873, twenty-two years afterwards, in the same month and on the same day of the month, the good wife and mother followed her husband in death.

Paul A. Blackwell, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, April 22d, 1826, therefore he was only six years of age when he accompanied his father from his place of nativ-

ity over the mountains into Kentucky. Arriving at school age, he was sent to the neighboring country school, and it was there that he gained his first knowledge of the limitless worth of the alphabet and the multiplication table. When he had become more advanced in spelling, reading and arithmetic, he was placed under the tutorage of Hon. Philip B. Matthews, now of this city, and who at that time was regarded not only the most capable, but the most reliable instructor of the youth of his neighborhood.

Mr. Blackwell matriculated at this school in 1841, and his subsequent life furnishes a pleasing testimony of how well he learned and how closely he applied himself. This was the last school he ever attended. At the age of twenty-two years he returned to Virginia and while there, on the fourteenth day of June, 1848, in Lunenburg County, married Miss Martha S. Crymes, a native of the same county. He, with his wife, returned to Kentucky a short time afterwards, and settled down to farming in the neighborhood of his father. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell have been born six children: William, Mary, Emma, Ada, Alva and another that died in infancy. Of this number only three are living, William, Emma and Alva. Mr. Blackwell followed farming up to 1855, when he moved into the town and formed a co-partnership with James E. Ricketts, under the firm name of Ricketts & Blackwell, and embarked in the private banking business in a small frame building that stood then near where George Lyne & Son's drug store now stands. At that time the Farmers' Bank was doing business in the building now occupied by the First National, and were building for a banking house the house now owned by the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Elm and Second Cross streets. Upon the completion of this house, the books, furniture and funds of the bank were removed to the new building, and Ricketts & Blackwell, by purchase of Dr. Owen Glass, became the purchasers of the house vacated by the Farmers' Bank. In this house the firm conducted a lucrative business up to 1862, when the subject of this sketch read in the war clouds wreck and ruin to all business located on the south side of the Ohio, and immediately sold his interest in the bank to Ricketts, who continued the business a few years, and died. Mr. Blackwell then purchased a farm, and operated it for six or seven years, though he never surrendered his citizenship in the town. In 1869, when his eldest son, William, had arrived at an age to justify him, he opened in Henderson a produce house, and was three years engaged in this business, and at the end of that time he sold his interest to Thomas S. Knight. Since that time he and his son have been largely engaged

in the hardware and agricultural business, carrying at all seasons a very extensive and varied stock, and enjoying, as they deserve to enjoy, a very large and prosperous patronage. Mr. Blackwell has traveled in all of the principal States of the Union, not alone for pleasure, but with an eye to business, and in this his experience has amply rewarded him. In politics, he is a Democrat of the purest ray serene—a Jacksonian; in religious faith, a Christadelphian, or better known as a Thomasite. He is perhaps better known as an influential, enthusiastic member abroad, than any other one of the county whose name appears upon the church roll. Mr. Blackwell was never an office-seeker, yet he has been called upon to serve his constituents in more official positions than one. He served his district as Magistrate during the year 1860, and his town as Police Judge during the years 1861 and '62. He has held a commission as Notary Public for a number of years, and in every position has given unqualified satisfaction. He has often been called upon to take charge of estates and trust funds, and wherever he chose to be obliging, he has discharged his duties with marked ability—notably the estate of James E. Ricketts, which occupied a great range and required executive and business ability of undoubted skill. Judge Blackwell has never enjoyed perfect health, far from it, his life has been shadowed by a harrassing disease that has kept him continuously in remembrance of it. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, he has applied himself with such intelligence and such energy as his diseased frame would admit of, that he has acquired a handsome competency, enough to enable him to take front rank among the commercial men of his city. He enjoys a handsome, quiet home and takes the world as a philosopher should.

WALTER W. CUMNOCK.—The subject of this sketch is one of a large progeny, there having been born unto his parents twelve children. Of that number, eleven are living at this time, eight boys and three girls. To say that he sprang from a parentage gifted in the successful handling of intricate machinery in all of its multiplied workings and movements, is only to tell that he, too, has inherited, in a full measure, of that blessing so liberally showered upon those who have gone before him.

Walter W. Cumnock first saw the dawn of light in Scotland, in the year 1846, and before he had attained to the age of two years, was, with a doting father and mother, upon the bosom of the “dark blue sea,” en route to this free land—America. His father’s name was Robert L. Cumnock; his mother’s maiden name, Margaret Goodlet, both Scotch born. The grandfather, on the paternal side, was an

officer in the British army, as was also a brother of Robert L. Cumnock. The grandfather on the maternal side was a mill mechanic and worked in a mill. The grandmother on the maternal side was an English woman and died when she was quite young. The parents of our subject worked in a mill in Scotland, the father being both a mill boss and mule spinner.

Upon the arrival of the Cumnock family in this country, they located in Lowell, Massachusetts, and engaged in the mill business. Walter W. Cumnock was educated in Mason, New Hampshire, and Lowell, Massachusetts. His education was not confined to books alone, but he was instructed in the art of cotton spinning, and from close application and intelligent determination, has risen from an apprentice to a master of mill machinery and cotton spinning. He has traveled in this country, Canada, and Europe, and wherever a point could be gained, he made it a study, to his advantage, so that to-day he is justly ranked among the foremost cotton mill Superintendents of America. Our subject is one of a family of experts in the manufacture of textile fabrics. There are five brothers, all cotton mill managers, and hold under charge, nine thousand operators, and eleven thousand looms; more operatives and looms, than are controlled by any other family of kinsmen in this or perhaps any other country. Robert L. Cumnock, Jr., who is a graduate of Middleton University, Connecticut, and Professor of Elocution and English Literature at Evanston, Illinois, Northwestern University, is also a brother. During the year 1880, and at the age of thirty-four years, Mr. Cumnock was given charge as Superintendent of the Evansville Indiana Cotton Mills, and while there, married Miss Lizzie Priest, October 26th, 1882. The result of that union has been two children; the eldest, a boy, died at three months of age. Mrs. Cumnock is a daughter of Hon. and Mrs. George M. Priest, and granddaughter of Rev. and Mrs. Joel Lambert

Mr. Cumnock was too young—even though he had desired—at the outbreak of the late war, to take part as a soldier. He has avoided politics, from the fact that he has no liking for that kind of excitement; he was never an office holder, and was never an applicant for office. In church faith he is a strict Presbyterian. During the year 1883 he visited Henderson with a view of engaging her capitalists in a cotton mill enterprise, of which they knew but little, but of which he was thoroughly posted in every detail. He secured an audience and made known his plans; how well he succeeded, stands to-day a monument to his intelligence, his far reaching judgement, and daring

spirit. Cast your eye to the east, and there see that grand three-story brick structure, with its accompanying outbuildings, setting on a hill, a town of itself. From the ground floor to the roof, this great building contains its hundreds of machines, doing their work with more precision and niceness than man can do, however so well he be educated in the art of working textile fabrics. We refer to the cotton mill, built at an outlay of a few thousand dollars less than a half million. Walter W. Cumnock has been the head and front, the wheel within a wheel of this great and eminently successful enterprise, and to-day, he treads the aisles, and superintends the movements of one of the most magnificent and promising cotton mills to be found on the American Continent.

EZRA CALHOON WARD was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, March 13th, 1854. His father was a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, but resided upon his farm, about eight miles southwest of Elizabethtown, and upon this farm the subject of this sketch spent the most of his time until 1871. He was left without parents at an unusually tender age, his mother having died October 17th, 1855, and his father following July 10th, 1864. He was then left in the custody and care of a sister, whose husband was a farmer, and with whom he remained until her death, which occurred in September, 1871. Until this time our subject's life had been spent in doing the ordinary farm work during the farming season, and attending the district schools during the winter months. He continued to do farm labor until August, 1873, when he came to Henderson, Kentucky, and took up his abode with his brother, Thomas E. Ward, an attorney at law, with whom he remained for several years. The parents of our subject being in but moderate circumstances, and leaving a family of eight children, he of course was dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in maintaining himself in the Henderson Public and High Schools until his course was completed, which was done in June, 1875. But, by shutting himself up from society, and living economically, and devoting his vacations and the whole of his leisure time in the employment of some one who was able and willing to pay him for his services, he succeeded in securing for himself the advantages of a good English education. In September, 1875, he assumed the duties and responsibilities of a teacher, beginning the practice of this profession in one of the district schools of the county, and continuing the same successfully and efficiently until June, 1880. During the time he was teaching school, he was also engaged in the study of law, and his summer

vacation was spent in the law office of his brother, under the tutorage of his brother and the Hon. S. B. Vance. Therefore, in September, 1879, he was admitted to the bar, as a practicing attorney of this Commonwealth.

In October, 1880, he was selected as commissioner of schools for the County of Henderson, and was twice elected to this office, which position he filled with credit to himself and profit to the public. On the second day of December, 1880, he was married to Miss Florence Walker, daughter of Hal. B. Walker, and settled down to the practice of law in the City of Henderson, Kentucky; one child, a daughter, has been born of this marriage. In August, 1883, he was elected to the office of Judge of the Henderson City Court, which position he now holds.

In August, 1884, his father-in-law, Hal. B. Walker, departed this life, leaving a large and extensive livery business, of which our subject, in partnership with O. F. Walker, an uncle of his wife, became the purchasers. He is yet engaged in the livery business, and is receiving a liberal share of patronage. Judge Ward is a simon pure Democrat, and has never been defeated for an office for which he was an announced candidate.

NATHANIEL A. KITCHELL, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born at Lewisburg, Muhlenburg County, Kentucky, on the twenty-first day of June, 1835. He was educated in Brown County, Illinois, and, when at the age of twenty-two years, returned to Kentucky and settled at South Carrolton, on Green River. He had evinced a very decided preference for the profession of medicine, and, therefore, soon after arriving at South Carrolton, commenced to study under the instruction of Dr. C. C. Forbes, of that place. Soon afterwards he attended lectures at St. Louis, Mo. In April, 1860, he began the practice of his profession with Dr. Rufus Linthicum, of Henderson County, and continued with him to the fall of 1861, when, led by all his sympathies to side with the people of the South, he entered the Confederate army and went to war. He enlisted with Col. Adam Johnson and was with that distinguished commander in most of his engagements with the enemy, notably the terrible battle near Owensboro. He was with Morgan in his Indiana and Ohio raid in the summer of 1863, and was captured in Ohio. After his capture, the Doctor was sent a prisoner to Fort Delaware, where he was confined until the seventeenth day of the following November, when he and other physicians of Morgan's command were sent to City Point, on James River, Virginia, and there exchanged for an equal

number of Federal surgeons. Upon reaching Richmond, Dr. Kitchell was detailed by the Surgeon General to take charge of the Federal sick in Hospital No. 21. During the winter he availed himself of the opportunity offered, attended the Richmond Medical College, and was awarded a Confederate diploma. In March, 1864, he rejoined the remnant of his command, but was soon after taken sick, and, in May, his health being so much impaired, he returned to Kentucky and again commenced the practice of his profession at Robards Station, Henderson County. During the winter of 1873 and 1874, he attended Bellevue College, New York, and in the spring received his second diploma. He then returned to Robards Station and continued to practice until September, 1878, when, owing to continued ill-health, he abandoned the profession altogether. A few years subsequent he took up his residence in the city of Henderson, and, in partnership with his old and long-time friend, J. D. Robards, engaged in the purchase of tobacco, and also in the manufacture of plug, twist and smoking tobaccos.

On the nineteenth day of June, 1884, the Doctor married Miss Frances Ellen Triplett, of Henderson County, and a son, N. A. Kitchell, Jr., born July 18th, 1885, is the issue of this union. The happy success and honors Dr. Kitchell has won are due largely to his energy and perseverance. With a kind disposition and unswerving integrity, he has won the respect and esteem, not only of his community, but of the members of his profession generally, to whom his name and labors are well known. During this summer, 1887, the firm of Robards & Kitchell was dissolved, the doctor retiring. Since that time he has purchased the tobacco stemmery of Thomas Evans and is now engaged in purchasing in his own right and name.

CLARENCE CHRISTIAN GIVENS, editor and publisher, was born in Providence, Hopkins County, on the ninth day of November, 1865, and educated in the common schools of his county. He is a son of Matthew C. Givens, present Judge of this judicial circuit. In his young life he evinced a fondness for newspaper work, and, at the age of seventeen years, commenced the publication of the *Sebree Sunbeam*, a three-column folio, at Sebree, Kentucky. He spent one year in this enterprise, then sold out and came to Henderson in the employ of Thomas L. Cannon, who, at that time, was publishing the *Sentinel*. He remained with the *Sentinel* but a short time, when he removed to Providence and commenced the publication of the *Gleaner*. He soon succeeded in building up a large circulation, and, at the end

of six months, desiring to go into a larger and more extended field, removed to Madisonville and commenced the publication of the Hopkins County *Gleaner*, seven columns. Here he sought patronage in opposition to the *Times*, an old established paper published by Zeno F. Young, one of the most popular and deserving publishers in the State. Nothing daunted, young Givens took off his coat, and, by working night and day, soon gained a large patronage and drew around himself a host of friends. His paper was soon after enlarged to an eight-column folio, then to a nine-column with steam power added. By determined industry and square dealing, he registered the largest number of subscribers ever claimed by any paper in the county. Twelve months had scarcely rolled by, when he purchased the *Times* and consolidated it with the *Gleaner*. Not satisfied, but determined to go into a yet larger territory of newspaper usefulness, in July, 1885, he removed to Henderson and commenced the publication of the Henderson *Gleaner*, a nine-column weekly. By dint of personal perseverance and unlimited effort, Mr. Givens has secured a circulation never attained by any paper heretofore published in Henderson. He is a bundle of nerves and each nerve is the embodiment of energy. Work is his motto, and work it is with him from morn 'till night. It is creditably asserted that his paper now has a circulation of five thousand. His advertising, as well as job work patronage, is proportionally large.

In the month of August, 1885, Mr. Givens married Miss Emma M. Sloan, of Madisonville, and unto them on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1886, was born a daughter—Lizzie May. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion a Baptist. This young editor and publisher is a living example of what can be accomplished by intelligence and systematized hard work. Recently a one-third interest in the *Gleaner* has been sold to Professor Haag, of South Carrolton, Kentucky, for two thousand dollars. The firm is now Givens & Haag.

COLONEL ROBERT SMITH was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the nineteenth day of August, 1784, from which place his father moved to Monongahela County, Virginia, where the family lived until the year 1796. During this year, Mr. Smith, unmindful of the great difficulties attending a journey to the far West, removed with his family, to Henderson County, and settled almost directly opposite Evansville, Indiana. After remaining here but a short time, he found to his great discomfiture, that the river bottoms were extremely unhealthy, and thereupon determined to remove in search of a healthier location. He again broke up home and settled near what

is now known as Smith's Mills, on the farm at present owned by B. F. Martin, where he continued to live up to the time of his death. When Colonel Smith, then a lad of fourteen years of age, and his father passed through Henderson, there were but three or four log cabins to be seen, and the county nothing more than a vast wilderness. He was strong, healthy and full of natural fire and energy, and in this wild country he had realized his fondest backwoods dreams, for the forests were filled with game of all kinds known to the western wilds, including buffalo, bear, deer, and thousands of turkeys, squirrel and small game. The only drawback to a youth of his temperament was the lack of educational facilities; there were no schools, and, although deprived of even what is termed an ordinary common school education, he yet so managed with such books as he could lay his hands upon, to gather for himself a fair understanding of the most important English branches. At the age of nineteen, in the year 1803, Colonel Smith intermarried with Miss Seltsey Rolleson, a lady of strong mind and in every way fitted to make home cheerful and happy. No two ever lived more happily together. When the memorable campaign of Harrison against the Indians was agitating the country, Colonel Smith, being a man of ardent patriotic temperament and ready to resent a wrong done his country at any time, volunteered as a private and went under General Samuel Hopkins into the then Indian territory, beyond Terre Haute, Indiana, but was too late for the battle of Tippecanoe. When the Kentucky troops were disbanded, he returned to his home and assumed once more the arduous duties of making a livelihood in the yet wilds of Kentucky. Later, when the British were threatening New Orleans, his noble spirit rallied to the call of his country, and at the head of a company organized in this and adjoining counties, embarked on a flatboat or barge for New Orleans, to join General Jackson's army. He arrived with his company on the evening of the fourth of January, 1815, and only received his arms and ammunition the night before the great battle. On this memorable eighth day of January, Colonel Smith and his men distinguished themselves for gallantry, daring, indomitable courage, and will-power. They were during the whole engagement in the thickest of the fight, in the centre and immediately opposite the spot where the renowned General Pakenham was killed. In May, he, with his company, returned home, and ever after that time it was his custom to celebrate the 8th day of January. After this war Colonel Smith settled down upon his farm, and yet, while devotedly attached to his life's profession, he was nevertheless an active participant in all matters of interest to his adopted

county. He served as magistrate during the years 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, and as sheriff of the county two terms, 1827 and '28 and 1845 and '46. In the year 1816 his wife died, and this to him was by far the hardest blow of his life; by this wife he had five children, Hosea, Eliza, Cynthia, Sarah and Matilda, two of whom are yet living, Hosea and Eliza. Hosea Smith is now in his seventy-ninth year, and lives where he was born and raised near Smith's Mills; Eliza married Littleberry Weaver, and is still living with her son, Albert B. Weaver, near the City of Henderson. In the year 1817, Colonel Smith married his second wife, Elizabeth Carrington, with whom he lived in conjugal happiness to March the 5th, 1858, when he died upon the same place he had settled sixty-four years before. By his last marriage there were seven children, Elizabeth, Francis, Thomas S., Robert, George W., Mary Ann, and Margaret, only three of whom are now living; George W., Mary Ann, and Margaret. On the ninth day of February, 1862, George W. married Miss Adelia Cotton, unto whom there were born four children, Minnie, Ella, Maud and George. Mrs. Smith died several years ago, and on the ninth day of February, 1887, Mr. Smith married Mrs. Martha L. Butler. It will be observed that he was partial to the ninth day of February, as both marriages were solemnized on that day. Margaret Smith, on the twenty-third day of December, 1857, married B. F. Martin, by whom she has had two children, Sallie B., who married Dr. Lev. Royster, and Fannie. Mary A. Smith, on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1857, married Samuel L. Cooper, by whom she has had four daughters, namely, Maggie, Lizzie, Katie and George.

December 18th, 1821, by an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, Colonel Smith was appointed in behalf of Henderson County, together with Reuben Berry, of Union County, and Daniel Talbott, Surveyor of Henderson, to run and establish the boundary line between Henderson and Union Counties. Smith's Mill's Post Office, one of the first established in Henderson County, and the pretty little village called by the same name, derived their appellation from an old horse mill, erected by Colonel Smith near the spot where the residence of B. F. Martin now stands. No man took a more active interest in the development of Henderson County, than did Colonel Smith. From 1803 to within a few years of his death, his name was intimately associated with every public enterprise. He was instrumental in building more than one house of religious worship, and was never known to fail with his means when called upon for any like

purpose. He was a Whig in politics, and a recognized leader of his party. Since the foregoing was written Hosea Smith and Mrs. Eliza Weaver have both died.

WILLIAM HENRY WEBSTER, farmer and magistrate, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, on the seventeenth day of September, 1822. His father, Henry F. Webster, was born in Virginia on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1785. His mother, Sarah M. Howard, was born in Maryland June 4th, 1787. They were married in Virginia December 31st, 1811. Mr. and Mrs. Webster came to Kentucky in the year 1816, and settled in Fleming County where both of them died, the father on May 22d, 1860, the mother on May 20th, 1856. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his county, and, arriving at the age of twenty-four years, he married Miss Margaret H. Manzey, of Fleming County, on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1846. She died, without issue, May 28th, 1853. On the fifth day of March, 1854, he married Mrs. Catharine Triplett Boise, of the same county. She died without issue November 27th, 1854. August 5th, 1856, he married Miss Susan M. Triplett, of the same county, and she died February 21st, 1868, leaving four children, namely, Mary E. Webster, born September 12th, 1857; Annie E. Webster, born March 22d, 1862; Sarah E. Webster, born September 1st, 1865, and Susan B., born February 13th, 1868. Mr. Webster served his native county as Magistrate for sixteen years, and on the first day of April, 1868, removed to Henderson County. On the sixth day of January, 1869, he married Miss Annie M. Samuel, of Hopkins County. She is yet living, and is the mother of six children, four sons and two daughters: Robert J., born October 2d, 1869; Wm. H., born October 19th, 1871; Emma F., born September 25th, 1873; John Edward, born February 17th, 1876; Acsah Bell, born April 7th, 1878, and Radford Dunn, born January 29th, 1881. Since Mr. Webster's coming to this county, he has served as Magistrate thirteen years, and was recently elected to serve four more years, beginning January 1st, 1887. He is a member of Holloway Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 153; was initiated in 1855, in Fleming County. He is also a Chapter Mason, having been exalted to the Royal Arch. Mr. Webster, in addition to his magisterial duties, is engaged in farming near Niagara.

MARION DUNCAN.—The subject of this sketch was born in the Southern portion of Henderson County, near the Union County line, on the sixth day of December, 1838. He was next youngest of a family of six children, of whom there were four girls and two boys.

His father was Nathan Benjamin Duncan, of Virginia; his mother, Martha Tyree, of Caswell County, North Carolina. They were married in North Carolina and came to Kentucky at an early day. Mrs. Duncan died in 1879, aged seventy years. Mr. Duncan's grandfather, Nathan Duncan, of Virginia, immigrated to Henderson County, and died near Corydon. When our subject was less than two years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and children in a badly embarrassed financial condition. She had no means to educate her children, and there were no public schools at that time. Young Marion was hired at hard labor before he was large enough to hold a plow handle, and this life was continued until he arrived at the age of twenty. His wages, amounting from two to thirteen dollars per month, were paid to his mother for her and his sisters' support. At the age of twenty, his sisters having all married and his mother giving up house-keeping, young Duncan started out into the world to seek his own fortune. How well he has performed that duty we shall see before this brief sketch closes. Yes, he started out into this merciless world, without a dollar, influence or education. Health, energy and a determined will was his entire stock in trade. Having grown up as a farmer, and having gained a reputation for industry, integrity and great capacity for directing and controlling labor, he was sought for by men of means to take charge of large plantations. The first two or three years he exercised the most rigid economy, saving every dollar he was not necessarily compelled to part with. This he did for a wise purpose; he had now found out the value of an education, and though twenty-three years of age, determined at all hazards to educate himself. To this end, therefore, he entered school at Corydon, and studied throughout two ten months' sessions. During this time he spent no idle time, but applied himself with an assiduity of purpose that brought to him a good common school English education; nor was this all, during vacation he studied at night and worked during the day, in order to earn something to assist in paying his board and tuition. His money fast evaporating in necessary expenses, and not having the means to take a collegiate course, in order to fit him for professional life, he determined to return to that occupation his early condition in life had forced upon him. In January, 1863, he was employed to take charge of the farm and laborers of John W. Alves. He remained two years with Mr. Alves at a good salary. During the years 1866, '67 and '68 he was in charge of William McClain's lands and business in the Horse-shoe Bend, at a salary of \$600, \$700 and \$800 per year. In 1869 he was employed by Mr. George Atkinson, in charge of his Union County

farm, opposite Shawneetown, Illinois, at a salary of \$1,300. At the beginning of 1870 he was employed by Mr. Joseph Adams, to take charge of Diamond Island, which he did. He remained in the employ of Mr. Adams for eight years at annual salaries ranging from \$1,600 to \$1,800. The highest price ever paid a manager was paid the subject of this sketch. Mr. Duncan then determined to work no longer for others, but to launch out on his own hook. During the entire fourteen years he managed for others, he had never an unpleasant word with any of the gentlemen for whom he did business, and so successful was he, it was only a question of salary who would or could secure his services. Furthermore, during the fourteen years, he never demanded a price for his services that was not paid him willingly. At the close of 1877 Mr. Duncan formed a co-partnership with A. S. Nunn, of Henderson, and purchased Slim Island, lying in the Ohio River, in the upper or northwest corner of Union County, and containing four hundred and seventy-five acres of very fine land. For this Island they paid the sum of \$14,000 cash. Since that time they have purchased about eleven hundred acres of land near Henderson, and are working from forty to sixty-five laborers.

On the nineteenth day of April, 1871, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Julia Elizabeth Mullen, in Henderson, Rev. Dr. Talbird of the Baptist Church officiating. Mrs. Duncan was born on the twelfth day of December, 1846, and is a woman of many most excellent traits. Mr. Duncan and his wife are both members of the Episcopal Church. He is a steadfast Mason, and one of great influence. He has filled nearly every chair in the three lodges. He was twice elected Worshipful Master of the Blue Lodge, and declined. He has served as High Priest of his Chapter, and twice Eminent Commander of his Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a Knight of Pythias. Mr. Duncan is a large grower of tobacco, corn and wheat, and a large buyer and raiser of cattle. His life, though a hard one, has been crowned by a success few men under similar circumstances have ever attained.

WYATT H. INGRAM.—The subject of this sketch was born in Orange County, Virginia, in 1783. His father, William Ingram, immigrated to Fayette County, Kentucky, and from thence to Henderson County in 1803. Dying in the spring of 1806, with his property encumbered by debt, the burden of rearing and supporting the family of six children fell on young Wyatt, who, by unflinching industry, soon paid his father's debts and divided the property equally between the children, his brothers and sisters. The expenses of their education he bore himself, thus proving both brother and father.

On the eighth day of December, 1813, Mr. Ingram married Miss Jane McGready, daughter of Rev. Jas. McGready, the great Presbyterian revivalist of 1800. Soon after his marriage he became extensively engaged in boating produce to New Orleans. Boat building in those days was attended with many difficulties. Mr. Ingram would go up Green River with a sufficient number of men, and, with the old fashioned whip-saw, get out the necessary lumber for building his boats, put it together, and then float down to Henderson, where he would load with produce of all kinds for the Southern markets. He would then float down to New Orleans and there sell his entire stock, including the boat or boats. With the proceeds securely belted about him, he would commence his journey homeward on foot. In the course of his life, he walked from New Orleans to Henderson thirteen times. To-day such an undertaking would deter most men, but, with the dangers attending such a trip at that early day, it must have taken courage and resolution of high order. During his mercantile life, Mr. Ingram purchased goods from Philadelphia merchants. These were carried in wagons to Pittsburgh and from thence down the river to Henderson. Several times, in returning from New Orleans, he made the trip to Philadelphia by water. On one occasion he sold his produce for Spanish doubloons, and, having no better place to put them, packed them securely in his trunk. On arriving at Philadelphia, he was astonished, on opening the trunk, to find that the gold had played havoc with his clothing, especially some extra fine ruffled shirts then in his trunk. Mr. Ingram's high character for integrity is well known by the older people now living. The good he did was of the practical sort. Several of Henderson's once prominent citizens owe, in a large measure, their start in life to him. When Jean Spidel, with his family, arrived in New York from the old country, he hadn't the means to pay the full amount of passage money. Under the custom at that time, he *sold* his son John to the Captain of the vessel until he could be redeemed. It so happened that Mr. Ingram was in New York at the time, and, by some means, Spidel found it out and sought an interview with him. He asked help in so far as to release his son from bondage. Without hesitation Mr. Ingram paid the amount due and then brought with him the entire family to Henderson. A short time afterwards he established Spidel in the butcher business, and, in less time than eighteen months Mr. Ingram was repaid in full with interest. Our subject was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the deserving, and to assist those who were anxious to assist themselves. Thus his charity was of the nobles

kind. He died December 15th, 1850, calmly and peacefully, and a plain, marble slab marks his resting place in Fernwood Cemetery. "If I have done good," said he, "it will be found out; no need to emblazon it at my grave."

Mr. Ingram was one of the most influential men of his day—he was a leader in all public enterprises and gave liberally of his means. He was for years one of the trustees of the town and was one of the original trustees of the old Henderson Seminary. He left a large and valuable estate, consisting of lands and town lots mostly. Seven children were born unto him, Frank, Emily, Louisa, William, Wyatt, James and Jane. Frank died when young; Emily married Dr. Robt. Letcher and died several years after; Louisa married Hon. John W. Crockett and died twelve or fifteen years since, leaving one son, Wyatt Ingram, now grown and married; William, now City Clerk of Louisville and very highly esteemed; Wyatt, farming in this county; James, who organized a company, and, in command, fought in the Confederate war, since died, and Jane, wife of Dr. Ben Letcher.

ROBERT DIXON, son of Robert Dixon and Mary Ann Clay, was born in Henderson County on the thirteenth day of October, 1843. His father was a successful farmer until a few years prior to his death, he removed into the city and embarked in the tobacco business on Lower Main Street. Subsequent to this, a few years, the father purchased the lot, corner of First and Elm Streets, and built the large three-story brick livery stable with two stores attached, and commenced the livery business on a large scale. He caused the third story of this immense building to be elegantly floored, and opened therein the first roller skating rink in Henderson. Mr. Dixon soon after died and the subject of this sketch succeeded to his business. Mr. Dixon was a man of great influence, fine intelligence and wonderful firmness of character. The maternal ancestors of our subject were William Clay and Amelia Townes. His paternal ancestors were Captain Hal Dixon and Mary Johnston. They were pioneers to this part of Kentucky and reared large families of children. Our subject was educated at the Sayer Institute at Frankfort, Ky., and at the University of Toronto, Canada. On the first day of December, 1864, Mr. Dixon married Miss Alice Young, daughter of Judge Milton Young, a strong-minded, noble woman. Unto them six children have been born, Nannie, Maria, Alice, Mary, Emma and Robert. Nannie married Hon. John L. Dorsey.

Mr. Dixon has served, and is now serving, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public and High School Boards of the city.

For a number of years he has been annually elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Henderson Fair Company and has done more, perhaps, than anyone else to build up that institution. Certainly he has contributed more to the raising of fine stock in the county than any one citizen of it. He has expended a large amount of his means in this direction, and is to-day the owner of some of the finest blooded horseflesh in the entire State. He is the owner of the largest livery and sales stable in the city and gives his whole time and attention to that particular business. He is of that class who attends strictly to his own business and none other; is a hard worker and enjoys a liberal patronage. He is a Democrat, and, when the spirit moves him, is a to-be-feared factor in politics. He was raised a Presbyterian but was never much of a churchman. He was never much of an admirer of secret societies, consequently has never joined any Lodge.

THE EAKINS FAMILY.—The paternal head of the Eakins family, as regards Henderson County, was a man of thrift, energy and great agricultural enterprise. He was a most successful farmer, long headed, far seeing and a hard worker.

JOHN EAKINS, of whom we speak, was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, on the seventeenth day of November, 1789. At the age of eighteen years he emigrated to the wilds of Kentucky, and settled in Henderson County, upon a piece of land purchased by him in what is, or was known as the Horse Shoe Bend, above and opposite the City of Evansville, Indiana. At that time that territory was a dense cane-brake, inhabited by wild animals, including the bear. He had not been here long before he became enamored of Miss Sally King, a resident of the same territory, whom he married. Miss King was a daughter of Esq. Elijah King, a leading pioneer, a highly respected and deserving citizen of the new country, and one whose advice was most frequently sought and most willingly given. The daughter was born in Washington County, Kentucky, on the second day of August, 1795, and with her parents came to this county. Mr. Eakins was a farmer all of his life, and as before said, a very successful one. He never held an office, from the fact he was never an applicant for one. He was always in political faith a Democrat, firm and unflinching, and never throughout his life voted contrary to his faith. By the marriage of Mr. Eakins and Miss King, there were twelve children born, five of whom are living at this time. Mr. Eakins' ancestors were born in Ireland, and were buried on Morris Island in front of Charlestown, South Carolina. John Eakins died

March 26th, 1868. Mrs. Eakins' parents were English people. She died July 13th, 1880.

FELIX G. EAKINS, son of John and Sallie (King) Eakins, was born in Henderson County on the tenth day of April, 1829. He was raised on a farm, and for twenty years worked with unflinching zeal for the parental head. At the end of that time, the young man, embued with a noble ambition, backed by a solid education, determined to stare the world in the face and fight life's battles "on his own hook." To this end, therefore, he emigrated to the Lone Star State, and there engaged in surveying, having secured a deputyship in Robertson Land District, which embraced at that time all of the State of Texas lying west of the Trinity River. He remained there until the year 1851, when he returned to his home and was married to Miss Matilda D. Weaver, daughter of Littleberry and Eliza Weaver, then living in the Town of Henderson. He returned the same year to Texas, and followed his chosen profession, surveying, until 1853, when he again returned to Kentucky. He began farming, coupling with it surveying, serving as deputy to D. N. Walden and Robert S. Eastin, both of whom during his deputyship were County Surveyors, elected and qualified. This he continued up to and including a part of the year 1862. The hounds of war had been turned loose, the tocsin had sounded its solemn to-arms, and, being a southerner to the manor born, he felt it his duty to go. So in the month of August of that year Mr. Eakins was sworn in a Confederate soldier, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company G., Tenth Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry. He soon, thereafter, participated gallantly in engagements had at Madisonville, Owensboro and Uniontown.

In October, 1862, he was wounded in a skirmish at West Franklin, Indiana; was captured, and confined in a hospital at Henderson until April, 1863. He was then sent to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where he was detained only a few weeks and was sent on exchange. He was exchanged at City Point, Virginia, and from there went by the way of Richmond and Lynchburg, on to Chattanooga, Tennessee, from thence via Tullahoma and McMinnville to Salt Lick Bend, on the Cumberland River, where he rejoined his regiment. His regiment was a part of the Second Brigade, attached to Morgan's forces, and was commanded by Colonel Adam R. Johnson. There was no "rest for the weary," for no sooner had he rejoined his regiment than the bugle called each man to his saddle. Kentucky was invaded, via Glasgow and Columbia, and at the latter place a considerable skirmish was had with the old veteran, Colonel Frank

Woolford, in which Woolford was worsted. Morgan pushed ahead in the direction of Green River, to a point known as Green River bridge, and arrived there on the fourth day of July, 1863. This place was guarded by one thousand veteran Union soldiers, a strong stockade and two line of breastworks, under command of Colonel Moore; a flag of truce from Morgan was sent to Moore demanding a surrender, but this Moore declined, giving as his reason, that it was a day too dear to the hearts of his countrymen—it was the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—and to entertain such a demand at that time, would be to turn his back completely upon his country. “Call some other day, gentlemen, and I will be pleased to talk with you,” was his reply. This, then, was the signal for a bloody assault, and a bloody one it was too. The Second Brigade of which our subject was a soldier, was ordered to charge; the charge was made, and the Unionist were driven from their line of intrenchments back into the stockade. Here they made a determined stand, and owing to the rough and rugged surroundings, obstacles and all else operating against the attacking party, there was a quick slaughter of not less than seventy-five men. The Confederates then withdrew, and crossed Green River about one and a half miles below the bridge. The command then passed on to Lebanon, where it encountered General Manson and about three hundred Federals, who gave battle from sunrise in the morning until three o’clock in the afternoon, fighting from houses and whatever else could be found in the way of protection, but finally Manson surrendered. From Lebanon Morgan passed through the State, striking the Ohio River at Brandenburg, Mead County. Here two steamers were captured and the troops transported across the Ohio River onto Indiana soil. This crossing was effected July, 8th, 1863, Company G. being the last company put over, and this after midnight. This was Morgan’s celebrated raid through Indiana and Ohio. After crossing the Ohio, and all things in readiness, the line of march was taken up at daylight, the Second or Johnson’s Brigade bringing up the rear of the command, and Company G. bringing up the rear of the brigade. Between three and four o’clock that afternoon the command came in sight of Corydon, Indiana, a small place defended by some four thousand militia and soldiers, protected by rifle pits, and hurriedly made breast works. Company G. of the Tenth Kentucky, Lieutenant Eakins, was ordered from the rear to make the attack, which they did in fine style, beating the enemy in about fifteen minutes. From there Morgan passed unmolested through the State and entered the State of Ohio at a point called Harrison. Cincinnati was given the go by, only a short distance

to the right. That night the command rode one hundred miles on to Vernon, where there was had a skirmish with General Manson. Morgan drew off, and proceeded on until the evening of July 26th, until the Ohio River was reached at Cheshire, where he hoped to cross into Virginia. Here an attack was made by General Shackelford, in command of a large force of Federals, whom the Confederates fought until about dark. Being entirely out of ammunition, and not hearing from the Commanding General, who had left some time before on another expedition, the little band to which Lieutenant Eakins was then attached, sent in a flag of truce, proposing to surrender. Seven hundred and twenty men surrendered, and were taken by boat to Cincinnati, where they were kept in prison for three or four days. One hundred and eighteen officers, including Lieutenant Eakins, were then forwarded to Johnson's Island, a place familiar to the Lieutenant, who had been there before. Lieutenant Eakins remained upon the Island until August, when he was sent with others to the Western Penitentiary, Alleghany City, Pa., where he remained until March 1864, when he with others was sent to Point Lookout Maryland, where he remained until July, when he was sent to Fort Delaware, an Island in Delaware River, between the States of Delaware and New Jersey. August 1st, 1864, Lieutenant Eakins with six hundred others was taken from Fort Delaware and sent to Morris Island. in front of Charleston, South Carolina, and placed in a stockade, between Fort Wagoner and Battery Gregg, under the cover of the Federal guns. The stockade in which he was confined contained just one acre of ground. He and his co-prisoners remained there under the fire of the Confederate guns for forty days; fortunately none of the shells struck inside of the inclosure. While none of the prisoners were wounded by friendly guns, some of them were struck from the guns of the guard, which was composed of a Massachusetts Negro regiment. Lieutenant Eakins and his friends were given a dainty diet; for instance, one "hardtack—a cracker about two inches square, half inch thick, one ounce of meat, not of the best, and a half pint of bean soup twice a day. He remained at this place forty days and was then sent down to Fort Pulaski, on one of the Tyber Islands, in the Savannah River, with no change of rations until January 1st, 1865, at which time he was given ten ounces of unsifted meal once a day. On that he lived from the first of January to February 1st, at which time there came an order for his immediate exchange with others, and for them to be put on full army rations. On the fifth of March, he was taken on board of a vessel and sent to Norfolk, Virginia. From that place,

and for some unaccountable reason, he was sent again to Fort Delaware. Lieutenant Eakins and his comrades were nothing more than skeletons, and as sad a story as it may seem, fully three hundred died of starvation during their incarceration in Federal prisons, although the story goes, that Uncle Sam fed well his enemies as he did his friends. Lieutenant Eakins was at Fort Delaware at the time of the surrender and was held a prisoner until June, 1865, when he and four hundred and twenty-five others were released after having taken an iron-clad oath. He arrived home on the seventeenth day of June, 1865, since which time he has rested in the bosom of a happy family, following farming and surveying for a livelihood.

JOSEPH WILLIAM EAKINS, son of John and Sally King Eakins, was born in the year 1840, in the County of Henderson, and was educated in the schools of Henderson and at Franklin College, near Nashville, Tennessee. His life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and to-day he is the possessor of one of the best regulated farms in the county, lying a mile or more below Geneva, on the Smith's Mills Road. He grows tobacco, corn, wheat and grass, and deals largely in stock. He is strictly a business man, bringing to bear at all times a well defined and well matured system of thought and action, that enable him not only to meet the demands made upon him, but to lay by a handsome interest for the so-called rainy day. He is a reader, fond of books, and as a writer, is well known by local writers as one well up in all he undertakes. On the twenty-fifth day of June, 1867, Mr. Eakins married Miss Sallie Powell, of this county, a most estimable and loving wife, who gave to him as the fruits of that union six children, Willie King, Sallie, Bettie, Joe Barnett, and Mary, daughters, and Robert Donald, a son. Mary, the youngest daughter, died when she was only four months old. His is a happy household, a bright blooming family of children, shedding a halo of sunshine around the parental head. Mr. Eakins joined the Confederate army when quite young at Camp Coleman, Uniontown. He was captured at Morganfield, Union County, October 21st, 1862, brought a prisoner to Henderson, and there released. He is a man of positive character, but liberal in his views, and humane in disposition. His attachments are strong, yet, he is firm in the right as he holds it, and nothing can swerve him. He is personally popular in his neighborhood, so much so that he has been called upon oftentimes to serve his precinct in the capacity of magistrate. This he has done simply as a duty he felt he owed as a citizen, and not as an office seeker. As an official he has always been looked upon and regarded as one of the safest and

most painstaking. His term of service dates from 1879, and continues to this day. He was never a member of the church, yet he holds to the faith handed down by the Saints. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN FRANCIS LOCKETT. — The young gentleman and official, whose name heads this article, was born in Henderson County on the fifth day of December, 1856. He is the eldest son of Rev. P. H. Lockett, who was born in this county June 21st, 1832. His mother is Ella Eakins, daughter of John Eakins, an early comer to Henderson County. She was born May 5th, 1834.

The father of our subject studied law when quite young, and, upon being licensed to practice, was regarded by those who knew him best among the most brilliant young attorneys of his day. He was a Whig in politics and followed the changes of that great old party up to the war, when he cast anchor with the Democratic party and has remained faithful ever since. In the exciting political days, a few years prior to the war, he took an active interest, and, upon more than one occasion, met, upon the rostrum, the great speakers of the opposing party. Met them, yea, more, successfully, and to the great delight of his hundreds of friends who flocked around him to give him cheer. In the year 1866 he was elected Judge of his county, and this office he held for three successive terms, up to and including a part of the year 1882. During the latter years of official life, he devoted a great part of his leisure time to the study of theology and frequently preached. He was always a pleasing speaker, an intelligent thinker and reasoner, and, in all, a most lovable man. Upon his defeat for a re-election in 1882, he went to the pulpit, and it was not long before he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Trenton, Ky., where he yet resides with a loving family and is beloved by all Christian people.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Captain Francis Lockett, one of the noted men of this part of Kentucky. Captain Lockett was a native of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and, at one time, wrote a popular treatise on the Culture of Tobacco. He immigrated to Henderson County when this was scarcely more than a howling wilderness. Once here, he soon became a leader of men, and his counsel and good advice most frequently sought by his neighbors and those who knew him only by reputation. He was a Captain of militia in Virginia; a Captain of men in social and business life in Kentucky. He represented, during the years 1815, '16 and '17, the Counties of Henderson, Hopkins and McLean, in the Lower

House of the Legislature. He was then elected State Senator and served till 1819, and was succeeded by the late Governor Archibald Dixon. The maternal grandfather was John Eakins, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this history.

John Francis Lockett, the subject of this sketch, was a pupil of the Henderson Public and High Schools during the superintendency of that finished teacher and disciplinarian, Prof. Maurice Kirby. To know that the young man was a persevering student, guided by a master mind, is to know that he gained an education worthy of himself. This is all true; few young men have started upon life's journey better equipped fundamentally. At an early age he determined to make law a study and then to make his living practicing it. To this end, therefore, he assiduously applied himself, and, in the due course of time, was licensed to practice. Like his father, he proved a graceful, pleasing speaker. He, too, has fought and won political battles on and off of the rostrum. His voice has been often heard, not alone in the prosecution of or the defense of his client's rights, but oftentimes in behalf of the Christian religion and its blessed ally, temperance. In every field he has proven his metal, tempered with that of his opponent. For three years up to and including August, 1886, he served his city as Prosecuting Attorney. In August, he was elected County Judge and has entered upon the discharge of his official duties. That he will prove himself a most excellent official the writer has no doubt.

On the fourteenth day of April, 1881, in the City of Henderson, Judge Lockett married Miss Minnie Jones, a highly accomplished lady, one, in every way, deserving her husband's love. Three children have resulted from this union—John, Alvin and Hickman. The eldest, John, a bright, promising child, was stricken with diphtheria and died at the age of three years. The maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Lockett was Augustine Eastin, a Baptist preacher, who came from Virginia to Kentucky at the time Boonesborough and Bryant's Station were established by the very early pioneers. At one time he was arrested and confined in the Richmond, Virginia, Jail for preaching to the British Soldiers, and, for persisting in speaking the word of God to those men, was threatened to be shot. Her maternal grandfather was General Zachariah Eastin, who was born in Virginia January 11th, 1777. General Eastin enlisted as a Colonel in the War of 1812, and fought at Tippecanoe and River Rasin, in fact, was throughout the campaign with Generals Shelby, Medcalf and Desha and Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Tecumseh fame. While engaged

in this campaign, he was commissioned Brigadier General, which position he held up to 1824, when he resigned on account of some misunderstanding between himself and General Dasha. General Eastin came to Henderson in 1843, settled and died here some years afterwards.

John Francis Lockett, the subject of this sketch, in politics has always been recognized as a warm, unflinching Democrat. In religion a firm, consistent Baptist from his thirteenth year, at which time he was baptised and received into the church. He is a member of Ivy Lodge, Knights of Pythias, made one in 1885.

JOHN THOMAS RUBY was born in Henderson County October 19th, 1846, and was educated from the Common Schools of the State. The place of his birth is now in Webster, that county having been formed in 1860 from a portion of Henderson, Hopkins and Union. Mr. Ruby's paternal grandfather, John B. Ruby, was one of the earliest settlers in the Green River country. His maternal grandfather was Joseph Fuquay, also one of the earliest settlers, and in very early times, well known in the town of Henderson, he being, for a long time, the proprietor of the leading hotel here. His father was B. S. Ruby, born in what is now Webster County, in the year 1809. His mother, Lockey Fuquay, born in the same county in the year 1814. They were married in the year 1837 and four children were born unto them—Mary, Judith, Delia and John T., our subject. All four of the children are living and married. The father of our subject followed farming all of his life. The subject of this sketch was raised to a farmer's life, but, upon attaining to his majority, engaged in merchandising at Vandersburg, Webster County, and pursued that calling for ten years. On the twenty-second day of July, 1869, he married Miss Alice Orr, of Webster, and four children live to bless the parental household, Maude, a young lady of great beauty and personal charms, Ed. Bayne, Clint. and Ashby. In October, 1877, Mr. Ruby removed with his family to Henderson and embarked largely in the purchase and sale of stoves, tinware and general household goods. His trade has increased, and additions have been made to his stock until to-day his great three-story Main Street emporium resolves itself into a miniature exposition, being literally packed with necessary household goods and fancy articles charming to the eye. In addition to a varied assortment of stoves of all designs and make, he manufactures largely tin, sheet iron and copper ware.

By dint of industry and close application, Mr. Ruby has built for himself a large trade, one of which he is justly proud. In religion he

is a member of the Christian or Reformed Church, having attached himself to that denomination in 1874. He is a Prohibitionist of the strictest type, and is an indefatigable worker in the temperance cause, not that he fears for himself, but that he may benefit his race. In this Mr. Ruby is sincere; he is no croaker, no radical; he feels for the frailties of man, and, in place of dealing in abuse, he deals gently, encouraging the unfortunate to better ways and a happier life. He is guided by sympathy alone. In politics he holds it a right to vote as he chooses, at all times selecting, as his judgment dictates, the best man. He is an open, frank, Christian gentleman. He is popular with every one, and wields an influence second to none when he chooses to exercise that power. There are few better posted men and few that can defeat him in any enterprise, political or otherwise, when he takes a part to win. He was never an office seeker himself, although he has done magnificent work in behalf of several of his friends. He has served, with credit to himself, as Trustee of the Public School, but only for a short term.

GEORGE EDWARD BELL.--There are few men living, perhaps, whose lives have been so varied and yet around whose name and character clusters more evidences of the "well done, good and faithful," than are to be found associated with that of the subject of this sketch. Few men have gone out into the world, scantily equipped as he was, to meet its frowns and face its arrogant demands, who can sit down, at his age, in a comfortable home, surrounded by a happy family, and know that he is the possessor of a sufficiency, not only to keep the wolf from his door, but know that he is assured against that same world in his old, old age. George Edward Bell was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, on the second day of August, 1822. His father was William Bell, a cooper by trade and a farmer. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and '14, under General Stricker, and earned an honorable distinction in offering himself a living sacrifice in defense of his country. William Bell married, in Baltimore County, Achsah Smith, unto whom were born eleven children, namely: Hannah, Mary, George E., William, Abraham and Isaac, (twins), James (who died in infancy), Joseph, Emry, Kenneth and Caleb. Of this number, only two are living at this writing, the subject of this sketch being one of that number. The paternal grandfather was Edward Bell, a Scotch-Irishman by birth. His maternal grandfather was Adam Smith, of German origin. Both of these gentlemen were farmers in Maryland and both of them died and were buried in that State.

George E. Bell, the subject of this sketch, received what might be termed a fair country school education—a man of his natural turn might have attained to a fair education without the aid of the country pettifogger, who pretends to form minds. His mind, at this day—what it may have been in his youth, we do not know—is broad, comprehensive, capable of grasping any subject. He is a great reader of the literature of the day, and digests it, as few men can. However, we are getting away from the object in view. His life alternated—sometimes he lived in the City of Baltimore, sometimes out in the county, but, all the time, improving his limited opportunities. By nature and choice, he favored the life of a carpenter, and, to accomplish this purpose, gave himself studiously to the work before him. By the aid of a clear, quick, mathematical head, a keen eye and an earnest desire to learn, he soon mastered and has stood in the front rank of woodworkers since. On the twenty-sixth day of June, 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Shipley, of Baltimore County, and by that marriage, seven children have been born unto them, to-wit: Mary, Frank, Annie, Rosa, Joseph, William and Walter, all now living except Frank.

A few years after his marriage Mr. Bell was engaged at work in a car shop, and, while operating a circular saw, was struck by a flying piece of timber and killed for the time being. He recovered consciousness some time after, but was unable, for several days, to resume his work again. In the winter of 1853 or '54, he went to York County, Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming for the period of one year. At the end of that time he gave up his farm and returned to Maryland, where he worked on a farm for five years. During that time he made two trips West to Richmond, Indiana, working at his trade there one entire winter. In the fall of 1862, while in Maryland, he was drafted into the army. Not having a military turn, and certainly no disposition to kill or be killed, he left the State and immigrated to Indiana, locating at Princeton. He worked at that place during the winter, and from thence went to Evansville, where he was appointed foreman in building United States hospitals. In August, 1863, he came to Henderson and remained until August, 1864, when he again returned to Indiana, locating at Fort Branch, where he remained until 1865. He then returned to Henderson and has lived here since, enjoying his share of contracting and building.

At the age of nineteen, Mr. Bell connected himself with the Methodist Church, and has ever been consistent and devoted to its tenets. At this time he is Superintendent of the Sunday School. He

joined Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., Baltimore, 1847, and has had his membership transferred to the Lodge at this place. He has three married children: Annie, married Robert Brashear, now living in St. Louis, has four children, George, Lizzie, Luther and Harry; Rosa married George McMullin and has two living children, Walter and Benjamin; William recently married Miss Ida Quinn.

Mr. Bell, in addition to his city interests, owns two hundred acres of valuable farming lands in that section of the county known as Frog Island.

EDWARD MANION was born in the City of New Albany, on the second day of September, 1850. His father, James Manion, was born in County Longford, Ireland, in the year 1810. His mother, Katharine Nowland, was born in the same country and county in the year 1822. The father and mother were married in Ireland in 1834, and a short time after the father sailed alone for America, landing at the Port of New Orleans. A short time after his arrival in this country he shipped as mate on one of the Mississippi and Ohio River steamers, plying between New Orleans and Louisville. He then sent a message to his wife to come to America, which she did soon after, landing at the port of New York. Mr. Manion met her and returned to New Orleans, where he made his home for two years or more, when he transferred his residence to Louisville. Soon after his arrival at Louisville he engaged as superintending boss of a large pork house, and continued in this capacity up to the year 1848, when he removed to New Albany, Indiana, and engaged in railroad contracting. He built the road bed of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, besides doing other heavy contract work. In April, 1851, Mrs. Manion died, leaving him with quite a family of young children to care for, our subject being one of the number. Life became a burden to him; the love he bore his little ones and their well being, preyed upon his mind, until he determined to marry, provided he could find one in his opinion suited for wife and mother. He was not long in finding a lady whom he looked upon as one in every way fitted to fill the specifications. He wooed and won, and in September, 1851 was united in marriage to Miss Mary Shearn, at her home in New Albany. Six months after, Mr. Manion, with his family, removed to Cannelton, Indiana, and there opened a grocery store. He remained there but a short time, when he removed to Cloverport and engaged in the grocery business and hotel keeping. Fortune smiled upon him and he continued to do business there till the fall of 1858, when he removed with his family to Henderson. About the time of his arrival here

there was a large amount of street improvement, grading, graveling, guttering and curbing advertised to be let at contract. Mr. Manion, aided by past experience, became a formidable and successful bidder, and was awarded a large amount of street work, which he completed, and for which he was well and sufficiently paid. He built and successfully conducted the two-story hotel on the southwest corner of Elm and First Street, the building in which his son, the subject of this sketch, is now a half owner and carrying on a grocery business. Mr. Manion was a successful farmer, and, altogether, a thrifty money making man.

Edward Manion, the subject of this sketch, was educated from private schools taught in Henderson. Arriving at his majority he engaged soon thereafter in the grocery business, and has followed that occupation to this day. On the sixteenth of June, 1880, he married Miss Eliza Carroll, and three children have been born to them—James and Katie born twins, and Mary and Dora. Katie died in infancy. In politics Mr Manion has always been known as a Democrat, in religion Catholic born and raised. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, and a devoted lover of Old Ireland and her people. He is now serving his third term of two years as a member of the City Council, having each time been elected over a strong opposition. His interest, manifested by the display of energy and sound judgment upon all matters appertaining to the city's weal, has made him popular in his ward, and, therefore, likely to retain him in the city's service so long as he chooses to divide his time with his own personal affairs and that of the public.

KONRAD GEIBEL.—Konrad Geibel, the parental head of the family of whom this sketch relates, was born in Wachenheim, Bavaria, on the eighth day of September, 1815. His father, Peter Geibel, with whom he lived until he arrived at the age of twenty-one years, was a shoemaker by education and profession, and under his guidance, our subject, at the age of fourteen years, became one of the most expert workmen in his native town. Under the rules of that country social, if not governmental, every child was required to attend Sabbath School up to his or her eighteenth year, and at the age of fourteen to be examined in church studies, and, if upon examination, the child was found proficient, he or she was then taken to the church for confirmation and given the first Sacrament. It was made the duty for every one to attend church service in the forenoon, and of all children to attend Sunday School in the afternoon. The services and mode of teaching was the same as that adopted by the Presbyterian Church of

this country. Mr. Geibel went through all of the required forms and graduated in the church with credit to himself. In the year 1838, he married Miss Annie M. Keller, of his native place, and with her and his eldest son, Konrad, who was born in Bavaria, he set sail for America in the year 1840. The family embarked in a two-masted vessel at Havre, and was thirty-two days to the day upon the ocean, when the vessel landed at the port of New York. His object was to join some friends then living in the neighborhood of Evansville, Ind., and, after having recruited fully from his sea voyage, he started on his Westward journey, going by canal boat from New York to Buffalo, thence by lake to Cleveland, thence by canal to Portsmouth, Ohio, on the Ohio River, and thence by steamboat to Evansville, landing there in precisely thirty-two days after leaving New York, and the identical number spent in crossing the ocean.

Mr. Geibel remained in Evansville only fourteen days, owing to the low price of wages, and it is not necessary to say that he was homesick and disappointed. About that time he hired to come to Henderson, and he did so, entering the shoeshop of John Boller, then established in a miserable old log shanty on the southeast corner of Main and Second Streets. This house was known as the old Henderson Bank, and in the garret was a box or two filled with old and worthless bank notes. The building was twenty-five or thirty feet long, with a clabboard roof. At that time Evansville was a larger place than Henderson, but better inducements were offered mechanics here. Upon the arrival of our subject at Henderson great difficulty was experienced in getting a house in which to shelter his family. Governor Dixon at the time occupied two rooms in the brick on Main Street, recently torn down by Mann Brothers; the front room he used for his office, the rear room for consultation. He had taken quite a fancy to the newcomer, and, in the goodness of his heart, offered him the use of the rear room until better provision could be made. This kind offer was accepted, and into this room the little family lived for some time afterward.

In the year 1841, our subject formed a co-partnership with John Delker, under the firm name of Delker & Geibel, and purchased the stock of John Burke, then carrying on the shoemaking trade in a little frame building that stood near where the Planters' Bank is now situated. This firm was one year in business, and paid five dollars for the rent of the house. At the end of this time Mr. Geibel embarked in the shoemaking business on his own account, and, by energy, industry and honest effort, soon built up a large and paying trade. He

was very popular with all classes, particularly those persons best able to pay him well for his work. So well did he keep his promises, so honest was he in all his dealings, that this large patronage stood by him up to the time his health failed, and he was forced to quit work. Economy and prudent management brought him a handsome competency to comfort him and his faithful life partner in their old age. They have living five boys, Konrad, George, Peter, John W. and Frederick, all remarkable for their native intellect and fine business character. Mr. Geibel has ever lived one of Henderson's best and most enterprising citizens, and the writer is proud to say that no man to-day enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community to a greater degree than does he

JOHN W. GEIBEL was born in the Town of Henderson on the sixteenth day of June, 1853. He was educated from the private schools of the town, and at the age of fifteen, August, 1868, entered the drug store of W. S. Johnson & Bro. as a clerk. Here he remained, applying himself with an assiduity and intelligence that soon won for him the unqualified confidence of his employers, until the winter of 1874 and '75, when he went to Philadelphia and entered Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He remained in this college during the term of 1875, and then returned to Henderson. A short time after his return home, he accepted a position in the drug house of Hon. T. C. Bridwell, at Evansville, Ind. A few months thereafter he went to St. Louis, and formed a co-partnership with Dr. King, of Madisonville, Ky., and opened a drug store. For reasons best known to himself, one month after the organization of the firm, he sold out his interest to his partner, and accepted a clerkship in the drug house of Ed. N. Harris, St. Louis, where he remained seven months. At the end of that time he returned to Henderson, and a few weeks afterwards accepted a position with Dr. Kinkead, at Paducah, Kentucky. He remained with Dr. Kinkead just one month and a half, and then returned again to his home in Henderson. A short time after this return, he re-entered the employ of W. S. Johnson & Bro., where he remained up to June, 1884, when a co-partnership was formed between himself and Charles F. Kleiderer, an experienced druggist, under the firm name of Kleiderer & Geibel. This firm immediately opened the elegant "Post Office" Drug Store, on Second Street, in Odd Fellow's building. These young men were complimented by a large patronage from the first day their doors were opened to the public, but so steadily, and surely did it increase, that in August, 1886, in order to amplify the influence and patronage of the firm, a lot was purchased

on the corner of Green and Center Streets, opposite the public school, and a very handsome two-story brick store house erected thereon. This new house is, perhaps, the handsomest in its interior finish to be found in Henderson. The subject of this sketch has charge of the new store while his partner holds the reins over the parent stem, or Second Street store. Mr. Geibel is the owner of several nice tenement houses in addition to his drug store property, and is continually adding to his already well earned little fortune. His life is a living example of what can be accomplished by regular habits, prudent living, assiduous work and thoughtful judgment. He is on the high road to prosperity undisputed, and none deserves it more than he. It is not luck with him, but the outcome of good, sound, native and acquired sense.

NING MITCHUSON.—The subject of this sketch is one of those peculiarly good, big-hearted men whom all men respect, and who, in return, lets his light so shine, that he is universally beliked by all with whom he is acquainted. If the writer may be permitted to advance a remark, without being accused of soothing, by praise, he will say that there cannot, perhaps, be found in this land a man embodying more of the characteristics of a philosopher. He is, to a great degree, a student of moral and intellectual science, and certainly no man takes the trials incident to life more calmly than does he. Well, to make, what could be made with truth, a long story come within the scope of a biographical work of this magnitude, we will say that Mr. Mitchuson, whose name appears at the head of this article, is a son of Col. James F. Mitchuson and Elizabeth Young, native Kentuckians. His grandfather Mitchuson fought with other gallant Kentuckians at the battle of New Orleans, and was one among the distinguished. Our subject was born at Princeton, Kentucky, on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1832, and was educated at Cumberland College. In 1861 he married Miss Maria A. Rudy, at her home in Lyon County, Kentucky. Mrs. Mitchuson is a daughter of Wm. Rudy, an early citizen of Henderson, and a granddaughter of James Alves, one of the earliest comers here, and great-granddaughter of Walter Alves, one of the partners in the Henderson grant. Her birthright dates back to 1797 and no better stock is to be found in Kentucky. These two good people have had born unto them four children, Charles, Mary Alves, Bessie and Maggie Rudy, all living. There is a no more happy home sunshine around the hearth at all seasons. Mr. Mitchuson followed farming in Caldwell County, after arriving at his majority, up to the year 1862, when he came to Henderson. Since his life here, he has

followed farming, occasionally indulging in a harmless speculation that could in no wise cripple, even though it resulted contrary to his wish. He has never held an office and was never a candidate for one, though, upon a number of occasions, he has been an active participant in the interest of his friends. He is a loyal Democrat. Many years ago he was baptised in the Baptist faith and connected himself with the "Blue Spring" Church, of Caldwell County. Since his residence in this county, latterly, at least, he has shown himself more of a latitudinarian than one wedded to any one religious sect. He is liberal in his church views and gives, as he has often said, "every man a chance for his white alley."

CHARLES MITCHUSON, the eldest child of Ning Mitchuson and Maria A. Rudy, was born at Princeton, Kentucky, on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1863. He received a liberal education, and has ever been highly esteemed for his social qualities. On the twenty-fourth day of November, 1886, he married Miss Laura Barnett, of Henderson, a niece of the late Esquire John E. McCallister, and a young lady combining all of the graces of gentle womanhood necessary to make her husband's home and life all that this poor world can give. They are happily mated, and the writer hopes that their lives may be uninterrupted by a single jar. Mr. Mitchuson, a year or more ago, embarked in the merchant tailoring business, and is to-day at the head of one of the largest establishments, carrying a well assorted and various stock of goods in his line. Life shines brightly before him and may he realize it.

FREDERICK KLEIDERER was born in Alsace, a German District, which was reunited to that country in 1871, after two centuries' possession by France. His birth occurred on the eleventh day of September, 1835, at Woerth, on the Sauer, the place where General McMabon fought his great battle of the Franco-Prussian War, August 6th, 1870, and, at an early age, was sent to the public schools, where he was instructed in both the German and French languages. His father, Frederick Kleiderer, is living and enjoying fine health. His mother's maiden name was Salome Dobbleman. She departed this life February, 1885, just five months after our subject had crossed the deep blue sea from a visit to her. Mr. Kleiderer's paternal ancestors were Swiss; his maternal ancestors were natives of Wurtemberg. The father of our subject served seven years in the French army as a member of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, during the reign of Charles X. and Louis Phillipe. In October, 1853, Mr. K. came to America, and in August, the following year, moved out West and settled in the town of Caseyville, Union County, and there opened a merchant tailoring establishment.

Mr. Kleiderer was in the tailoring business but a short time when he accepted a position as Superintendent of a wharfboat at Weston, Kentucky, in the employ of Captain Richard Foard. He remained at Weston until 1855, when he returned to Caseyville and again embarked in the tailoring trade. On the eleventh day of July, 1856, he married, in Henderson, Miss Louisa Geibel, sister of Konrad Geibel, a highly esteemed citizen, and returned to Caseyville. They have had six children, five of whom are living, Charles F., Louis Phillippe, Konrad, William S., and Phillippe. The eldest child, Louisa, died, when two and a half years of age, at Caseyville.

During the year 1864, Mr. Kleiderer, with his family, removed to Henderson and has since resided here. In September, 1862, during the War of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, Captain Hillman's Company, Colonel J. M. Schackelford's Regiment, but, owing to an overplus of volunteers, the company was disbanded. In January, 1864, our subject was elected and commissioned Captain of Company A, Second Battalion, One Hundred and Third Regiment, Kentucky Militia, by Governor Thomas E. Bramlett.

Since the war, and up to a year ago, he has successfully carried on the merchant tailoring trade and has enjoyed a lucrative patronage. He has served the city in a number of official capacities, in no single instance falling short of the confidence imposed in him by his people. Two terms, of nearly five years, he served as Councilman, and, during that time, was a recognized leader. This was owing to his high sense of honor, his excellent judgment and his far seeing intelligence upon all matters of public moment. Five years ago, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Water Commissioners, and is serving in that capacity at this writing.

Mr. Kleiderer was raised and educated in the Evangelical Lutheran Church faith and possesses an intelligent understanding of the doctrine as is taught by his church. He is a member of Stranger's Rest Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 13, and has been seated and presided in all of the chairs.

He is also a member of the Grand Lodge and was made District Deputy for Henderson County by the Grand Master in 1870. Mr. Kleiderer is an enthusiastic member of the order and has done a great deal of work in its interest. He has ever been a warm friend of the Fire Department of the city, and one time was one of its most active members. All in all, the subject of this sketch has proven himself a valuable citizen—certainly, in all truth and sincerity, it can be said of him and his good wife, that they are the parents of five of the most

promising, energetic and high toned young men that are to be found in all this broad land of ours.

MILTON YOUNG.—There is no name associated with the history of Henderson County, so remarkable in all of its fortunate surroundings, as that of Milton Young. The eventful life of this young man has been marked by a success unparalleled in the history of most counties of the country, and has been frequently attributed to what is commonly denominated luck; this opinion, however, arises from a want of knowledge of the man. His "luck," as it is called, was the outcropping of a splendid mind, evenly balanced in the art of money making, and remarkably strong in cogent powers, necessary to direct and govern a most successful business life. Governed by the highest principles of social and business order, modest and unassuming, even in the zenith of his successes, non-communicative in matters important to himself, strictly temperate and sober in all of the phases of life, liberal and accommodating in friendship, and a brother in fact and deed, he has thus won for himself in the race for life a name, national in itself, a name as honorable as it is national. Milton Young was born in Union County, Ky., on the first day of January, 1851, and is the fifth son of Judge Milton Young and Maria Thompson. Judge Young moved to Henderson when the subject of this sketch was eight years of age. His school days were spent here, and by close application to his studies, under the guidance of two or more competent teachers, he qualified himself for life's journey.

In 1867, when only sixteen years of age, he borrowed the necessary amount to enable him to open a very small tobacco and cigar store, in an eight by six foot store room, adjoining the old drug house of George Lyne, on Main Street. To this business the young man applied himself, and soon gained a lucrative trade. In October, 1869 two years after, he sold his stock and went to Hopkinsville, where he engaged in the same business, in an old building on Main Street, adjoining what was then known as the Ford House. During this time, he was appointed on the Hopkinsville police force, and served in that capacity to the time of a difficulty between himself and the Marshal, some six months after. An unpleasantness had existed for some time between him and A. M. Laub, City Marshal, which finally resulted in a shooting scrape, wherein Mr. Young was shot twice. Laub and his friend, Ed. Gerhart, met Young in front of the Court House door about nine o'clock on the morning of August, 1869, and thereupon renewed the old feud. In the melee pistols were fired by both parties, and the wonder is that the gallant policeman lived to tell the

story of the rencounter. The determination of Laub and Gerhart was evidently to take his life, but a kind providence and a bold and fearless spirit manifested on the part of Mr. Young, protected him from a literally mangling of flesh and bones. He received, however, two shots, one in the abdomen and one under the shoulder blade, passing under the skin, and coming out at the neck. Both parties fired on him. From the effect of these wounds he was confined to his room about six weeks. About a year afterwards he returned to Henderson, and again embarked in the tobacco and cigar trade, in an old frame building on Main Street, where now stands a handsome row of bricks, built for retail stores. By economy, he had saved enough to enable him to purchase the three little old frames then standing, one of which he occupied himself. He continued in business one and one-half years and then sold out. For some months after this, he amused himself in a leisure way, spending, perhaps, the most of his time on the Richland farm with his sister, Mrs. Buckman. In January, 1876, he organized the firm of Norris & Young, and opened a large hardware and agricultural house on Main Street, between Second and Third. While Mr. Young exercised a supervisory care over the business of the firm, Mr. Norris was yet the active partner, and was intrusted with the management and conduct of the business. During this partnership Mr. Young purchased at Nashville two race horses, Old Joe Rhodes and Duncan F. Kenner; this was in the fall of 1878. In the spring of '79 he commenced his turf life at Louisville, and at this meeting won two races with Joe Rhodes. Kenner started once, was defeated and afterwards sold. Joe Rhodes was taken to the St. Louis meeting following, and was there sold. In this spring he purchased of General Harding, of "Belle Meade" Nashville, Boot Jack, one year old; Manitou, one year old, and Boswell, two years old. In the month of May, he purchased of J. J. Merrill, Louisville, Bancroft, a two year old. In the fall, he purchased of Douglas & Co. Beatitude, a three year old. The aggregate cost of the five racers amounted to \$2,455. These horses were brought to Henderson and wintered, and in the spring of 1880 shipped to Louisville. This spring his stable, consisting of the above named horses, made its *debut* at Nashville, running Bancroft, Beatitude and Boot Jack, and all winning. From Nashville, the stable was taken to Louisville, where Beatitude alone won. From Louisville the stable was taken to St. Louis, and here all three won. Beatitude won three races, Bancroft won the Missouri Derby, and Boot Jack won his race. From St. Louis to Chicago, here, Bancroft won three stakes and Beatitude three purse races, one of which was

the three best in five, mile heats, to which was added \$2,500, the largest purse ever run for in a three in five race. She also won one stake race in the very remarkable time of 2.8½ and 1¼ miles. At Detroit Bancroft won the Michigan Derby, and a mile heat stake for three year olds. He was the only starter from Mr. Young's stable at that meeting. From Detroit the stable was taken to Saratoga, New York, and at that meeting Beatitude and Boot Jack both won a purse race each. From Saratoga, the stable was returned to the fall meeting, held at Louisville, where Beatitude failed in her fore legs and was withdrawn from the turf. Boot Jack won the two year old stake. At Nashville, the next week Boot Jack started and was second to Lelex; Bancroft won the Cumberland stakes, two miles for three year olds. This ended the racing season of 1880, and Mr. Young's winnings, when calculated, showed the large sum of \$19,600. During this year, Manitou and Boswell were sold, and such horses added to his stable as Lost Cause, Boatman, Getaway, and Beatrice.

At the beginning of the spring 1881 races, Mr. Young's stable was much stronger than it was the previous year. He started at Nashville, with his stable, and at the meeting Boot Jack won the "Belle Meade" stake 1½ miles; Bancroft won the 1¾ mile, "Railroad Stakes;" at Louisville, just afterwards, Bancroft won the "Inaugural" rush 1¼ miles, defeating the famous *Checkmate*. He also won the Louisville Cup, 2¼ miles, beating *Checkmate* and *Mendelsohn*. For this race Mr. Young had Bancroft heavily backed in the books, and as a veritable consequence won what is called in turf parlance, "*a barrel of money*." At Cincinnati, the following week, *Critic* and *Monogram* were purchased of Captain Wm. Cottrell. This stable, comprising Boot Jack, Bancroft, Getaway, Beatrice, *Monogram* and *Critic*, was entered in six races, and ran without defeat, winning the entire six, in which the horses were entered. At St. Louis, the following week, Boatman and *Critic* each won a race, Getaway ran and won the best 1⅛ mile heat race on record; Bancroft won two races, one of which was the *Brewers' Cup*, 2¼ miles. In this race, as at Louisville, Mr. Young had Bancroft heavily backed. At Chicago the following week Getaway won the best 2 mile heat race ever run by a three year old. Lost Cause won his *debutant* effort. At Saratoga, Getaway and Boot Jack won six races each. It was here Getaway was matched against *Eole* for \$2,500 and suffered defeat. At this meeting Mr. Young purchased *Perplex* and *Patti*. *Perplex* won four races, *Patti* won one. From Saratoga the stable was brought to the fall meeting at Lexington. Here Getaway won the *Viley Stakes*, Lost Cause, the

two colt stakes, and Boot Jack, two purse races. In the Station stake Getaway broke down in his fore legs, and was afterwards sold; Patti won the Inaugural Rush. At Louisville, Lost Cause won both the two year old events; Boot Jack won four races, one being the "Great American Stallion" stake, the other the Turf stake; Perplex won two races out of three starts. At Nashville, the last meeting of the year 1881, and after having run at the same place in the spring, subsequently at Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Saratoga, Lexington and again at Louisville—the renowned Boot Jack won here two races on the same day, and the following day won the Cumberland stakes, mile heats for three year olds; Lost Cause won the two year old stake. This closed the year 1881, and upon an accurate calculation Mr. Young's purse and stake winnings aggregated the round sum of \$37,700, nearly double that of 1880. During 1881, Mr. Young added to his stable Bondholder and Ascender, and the spring of 1882 found his string of flyers composed as follows, Bondholder, Boot Jack, Bancroft, Perplex, Lost Cause, Monogram, Patti, Ascender, Boatman, Glen Arm and several others not worthy of mention. This spring found the Young stable in elegant form for the year's work. The spring of '82 racing, so far as this stable was concerned, commenced at Louisville, and here as a successful starter, Monogram won the one mile dash, and the mile heat race for three year olds; Bancroft won the mile dash in 1.42½. It was here that Bondholder defeated the celebrated "Punster," and several others for the Runnymede stakes for two year olds. At St. Louis, Monogram won the Missouri Derby, and a mile dash; Bancroft won two races, one 1½ and 1½ miles; Boot Jack won three races, 1½ miles, 1¼ miles and mile heats; Ascender won the ¾ mile and 1 mile, for two year olds; Perplex won the ⅞ of a mile; Lost Cause won the 1½ mile dash, and Glen Arm ⅞ mile dash. At this meeting Mr. Young won the first day's programme, consisting of four races, with four horses as follows: Monogram, "Missouri Derby," Boot Jack, mile heats, Ascender, ¾ mile dash, Bancroft, 1½ miles. Such unprecedented fortune was never known to fall to the lot of a turfman before in the history of racing. At Chicago, Boatman made his first appearance for the year, winning a mile race for three year olds; Ascender won two valuable two year old stakes, ¾ and 1 mile; Boot Jack won two races, one at a mile and one at two miles, the longest race ever run by that horse. At Saratoga Bancroft let down, and was started in a selling race, which he won; he was sold for one thousand dollars. Boot Jack won several races, the best of which was a cash handicap 1½ miles, in the fast

time of 1.54½; his stable companion, Boatman ran second. Boatman won four races, two of them the "Kenna," and the "Sequel" stakes, perhaps the most prominent and important races ran during the meeting. Ascender ran four times, and was defeated only once. Patti won one race; Monogram won two. At this meeting Mr. Young sold Boot Jack, Lost Cause and Perplex to the Dwyer Bros., of New York. Here he purchased Vera, a most promising young race mare.

From Saratoga the Young stable was brought again to the fall (1882) meeting at Lexington; here Ascender won the two year old stake; here Square Dance was purchased.

At Louisville, the following week, Ascender won the mile stake for two-year olds; Vera the mile stake for two-year old fillies; Boatman won the great American stallion stake. This stake has been in existence since the organization of the Louisville Race Course, and Mr. Young is the only turfman who has won the stake two consecutive years. Square Dance won, at this meeting, two races. At this meeting, Mr. Young's racing career was brought to a close, he having determined to abandon it for the more pleasant and agreeable life of breeding for the turf. To this end, at the Louisville meeting, he sold to R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, Boatman, Monogram, Bondholder, Ascender, Tangent, Longway, Emperor, Rex, Embargo, Empire, Envoy and Endymion, absolutely. He also sold the running qualities for the racing season for which they were entered, the following fillies: Vera, Nannie D., Maria D., Tattoo, Trophy and Trinket. He reserved Patti and Square Dance. This sale was made for the handsome sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, cash in hand paid. In summing up the year's business, it was found that the winnings from stake and purse races, amounted to \$30,300. Thus, it will be seen, that the star of fortune had never before stuck so closely to a young man, in so risky a business, as it did to Mr. Young. His turf life began in the spring of 1879 with two broken down racers and a limited purse, and ended in the fall of 1882 with a stable of magnificent runners and a barrel of money to carry out any plan he might choose to undertake. For some time he had set his soul upon being the owner of McGrathiana, perhaps the finest blue grass farm in all the State of Kentucky. On September 14th, 1882, McGrathiana, the magnificent home of Price McGrath, the renowned owner of Tom Bowling, was offered for sale at commissioner's sale, and Milton Young, being the highest bidder, became the purchaser for the sum of \$47,000. The farm comprises four hundred and seventeen acres of land, a beautiful brick and stone residence, elegant outbuildings and superior stables and breeding improvements. It is located three miles from Lexington, on the Newtown pike.

It is Mr. Young's intention to make McGrathiana still more noted in turf annals, and, to this end, he has selected the purest blooded racing stock to be found in America. He now has in his McGrathiana stud, the celebrated stallion, Onendaga (full brother to Sensation), by Leamington, dam Susan Bean. Duke of Montrose, six years old, by Waverly, dam Kelpie by imported Bonnie Scotland. These two stallions have no superior in this country. He has in his harem forty-seven mares, which cost him on an average of one thousand dollars each. Among the number we note, Beatitude, Bliss and Beatrice, full sisters; Fonwitch, full sister to Fonso; Kelpie, dam of Jeannette; Gladiola, sister to Glidelia; Black Maria, sister to Bancroft; Perhaps, dam of Perplex; Skylight, sister to Vandlelight; Olivia, dam Olitipa. Of the forty-seven mares in the harem, eight of them are by Imported Bonnie Scotland; four by Imported Australian; four by Imported Leamington. Twenty-seven of these mares foaled last spring, by such stallions as King Alphonso, Longfellow, King Ban and Imported Mortimer. Mr. Young sold, last spring, four colts: one out of Beatitude, by King Alphonso; one out of Nelly Booker, by Harper's Tenbroeck; one out of Perhaps, by St. Martin, and one by Fellowcraft, dam an Enquirer mare. A majority of his mares were bred last spring to Onandago, and a few to the Duke of Montrose. Annual sales of yearlings will be one of the main features of McGrathiana from this time on.

In conclusion: During Mr. Young's turf career he has won one hundred and twenty-one races, been second fifty-nine times, and winning the sum total, in public money, of \$80,100. Mr. Young always backed his horses, and his winnings, outside of stakes and purses, it is confidently said, have amounted to \$200,000. Mr. Young has been a close observer, always keeping a watchful eye over his horses and never shooting at high game unless he had good guns and first-class ammunition.

The following compliment, taken from the *Courier-Journal*, I heartily endorse: "The present proprietor of McGrathiana is not unlike that of the celebrated Captain Machell, of England. Neither of them has ever owned a sensational horse, nor won the greatest prize contended for in their respective countries; but each of them has had many good ones, has managed them with rare tact and judgment, and has gained a deserving reputation for shrewdness and ability; the fact is Mr. Young is the "Machell" of the American turf.

Now, after a life of success unparalleled in the history of this county, we come to the finale, wherein he crowns it all with a queenly

ornament : the result of a taste in keeping with his splendid business judgment. To complete the victory and renown he so hurriedly builded all by himself, he has displayed a degree of sense surpassing even the brightest of his turf life. On December the 14, 1882, he was married to Miss Lucie Spalding, the handsome, and highly cultured daughter of Hon. and Mrs. I. A. Spalding, of Morganfield Ky. A truly brilliant and happy event in the life of him whose young life had been filled with successful prolific blessings. She meets the stranger with an ease and grace which have a peculiar charm, showing that she has been accustomed to the highest circles of society, and in her presence he at once feels at home. Mr. Young, while on the turf, won 121 races, but his last victory, when he captured Mrs. Young, was by long odds the greatest prize and a fitting crown to his retirement.

In conclusion, allow me to say, on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Young, that they are well settled down, and nothing will afford them more pleasure than to receive calls from friends and strangers, having both the ability and inclination to entertain them in true old Kentucky style ; in other words, the latch-string at McGrathiana always hangs on the outside.

HON. OLLIE B. STEELE. (Sketch by the Hon. John A. Smith, Secretary Louisiana State Senate.)—The subject of this sketch was born at Henderson, Kentucky, on December 2d, 1844, and was educated at the City Academy, taught by Prof. Warner Craig. At the age of twelve he became a member of the "Ionian Debating Society," a literary institution of that time, numbering many of the best and brightest young men of the town.

In 1857 the Sabbath Schools of Henderson held a joint Fourth of July celebration, choosing orators for the occasion from among the members of the debating society. Young Steele appeared for the Christian School. The lamented Governor, L. W. Powell, was present, and honored the boy orators, by introducing each to the vast concourse of people assembled in "Alves Grove," the place of celebration. In 1858 Steele was awarded the first prize for horsemanship at the Henderson Fair. Of the then students of Henderson Academy, those who survive will remember him as being usually honored in its weekly debates, with first place, he being an active participant. From being a frequent observer of the drills and parades of the Kentucky State Guards, he conceived a love for military profession, and induced the professor of the Academy to establish a military company composed of the older students. At an election of offi-

cers, he was chosen Captain of the company, which post he held until he enlisted in the Confederate Army, being several times re elected. The boy soldiers were known as "The Academy Blues," their uniform consisting of blue jacket and grey pantaloons. Their drill became so excellent, that the boy company soon eclipsed both Home and State Guards. In 1860 they gave a drill on the fair grounds, winning applause from the thousands of people present. In the spring of 1861, the famous "Eleventh Indiana Zouaves," commanded by General, then Colonel Lew Wallace, were encamped at Evansville, and the "Academy Blues" paid them a visit. The company were welcomed by Colonel Wallace in a neat speech, which was responded to by Captain Steele, who then put the "Blues" through their drill in the presence of the Zouaves, winning the admiration of the regiment. In August, 1861, when not yet seventeen years old, he entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Captain James Ingram's company of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, but did not go into active service until the following October, when Henderson was occupied by a Federal regiment under Colonel Cruft. While Cruft's regiment was on dress parade, Steele, Major Ed Rankin and others, stole out of the city on their way to join General Buckner at Bowling Green. On the following morning, the party breakfasted at Madisonville, forty miles distant. Arriving at Bowling Green, Steele attached himself to the "Issaqueena Artillery," afterwards known as the famous "Graves' Battery," of which Major Rice Graves was the first Captain. Because of his small stature and tender age, Ollie was made bugler of the company. Owing to his knowledge of infantry tactics, he was also employed as drill master, at the same time acting as clerk to Major T. R. Hotchkiss, who had charge of the ordinance stores and of the mounting of the heavy guns in the several forts around Bowling Green. Now the terrible realities of civil strife became vividly impressed upon his mind. His battery participated in the four days' fight at Fort Donelson, where many Henderson boys were engaged on either side.

Friend fought friend, and brother fought brother, the blue and the grey of Henderson immediately confronted each other in the last day's battle. Stretched upon the field, with a mortal wound in his breast, Steele saw his brother Cyrus, who had joined the Union army. Here, Dudley, seeing a Federal officer lying, wrapped in a blanket, at the foot of a large tree, seemingly fatally wounded, and, thinking his end near, remarked: "He ought to be killed." The officer replied: "I am Colonel Logan, of the — Illinois regiment, and have but a





CAPT. O. B. STEEL.

short time to live." The Colonel recovered, was afterwards promoted to Major General, and, subsequent to the war, served as United States Senator from Illinois up to his death.

After the capture of Donelson, many of the Henderson boys, who had espoused the cause of the blue, visited Graves' Battery and talked of by-gone days. This company, among others, were sent prisoners to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana, where they remained until the following September, when they were sent to Cairo, and from thence, by way of the river, to Vicksburg, where they were exchanged. From Vicksburg, the company were marched to Jackson, and, after halting there a few days, were hurried forward to Knoxville to join General J. C. Breckenridge, who was organizing a command to enter Kentucky and reinforce Bragg. During Breckenridge's advance to Cumberland Gap, and subsequent return to Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, Steele, by his activity and close attention to details, was promoted to Corporal and Sergeant in rapid succession. He was by far the best drilled officer in Graves' Battery, and, for this reason, was most frequently detailed to drill duty. He fought with this battery at Hartsville, where two thousand Federals were captured.

At Murfreesboro, owing to the wounding of many officers of the battery, Steele was given command of one section. During the winter of 1863, he was tendered the office of First Lieutenant of the Fourth Kentucky, Ingram's Company, and accepted. With this regiment he served in the Joe Johnston campaign for the relief of Vicksburg, and fought at the battle of Jackson. Major Rice Graves recommended him to General Breckenridge for promotion in the ordinance service, but this was declined on account of his age. At Chickamauga, during the second day's fight, the Fourth Kentucky captured a section of Federal artillery, which, but for the skill and indomitable watchfulness of Steele, would have been recaptured. This valued prize he turned over to General Forrest in person.

While on the field of battle, General Breckenridge rode up to Steele and ordered him to report to Cobb's Battery, Major Graves having been mortally wounded. While the army lay in front of Chattanooga, Steele became Acting Adjutant of Artillery of Breckenridge's Division, and subsequently Acting Adjutant for the corps, which position he filled with signal ability until the battle of Missionary Ridge.

Breckenridge's Division went into winter quarters at Kingston, Georgia, and, during that time, Steele obtained a leave of absence for thirty days, during which time he visited Henderson, his native home.

He made the journey from Princeton to Henderson, a distance of seventy miles, in one day, upon the back of a mule. His leave of absence having expired, he rejoined his command and remained with the Fourth Kentucky until near the close of the Atlanta campaign, when he resigned. He went to Tupelo, and there asked authority of General Forrest to enter Kentucky and recruit a company for artillery service. His application was granted and General Abe Buford issued to him all necessary papers. In August, 1864, he struck the Tennessee River and proceeded down that stream in a canoe. He then crossed to the Cumberland and made his way to Henderson. Having recruited near eighty men, he started on his return South, via Eddyville, on the Cumberland, arriving there on the night of September 9th. Observing a lot of men standing at a street corner, Steele, supposing them to be citizens, halted his command on the bank and then rode into the town to inquire concerning some boats he had learned were there. Much to his surprise, instead of citizens, he found himself in the hands of a squad of Federal soldiers, to whom he was compelled to surrender. Two of his men were captured, but the others made good their escape. Steele was relieved of his pocket change and papers, but, by strategy, managed to save his watch. A short time after his arms were pinioned behind him and he started on horseback, under guard, for Princeton. Arriving there about midnight, he and his two men were confined in the Court House, where they found a dozen or fifteen of Colonel Adam Johnston's men prisoners. A few days after, Steele and thirteen men were returned to Eddyville for transportation to Louisville. On the thirteenth day of September, they were marched aboard the steamer Mattie Cabler, in charge of a sergeant and seven guards. Arriving that same evening at Smithland, on the Ohio River, the prisoners were transferred from the Cabler to the steamer Colossus, where a Lieutenant was placed in charge of the guard. Captain Steele was very kindly treated by the Captain of the boat, who claimed to be a Southern man. The Lieutenant was also very polite, but all of his kindly overtures were declined, because Steele had fully made up his mind to capture the boat and liberate himself and men. Steele and the other prisoners were placed on the hurricane roof of the boat, and, after the Lieutenant had retired, two of the prisoners and two of the guards amused themselves by playing cards by moonlight.

At the suggestion of Steele, the prisoners all slept close together, spoon fashion, so that opportunity could be given to explain his plan

for escape, which he had not, until then, imparted to them. At early dawn, the sleepless prisoners being chilled cold from the night dews, gathered about the smokestacks, nervous with excitement as to the result of the forthcoming struggle. Steele had notified them that his signal for action would be the buttoning up of his coat. Placing himself at a point between the Federal watch and the smokestacks, he, seeing a suitable opportunity, commenced to button up, when several of his men moved to the opposite side of the boat and concealed themselves under the eaves of the skylights. Thinking the opportunity lost, he began to upbraid them for their cowardice, when Elliott and Johnson walked up to him, tapped him on the shoulder, and said: "Captain, we will die by you." At the same moment, seeing McClure, Dr. Arnett and the Crider brothers also ready for action, Steele again commenced hastily to button his coat, and, as the last button slipped through its hole, he, in the twinkling of an eye, disarmed the guard nearest to him, and Elliot and Johnson, at the same time, disarmed the guards nearest to them. Steele and Johnson then turned upon the Sergeant of the Guard, who lay asleep upon the deck, and, not wishing to kill him, pricked him up with a bayonet, demanding his surrender. He arose, drawing a pistol as he did so, and fired, saying: "Surrender, hell!" The shot passed over their heads. He was then thrust through the body with a bayonet, shot and instantly killed. As he fell he threw his pistol into the river. Steele next turned upon the guard at the bell, who, throwing up his hands, surrendered his gun and pistol. In a moment he was pursuing another, when the man he had first disarmed, having recovered from his surprise, struck him behind the ear with his fist, almost knocking him down, at the same time seizing his gun by the muzzle. Recovering himself, Steele tried to wrench the muzzle round to the other's breast to shoot him, but the man held it firmly under his left arm, and, in that position, struck Steele blow after blow with his right fist. At this instant a pistol ball from Elliott felled him, but he rose and came again, when Steele knocked him down with his gun. Still unconquered, he returned to the attack a third time, when he was shot through the heart and killed on the spot. By this time two of the guards had been killed, two others wounded and taken prisoners, and the others disarmed, while Steele and his men had not suffered a scratch, except the pounding the Captain himself received.

A ridiculous incident now occurred that created merriment, despite the gravity of the situation. A green Irishman, a raw recruit, evidently a recent importation, being summoned to surrender, and,

not knowing how to do so, started on a run around the pilot house, making the circuit of it twice and receiving several prods from bayonets, before he could be made to understand what was required of him. Pat being captured, the remainder of the guards, who had fled to the pilot house, descended and gave themselves up. All were ordered aft, and, in their turn, placed under guard.

The roof was now in Steele's possession, but not a moment too soon, for, at this juncture, the Lieutenant was discovered attempting to climb upon it from the cabin railing. Captain Steele charged him, when he hastily fell back. Turning to the hatchway to descend in pursuit of the Lieutenant, Steele met the entire boat crew, fifteen or twenty in number, at the head of the stairway, coming up. He charged them with his bayonet, when the foremost man fell backward upon his companions, who, in their hurry to retreat, rolled pellmell over each other to the bottom and fled to the hold of the boat for refuge. Captain Steele now instructed the pilot to head the boat for Weston, Kentucky, the nearest good landing place, and then, arming himself with a pistol and taking with him one of his men, went below to secure the Lieutenant and the boat's crew, none of whom had arms. Reaching the cabin, he directed the boat's officers to produce the Lieutenant, who, however, could not be found. Captain Steele himself then started in search, and discovered the gallant Lieutenant in the chambermaid's quarters, hidden away under her bed.

Steele ordering him out, the Lieutenant presented himself with hands uplifted, begging for quarter. Being assured no harm would be done him, he was marched to the front. The crew were next ordered to form in line across the forecastle, which they did, hats off and trembling with fear, in which position they remained until released. The pilot, engineer and fireman, all remained at their posts until the boat was landed. Owing to the kindness of the boat's Captain, Steele abandoned the idea of burning her, and scuttling her barges which he had at first contemplated. Nor did he confiscate the funds in her safe, but left the good Captain in full possession of his property. Arriving at the landing, all, by invitation of the boat's Captain, took a drink together, and shook hands on parting. The Lieutenant accompanied Captain Steele to the foot of the stairs; assured him he had no complaints to make, that the capture of the boat was a brave and daring act, well conceived and brilliantly executed, and the subsequent treatment of himself and men had been kind and considerate. As Steele stepped ashore, the Captain of the boat said "Good bye, God bless you, I wish you all success in the world." In a few days the little band

were all mounted, and Captain Steele began again to collect the recruits who had scattered after his capture. On September 25th, he with twenty-five men intercepted a body of sixty colored Federal troops near the Lisle place on the Madisonville Road, six miles out from Henderson, intending to capture them, but the negroes took to the woods and effected their escape. In October, he captured the steamboat R. B. Speed on Green River, and placed a guard on her with the intention of running through the locks at Spottsville, and capturing the small gunboat, which was guarding them, while the rest of the command proceeded by land. This plan he abandoned, because he learned that the Federals had become aware of his presence in the neighborhood. Hearing that in Hardin County there were some one hundred recruits desiring to make their way south, and wishing to join them with his men, for greater safety, Steele, taking two of his command, set out to find them, intending to arrange with them a place of rendezvous and then return for his own men. In passing through Hardensburg with Captain Carroll and twenty men, they were fired upon by Home Guards and Carroll killed, and several men wounded. This determined Captain Steele to return to Green River for safer quarters. A short time after this, Steele, with what men he had with him, joined Colonel Chenoworth with his company enroute South. They arrived on the Tennessee River in time to take part with General Forest in his attack on Johnsonville, where four gunboats, ten steamboats and twenty-seven barges were captured and destroyed. Steele retired to Paris, Tenn., and was here given a battery as a reward for gallantry. He was then sent to McLemoresville, and placed in command of the post and department ordinance stores. Early in December, he was placed in charge of surplus stores, cannon, etc., for transportation to Jackson, Tenn. He then joined General H. B. Lyon, and again crossed the Tennessee River. The command then marched to Cumberland City, where the steamers Thomas Tutt, Echo and Ben South, laden with army supplies for the Federals, were captured. They used these boats in crossing the Cumberland, and then burned them.

December 12th, Hopkinsville was occupied and Steele appointed Provost Marshal. On the sixteenth day of December, Chenoworth's command was engaged near Hopkinsville, by General McCook, of the Federal army, and lost his entire artillery. Steele then rejoined Lyon at Charleston, Kentucky. The disastrous defeat of Hood at Nashville, placed Lyon in a critical shape, compelling him to retreat on Alabama. Passing through Madisonville December 18th, Lyon burned the Court House and passed on to Green River, hotly pursued

by the Federals. December 10th, 1864, a special order was issued by General Lyon to Captain Steele, directing him to recruit and organize a company for light artillery service, and to this end he was directed to enforce the conscript law, collect all stragglers, and to impress horses for artillery purposes. Steele came into Henderson County, and, when posting orders in the Town of Corydon, was fired upon by a company of colored troops. On the following morning, when the negroes were crossing into Union County, Steele, accompanied by three men dashed on their flank, fired into them with pistols, wounding several and then disappeared in the timber before the negroes could recover from their panic. On February 8th, learning that Captain Sam Allen, with a force of Federals, was on the Madisonville Road, he marched hurriedly to meet him, but was disappointed. He then crossed from the Madisonville to the Corydon Road, striking at the Alves ford below the fair grounds. Here they built a fence across the road, in a hollow opposite the ford, making a strong pen, leaving the side towards Henderson open. Dismounting his men, Steele placed them in fence corners with orders not to fire until the word of command was given, or the Federals had passed into the trap prepared for them. Lieutenant Spalding, with ten mounted men, was posted in ambush some distance to the front and immediately opposite a gap in the fence which had been left down for him to pass through and take the expected enemy in the rear. Two men were then ordered to ride into the city, fire on any Federal who came in sight, and then retreat, with a view of inducing the Federals to pursue them into the trap. In this they were successful, being hotly pursued by Captain Sam. Allen and twelve men, who would all have been captured but for George Gibson, one of the Confederates, who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the order not to fire until the word was given, and blazed away as soon as the Federals came opposite to him. This shot brought Allen to a halt as he had lost sight of the two men he was pursuing, they having passed through the gap and joined Spalding. A few more of the company now opened fire contrary to orders, on which Allen wheeled, and, under whip and spur, beat a rapid retreat, closely pursued by Spalding and his guard. Allen and part of his men passed the gap before Spalding could reach it, but was pursued into the precincts of the town. Six prisoners and a lot of arms were the fruit of this little victory. The prisoners were taken to Union County, and released on parole. On February 10th, Captain Wright occupied Morganfield with about one hundred colored Federal troops, and on the following day, leaving Lieutenant Wirt, with forty

men to hold the town, started with sixty on a raid into the county. Steele, Spalding and about thirty men started in pursuit of Wright, who was followed for several hours. Steele then changed his plan, and taking Spalding and fourteen men marched on Morganfield with the intention of cutting Wright off and capturing the town. The remainder were ordered to continue in pursuit. Arriving at the suburbs of the town, Steele posted his men so as to watch both roads leading south. In this position he waited until near night, when, hearing nothing of Wright, he determined to try and capture the town, and Wirt's force by a ruse. He ordered his men to march about continually so as to attract the attention of the Federals and lead them to believe they were threatened by a large force. Then Spalding was sent under a flag of truce, with a communication from Captain Steele to Wirt, announcing that Wright's detachment had been made prisoners and demanding his surrender. To this Wirt agreed, and Steele was about to send Spalding back into town, with ten men, to receive his capitulation, when at this moment, a courier rode up and announced that Wright was approaching. Dispatching ten men to hold Wright in check, Steele and Spalding accompanied by two men, rode into town to receive the prisoners who were marched into the street, where they stacked arms. At this juncture the rattle of musketry was heard over behind the hill, and Wirt realizing that he had been duped, ordered his men to resume their arms. As they rushed for them, Steele and his companions beat a hurried retreat, followed by a shower of bullets. In five minutes more, Wirt's command would have been prisoners, and on his return, Wright would have found the town in the hands of Steele and his men, waiting to give him a warm reception.

The following night Wright evaded Spalding, who was watching the road, and retreated to Uniontown. Steele's command was engaged in several skirmishes after this. At one time he entered Henderson at one o'clock at night, intending to assault and capture the colored troops who occupied some breastworks on the river front above the wharf landing. Becoming aware of his movement, they fled aboard a gunboat or to some other point of safety. The Confederates had now evacuated Richmond, and Sherman had cut the Confederacy in two by his march to the sea, while Confederate troops were surrendering at all points. Nothing, therefore, was left Steele, but to disband his command and seek concealment, or to surrender. He chose the latter course, laying down his arms at his old home, where he had four years before first taken them up, after having passed through many

dangers and participated in many battles, without having during these years of service received a scratch, except the pounding administered to him by the fist of the Federal soldier, whom he had disarmed in capturing the steamboat Colossus. In January, 1866, Captain Steele removed to Morehouse Parish, in the northern part of the State of Louisiana, entering into mercantile life with Major T. R. Hotchkiss. He went, in 1869, to New Orleans, taking a situation in the wholesale dry goods establishment of John Sauche, where he had charge of the office. Returning to North Louisiana in December of the same year, he took up his residence in Ouachita City, Union Parish, his present home. Captain Steele married in May, 1871, Miss Juliet M. Parks, daughter of Mr. William Parks, the fruit of which union has been two sons and two daughters. Since that period he has engaged in extensive farming and mercantile enterprise in the parishes of Union, Morehouse and Ouachita, where he at present owns several large and valuable cotton plantations. In 1876, he first entered politics, being chosen as a delegate from Union Parish to the Democratic State nominating convention, held at Baton Rouge. Steele took an active part in the memorable election campaign of that year, contributing not a little to the overthrow and destruction of Republican rule in Louisiana. At this election he was chosen to represent his parish in the General Assembly of the State, and, subsequently, 1878, was re-elected. The latter, immediately upon assembling, passed an act ordering an election for delegates to a convention to frame a new State constitution.

In 1879, at an election for the ratification of this constitution, Steele was chosen to represent the Twenty-Second Senatorial District in the State Senate. Governor Wiltz dying in 1881, Lieutenant Governor McEnery succeeded him, leaving the president *pro tem.* of the Senate to preside over that body, and placing him next in succession to the Governorship. The party now divided into two wings, one faction under the leadership of Senator Walton made war on Senator Robertson, the then President *pro tem.*, and ousted him from the place. Walton was chosen by his friends to succeed Robertson, when a bitter fight ensued, which came near disrupting the party. At this juncture moderate men of both wings seeing the danger, proposed to avert it by requesting both Robertson and Walton to withdraw their claims, and unite in electing a President *pro tem.* acceptable to all. Had this arrangement been consummated, the choice would have fallen on Senator Steele, but, through some hitch, the plan was abandoned. From his first entry into political life Captain Steele has ranked among the ablest members of the General¹

Assembly. Quite courteous and unobtrusive in manner, he possesses a clear intellect, and his opinions are listened to by his colleagues with marked attention and respect. A consistent Democrat, his views on public affairs are broad and liberal. Already thoughtful conservative men through the State are beginning to turn their eyes upon him as a suitable man to place at the head of Louisiana affairs. Young, vigorous, a thorough man of business, he is fully acquainted with the people's need, and it is highly probable he may soon be elevated to the highest place in their gift.

NOTE.—Since the foregoing was written, Captain Steele has been elected Auditor of Louisiana, and yet holds that most important and responsible office.—Ed.

GENERAL ADAM RANKIN JOHNSON.—The distinguished man whose name heads this article was born in the Town of Henderson, on February 8th, 1834. He is the son of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Johnson and Juliet Spencer Rankin, daughter of Dr. Adam Rankin, who settled in Henderson County during the early part of the year 1800. Dr. Johnson came from Frankfort, and settled in Henderson in 1823, and four years thereafter, to-wit: on the fifteenth day of February, 1827, was married to Miss Rankin, Rev. Thomas Evans officiating. Dr. Johnson was a man of strong mind and positive character, and, during his early life, enjoyed a prominence few young physicians of his day ever attained. Mrs. Johnson was one of the noblest women, and was universally beloved by every one who knew her. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson lived to a ripe old age, and raised a large and prosperous family. While the schools of the town at that time were not the best the country afforded, they were yet sufficient to impart a good education in the primary and intermediate branches. General Johnson was kept at one of these schools until he arrived at the age of twelve years, when he was placed with Ira Delano, an experienced druggist, to learn the art of compounding and otherwise to qualify himself for a life of usefulness. There he remained until sixteen years of age, at which time he entered the tobacco stemmery of Burbank & Barret. In this business he remained until he was twenty years of age, when he bade adieu to Kentucky, and went to the Lone Star State, settling in Burnett County, known at that time as Hamilton Valley. This at that time was an extreme frontier settlement. Very soon after his arrival he associated himself with a surveying party, and was so well pleased he then and there adopted surveying as a profession peculiar to himself. In those days and in that country, Indians were to be found in large numbers, and in numerous rencoun-

ters with them in the years 1855 to 1861, he was compelled to exercise unceasing care, precaution and strategy to preserve not only the safety of his companions, but his own life. The keenest vigilance, which he found absolutely necessary, soon became a second nature with him, and it was in this school that he learned the lesson which in the days of the great war between the States, proved so valuable to him while acting in the capacity of a scout or partisan. His entire frontier life up to and including a part of the war, was filled with wild adventure that no one but a man of unquestioned nerve and intelligence could have so successfully contended with. The war coming on, General Johnson was not long in deciding with whom he should fight. He visited Kentucky, and, for a time, his old home in Henderson, where he was gladly welcomed, although the entire family were strong for the Union of the States. During his brief stay in Henderson, the town was occupied by Federal soldiers, and yet it was not known that he was a Confederate scout. Becoming a little uneasy of his position, Johnson determined to return South, and, to this end, started on foot, hoping to cross Canoe Creek below the fair grounds and make his way to Mrs. Jordan's, on the Madisonville road, where he had a horse. Reaching the creek, it was found to be at flood height from back water from the Ohio River and impassible. Thinking he had passed the Federal pickets, he pushed on down the stream in search of a drift pile or fallen tree, and, as he reached the summit of a hill, to his amazement, only a few yards away from him, there stood the advanced outposts, who saw him about as soon as he saw them. He was heavily armed, and this was evidence against him. He determined, as quick as thought, to retrace his steps, and did so, but was pursued by one of the soldiers on foot. He hurried on to the roots of a great tree that had fallen down, thinking there he could secrete himself, or perhaps the pursuit would be given up. Hardly had he gotten behind this ambush, when he observed the soldier, with hastened tread, following on. There was but one question then, life or death, and, as the soldier approached the tree, Johnson fired, and the soldier fell dead in his tracks and rolled over the bank into the creek. Johnson then returned to the town and remained but a day or two, when he made another and successful effort to reach the Confederate lines. Two days afterwards he reached Hopkinsville.

Subsequent to the battles of Fort Donelson and Corinth, Johnson returned to Kentucky, and his first military venture in Henderson County was the capture of U. S. Surgeon Kimbly, of Owensboro, near Hebardsville. His next adventure was in company with Colonel Robert

A. Martin and Amphius Owen in an attack at night upon a company of Federal provost guards stationed in the two-story brick opposite John H. Barret & Co.'s tobacco stemmery, on Main Street, then known as the National Hotel. The attack was made about ten o'clock on Sunday night in the latter part of June, 1862. Johnson, Martin and Owen went, unnoticed, to the lot adjoining Barret's factory and secreted themselves among the stave piles. They were also protected by a high plank fence between them and the street.

Captain Daly and a number of his soldiers were sitting on the pavement in front of headquarters, laughing and talking, when, at a signal, Johnson, Martin and Owen fired the first volley from their shot guns, and then, in quick succession, the second. The scene quickly changed from one of laughing to one of groans of dying and wounded men, and the flight of those who had escaped unhurt. The doors of the house were immediately barred, and, as soon as could be, the three Confederates appeared in the cemetery, immediately in the rear of headquarters, and fired another volley. This done, they retreated to their horses and departed from the town. Lieutenant Taylor was killed, and ten or more men, including Captain Daley, were more or less seriously wounded.

Excitement in the town became intense. A citizens' meeting was held in Barret's factory, at which resolutions, strongly condemnatory of the course of Johnson, &c., were passed. A short time after this, and when Colonel Johnson had formed a *nucleus* of a regiment, he took possession of Henderson, and, by his words and orders, very greatly relieved the anxiety of the people, especially those politically opposed to him. It was at this time he planned his Newburg campaign.

Colonel Johnson and Martin, with perhaps twenty-three men, left Henderson late in the evening and camped for the night upon the farm of Wm. Soaper, near the city. Early next morning they were en route for Newburg and were not long in arriving in front of that loyal town. The *Evansville Journal* having declared that the people of Indiana would not allow that territory to be invaded for a moment, Johnson and Martin determined to test their courage. To this end, therefore, they set about disposing of their horses and an old wagon, that was near by, in such a way as to represent a large cavalry and artillery force. All ready, Martin, with some twenty men, crossed over about a half mile above the town. Johnson, with two men in a skiff, crossed immediately opposite the town. At this place Johnson performed perhaps the most reckless, and yet the most successful, military master stroke achieved by any commander of high or low authority, in either army during the war.

Johnson's information was that in Union Bethell's storehouse, on the river front, was stored all of the arms and ammunition supplied by the State and Government; therefore, he landed his skiff as near as possible to that building and made directly for it, unnoticed, as the crossing of Martin and his men had attracted general attention. Johnson found the arsenal unguarded, open, and a large number of guns stacked in it. He ordered the two men with him to barricade the doors and windows, and hold the building until Martin's arrival. In the meantime, Johnson walked up to the hotel, where he saw a number of Federals retreating into the hotel. Believing they were unarmed, he entered the door alone and stood, electrified, in the presence of eighty men with cocked guns presented. As quick as thought, he knew that retreat was certain death; that the least hesitation would prove fatal; that immediate daring was absolutely necessary; then, without the quiver of a lip, or nervous twitch of a muscle, or change of facial features, he boldly advanced to the front line, demanding an immediate surrender, at the same time throwing up the muzzles of several guns with the one he held in his hands. He announced, in unmistakable and most positive language, that if a single cap was fired, the last man to whom he was addressing himself, would be massacred, and that on short notice, and, as unpalatable as the sequel may be, it is yet true that the whole command obeyed his order, stacked their guns and retired to a large dining room in the building.

At this juncture a great burley Orderly Sergeant dashed in and called out, "What are you doing; where in the hell are your guns?" To this Johnson replied, by leveling his double-barreled gun upon the Sergeant, and telling him, "Move another step, and I will riddle you with bullets." The Sergeant surrendered with the others. Soon after Martin came up with a portion of his men, the others having been detailed to guard the streets. Johnson, fearing an attack, set immediately to work paroling his prisoners, and securing wagons and teams to remove the captured property, guns, ammunition, etc. When the last ferry load had been safely crossed to the Kentucky side, Johnson leisurely walked to his skiff, seated himself and directed his two oarsmen to pull for life. He had gotten not more than half way across when the yells of the Home Guard Company were heard entering the town. They failed to fire at him however, from the fact leading citizens had been notified by Johnson, that if a gun was fired, he would shell the town. Johnson's battery consisted of an old two-horse wagon, with a black log extending from the end of it, and it was this that terrified the Newburghers. General Johnson, subsequent to this time, was in

many severe contests and close places, notably at Green River bridge, on that ever memorable fourth day of July, where he was repulsed by Colonel Moore, and then with Morgan on his Ohio raid. He was one among the few who escaped capture. Upon his return to his Kentucky department, he heard for the first time of the killing of his uncle, James E. Rankin, and immediately set to work to effect the arrest of his murderers. A few days afterward two men were brought to him charged with the crime, and were immediately sent to Henderson and turned over to the civil authorities. General Johnson was rapidly organizing four regiments, and it was found necessary to drive him out of the State before he had succeeded in doing so. Therefore, General Burbridge sent General Hobson with a large detachment of cavalry in pursuit of him. General Johnson determined to cross the Cumberland River, and, if possible, draw Hobson in pursuit. Before, or just about the time he reached Cumberland River, he engaged a force of Federals at what was called Grubb's Cross-roads. He surrounded the camp and had captured twenty-five or more Federals. White flags were seen flying, and upon this General Johnson rode back and ordered the firing ceased. Another part of the Confederate command came up about this time, and without knowing the situation, or their own friends, commenced firing indiscriminately, and, during the shooting, General Johnson, their commander, was shot, instantly destroying both of his eyes. He was thereupon taken to the home of Mr. Garland Simms, where every attention was given him by Mr. and Mrs. Simms, and their son, Richard. Wm. S. Johnson, his brother, hearing of his sad condition, went to his bedside and remained with him until he was able to be removed to Henderson, his native home. He remained here at his father's house but a short time, when he was sent a prisoner to Fort Warren. He remained in prison several months, and was then sent on for exchange and arrived in Richmond on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1865. After the surrender, he was very active in having his men, who were under indictment, and other prosecutions against them in the Courts of Kentucky, released from custody. His entire willingness to assume all responsibility for the impressment of horses and such like caused the dismissal of all remaining prosecutions. General Johnson returned to his home in Texas, to find his personal property wasted, and himself terribly in debt. Though sightless, he embarked in the real estate business, and his success remains to this time unparalleled. He is at this time the father of a large family, and the possessor of a handsome competency. Although deprived of his sight, he is justly regarded one of the leading business men of his country and his success in life has proven it.

DOCTOR PINCKNEY THOMPSON.—Among the most distinguished of native Kentuckians, and most useful in their day and generation in the field of science and philanthropy, is the subject of this sketch, Dr. Pinckney Thompson. He was born in Livingston County, on the fifteenth day of April, 1828, in an humble sphere of life, having no advantages except such as may accompany poverty and utter obscurity. His parents were both natives of North Carolina, and his mother's maiden name was Thompson. Her family settled in Livingston County in the year 1796. His paternal grandfather immigrated to Kentucky and settled in the same county, before Kentucky was admitted as one of the States of the Union. His father was apprenticed to a farmer, and on reaching his majority, volunteered in Captain Barbour's company, which assembled at Henderson, and marched overland through the cane-breaks to join General Samuel Hopkins' army, then stationed at Vincennes, Indiana. The command arrived too late for the battle of Tippecanoe, and after a few days rest, returned to Kentucky. He made several trading trips to New Orleans, and while there was pressed into the army service by order of General Jackson, and after a short service returned home, and settled down to hard work on a farm. In 1823, he married, and in September, 1871, died at the residence of his son, Dr. Thompson, in this city. His wife, with whom his life had been so happily spent, survived him about four months, she departing this life in January, 1872. Dr. Thompson worked on his father's farm until his twentieth year, and during that time obtained from the ordinary county schools such an English education as they afforded. There was developed in him during his boyhood days a taste for the practice of medicine. He was a most excellent nurse, was apt in catching directions for administering medicines, and was expert at detecting the various fevers. His neighbors, and those who knew him best, frequently reminded him that he ought to make a doctor of himself. These frequent reminders had as much to do perhaps with moulding his life as his natural inclinations, and his mind being made up, in January 1849, he removed to Smithland, the county seat of Livingston, where he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. D. B. Saunders, a very distinguished physician of that day. He continued in Dr. Saunders' office until May, 1851, at the end of which time he had grown restless from the want of advantages Dr. Saunders was unable to supply, and induced his father to permit him to go to Louisville, Ky. He went to Louisville and placed himself under the preceptorship of Dr. T. G. Richardson, who was, at that time, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical De-

partment of the University of Louisville ; afterwards, and is now, Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Louisiana University, in the City of New Orleans, having succeeded Dr. Warren Stone, one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the time. He continued to study under Dr. Richardson, at the same time serving in the City Hospital up to March 1st, 1853. On March 4th, of the same year, he graduated. He then returned to his old home, where he remained but a short time, and then came to Henderson, where he located on the fifteenth day of April and commenced the practice of his profession, without money and without an acquaintance beyond that of three persons. The following physicians were established in practice upon his arrival: R. A. Armistead, R. P. Letcher, A. J. Morrison, L. F. Jones, W. A. Offutt, W. A. Norwood, John Young, William Brewster and Richard Garland.

Dr. Thompson was not long in obtaining a large and lucrative practice, and has ever been held as one of the most successful practitioners in the profession. He has operated in tracheotomy three times, twice successfully ; has operated in lithotomy three times successfully ; performed two successful operations for cancer in the breast, besides a large number of minor, yet difficult operations.

November 26th, 1857, he was wedded to Nannie S., eldest daughter of William S. and Mary Holloway. They have two children, both sons and young men of promise. He was one of the first and most active Trustees of the Henderson Public School. He was the author of the law creating a colored School, and has continued the President of the Board from the day of its organization to this time. He has served as President of the Henderson Medical Club ; President of the McDowell Society, and President of the Kentucky State Board of Health from its organization. A number of years ago, in 1869, he conceived the idea of building a Mission Sunday School, peculiarly for the benefit of those children who, for various reasons, were unable to attend the schools of the city. He carried this plan into successful operation by building, mostly at his own expense, a house of sufficient capacity in the vicinity of his residence, and, for a number of years, supported this school mostly at his own expense. He has always served as its Superintendent. The doctor has a large school, and there is nothing in which he prides himself more than his family of Sunday school children. He has served as Elder in the Presbyterian Church since 1862. He is a Master and Royal Arch Mason. As President of the State Board of Health, he visited Hickman, Kentucky, during the yellow fever epidemic, and, upon his

return, made an able report to the board ; was present at the meeting of the "Sanitary Council" of the Mississippi Valley, at Memphis, April, 1879, where he was elected Vice President. In 1880, he was re-elected, but, finding it impossible to attend meetings regularly, Dr. Wirt Johnson, of Mississippi, was elected in his stead. He has always taken great interest in sanitary matters ; has attended four meetings of the National Health Board, and was two years a member of the Advisory Committee of the American Public Health Association. He did more, perhaps, than any other one man, to secure from the Legislature an act incorporating, and establishing upon a sound and sensible basis, the present State Board of Health. At one time, when the State appropriation was inadequate for the purposes of the Board, he visited Washington and was successful in securing from the National Board sufficient help to guarantee a successful fight against dangerous epidemics. In 1860 he built the handsome residence on Main Street, now owned by G. G. Ellis, and, in 1867, built his present residence. He has been identified largely with every movement looking to the improvement of Henderson, taking an active part in its educational, social and other leading interests, and has been for over a quarter of a century, not only a most active and successful practitioner in his profession, but also one of the most earnest and valuable members of society. He has served for a number of years as President of the Henderson County Bible Society and has annually received a re-election without opposition.

REV. D. OWEN DAVIES, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Davies began his ministry in the City of Baltimore, taking charge, while yet a student in the Princeton Theological Seminary, of the "Old Duncan Church," as it was called, during the protracted illness of its pastor. It was this church that called Dr. Stuart Robinson, from Kentucky, to his brilliant Baltimore pastorate. Mr. Davies next ministered to the Central Church of St. Louis (now Dr. Branks'), while the pastor, Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, D. D., made an extended European tour. After a winter in the South and a summer in the North, seeking restoration of health, which had become critical, Mr. Davies was induced to take charge of a church in Cincinnati.

In the spring of 1863, he was settled over the church at Paris, Bourbon County, and, while there, was married to a daughter of Governor Richard Hawes, and there his first child was born. From Paris Mr. Davies went to Clarksville, Tenn., in 1868, where he did a good work in restoring to prosperity one of the best churches in that State, and in saving to the church and county Stewart College, now the

Southwestern University, already doing so well and promising so much for the higher education of Southern youth. Thence Mr. Davies came to Henderson, taking charge of the church in this city June, 1871. Since that time he has continued to minister to his Henderson flock with an ability and anxiety of purpose that causes him to be more beloved by his people as each year rolls by.

The work of this eminent and hard working divine is here to show for itself. The additions to his church each year have been very large, and, as a result, the old church now has a second church of large seating capacity, one of the handsomest buildings in the State, and a large and growing congregation. Verily, Mr. Davies has performed a great and good work. The fruits of his unceasing labors will follow after him.

JOSEPH ANTHONY HODGE, M. D., was born in Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky, February 2d, 1829. His father, Edwin Hodge, a farmer, born in the same locality in the year 1805, was a son of Robert Hodge, who, some years previous, had emigrated from North Carolina to that county. The grandfather of Robert Hodge, with two brothers, Henry and Anthony, came from England to this country in colonial times, one of them settling in Virginia, one in Maryland, and the other in North Carolina. The family name was originally Hodges, and one of these brothers, Anthony, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, always bore the name of Hodges, as do his descendants to this day.

The maiden name of the mother of Joseph A. Hodge was Nancy Selissa Hughes, a daughter of Joseph Hughes. It maybe remarked, that the County of Livingston was divided in the year 1842 into two counties, Livingston and Crittenden. The Hughes family lived in the latter section of the old county, and it was in the latter also that the subject of this sketch was reared. After the death of his father, when he was but eight years old, his mother married Doctor John S. Gilliam, a Virginian by birth, but at that time a resident of the same neighborhood with herself. In many respects he was quite a remarkable man, and proved to be a most kind and indulgent step father. It was through his instrumentality that his step-son began the study of medicine in his eighteenth year, graduating from the medical department of the Louisville University in 1850, when he was just twenty-one years old. From the time of graduation until the spring of 1863, he was engaged in practice in Marion, Crittenden County, Ky., removing from there to Henderson in April of that year. He arrived in the latter place on the twenty-eight of the month.

On December the fourth, 1851, he married Miss Susan A., daughter of Doctor Rufus Linthicum, of the County of Muhlenberg, Ky., having made her acquaintance four years previous, when she was a school girl at St. Vincent Academy, in Union County, Ky. This transaction has never caused a moment's regret, and has ever been regarded as the chief event of his life.

Dr. Hodge is a member of the Henderson Medical Club, McDowell Medical Society, Kentucky State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Board of Medical Examiners of the Third Judicial District of Kentucky, and has been such from its establishment, over eight years ago. He was President of the Kentucky State Society from 1875 to 1876, and has acted in the same capacity for the Medical Club. He is a man of very strong character and eminently fitted for the arduous duties of his chosen profession.

Dr. and Mrs. Hodge, in their marital union, have been blessed by a family of seven children, two boys and five daughters, all of whom are yet living, and of whom it can be said, seven more promising children were never born. Of the five daughters it has frequently been asserted, by competent judges, that they possess a charm of personal beauty and brightness of life unsurpassed by any similar number reared in Kentucky.

WILLIAM EVANS BENNETT.—The subject of this brief sketch was born on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1814, on the place he spent his life. He was a son of Evans Bennett and Elizabeth Morris, natives of Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Bennett was educated at the country schools of his neighborhood. The school house where he was taught was a rude log hut with one door and a large dirt chimney. I have often heard him say that when his teacher, for any cause, proposed to apply the rod to him, his first object was to get between him and the chimney, and then make his escape by that outlet, which was almost as easy as going out of the door. Mr. Bennett was all his life a farmer, and, by close application and hard work, possessed himself of a competency sufficient to raise a large family of children and keep him and those who lived with him in his old age in comfortable circumstances. For very many years he served his county as magistrate and was one of the most highly respected upon the bench. He was a plain, unassuming, Christian gentleman, full of life and humor, honest and temperate in all things. He bore no man malice; was a kind, congenial neighbor, and as greatly respected as any man who has lived in the county. Mr. Bennett died several years since, leaving a large family of children.

LUTHER FERDINAND WISE.—The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio County, and is a son of William Bradford Wise, who was born in 1805, and Irene Blevins, born 1810. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were native Virginians.

In 1861, at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, the father of our subject enlisted in the Union army at Calhoun, Ky., under Captain J. R. Wise, Company I, Colonel Hawkins' Eleventh Kentucky Infantry. He participated in all of the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged, notably Shiloh and Stone River, and was mustered out of the service, near the close of the war, at Louisville. He was a farmer before and after the war, and owned what was known as the handsomest place between Hartford and Paradise, Ohio County. The father died in 1875, leaving nine children, three boys and six girls, all of whom are living at this time.

Luther Ferdinand Wise was born on the ninth day of September, 1848, and, when arriving at school age, was sent to a private school at Hartford, where he, by industry and close application, gained for himself a good country education. He commenced business as a clerk in a store at Rochester, Ky., and, in 1869, removed to Henderson and accepted a clerkship with W. H. Lewis, then engaged in the boot and shoe business. On the twenty-sixth day of July, 1876, he married Mrs. Sarah A. Griffin (*nee* Hatchitt), daughter of James Hatchitt, for many years a leading and influential citizen of this county. As a result of that marriage, one child has been born unto them, Hatchitt L., born May 15th, 1877.

Mr. Wise remained with W. H. Lewis for eight years and then accepted a deputyship under William Hatchitt, Sheriff of Henderson County, an office he filled with signal ability up to the spring of 1882. On the twelfth day of March of that year, he embarked in the grocery business, opening in the two-story brick, southwest corner of First and Elm Streets. Upon the completion of the new Opera House, a few years since, he removed his stock into one of the handsome stores of that building, where he is now doing a handsome and paying trade.

In politics Mr. Wise is an unswerving Democrat; in religion a firm and consistent Baptist. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Altogether he is a modest, unassuming gentleman, attending, as he has ever done, strictly to his business, and, by this mode of life, has accumulated a nice little estate. He has lately purchased the storehouse he originally occupied, and, in due course of time, will re-occupy it.

ANDREW TATE CALLENDER was born in Henderson County, on the eighteenth day of January, 1842. His schooling was limited to a period not exceeding six months, and this fact makes his success as a business man all the more wonderful. Mr. Callender is well known as a man of commercial capacity few have ever attained to with the start he had in life. He is a son of Thomas Jefferson Callender and Martha Chiles Harris, both native Kentuckians, and both early comers to this county. It is not necessary to say that our subject is a Democrat, the Thomas Jefferson attaching to the paternal head will guarantee that fact.

The parents of the subject of this sketch, on coming to this county, settled on a farm near Spottsville, on Green River. During the building of the locks and dam at that place, T. J. Callender was one of the most faithful employees. Andrew Tate Callender was born in Henderson County on the eighteenth day of January, 1842, as before stated, and knew nothing but hard work during his boyhood. Judge Warden P. Churchill, now of Louisville, but who, at one time, resided in Henderson, instructed him in about all the studies he was ever fortunate enough to receive an opportunity of knowing anything about.

On the nineteenth day of February, 1868, after having earned for himself a wifely competency, he married Miss Mary K. Eargood, and, as a result of that marriage, there have been born unto him and his faithful life partner, three children, now living, Lila, Andrew T. and Millard Norman. Lila, the eldest, married, September, 1885, Charles McAhan, and they have one son, recently born.

Our subject has been a hard working farmer the greater part of his life, three years of which time was spent with his father in Webster County, the remainder, up to 1870, in Henderson County. During the year 1870, he came to the city and purchased what was then known as Stapp & Sheffer's steam mill grocery on the corner of Fourth and Green Streets. In 1872, he purchased the grocery stock of K. Geibel, Jr., diagonally across from his then place of business, and consolidated the two stores. He yet carries on the grocery business at the same stand, southeast corner of Fifth and Elm Streets, and is doing a lucrative trade.

To use a rather uncommon phrase, Mr. Callender has exhibited more "spread out" than most men, and, as an evidence of it, he purchased of George Able, in 1882, a frame store building in the Third Ward, corner of Adams and Clay Street; seeing far enough ahead to know that that stand, if not then, would ultimately become a good

one. A short time after this purchase, this house burned, and he immediately erected for that locality, a commodious brick, and installed his brother as manager of a large and varied stock of groceries and necessary household-goods. In this, as in all other enterprises willed by him, he has been successful, and to-day, beholds himself the possessor of a competency amply sufficient for any purpose he may wish. Mr. Callender has never attached himself to any religious denomination, yet he inherits the Baptist faith from the paternal, and Methodist from the maternal parental heads. He has never joined a Lodge of any kind. He is a member of the Public and High School Boards.

WYNN GLASS DIXON is a young farmer, living upon, and operating one hundred and fifty acres of fine farming land, which he owns, and upon which he successfully grows tobacco, wheat, corn and hay. He is a gentleman rather more professional looking in appearance than is usually the case with planters and cultivators of the soil. He comes from a family, both sides representing a worthy professional lineage—in several instances, in fact, unsurpassed for legal learning and governmental polity. He is a son of Charles Cornelius Dixon, who was a highly influential and worthy citizen of this county, and Isabella Pauline Clay, a second cousin of Henry Clay. Mr. Dixon was born in Henderson County, on the 24th day of March, 1855, and received his primary education from the county schools. Subsequent to that time, he matriculated at one of the best educational institutions at Mt. Vernon Indiana. At this place he graduated, and since that time, has been engaged in farming. On the seventeenth day of December, 1878, he was married to Miss Mattie Randolph of this county, and two children, Ruby Dixon, and Roger Sherman, now bless that happy union. In politics, our subject is a Democrat; in religious opinion and training, a Cumberland Presbyterian. He has never joined a Lodge of any kind, but stays quietly at his home, surrounded by a loving household, where the moonlight of connubial felicity shines upon him, without going elsewhere to seek pleasures in the society of men. The father of our subject died in the year 1881, aged sixty-two years.

WILLIAM SAMUEL GRADY. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, a farmer by occupation and a good one, too, is the son of Brockman B. Grady and Jane Powers, natives of Shelby County, Kentucky. William Samuel, was born near Shelbyville, Shelby County, on the third day of September, 1841, and on the twenty-first day of January, 1869, immigrated to Henderson County. His life's occupation, aside

from the time he gave his chosen country, fighting for the Confederacy, has been that of a farmer. Two years after coming to Henderson County, to-wit: on the twenty-seventh day of December, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Butler, a highly connected young lady, and one whom the writer of this is pleased to remember as one eminently qualified to assume the duties of mother and housekeeper. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grady: Henry and Furman Harvey; the latter now dead, having been the victim of an accident at Colonel Jackson McClain's home farm several years ago. Our subject was a gallant soldier of General John H. Morgan's command, and with his General, was captured in the Morgan raid through Ohio. He was confined in Camp Chase, near Columbus, and, subsequently, with one or two comrades, effected his escape and footed it to Cincinnati, where he boarded a steamer and landed at Louisville without being molested or even suspicioned. As he was a good soldier, ever doing his duty, he is a charitable, open hearted, good citizen, loving his friends, and doing unto his neighbor as he would have done unto himself.

WILLIAM EDWARD LABREY was born at New Albany, Indiana, June 9th, 1844, and was educated from the city schools of that place. He is a son of Edward Labrey and Theresa Palmer. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Labrey, died in Paris, France; his maternal grandfather, R. J. Palmer, who was the first President of the Iron Mountain Railroad and grocery merchant, died in 1865, at Hanover, now Crystal City, Missouri.

Our subject has always manifested a taste for active life and from that disposition, before his majority, engaged in trading in stock and following teaming for a livelihood. He was one of the first to volunteer his services to the support of the Union at the breaking out of the late war, and was mustered into the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment at New Albany, on the seventeenth day of June, 1861. His regiment was assigned to Scribner's Brigade, General Rousseau's Division, Army of the Cumberland. At the noted and terrible battle of Perryville, Mr. Labrey served as Ordinance Master and was placed in charge of an ordinance train. While there, in the discharge of his duty, he was wounded in the left side and was given a six months' leave of absence. He afterwards was appointed Wagon Master of the Fourteenth Army Corps, General Walcott commanding. Prior to Walcott, the Fourteenth Corps was commanded by General George H. Thomas, so distinguished for his fighting pluck and splendid military judgment. Mr. Labrey participated in many battles and skir-

mishes, notably Perryville, Chickamauga and Kennesaw Mountain. At Chickamauga he was the second time wounded while trying to rally a wagon train. For all this, the Government has recognized his services by placing his name upon the pension rolls—a recognition worthily bestowed. Three months after the close of the war—in 1865—Mr. Labr y was in charge of one of the largest Government Wagon Posts.

June 15th, 1865, at New Albany, he was married to Miss Minnie Gilchrist, and this union has been blessed by the birth of seven children, Maude, Effie, Bert, Kate, Annie, Minnie and Wilbur. In 1867, our subject with, his then little family, came to Henderson, where he has been engaged, up to this writing, in teaming, contracting and carrying on a livery business. It is due to say of him that, by energy and industry, knowing no limit, he has proven his metal, gained a snug property and lives happily in the society of a loving family and a host of friends.

Our subject was raised a Catholic, but, several years ago, united with the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, as he is also a member of the Iron Hall Insurance Benefit and the Grand Army of the Republic Societies. He is a member of the Henderson Fire Department, having, during his membership, filled all of the chairs, and performed upon numerous occasions, a noble duty, for which he is held in high esteem.

PETER CHARLES KYLE.—To write a full, complete, and deserving detailed review of the incidents and interesting surroundings, associated with the ancestral family and individual life of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, would require a book of itself, but limit calls a halt in a work of this magnitude, and we must therefore ask pardon for the brevity exercised in his case; nevertheless, we shall endeavor to give to those who follow after him, a sketch, full enough to leave them in no doubt as to his whereabouts from his birth up to this writing. Peter Charles Kyle is a native of Saarlouis of Rhenish, Prussia, four or five miles from the frontier of France, long in the possession of that country, and was fortified by Vauban in the reign of Louis XIV. The Congress of Vienna gave it to Prussia in 1815. The date of his birth was on the eleventh of November, 1839. His father's name was Christian Kyle, his mother's maiden name Gertrude Herring. The father was born in Berlin in 1794, and served as Second Lieutenant on the guard of the King of Prussia, during the War of 1812. The mother was born at Saarlouis in the year 1796. In November, 1840, when our subject was only one year old,

his father and mother and what children they had at that time, sailed for America in a sailing vessel and were ninety days on the ocean from Havre to New Orleans. They remained there some time, and then journeyed on up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Madison, Indiana, where the old man engaged in the stone masonry business. In this he continued for four years, when an accidental fall produced congestion of the lungs, and death ensued. The wife and widowed mother was thus left with five children to care for, the eldest ten years, the youngest, six weeks. The subject of this sketch was at that time only five years of age. The mother, by her own labor and the exercise of motherly economy, successfully cared for her little ones, until they arrived at an age that justified calling them to her assistance. The children were blessed with an intelligent energy that relieved the mother, and since 1870, she has found a welcome, comfortable home with her son, the subject of this sketch. On the 28th day of December, 1886, Mrs. Kyle departed this life at the advanced age of ninety years, and it is comforting to know that in giving up a long, well spent life to take on one more full of sunshine, all was peace and fearless submission.

Mr. Kyle, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Madison, Indiana, public schools, and, during his life in that city, learned the art of bricklaying. During the year 1857, he went South and settled in Bayou La Fourche Parish, Louisiana, and there followed his trade up to the twentieth of May, 1860, when he joined the Louisiana Army and was made Lieutenant of the Assumption Blues. Soon after he was sent with his command to the mouth of Bayou La Fourche River and there built, or assisted in building, a fort. At the completion of this work he received a discharge from the State and immediately set to work recruiting a company for the Confederate Service. He was not long in doing this, and with his troops joined the Eighth Louisiana Regiment and was sent to Virginia. From Virginia he was permitted and directed to return to his home and recruit and reorganize a company of cavalry. This company was recruited to its full number in a short while, and under the command of Captain Albert Cage, was assigned to Gen. Wirt Adams' command. Subsequent to this, he was placed on detached duty in the Signal Service Corps and assigned to the commands of Generals Pemberton and Bowen, at Grand Gulf and Vicksburg, Mississippi.

He surrendered, with Pemberton's command, to General U. S. Grant on the fourth day of July, 1864, and in the following September was exchanged. He again re-entered active service and was assigned

to the cavalry under General Wirt Adams. His daring disposition lead him, with two comrades, to make a night raid into Natchez, and, as a result, all three of them were taken prisoners, and sent to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana, where they arrived Christmas day, 1864. Mr. Kyle was held a prisoner of war until May 14th, 1865, when he was set at liberty. The war having terminated, he left the prison walls and settled in Thorntown, Indiana, where he remained until February, 1867, when he removed to Henderson.

On August 5th, 1865, he married, at Thorntown, Miss Phoebe Ann Thompson, granddaughter of Captain Phil. Thompson, who fought with the Harrison Guards at the battle of Tippecanoe, and afterwards settled near Stockwell Indiana. By this marriage there were five children, four of whom are now living, John W , Louisa, Peter C. and Edward. The eldest child, Jacob, met a tragic and most distressing death. He was quite a child, and while out driving on the road, the horses became frightened, ran away, and little Jake was killed. On the twenty-third day of October, 1873, Mrs. Kyle, whose life had been devoted to her husband and children, departed this life, and thus the bereaved husband was left with four children to care for and bring up in the world. Faithfully he performed this duty until the twentieth day of January, 1880, when he took unto himself a second wife, Miss Louise Thompson, sister of his first wife, who has performed the duties of maternal head of the family most satisfactorily from the date of her marriage up to this writing.

Mr. Kyle is a contractor of brick and stone work, doing a large business, and enjoys the confidence of the entire community. He served a term of years as Superintendent of the streets of the city, and it is said by knowing ones that the position was never before or since so well filled. He was at all times watchful, diligent and active, and all of his work was done with an eye to permanency and not slushed over as is so often the case. In politics he recognizes no party, but holds himself aloof to vote and think as his own conscience dictates. In religion, he was born a Catholic, but has never affiliated with the church—in fact, he is not much of a churchman in any sense of the word. Yet, he is liberal to a fault, open hearted, willing at all times to do unto others as he would be done by, loves his friends and has a host of them. He is a leading member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias, and has represented his lodges in the grand bodies of the State.

GEORGE WASHINGTON McCLURE.—The subject of this sketch was born in Union County, seven miles east of Morganfield, on the seventeenth day of April, 1833, and was the only child of Alexander McClure, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, a comer to Kentucky in 1812. His early education was obtained from the ordinary schools of his county, until at the age of fourteen years he was sent to New Albany, Indiana, and placed under the tutorage of Prof. John B. Anderson. He remained three years at New Albany, and then entered Centre College, Danville, where he completed his education. He then returned to Union County, and commenced farming upon a large and successful scale. At the age of twenty-six, and in January, 1859, Mr. McClure was married to Miss Mary H. Dixon, daughter of Captain Henry Dixon, and granddaughter of Capt Hal Dixon. On January 1st, 1870, he removed with his family to Henderson County, and on the first day of January, 1872, occupied his new and handsome residence in the town of Corydon, where he has since continued to reside.

Mr. McClure has served a number of terms as Trustee of the Public School of the town of Corydon, and twice or more times honored in his appointment as Chairman. For five years or more he has been appointed by the County Court, Trustee of the Henderson High School. In every position of trust he has evinced marked ability and good, reliable judgment. Mr. McClure is a man of large means and is regarded one of the staunchest men of the county. His home is one of the happiest and handsomest. Mrs. McClure is a most excellent lady, of fine judgment, and to her, perhaps, a great share of credit is due her husband's success in life. They have three children. The eldest, Miss Anna, married several years since, Mr. L. E. Hearne, of Boyle County. Henry is a brilliant young man, and will eventually make his mark in the world. Within the last twelve months, Mr. McClure has built in Corydon a magnificent flouring mill of large capacity and capable of turning out the best brands of flour known to the trade.

JAMES NATHANIEL POWELL, M. D.—Dr. Powell, son of Nathaniel B. Powell and grandson of Col. James Powell, one of the early pioneers, was born in Henderson County, near Corydon, on the first day of June, 1837. He received his early training from the neighborhood schools until 1856, when he matriculated at Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., where he remained two years. Subsequently he studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Dunham, of Uniontown, and Dr. John N. Dorsey, of Corydon. He attended the Louisville Medical University, receiving two courses of lectures

during the terms of 1860, '61 and '62. He then returned to Corydon and commenced the practice of his profession.

On the fifth day of May, 1868, Dr. Powell married Miss Bettie, daughter of Dr. John N. Dorsey, and has several children. Dr. Powell is a physician of prominence in the profession, enjoys a large practice and has been remarkably successful in the treatment of diseases. He is a gentleman of excellent habits and deservedly popular. He has served as Trustee of the town of Corydon and of the Public School at that place.

HON. JOSEPH VALENTINE OWEN.—The subject of this sketch was born in Columbus, Kentucky, on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1851. When at the age of one year, his father removed to Paducah, and there remained up to his death, at which time young Joseph was fourteen years of age. He was then taken by his uncle, Dr. Owen, to Hopkins County, where he remained one year, when he concluded to locate in Corydon. To this end, therefore, he packed his worldly goods in a hand satchel and footed it overland. Mr. Owen inherited nothing save a strong mind and ample energy to back it. His education was limited, yet every spare moment was devoted to the improvement of his mind. Arriving at Corydon, he was soon given a situation with T. C. Hart, and, during this time, attended as best he could, a private school. He soon after went to King's Mills and taught school there; then engaged in the mercantile business. In 1871 he returned to Corydon and entered into the dry goods business with H. A. Powell. In 1873 the firm changed to Thos. W. Powell and himself. During the summer of 1875, Mr. Owen sold out to Green W. Pritchett, and, at the earnest solicitation of friends, made the race for Representative, as an Independent, against Isham Cottingham, and was elected by a majority of 1,080 votes. He served during the term of 1875 and '76, and, during the time, introduced several important bills, among the number one regulating the election of constables, greatly simplifying matters and saving a large and unnecessary expense. In 1876, Mr. Owen was again a candidate, but was defeated by the Hon. M. Merritt. He then purchased the stock of H. A. Powell, May 6th, 1876. A year or two afterwards he built a large two-story business house, the second story, 35x60, being set apart for a town hall.

On the sixteenth day of October, 1877, Mr. Owen married Miss Tina Powell, daughter of H. A. Powell and granddaughter of James W. Gibson. They have had several children. On the tenth day of March, 1884, a fire swept Corydon, and Mr. Owen was one of the

largest losers, his storehouse and hall being consumed. Nothing daunted, he rebuilt, providing himself with a larger and far better house. The second house was of brick and thought to be fireproof, but, on the ninth day of April, 1887, another and still larger fire swept Corydon, and Mr. Owen was again burned out, house, stock and all. For the third time he has builded again. There is no limit to his industry and enterprise.

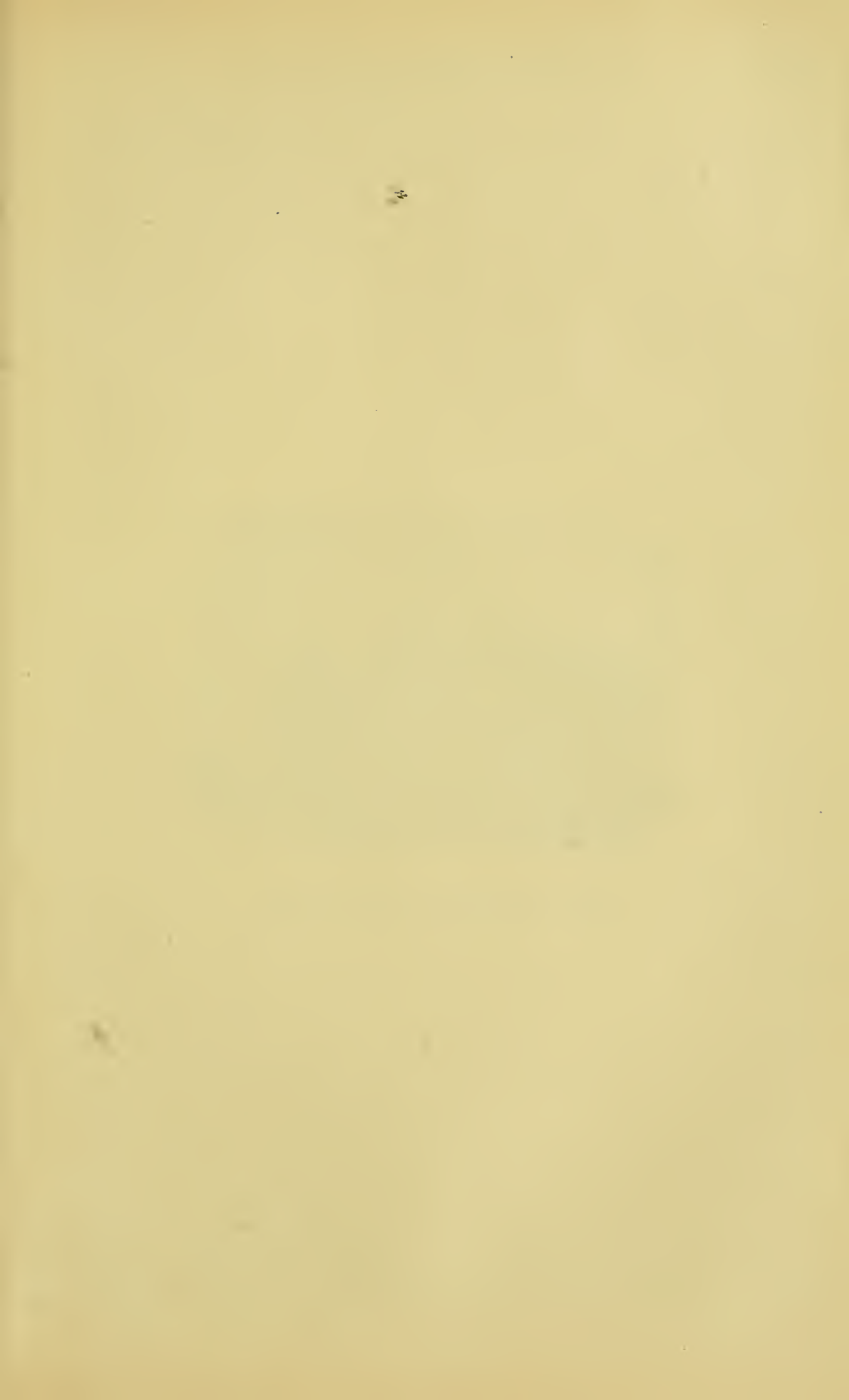
The grandfather of Mr. Owen, Joseph Owen, was one of the first Magistrates in Union County, and, at one time, owned the Saline Salt Works in Illinois. His great uncle, Abraham Owen, was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, and his name is inscribed upon the Soldiers' Monument at Frankfort. He was a Colonel, commanding a regiment of Kentucky troops.

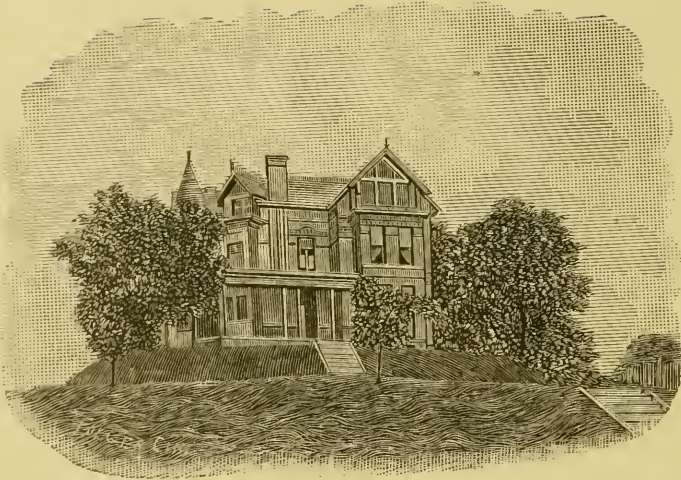
Mr. Owen has served as Trustee of the town and Public School, and has been a liberal contributor to every public enterprise. He is an enterprising, thrifty merchant.

HON. HENRY FIELDING TURNER was born on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1829, in Fayette County, Kentucky. He was the fourth son of Judge Fielding Lewis Turner, who immigrated to Fayette County with his father, Lewis E. Turner, from Loudon County, Virginia, in the year 1786.

Henry F. Turner graduated in the Law Department of the Transylvania University, Lexington, at the age of nineteen years, and was admitted to the bar in Lexington during the same year. On the twenty-eighth day of February, 1849, the Legislature passed an act relieving him of the disabilities of minority; and thus he was fully authorized to practice his chosen profession. This was, perhaps, the first special act of the kind ever passed in the State, the General Law requiring the applicant to be twenty-one years of age. Mr. Turner has been a close student of his profession from that day to the present time.

On the eighth day of May, 1850, he was married to Miss Lucinda, the only daughter of Doctor John Slavens, of Harrodsburg. They removed to Henderson County in the year 1852, and settled the place where they now reside. Having been born and raised upon a farm, Mr. Turner has always loved the pursuit of agriculture, which he now carries on to a considerable extent, in addition to the practice of law. He was a large owner of slaves, and took the world easy, having around him all of the old-time luxuries Kentucky gentlemen were so wont to have in ante bellum days. His hospitable house was a home indeed where every caller was made to feel that he or she were at a second home. Nor has any of the old-time hospitality departed from





W. W. SHELBY'S RESIDENCE.

this place ; the latch string still hangs on the outside, and the same habits are indulged in living and manners, as were the custom in the good old times long passed away. Mrs Turner is a lady of model intelligence and domestic virtues, and has been a life partner worthy the love bestowed upon her by her devoted husband. They have raised a family of brilliant children, four of whom are now living : Mrs. Josie Allen, of Chicago; Fielding L., of Ballard County; Mrs. W. W. Shelby, and Miss Lucie, now living in Henderson. These ladies occupy the highest social positions, and are eminently fitted to adorn any station in life. Mr. Turner came to Henderson at a time when its bar was one of the strongest in the State, but, by close application and watchfulness, he soon rose to the front, and has held that position to the present time. As a lawyer, he has been exceptionally successful, has made a fine record, and stands deservedly high at the bar. As a skillful and far-seeing business man, he has few equals in Henderson ; has refused, with one exception, all offers to engage in political turmoil, confining himself, with all his energy to his own business interests, and to a lively participation in the business and social prosperity of his city and county. He has accumulated a handsome estate and enjoys life in the home of a happy and loving family. Mr. Turner has frequently served his city as Council advisor, and for a number of years has served as director of the Farmers Bank ; is a liberal contributor to every worthy public enterprise. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having attained to the sublime degree of Knights Templar.

WILLIAM W. SHELBY was born in the Point, opposite Newburgh, on the twenty-seventh day of August, 1836. His father being a man of more than ordinary means, and a well-to-do farmer, was enabled to give his son a liberal collegiate education. His early training was had in the private schools of Newburgh, Indiana, and from thence to Princeton College, Kentucky, where he remained three years. At the age of eighteen, he was sent to Hanover College, Indiana, where he remained two years. He then entered Georgetown, Kentucky, College, but, owing to the political complexion of the country, he became dissatisfied at the end of six weeks, and was granted an examination, and permitted to graduate. Mr. Shelby, then returned to his father's farm in the Point, and undertook a farmer's life. In 1856 his father removed to Owensboro, and young Shelby took control of the farm. He was a large grower of corn and tobacco up to 1866, and usually shipped his tobacco to European markets. In 1861 Mr. Shelby formed a partnershp with his uncle, John S. McCormick, and built a

large tobacco stemmery at Scuffletown. In 1868, they built a large store room, and for many years, did a very large grocery, dry goods, and notion trade. In 1867, through the instrumentality of Mr. Shelby, the Post Office Department at Washington was induced to establish an office at Scuffletown, and John Folden was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Shelby really was Postmaster, as he alone attended to all postal matters up to 1881. Shelby & McCormick did an immense business, and with very gratifying results. In addition to their tobacco stemmery and store, they built and operated a grist mill and blacksmith shop. They put up in strips for the European market, as high as five hundred hogsheads and one hundred hogsheads of leaf. Their usual average was from three to four hundred hogsheads.

The mercantile interest averaged, in annual sales, thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Shelby was, during the partnership, the active partner, and gave his entire attention to its affairs. Prior to the time he commenced buying tobacco; there was not much of a crop grown in the Point, but in 1877, there was 1,100,000 lbs. grown, and he became the purchaser of nearly the entire crop. This was the largest crop ever grown in the Point Precinct. Mr. Shelby was a heavy grower of corn and tobacco, his crops frequently averaging from ten to fifteen thousand bushels of corn, and from fifty to one hundred thousand pounds of tobacco. During the early part of 1881, Mr. Shelby sold his store to Fulner & Allen, and in June came to Henderson to reside. On the twenty-fourth day of October, 1877, he married Miss Mary E. Turner, third daughter of Hon. H. F. Turner, a lady of high social character and very handsome. As a result of this union, two children have been born, Lucie and Georgia, two as bright jewels as are to be found in the entire human family. Prior to his coming to Henderson, Mr. Shelby, and his uncle, John S. McCormick, purchased the Dunlop tobacco stemmery on lower Main Street in the City of Henderson. For several years the firm purchased tobacco, but in September, 1882, he became, by purchase, the sole owner of the entire property. On the first day of July, 1882, having leased the lower saw mill, and laid in a large supply of logs, Mr. Shelby commenced sawing lumber for the trade. He carried on a very large business, but owing to the incompleteness of the mill and the heavy running expense attaching on that account, he abandoned the lumber business. During the summer of 1882, a copartnership, consisting of W. W. Shelby, Fielding B. Turner and William Soaper, was formed, and, in September, the building of a hominy mill was begun. This mill, a large, three-story

frame, with roomy cribs, warerooms and other necessary appendages, was soon completed and fully equipped with the best and latest machines and machinery known to the manufacturing trade. On the first day of January, 1883, the machinery was started. Two years afterwards Messrs. Shelby and Soaper purchased Turner's interest, and, from that time, Mr. Shelby has had entire control, and a splendid success he has made of it.

In addition to the large business, demanding the almost exclusive attention of Mr. Shelby, in 1882,'83, he was a large buyer of wheat and walnut logs. In everything he has undertaken he has proven a success, until to-day he is justly regarded of superior business tact and far seeing judgment.

Mr. Shelby, having gone from the schoolroom to hard and endless work, had so overtaxed himself that recreation was positively needed; therefore, he visited Europe in 1875, and spent the greater part of the year traveling in that country. Returning home again, he took up the thread of his multiplied business and has devoted himself with an assiduity of purpose that has placed him among the foremost men of his State. As a citizen, Mr. Shelby is enterprising and public spirited, contributing freely of his time, means and ability. As a man, he is fearless, open, frank, sincere, not only sagacious, but prudent, methodical and indefatigable, broad in his plans, keenly alive to the details in their execution and faithful under all circumstances to his engagements.

In 1883,'84, Mr. Shelby built his present magnificent residence, certainly the handsomest in the city and much handsomer than very many metropolitan homes costing twice as much. From 1860 to 1875 Mr. Shelby served the people of the Point District as Magistrate, and it is a fact, was never elected but once. The confidence imposed in him was unlimited. He also served as Postmaster from 1867 to 1881. He has never attached himself to a church or lodge.

SAMUEL E KING.—This gentleman was born in Marion County, Kentucky, on the thirteenth day of October, 1827, and came with his father, George W. King, to Henderson County when at the age of one year and settled in what is now known as the Pooltown neighborhood, some fourteen or fifteen miles out on the Madisonville road. At eight years of age, his father removed with his family onto the Ohio River at a point opposite Evansville. In the spring of 1846, when young King was nineteen years of age, his father again changed locations, settling this time near where Samuel E. King now lives. He lived with his father up to the day of his death, which occurred on the eighth day of November, 1854.

On the twenty-eighth of September, 1854, the subject of this sketch married Miss Elizabeth White, daughter of Larkin White, and, after his father's death, purchased lands and began life in search of a fortune for himself and family, and, from a small beginning has accumulated until now he is regarded as one of the monied men of his section of the country.

Mrs. King is the mother of eight children, and she and her faithful husband yet live in the full enjoyment of good health. Mr. King has led an active farmer's life, and, unlike most men, has given his undivided time, in a most modest and unpretentious way to his own affairs, leaving others to do likewise.

B. F. MARTIN, son of Stephen Martin, one of the first settlers of the Smith's Mills neighborhood, was born near Smith's Mills on the twenty-sixth day of July, 1829. In his youthful days, there were no regular schools, and the greater part of his education was gained from itinerant teachers. Near his father's house was Colonel Robert Smith's old sweep mill, the only one in the country around, and a part of work allotted to him, was the bolting of flour in an old fashioned hand bolter for the family use. This flour, when bolted, was, perhaps, as course as bran, yet it was so highly regarded as a luxury the little ones were only treated to cakes made of it once a week, on Sunday morning; another luxury to which he, with the other children was sometimes treated, was mush and milk for supper, supplied in a large bowl set before them, and each child permitted to dip for himself. Such a comfort or convenience as a pair of pants was not known until the boy had grown large enough to handle a plow. His usual dress consisted of a long coarse cotton garment, cool and airy—particularly in the winter time—with a button at the neck. All of the cloth, including cotton for the boys and linsey for the girls, was made at home on a hand loom. Thus the subject of this sketch grew up, and yet he lost no time in learning the ways of the world, and fitting himself for useful citizenship. At the age of twenty-seven, on the twenty-third day of December, 1856, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Colonel Robert Smith. They have two daughters living, one the wife of Dr. L. C. Royster, a promising young physician, the other yet unmarried. Mr. Martin is the owner of a fine body of land, and is one of Henderson's most successful farmers. He is an influential man, and was the first constable of his district elected after the adoption of the new Constitution, in which office he served during the years 1851, '52, '53, '55, '56. He also served his district as Magistrate during the years 1857, '58, '59, and '60.

REV. A. HATCHITT is a son of Rev. Wm. Hatchitt; he was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, on the twenty-third day of July, 1817, and came with his parents to Kentucky in 1828. His father settled in Henderson County, on the road leading from Henderson to Owensboro, about eight miles from Henderson. His father and mother being earnest Christian people, Mr. Hatchitt had most excellent moral training in his early raising, but he grew out from under parental control, and became wild, and loved to associate with the "fast young men" of the day. But, becoming deeply impressed on the subject of religion, he at once quit his wild ways, and became a devoted Christian man. He was baptized by Rev. R. G. Garnett, and became a member of Grave Creek Church in 1838. Soon after this he procured a letter from that church, and joined Bethel Church, where he has remained an honored member ever since.

He began preaching in the year 1844, and was ordained at Bethel Church September 7th, 1845, Elders K. G. Hay, Wm. Wayne and Joseph Board, officiating. He has been Pastor of Bethel, Zion, Cash Creek, Grave Creek and Cherry Hill Churches. He has been a very successful preacher, both as pastor and evangelist. The matter of his preaching has always been good. His modesty has prevented him from being more widely known, and he never sought to be noticed. We are indebted for these notes to a friend of his. He has done more preaching for less pay, so far as this world's goods are concerned, than any other minister in Henderson County. He has, perhaps, married twice as many people as any preacher now living in the county. Several years ago, he had the misfortune to lose the wife of his early manhood, since which time his life has seemed lonely; but his labors have not abated, and with a life of "good work" behind him, he is ready for the reward just before him, and there are none to doubt that the reward will be full.

WILKINS N. ROYSTER was born in Henderson County, twelve miles south of Henderson and one mile and a half west of Robards Station, on the twenty-eighth day of April, 1830. His father, T. W. Royster, was one of the earlier settlers of that section of the county, and, with him, young Wilkins toiled until he was twenty-one years of age. During his youthful days, he attended the first school at George Rudy's old school house, and, by industry and hard study, managed to provide himself with a respectable understanding of the primary and some of the intermediate branches of study. Arriving at the age of twenty-one, he pursued his studies and added

greatly to what he had learned while attending the neighborhood school. In the year 1851, he purchased himself a little home of one hundred acres, one mile south of his father's, and settled down in the woods to hard work, clearing his land and arranging for crop raising.

On the twenty-fourth day of February, 1853, he married Miss Jane Spencer, eldest daughter of Enoch Spencer, who has proven a faithful helpmate. Since his marriage, Mr. Royster, by economy, excellent judgment and unceasing labor, has accumulated, until his farm numbers now three hundred and forty acres of the finest farming land in Henderson County, and is in a most excellent state of cultivation. He has raised a family of four boys and two girls, and is regarded as one of the most substantial men, and certainly one of, if not the best, growers of tobacco in the county. In 1861 he was made a Mason, a member of Cairo Lodge, and, though living a great distance away, has faithfully served his lodge in the capacity of Senior Deacon and Senior Warden. He is justly held in high esteem for his many shining traits of social and religious worth, and, though often importuned, has steadfastly refused political preferment.

LARKIN WHITE, JR., was born on the twenty-ninth day of September, 1820, on the Pamplin place near Zion. He attended the Zion school, and at that time there was no other building at Zion, which was taught first by Rev. William Hatchett and then by Henry Poole. This school, unlike most of the educational institutions of the county, was taught throughout the whole year, and from this he gained a good English education. At the age of twenty he came to Henderson and entered into the employ of A. B. Barret, with whom he lived and continued to do business for eighteen years. In the year of 1857 he purchased of Dr. H. H. Farmer the farm on which he now lives, and from that time to this has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. On the seventeenth day of March, 1856, Mr. White and Mrs. Lucy Watson were married. On the twenty-first day of June, 1863, this union was broken by the death of his wife. On the twenty-sixth day of September, 1865, he married his second wife, Miss Lucy Hicks, daughter of old Uncle Ben Hicks, of Hebardsville, with whom he lived in marital felicity until the twenty-third day of January, 1883, when she died. By this marriage Mr. White has four children living, one daughter and three sons. His daughter, Miss Larkie, bids fair to become a most brilliant woman, while his young sons are bright and promising. Mr. White has never held a political office and never was a candidate for one. Since the organization of the Henderson Fair Company in 1857, he has been one of its most active supporters, a

greater part of the time serving as director. During the year 1868, '69, '70 and '71 he was a Trustee of the old Seminary fund. No man has ever lived in Henderson County more respected than the subject of this sketch, starting life possessed of a very limited capital, by hard work and the exercise of fine mental faculties, he has justly won a place among the recognized monied men of the county. There is but little of the demonstrative about Mr. White, but there is an abundance of the milk of human kindness, of which those who know him best in the business walks of life can truthfully testify. He is a man of warm impulses, and as true as steel, truthful, honest, courageous. He is one of the best farmers in the county and deservedly influential.

Since the foregoing was written, Miss Larkie married Robert Mallory, of Henderson, and has one son.

JOHN O'BYRNE, the subject of this sketch, is a son of Thos. O'Byrne, a native of Ireland, and was born in the City of Buffalo, New York, on the twenty-second day of March, 1834. He traveled the country with his father, living first here and there until he arrived at an age that justified him in learning a trade for himself. He had received a good English education, and was blessed with a mind capable of embracing with ease any amount of information. He learned the trade of a brick mason under his father, and by the time he was ready to launch out upon the great sea of life on his own account, had gained a knowledge of the profession unsurpassed by any western mechanic. He was a frequent visitor to Henderson, and claimed Henderson and Evansville alternately as his home. He made frequent visits to the lower Mississippi River during the winter months, up to the breaking out of the war. In the summer of 1856 he came to Henderson and worked with Captain W. B. Vanzandt, who was engaged at that time in building the Farmers' Bank, now the Presbyterian Parsonage, on the corner of Elm and Second streets. Since 1861 Mr. O'Byrne has made this place his permanent home. He has been married twice, first in the Town of Carlisle, Indiana, secondly in the City of Evansville. Starting on a pittance of this life's goods, he has, by industry, economy and fine business tact, secured himself and family a beautiful home and a competency outside to comfort and cheer them in their old age. Mr. O'Byrne enjoys the high prerogative of being the head of a family consisting of a devoted and accomplished wife and three handsome children, two daughters and one son. In the year 1875 he formed a co-partnership with Joseph Hicks, under the firm name of O'Byrne & Hicks, and ever since recognized as one of the leading firms of the West. He has served his ward in the City Council and

could do so again, but persistently declines the honor. He has frequently received the appointment of Supervisor of Tax Books, a compliment gracefully accorded his honesty and superior judgment. Upon the organization of the Building and Loan Association, he was elected a director and has so continued to this day. Upon the recent organization of the Planters' Bank, he was elected a Director.

JOHN G. HOLLOWAY was the eldest son of John Holloway, of Virginia, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and who, subsequent to that time, removed to Henderson County, where he owned a large body of fine land. Mr. Holloway was a large grower of tobacco, and for many years up to 1820 was a successful grower of cotton. He married in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Anne, eldest daughter of William Starling and Susanna Lyne. Mrs. Holloway was a woman distinguished for her great prudence and excellent sense. At the death of her husband, she was left with a large family and an encumbered estate, but, by her energy and fine management, she freed the estate and became flourishing and prosperous. She directed all things until John G., the subject of this sketch, was enabled to relieve her of such cares. It is said of Mrs. Holloway, that no woman ever lived or died in Henderson County more universally loved and respected.

John G. Holloway was born on the second day of September, 1802, and was educated in Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. In early life he took an active interest in political affairs, and was a popular and effective speaker; but he preferred the peaceful field of agriculture to the turbulent pool of politics, and, therefore, turned his attention to the management and improvement of an extensive landed estate, and becoming a very large slave owner, was a successful planter and thrifty farmer. While in politics, however, he represented his county several times in the Lower House of the Legislature and his district in the Senate. He was a man of strong convictions, yet one of the noblest hearted of the human kind. During the Rebellion he was a pronounced Union man and become so obnoxious to the rebels and guerrillas that his life was frequently threatened. He was a heavy loser by the war, yet he maintained his adherence to the Union—a man of decided views and positive character, wielding great influence in his county, and, in fact, wherever known. He was greatly respected for his integrity of character, and was always sought after for places of trust and responsibility—such as trustee of funds and guardian of estates, requiring honesty, judgment and capacity. Mr. Holloway was twice married, first, to Miss Sarah R. Terry, on April 1st, 1830; she



JOHN G. HOLLOWAY.

died February 10th, 1831, without issue. September 4th, 1838, he married Miss Laura M. Smith; unto them have been born eleven children, seven of whom are living. Peter Smith, William Starling, Nannie R., Edmund Starling, Louisa Anderson, Mary Turpen, and Robert Anderson. William Starling married Miss Mary Williams, a bright, handsome woman of fine domestic traits of character; Nannie R. married F. B. Cromwell, and has a large family of children; Edmund Starling married Miss Mollie Mayo, of Daviess County, a lady of rare domestic qualities and greatly beloved by all who know her. They have four children. Louisa Anderson married Judge L. P. Little, of the Owensboro Circuit, a lawyer of ability and man of strong mind; she has children. Mary Turpin married Judge Joe McCarroll, of Hopkinsville, a man of fine business character, and has children. The other children are yet unmarried. John, Jr., was a distinguished officer in the Union Army, and one of the brightest men of his age ever born in the county. He died at Russellville after his return from the Morgan raid in September, 1863. Mrs. Holloway is one of the most lovable of women. Her life has been as pure as an angel's whisper, and her noble, true, good heart, has been continuously wrapped up in her jewels, her children. Mr. Holloway died suddenly of heart disease on the evening of the eighteenth of January 1871, leaving a very large estate. Of his life, a friend who knew him intimately, has furnished the following tribute:

“John G. Holloway was fortunate in his parentage. His father was of robust integrity, firm adherence to correct principles, independent spirit and inflexible in his views of right. These qualities did not protect him from the exhibition of a spirit that may be called arbitrary on occasion, but preserved him clean from the temptation of immorality.

“Of his mother I can hardly write and escape the use of language that may be deemed extravagant panegyric. She was a modest woman. Her modest, unpretending disposition, and all her womanly virtues were balanced by her spirit of independence and devotion to duty. She was industrious and frugal, yet these qualities were crowned by a gentle and bountiful charity. There is no doubt her son, John, for the most part owed his success and position in life to her counsel and example. When Major Holloway died she found herself with a large farm and a number of slaves to manage. John was young, and as his school days had left but little time for farm work, was wholly inexperienced. But with the help, encouragement and advice of his mother he conducted the business successfully, and the Holloway residence

was noted for order, hospitality and good living. He continued on the old farm all his life, never engaged in dangerous speculation, kept up the reputation of the old home, and it is noted to day, long after his death, under the management of his widow and her children, for the same order, hospitality and good living.

As John Holloway was of fair education for his time and place, possessed a clear and vigorous mind, it was natural that a man of his position would take interest in public affairs. Identified with the Whigs, he became a force in the Whig party, and contributed to its popularity and success in Henderson, until it was shattered in the impending conflict on the slavery question. He represented Henderson in the Legislature and the district, of which Henderson was a part, in the State Senate. He acted well his part in both positions and never lost the confidence and respect of his constituents. In the presidential contest preceding the Rebellion, he supported Bell and Everett, as he considered this the safest and most conservative ticket, in the troubled and exciting times immediately before the bloody revolution, which few foresaw, but which was stirring then in the heated, social and political elements. At the opening of the Rebellion, he espoused the cause of the Union, and gave his strong mind and will for the preservation of the nation in its grand integrity, and gave his blessing to one of his boys who enlisted under the stars and stripes. That he may have opposed and severely criticized many things done in the conduct of the war for the Union the writer of this will admit, but the honor, which will never grow dim, may be claimed for him, that he was a brave Union man. He died suddenly, and, as we hope, a painless death, and, by his prudence and fostering care, left ample provision for his faithful wife and children. While it may be said all men have their imperfections, yet it may be said that the dominant qualities in the character of John G. Holloway, only tend to good society and promote the public welfare. ”

Since the foregoing sketch of Mr. Holloway was written, Mrs. Louisa Little has departed this life, leaving a devoted husband and five children to mourn her loss. She was a noble woman, possessed of many marked traits of character, and very much beloved by her friends as well as family.

COLONEL JAMES HILLYER HOLLOWAY.—The subject of this brief biographical sketch, so well known in Henderson County, and so universally esteemed for his purity of character and many social qualities, was born in the then town of Henderson the first day of February, 1835. His eyes first beheld the light of the world in the

old frame building yet standing on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. At the time of his birth his father, William S. Holloway, was associated with Samuel Stites as merchant in the general dry goods business. When at the age of two years his father purchased what is now known as the Adams farm, one mile west of the Owensboro road, and adjoining the farms of William S. and Samuel Elam. While on this farm, and before he was large enough, or old enough to do labor, it became a part of his daily duties to martial the young negroes, and, with them, drive a large flock of turkeys to the tobacco field, for the purpose of destroying the army of worms which prey with such wanton gluttonness upon the broad leaves of that valuable plant. It was here, while marching and counter-marching the little negroes, and moving the turkeys by the right and left flank, charging the worms in one section of the field, and then in another, that he first inherited a taste to command. This taste grew upon him, as we shall see, until it eventuated in producing a most worthy and brave commander in defense of his country during the war between the North and the South. While a small boy upon his father's farm, he first learned the value of the alphabet and multiplication table. His aunt, Miss Eliza Hillyer, who possessed a strong taste for teaching and a peculiar charm of imparting knowledge to the young, organized a country school in a rude log cabin upon this farm, and was patronized by the surrounding neighborhood, numbering at that time only three or four families. He continued under the educational guidance of his aunt for a year, when his father, observing his rapid progress, brought him into the town that he might receive advantages beyond those offered at a small country school. He was placed to board at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Lucy Ann Gayle, then living in the old two-story log building on the corner of Elm and Third streets, known as Blackberry Hall, where he remained during the school week, going home Friday evenings and returning to town Monday mornings. At Mrs. Gayle's he roomed with John and William J. Marshall and William and Charles T. Starling, all boys, his senior in years. His education was placed under the supervising care of Rev. John McCullagh, who was at that time teaching in the old town Seminary, a small one and one-half story brick building, located on the Seminary lot, opposite the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on Fourth street. After boarding in town for a year, his father concluded to test his power of guiding a mule, so he placed at his disposal a favorite animal, which he was appointed to ride into town each morning and to return in the evening. Many a time the young soldier was dumped on the roadside,

and almost as frequently thrown into a mud-puddle ; fortunately, at no time, however, was he ever disabled. He, like almost all boys, was fond at times of riding fast, and, upon more than two or three occasions, while in a sweeping gallop, his mule was known to stop, hump his back and stand to witness young Holloway's passage through mid air and final lodgment upon *terra firma*. Young Holloway continued to live with his father upon the farm until he had arrived at the age of thirteen years, riding to town during school days and working on Saturday in the tobacco patch.

Mr. Samuel Stites, his father's former partner, having been a most successful merchant, and having amassed a large fortune for those days, sold his entire interest in the dry goods business to the father of young Holloway. Mr. Holloway then sold his farm and removed to town, taking charge of his new purchase. He continued his son at school until he was eighteen years of age, when he was taken as a clerk in the firm now composed of Thomas Evans and Wm. S. Holloway, under the firm name of Evans & Holloway. He continued to clerk for this firm for five years, when he resigned to accept a similar position in the book and stationary business with his uncle, Philo H. Hillyer. January, 1860, the firm of Evans & Holloway was dissolved, Thomas Evans retiring. Mr. Holloway thereupon proffered Wm. A. Hopkins, a young man of splendid business capacity and high moral culture, and who had been in the employ of the old firm for several years, and his son, James, the subject of this sketch, a partnership. The proposition was accepted, and the new firm organized under the name and style of Wm. S. Holloway & Co. In 1860, under and by the authority of an Act of the Kentucky Legislature, a State Guard or military organization was established in Kentucky, to be under the command of General Simon Boliver Buckner. Just why this organization was brought to life at that time, what were the necessities for it, and what the objects to be obtained, is a matter of historical conjecture. It is enough to know, that, that inflated military ardour and love for brass buttons and gold lace, which so attracts the variety of young men, broke out with violence of a prairie fire in many places in the State, and none more so than Henderson. January 15th of this year, a company of State Guards was organized in Henderson, with Wm. P. Fisher, an old soldier of the Mexican War, and a man of handsome appearance and military bearing, Captain ; Hon. Ed. G. Hall, First Lieutenant, and Hon. Robert T. Glass, Second Lieutenant. Colonel Holloway, who was now twenty-five years of age, found his first opportunity to indulge his military taste, and was one among

the first to enroll his name as member of this company. In a very short time the company was regularly equipped with splendid guns and accoutrements and uniformed in cadet gray.

In the fall of 1860, owing to some irregularity, Captain W. P. Fisher resigned his office, whereupon at a company meeting First Lieutenant Ed. G. Hall was promoted to Captain, Second Lieutenant Robert T. Glass promoted to First Lieutenant, and the subject of this sketch elected Second Lieutenant. From the beginning there was a secret dissatisfaction manifest in the company and, ultimately, and not a very long time after its organization, upon the second election, a large number of the men in line resigned. In the early spring of 1861 it was apparent to all thinking men, that the breach between the North and South could not be healed, and that war was to be the inevitable result. Then it was that a division of opinion manifested itself on unmistakable utterances in the rank and file of the Henderson company. Some denied the right of the Federal Government to call upon Kentucky for her enrolled soldiery to aid in suppressing the rebellion brought on by the Confederate States, while others accorded to the Government that right. Lieutenant Holloway was among the latter number who believed in the Government's right to suppress the Rebellion, and if necessary to that end, to call upon Kentucky for her enrolled militia, in order to hold the Union of States in tact. He believed the South should seek redress for her grievances (if she had any) in the Union and not out of it by the force of arms. This division of sentiment grew stronger day by day, when a number of those who held loyalty to the Government finding themselves outnumbered, withdrew from the company. Lieutenant Holloway tendered his resignation as third officer of the company, and, on the eleventh day of June, 1861, the same was accepted by General Simon Bolivar Buckner. Immediately upon the reception of his resignation, Lieutenant Holloway commenced recruiting what was then styled a "Home Guard" company, and so successful was he that, on the twenty-fourth day of June, only thirteen days, a company with a full complement of men was organized, with James H. Holloway as Captain; Louis W. Danforth, First Lieutenant; William R. Lancaster, Second Lieutenant, and Andy Rowdin, Third Lieutenant.

At that time there was great difficulty in procuring arms from the State. A great many people of Kentucky believed that there was a secret determination on the part of the Governor and other Kentucky officials to place the arms in possession of the State in some way, so that they could be seized at the proper time by the Confederates, and

not let them cut to what was vulgarly styled the "Home Guards," a recognized Union organization. Be this as it may, the writer was detailed, and appointed to visit the Governor, not in the interest of Captain Holloway's company particularly, but to secure arms for a company organized prior to Holloway's. Arriving at Frankfort, an early interview was had with his excellency and others, and the matter brought to their attention. Ludicrous as it may seem, this delegate was informed that in order to protect the arms of the State from seizure by the Confederate authorities, they had all been safely packed and shipped to Paducah *for safe keeping*; but, if there was a sufficiency to equip two companies, and no requisitions held precedence, then the arms would be issued to the Henderson companies. Subsequently a requisition was issued to the officer in charge at Paducah, to deliver what arms Henderson had applied for, and as soon as possible after this, Mr. William S. Johnson, a member of the company organized prior to the one commanded by Captain Holloway, was detailed to go to Paducah, present the requisition and return with the arms. Upon his arrival, he found to his astonishment that the State arms had been removed to Mayfield, in the interior of the State, and the heart of rebeldom "*for safe keeping.*" He proceeded to Mayfield, and there learned that only a few days before Kentucky's arms sent for safe keeping had simply passed through the town on to Dixie's land. It was the day of the first battle of "Bull Run," and this place selected too, as a safe repository for the arms of the State, was politically as hot as a pepper box with all of the heat on the sunny side. It was so warm that a "Home Guard" took his medicine with ice in it, and thus kept cool. Mr. Johnson returned without any arms. Captain Holloway determined not to be outdone, and, through his indomitable energy, a full complement of guns and accoutrements were obtained from General Lovell H. Rouseau, then recruiting a regiment for the Government service at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Captain Holloway drilled his company on the streets of Henderson night after night. His men being un-uniformed, presented a sorry appearance to the glittering epauletted squad of the Buckner State Guards. September 20th, 1861, he received, through General James S. Jackson, who was then recruiting a regiment of cavalry at Owensboro, from the State Military Board at Frankfort, an order to proceed with fifty men to lock and dam No. 1 at Spottsville, on Green River, and protect the same, the order stating that lock Nos. 3 and 4 had been destroyed, and Nos. 1 and 2 were threatened. In obedience to this order he, with a detail of about forty men of his own company, and Company

“A,” Lieutenant Charles T. Starling commanding, left Henderson late in the afternoon, marching over rough roads through a heavy sleet and rain, arriving at the lock about ten o'clock in the night. Here the command remained until October 5th, 1861, when it was relieved by a detachment of Federal troops sent up from Evansville. Captain Holloway returned to Henderson and commenced recruiting a company for the Federal service. On the fifteenth day of October, he established Camp Holloway, on the grounds of the Henderson Fair Company, where General James M. Shackelford and General Ben. H. Bristow were engaged recruiting the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment. On November the twenty-fifth, 1861, Captain Holloway and company were regularly mustered into the United States service at Ashbysburg, on Green River. The company was mustered into the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and was lettered “K.” Shortly after this the Twenty-fifth Regiment was assigned to General Thomas L. Crittenden's division, then organizing at Calhoun, on Green River, and brigaded under the command of Colonel Charles Cruft, of the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment, acting Brigadier General.

On the second of December, 1861, the Twenty-fifth Regiment was attached to General Thomas L. Crittenden's Division, then at Calhoun, on Green River, and assigned to General Charles Cruft's Brigade. On the ninth day of February, 1862, General Cruft, under orders, embarked his division on board a fleet of transports and proceeded down Green and the Ohio Rivers to Paducah, where he received orders to proceed to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River. Arriving there, it was soon found that the fort had surrendered to General Grant. General Cruft was then directed to return to Paducah, which he immediately did, and there received orders to proceed to Fort Donelson and reinforce Grant. The brigade was hurried up Cumberland River and disembarked a few miles below the fort and assigned to General Lew Wallace's Division. Captain Holloway and his company fought nobly at the battle of Donelson and, to his credit, be it said, made the regimental report of the part taken by the regiment to his Brigade Commander. He was then sent to Fort Henry, and from thence to Shiloh, where he was taken ill with typhoid fever, and returned home under sick furlough. During his illness, the great battle of Shiloh was fought, and after the fight his regiment was consolidated with the Seventeenth Kentucky, Colonel John H. McHenry, commanding. Captain Holloway, although offered promotion, declined and tendered his resignation, which was accepted. At Donelson, Cyrus Steele, a brother of Captain O. B. Steele, of the Confed-

erate Army, and who was engaged in the same fight, was mortally wounded. Lieutenant John G. Holloway was also severely wounded—in fact, his company and regiment were literally cut to pieces. On the twenty-sixth day of July, 1862, Captain Holloway received a commission as First Major of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, then organizing at Henderson by Colonel James M. Shackelford and Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin H. Bristow. Twenty days afterwards, Major Holloway had in camp nine hundred men, when he received orders to recruit no more, and to consolidate his men into companies of one hundred and four men each. During this time he was constantly engaged in scouting the country and was engaged a number of times with the rebels. It was upon one of his raids into Union County that Owen Glass, a Confederate and native of Henderson, was killed. He frequently met, in combat, his old friend and school mate, Colonel Adam Johnson; his old friend and one time commander, Colonel Ed. G. Hall, and Bob Martin, whose name was a terror throughout the country. On November 4th, 1862, he was ordered with his command, to Bowling Green. This trip he made overland, and, at Summer's store, in McLean County, was attacked by Captain Fowler's company, of Johnson's Command. Fowler was repulsed by Lieutenant Peter P. Brown, now of Cairo, and Fowler killed.

Major Holloway was then actively engaged in scouring the country from Russellville to the Cumberland River, where he removed an immense pile of rock from the channel of the river that had been placed there by the Confederates. He was, for a long time, engaged in gathering and forwarding supplies to Rosencranz's Army, at Nashville. On the first day of May, 1863, Major Holloway was mustered in as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Kentucky, to date from January 1st, 1863. June 27th he was ordered forward to Burksville, to intercept General John H. Morgan, who was at that time moving into Kentucky. Morgan had crossed the river ahead of him, and then it was a whip and spur race to the Ohio at Brandenburg, where Morgan crossed into Indiana. Major Holloway was along in all of that terrible chase. At Buffington's Island he overtook and charged a portion of Morgan's men, capturing three hundred and ninety seven prisoners. After several days spent in the locality of Buffington Island, his regiment was ordered back to Russellville, via Louisville.

The chase after Morgan was a terrible one, the soldiers remaining in their saddles most of the time from June 27th to July 22d. September 23d, Colonel Holloway's term of enlistment having expired, he was mustered out of the service, and, although tendered a regiment,

respectfully declined the offer. After being mustered out, he remained with his cousin, Lieutenant John G. Holloway, who was suffering from an aggravated attack of typhoid fever, and from which he died on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1863.

April 19th, 1864, Colonel Holloway married, in Fayette County, Miss Mollie E. Williams, the accomplished daughter of General John S. Williams, of the Confederate Army, and who, in the War with Mexico, earned the *sobriquet* of "Cerro Gordo," for distinguished services, in storming and capturing the Mexican heights bearing that name. General Williams served as United States Senator from Kentucky.

Mrs. Holloway was born in Clark County, July 24th, 1843, and is the mother of five children, Mary Ann Holloway, born in Henderson; Pattie Harrison, Lizzie Hillyer, John Williams and James Hillyer Holloway, born in Clark County. Here the Colonel has followed farming, raising Shorthorn and high grade cattle, horses, mules, and other stock, besides cultivating all of the cereals and hemp until January, 1878, when he removed to Winchester, the county seat, and engaged in the general grocery and hardware business, and has so continued up to the present time. He has frequently been importuned to offer for political office, but has steadfastly declined, preferring the peace and comforts of the home circle to the turbulent uncertainties and vexations of official political life. Since 1868 he has held the honorable position of Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He is also, at this time, President of the Clark & Bourbon Turnpike Road Company; a member of the Winchester City Council; a director of the Grange Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, Georgetown, Kentucky. The Colonel is greatly esteemed by all who know him, and he enjoys life with his charming wife and family to its fullest latitude.

CAPTAIN CHARLES G. PERKINS, the subject of this sketch, was born in the City of Zenia, Green County, Ohio, on the sixteenth day of March, 1837. His education was obtained from the Public and High Schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. During his boyhood days he entered a hardware store as clerk, and continued in this line of business for perhaps two years. This life was not exciting enough for him—his quick, active mind needed more latitude, something more stimulating, more comprehensive, more outstretching, therefore, the remainder of his life to the beginning of the Rebellion, was devoted to railroading and steamboating. During the year 1861, having gained an experience in river navigation that entitled him to a first position

among men of marine life, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, and was soon after appointed Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, with the rank of Captain, in the army, and placed in command of the U. S. Gunboat "Brilliant." The "Brilliant" was actively engaged in the service of the government up to April, 1865, patrolling the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. She was frequently anchored in front of Henderson, and, no doubt was the means of saving the town from the incursions of prowling bands of thieves and plundering combinations of irresponsible men. Captain Perkins held frequent interviews with the better people of Henderson, and, so conservative was he in the construction of Naval orders and official duties, he soon won the confidence of the people, who were glad to have his protection at all times, and were equally chagrined when he was removed to other fields of service. His effort was to respect and protect, not to suspect and destroy. He was mainly instrumental in capturing and returning many runaway slaves, and by this conservative, honest course, he made a friend of every man in the town. Much of Captain Perkin's war history will be found elsewhere in this volume.

On the seventeenth day of November, 1863, at the family residence, in the Town of Henderson, Captain Perkins was married to Miss Annie Terry, daughter of Nathaniel D. and Sarah Terry, and granddaughter of Captain Robert Terry, a noted pioneer of this county. The fruits of this union have been seven children, J. Roy, Sarah, Lizzie, Ella, Charlie, Mamie and Eddie, all of whom are now living except the eldest son J. Roy, who was lost in the explosion and sinking of the steamer "La Mascott" in the Mississippi River, below St. Louis, October 5th, 1886. This young man, one of the most promising known to the business and social circles of home, had just attained to his majority, and but a few weeks prior to his loss, had accepted the first clerkship of the ill-fated steamer. His death came like a cyclone, crushing hearts with a relentless fury that knows no limit. Father, mother, sisters, relatives and friends stood aghast at the dreadful reality. He was the idol of the household, the first born, and his taking away was like the tearing asunder of every affectionate chord that makes love doubly pure and sweet. He fought manfully for his life, but to no purpose, the cold, cruel waters claimed him as its victim, and thus perished a noble, brave, accomplished young man entering the zenith of his life. In 1866, Captain Perkins purchased the Steamer "News Boy," and ran her in the Henderson and Evansville Packet trade for a year or more, when he sold her and

purchased the "Mollie Norton." In 1868 he formed a partnership with Captain A. O. Durland, of Evansville, under the firm name of Durland & Perkins, and a short time afterwards entered into contract with the St. Louis & South Eastern Railway Company, for transferring their cars between Henderson and Evansville. In 1869, they sold the "Mollie Norton" and purchased the towboat "Le Clare" No. 2, and two railway barges. During the winter of 1869, the "Le Clare" was lost in the ice, and they then purchased the "Belmont." In August, 1884, this boat was caught in a hurricane at the head of Henderson Island and capsized. An account of this terrible disaster will be found elsewhere. They purchased the "Maggie Smith," and she was lost in the ice. They then purchased the "Jennie Campbell" and "Iron Cliff." The "Cliff" was sold, the "Campbell" is still running. The firm built the "La Mascott" for the St. Louis and Cape Girardeau trade, and she was lost October 5th, 1886. They then built the "New South," a large, handsome and fast boat for the St. Louis & Ohio River trade. She is now running between St. Louis and Paducah, having made her first trip July 4th, 1887. The firm is also the owner of the Steamer "Frank Stein," running between Evansville and Cannelton, Indiana. Captain Perkins, in addition to what has been enumerated, is largely interested in several large and paying enterprises, notably, a wholesale drug house in Grand Rapids, Michigan; Withers, Dade & Co., Ten Barrel Sour Mash Distillery, and the Henderson Buggy Co., of which he is President. In 1883 he built his magnificent residence on Green street. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has served as Eminent Commander of his Commandery. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Captain Perkins is a staunch advocate of morality, a man of fine morals, open-handed benevolence and great breadth of charity. He is in the prime of life and the friend and patron of every worthy social and business movement; a man of fine physique, commanding respect everywhere, and is one of the fewest number of men brainy enough to deport himself in wealth as he did in indigent circumstances. Captain Perkins enjoys his wealth, honestly gained, in a home surrounded by a happy, loving, bright, intelligent family.

LUCAS WILLIAM TRAFTON was born in Evansville, April 9th, 1837, and here his childhood was spent. He was the only son of Dr. William Trafton, a noted physician of that early time. Dr. Trafton was born near the village of Lewiston, Maine, in the year 1792, and received the title of M. D. from the Dartmouth Medical College, New Hampshire, in 1819. The same year he immigrated to

Evansville, Indiana, and commenced the practice of medicine. Here he continued to practice until his death, in 1847. Dr. Trafton was twice married. His last wife was Miss America Butler, of Henderson County, a sister of Harbison Butler, a most affectionate wife, mother, and neighbor. By this marriage there was but one child, Lucas William, the subject of this sketch. Dr. Trafton died when his son was only ten years of age, leaving him and his mother with limited means.

As a child, young Trafton was impressed with the necessity of fitting himself for the business of life, and, in boyhood, chose law as a profession. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Wabash College, Indiana, where he remained two years. His father, prior to his death, having determined to have his son learn the German language, sent him, when quite young, to a German school, and thus began his knowledge of that language and his friendship for that race. At the age of sixteen, being at home from college and on a visit to relatives in Kentucky, he met with an accident that caused the loss of his left arm. He was hunting, and, in raising his gun from the ground to his horse, it was accidentally exploded, shattering his left arm near the shoulder. The courageous young man seized the bridle reins in his teeth, and, holding his wounded arm with his right hand, galloped for several miles to his aunt's, Mrs. Annie McClain, where his mother was visiting. He was taken from his horse in a fainting condition, and Dr. P. Thompson, then a young physician in Henderson, speedily summoned. Dr. Thompson amputated the arm. At one time his life was despaired of, but he recovered in due course of time. He then left school and came to Henderson, where he entered the Clerk's office, under William D. Allison, with whom he remained for nearly ten years, at the same time applying himself diligently to the study of law. He was one of the very best of clerks, and, as a draughtsman, knew no superior. Although deprived of the use of one arm, he was nevertheless as expert in handling books and papers as most men possessed of both limbs. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the practice of law, and, at the age of twenty-two, was elected County Judge.

During the summer of 1862, he joined the Confederate Army, and was with General Morgan at his capture, near Buffington Island, Ohio, in 1863. He was sent on a prisoner, and, after fourteen months' prison life, was exchanged from Fort Delaware. After his exchange he received a shot which confined him to his bed for several weeks, but such kindly nursing as he received from Mrs. Mary Spald

ing, one of the kindest hearted and most cultured ladies of Georgia, he recovered and again entered the army and remained to the surrender. Returning home, he again commenced the practice of law.

On the twenty-third day of November, 1865, he married Miss Helen Gibbs, a cultured little lady, who proved her love by her devotion to him during his life. Unto them was born one son, whom he named for his friend, Mrs. Spalding, of Georgia. Spalding is now a clerk in the Farmers' Bank.

In 1869 Mr. Trafton made the race for the Legislature, opposed by Hon. R. T. Glass. The canvass was a terribly heated one, owing to the action of both gentlemen in the matter of a public school charter before the Kentucky Legislature. Mr. Glass was elected by a small majority. In 1871 Mr. Trafton was again a candidate and was elected without opposition. While a member of that body, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on County Courts, and also one of seventeen to revise the Statutes. He died August 6th, 1877, leaving a widow and one son.

Judge Trafton, for a number of years, was associated as partner with Hon. H. F. Turner, and it is not flattery to say it was one of the strongest and largest patronized firms at the bar. Judge Trafton himself was an exceptionable fine lawyer, and man of sound judgment. Ever from his boyhood days he was an impressive speaker, commanding attention, not so much on account of his oratory as for his sound logic. In social life, he was a favorite, a fine talker and full of humor.

ROBERT SCROGGIN EASTIN, Master Commissioner of the Henderson Circuit Court, is a son of Edward Franklin Eastin and Amanda Collins Scroggin. His father was born August 25th, 1806, in Bourbon County, Ky., lived in that county until his marriage in June, 1833, and soon thereafter removed to Missouri, where he remained one year. He then returned to Kentucky, and resided in Bourbon, Woodford and Harrison Counties, where he engaged in the manufacture of bagging and rope till his coming to Henderson County in 1846, where he died in 1869. Mrs. Eastin was born in Bourbon County January 12th, 1808, and is still living in Henderson, aged seventy-nine years. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Rev. Augustin Eastin, a Baptist preacher in Virginia during the latter part of the colonial period, and during the Revolutionary War. He married the first couple north of the Kentucky River. He was one of the preachers who was confined in jail for preaching to the British soldiers during the Revolution. He removed to Kentucky in 1784,

and during the great religious excitement of 1804, became a Universalist, dying in that faith in 1833, in Bourbon County. The paternal grandfather was General Zachariah Eastin, born in Virginia in 1777, January 11th. He was a Colonel in the War of 1812; was at the battle of Tippecanoe and River Raisin, and was promoted to Brigadier General, which position he held until 1824, when he resigned. The following named, who died in Henderson County, were soldiers with General Eastin: Captains Bowen, Cox, Negley and John Baskett; they all lived near Hebardsville. General Eastin removed to Henderson County in 1844, and died here in 1852. He was the father of Henry J., Robert, Thomas and William A. Eastin, all civil engineers, Henry J. being one of the first engineers in the employ of the State during the days of Internal Improvements. Henry, Thomas and William A. located at Spottsville, and erected in 1840, a saw and grist water mill, using the water power occasioned by the dam, across Green River at that point. Our subject's grandmother was Nancy Durbin, a native of Maryland. She married General Eastin in 1799, and died in Henderson in 1852. Our subject's maternal great-grandfather Scroggin, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; was a native of Delaware, but removed after the war to Maryland. The maternal grandfather, Robert Scroggin, was a native of Maryland, married in Virginia, Marcissa Mills, and came to Kentucky at an early date. He was a Lieutenant in Colonel Richard Johnson's celebrated regiment of mounted men, that took such a conspicuous part at the battle of the Thames, in the War of 1812. He with four men pursued the British General Proctor, so closely, that the General abandoned his carriage, unloosed one of the horses and escaped on horseback. Lieutenant Scroggin captured the other horse, the General's field glass, papers and baggage. Lieutenant Scroggin died in Bourbon County in 1836. Robert Scroggin Eastin, subject of this sketch, taught school for a number of years, and has served as County Surveyor for a number of terms. He is now Master in Chancery of the Henderson Circuit Court, and, by the exercise of fine judgment, is making an exceptionally good officer.

PIRANT P. JOHNSON, son of Archibald and Henrietta Waldon Johnson, was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, on the twelfth day of December, 1842. His paternal and maternal ancestors were Virginians. His parents came to Kentucky in 1854, and settled in Henry County. The mother of Mr. Johnson is living in Louisville, and is now eighty-one years of age. Our subject was educated almost entirely at private schools during his residence in Kentucky. In 1862,

at the age of twenty years, he came to Henderson and engaged in carpentering, and has continued that profession to the present time. By industry and close application he has accumulated a handsome little estate. On the thirtieth day of April, 1865, Mr. Johnson married Miss Annie Fowler, and unto them have been born five children, four of whom are living, Joseph, James, Stewart and Margaret. Harry died October 19th, 1875. His children are all bright and promising. Mr. Johnson is serving his third term of two years each, as Councilman of the city, and during his entire official life has been guided by an honest effort to do his duty, with credit to himself and profit to the trust imposed. He is a member of the Methodist Church and Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities.

HON. JACOB PETER was born at Wachenheim, Palatinate, on the River Rhine, May 22d, 1842. In 1854, at the age of twelve years, he immigrated to America with his parents and settled in this city. His education was limited, yet his quick, discerning mind eagerly grasped every opportunity to learn, and, as a result, he left school better up in his studies perhaps than very many of those who had superior advantages afforded them. He learned the English language rapidly and soon became as ready in conversation as any of the native born. Mr. Peter was of an imperious temperament, more of a leader than otherwise, and this, coupled with his most excellent judgment and sound information upon all matters of moment, gave to his opinions an attention worthy of the man and subject. On the seventeenth day of November, 1866, he married Miss Louisa Held, eldest daughter of Hon. Jacob Held, and unto them were born five sons, William J., Carl H., George, Harry D. and Edward W. The two eldest sons, William J. and Carl H., are young men of much promise and great assistance to their widowed mother. The other children the writer is not acquainted with, but is informed that they too are quite promising. In early life Mr. Peter learned the jeweler's trade with his brother-in-law, Jacob Reutlinger, and subsequently became, by purchase, the sole owner. He built the handsome brick on Main street, and up to the day of his death conducted the jewelry business on a large scale. For a short time he was enlisted in the Federal service during the war, but was never regularly mustered in. Mr. Peter was a devoted Mason, and rose to the sublime degree of Knight Templar. He served the Blue Lodge and Chapter as presiding officer and in several subordinate capacities. He served as Councilman in 1873, '74, and as Trustee of the Public and High School during the years 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79 and '83. He was elected Mayor in 1881, and served one term of

two years, and could have been re-elected, but declined the honor. Mr. Peter was elected Mayor to succeed Hon. F. M. English, whose reign had about paralyzed the city. The race was an exciting one and bitterly fought from end to end. Upon his inauguration Mayor Peter delivered an address to the Council worthy of the man. It was full of wise, conservative counsel, and, before his term of office expired, a very marked change in affairs was peculiarly noticeable. The city had regained its former activity, and confidence was fully restored. The delinquent list became smaller, and, in fact, every department was bright and cheerful. Mr. Peter left the office, having accomplished much good and received the plaudits of the people. His health having become impaired, he started to the Arkansas Hot Springs, hoping to be benefited, but died enroute, suddenly, on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1884. His remains were brought to Henderson and interred in Fernwood. Mrs. Peter, a lady of excellent judgment and business capacity, still carries on the jewelry business at the old stand on Main street, assisted by her two eldest sons.

PROF. J. MAURICE BACH was born near Interlaken, Switzerland, in the year 1854, and, when quite young, came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio. A writer has said of him: "His musical instinct, especially for the piano forte, betrayed itself from his early childhood. His parents were ever ready with willing hands and open heart to assist him, and immediately secured the best obtainable teachers that could be found. His progress at once was so marvelous that, at twelve years of age, he assisted at charitable concerts for home institutions, etc. After some years of arduous study and a successful provincial concert tour, his young heart yearned for a higher plane upon which he could develop his musical powers. He, in consequence, returned to Europe, where he entered the Stern Conservatory of Music at Berlin, also receiving private tuition from the celebrated teachers, Jean Voght and Ehrlich, thence under the personal tuition of Riedel and Reinecke at Leipzig. In 1873, '74, he made successful concert tours alone, and also in connection with other companies, through the southern parts of Germany and his native country, Switzerland, receiving general plaudits everywhere. He again resumed his studies at Leipzig, but finally came to America, where he gave many piano recitals of extraordinary merit, especially in his own State. He has on many occasions been associated with concert companies. Organized the Tiffin Philharmonic Society (vocal), of which he was musical director for four years. Of late years his chief success has been in the vocation of teaching the art of piano-forte playing. It



J. M. BACH.

may be added here that he is an admirable organist and has always commanded a good position in that capacity." During the year 1883 Prof. Bach removed to and settled in Henderson, having accepted the position of organist of the First Presbyterian Church. He soon became identified with the musical interest of the city, and was not long in impressing his eminent qualifications as teacher and artist upon the lovers of music with whom he came in contact. He here met his life's fate in the person of Miss M. Henrietta Stoltz, a lady of the highest culture, and rare teacher of vocal and instrumental music, whom he married in 1884. Mrs. Bach was educated under Dr. F. Ziegfeld, of Chicago and L. A. Phelps; pupil of Garcia, in Paris, and Lamperti, Milan, Italy. She has been signally successful in her teaching and has shown herself a master of her chosen profession. How happily blended those two lives are and what a pleasing co-incident that they should have met in Henderson. Truly it can be said of them "Two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one." Prof. Bach, since September, 1886, has been Professor and Director of the Musical Department of the Henderson Female Seminary, and, by his strict attention to duty and rapid development of his pupils, has secured a large and remunerative patronage. He is assisted by his wife, and the two together are unsurpassed in the art of teaching.

JOSHUA GUNN STAPLES, son of Joshua Staples and Elmira J. Jeffries, both of Virginia, was born March 27th, 1840, in Henderson County. He received his education from the common schools of the county, and, at an early age, entered a printing office to learn the art of type-setting. He followed this life with an assiduity of purpose that soon brought him ample means for his own support. Several years afterwards, he, in connection with A. J. Speidel, purchased the Henderson *Reporter* and became its publishers and editors for fifteen years. The *Reporter* was a leading Democratic paper and took a lively and active part in all of the political campaigns anterior to and during the war. So Democratic was it, that, at one time during the war, its publishers were compelled to cease publication for a time, but it again blossomed out in the fullness of its former glory, and became a power. Mr. Staples was a hard-working, painstaking man of business, and, by economy and close application to his work, laid up a very snug little bank account. In 1877 or '78, he sold his interest to William A. Miller, purchased himself a farm, and removed to the country. March, 1866, he married Miss Harriet E. Grigsby, by whom he had four children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Staples died in 1873. In March 1876, Mr. Staples married his second wife, Miss Lizzie Lockett, daughter of David P.

and Lucinda Lockett, and unto them have been born five children, two of whom are dead. Mrs. Staples is a lady of high character, and thoroughly domestic. For twenty-five years Mr. Staples has been a member of the Baptist Church, and for perhaps that number of years a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He is the owner of one hundred and twenty-five acres of the finest Henderson County land, and is a remarkably successful farmer. He recently sold his interest in the saddlery and harness business in this city, to his brother-in-law, Joseph K. Lockett, and is now devoting himself to his farming interest and making money.

JOSEPH CLORE, the subject of this sketch, was born in Pewee Valley, Oldham County, Kentucky, on the tenth day of June, 1806. His parents were both Virginians and came to Kentucky prior to or about 1800. They both died in Kentucky, the father in 1814, the mother in 1859. Mrs. Clore, mother of our subject, was Miss Mattie Fields, daughter of Daniel Fields, and was born near Danville, in 1814. She and Mr. Clore married January 27th, 1830, and have had thirteen children, ten of whom are living. Josephine Rebecca married Joel Yeager; Bettie married, first, James E. Ricketts, and, secondly, N. S. Glore; F. Lafayette married Miss Mattie Shirley, Lillie married T. E. Fields, J. O. Clore married Miss Emma Pilkington, Anna married Samuel Posey, Donna married Chas. Nosworthy, Ella and W. Hall are unmarried. Those who have departed this life are Miller, Maggie and Kate. For a number of years Mr. Clore, in addition to farming, operated a saw mill at Pewee Valley. In 1856, in partnership with a Mr. Shrader, he built a large saw mill in Henderson, and in the fall of 1857 removed with his family to this place. A short time subsequent to his removal, he purchased Mr. Shrader's interest and became the sole owner of the mill. A few years after coming to Henderson, he built his present handsome residence, and has continued to reside therein to this day. Mr. Clore, during his entire life in Henderson, has been an untiring worker, and has carried on his large business with less ostentation than most men not half so busily employed. He is a remarkably quiet man, and no one outside of his immediate family would ever know of what he has done and is doing, unless by chance they should see for themselves or engage him at his place of business in conversation. He is seldom seen from his mill, and while there, in conjunction with his boys, is more or less engaged in pushing his business. For years past he had been a heavy consumer of logs, and, perhaps, one of the largest handlers of lumber in the West. His mill is one of the largest and best, being supplied with

the latest and finest machinery. Several years ago he associated with himself in the business his three sons, L. F., J. O. and W. H. Clore, under the firm name of Joseph Clore & Sons. They have at this time seven acres of ground stacked with valuable lumber. In addition to the mill, is a planing mill of large capacity, and capable of doing all kinds of wood work. Thus, then, after many years of hard toil the old gentleman finds himself the possessor of a handsome fortune, a large and paying business and a family of happy children and grandchildren surrounding him to comfort his old age. For fifty years Mr. Clore has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, yet at this time, owing to his age and defective hearing, he seldom attends services. His faithful help-mate through life is yet living, and is one of the noblest of women, devotedly attached to her home, her children and her church.

JOHN DAVID ROBARDS was born in Henderson County, on the second day of November, 1831, on a farm five miles southeast of Robards Station. The difficulties attending an education, which the early settlers found in that particular section of the county still existed, for no schools were to be found nearer than from five to ten miles from the homestead. In the year 1840, a school was established at Pleasant Valley, a few miles off, which his sisters attended. During this time, his father, George Robards, had become the head of a large family of children, and was necessarily compelled to exert every energy possessed by himself and sons to secure an annual income sufficient for their support, and to meet the necessary expenses incident to farming and opening up a wild country. Mr. Robards was an indulgent parent, yet he recognized the necessity of hard work, and lamented the situation which surrounded him. He wanted to do for his children, but his pecuniary condition, coupled with the primitive and comparative advantageless surroundings, rendered it necessary for him to exercise the most rigid self-denials, which he regretted more than anyone else. The subject of this sketch was required to work in the fields during the spring and summer months, and to handle the ax in clearing up new ground in the fall, winter and early spring months. So determined was he upon acquiring a foresight into the primary branches, he studied with his sisters during leisure hours and most frequently in the cornfield; while his horse was resting, he would sit down and ponder over his arithmetic, and disputes often arose between himself and brothers while ploughing alongside, as to the correct solution of some arithmetical sum, and then and there they would halt until the difficulty was correctly and satisfactorily determined

In this way he became quite proficient in primary, and even intermediate mathematics. His thirst for information grew as he learned, and continued to seek knowledge from his sisters, and by his own exertions he qualified himself to enter school. At the age of twenty-four years, his father gave him a horse, which he sold for one hundred dollars, and with this pitiful sum went to Madisonville and entered Professor Boring's school, where he applied himself with an earnestness which soon won the sympathy and favor of his teacher. He had but the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars. Professor Boring was particularly kind to him, extending to him credit for the tuition and other pecuniary credits necessary during the scholastic year. He bent every energy, studying day and night, and during the term of six months mastered arithmetic, gained a good understanding of algebra, trigonometry, surveying, and English grammar. Returning to his home, he soon organized a small neighborhood school, studying himself all the time with more earnestness than any pupil under him, and continued teaching and studying until 1856, when he was appointed by D. N. Walden, Surveyor of Henderson County, deputy surveyor. He continued in office under Walden to the time he resigned in 1859, and then served under Charles Dixon, until his death in 1860, when he was appointed surveyor of the county until an election could be held. An election being ordered, Mr. Robards became a candidate on the Democratic ticket against Robert S. Eastin, who had announced himself a candidate of the opposition party. The election resulted in Eastin's being elected. Mr. Robards then gave up official life and settled on a farm near Robards' Station. During his deputyship, by the exercise of the closest economy, and the keenest foresight in land speculation, he amassed a competency sufficient to serve him in entering into active business. No young man was ever more industrious, persevering, studious, or accumulating than was he, and as an evidence of it, we shall see before this brief biography is concluded. On the twenty-first day of June, 1857, Mr. Robards married Mrs. Julia A. Hart, *nee* Walker, daughter of Alonzo Walker, a highly respected and intelligent farmer. She died August, 1883, leaving two children, Frank Hart and Edwin T. Robards. In 1867, with the same keen foresight, he built the first frame store house (in fact the first house built), at what is known as Robards' Station. In this building he carried on a general merchandising business, selling annually from twenty to forty thousand dollars worth of goods. In 1868 he built the first tobacco stemmery at Robard Station; this was a rough and hurriedly built affair of small capacity, and built along side of the rail-

road track. In 1873 he tore down this building and replaced it by another, a better and more commodious house, one hundred and twenty feet long, by seventy feet wide, three stories high. A co-partnership was formed with R. W. Bodinč and Dr. N. A. Kitchell, which continued up to the year 1878, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. This firm did an annual business from fifty to ninety thousand dollars. On the eleventh of June, 1874, a hurricane passed over Robards Station, leveling to the ground his large fine tobacco stemmery, containing at the time from one hundred and sixty to two hundred hog-heads of tobacco. Fortunately the tobacco was in loose order and very little of it was damaged; on the contrary, it was secured from the debris, rehandled and brought the firm more money, and clear profit, than any crop handled during the partnership. The building was erected again on the same foundation, and occupied during the same year, 1874. In 1872 Mr. Robards moved into the City of Henderson and soon purchased the handsome residence he yet owns on Second Street. In early life he joined the Christian Church, and has ever been a conservative, active and working layman. To him and one or two others, is due, perhaps, the honor of remodeling, and the completion of the beautiful church edifice, which now stands on the corner of Green and Washington, a monument to denominational liberality. In 1882 he was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Henderson, Zion and Hebardsville Gravel Road Company, and at its organization was elected President, which office he held for some time with credit to himself and good to the company. During the early part of this year he, assisted by his means in the organization of the Planter's National Bank, and at the first election by the stockholders, was made a director. During the fall of 1882, a large tobacco stemmery, owned by him, and located on Alvasia Street, near Fernwood Cemetery was burned; since that time, to-wit: on the twenty-second day of January, 1883, he and Dr. N. A. Kitchell filed articles of incorporation and organized the Robards-Kitchell Manufacturing Company, with a paid up capital of fifteen thousand dollars. On the fifth day of February, 1884, Mr. Robards married, in the City of Louisville, Mrs. Mary Stewart, a lady of high character and noble christian graces. They take life easy in their cozy home, their cup of happiness being as full as the heart could wish.

RICHARD DIGMAN was born in the City of Louisville, April 1st, 1835. After having received a good education for young men of that time, and, enjoying the advantages of city life, he entered, as apprentice to Milton Calehan, for three years in the stemmery, depart

ment of a cigar and chewing tobacco manufactory. At the age of seventeen, his term of apprentice having expired, he fancied he would like the trade of brick mason and placed himself under an artisan both competent and willing to assist him. It was not long before he received journeyman wages, and, in the summer of 1854, came to Henderson to assist Mr. Weaver in building Von Kaff's tobacco stemmery in the Town of Cairo. Upon the completion of this factory, he returned to Louisville, where he remained until the spring of 1858, when he again came to Henderson, and, during that year and 1859 and 1860, alternated between Henderson and Louisville. In 1861 he joined the Kentucky State Guards, and, in September of that year, in company with the National Blues, went into camp at Glasgow, Kentucky. After camping there three weeks, the company moved to Cave City, where, by unanimous consent, it was attached to Colonel Joe Lewis' Confederate Regiment. A short time after this, sixty-five or seventy men, of which number Mr. Digman was one, representing twenty-one different counties, organized what was known as Buckner's Bodyguard. This company was taken by Buckner to Fort Donelson, and, before the surrender, made its escape with General N. B. Forrest. It then became a part of General A. S. Johnson's command, and, at the battle of Shiloh, acted as escort to General Hardee, and, during the engagement, in company with a regiment of Texas Rangers, made one of the most desperate charges known to have been made during the whole war. This company was composed of the best men of the army, and, as an evidence of it, when the company roll was called at Shiloh, only one man out of the seventy failed to respond to his name, and he because he had no horse. At the evacuation of Corinth, this command fell back to Tupello, Mississippi, and was there transferred to John Morgan's command; came into Kentucky as the vanguard of Kirby Smith; fought several battles, and, in the fight at Richmond, had the honor of taking in Metcalf's Cavalry, a most magnificently mounted and finely equipped body of men. At Lexington they joined General Morgan and fell back with him to Knoxville, where they reported to Buckner, who had been exchanged, and who gave them an honorable discharge from the service, and this was the last of the "BUCKNER GUARDS."

After spending a few days with relatives at Wartrace, Tennessee, Mr. Digman joined Colonel D. Howard Smith's Regiment, of Morgan's Command, marched through Kentucky, crossed the Ohio on the Morgan raid, and was captured by the Home Guards at Ewington, forty miles beyond Portsmouth, Ohio. He was taken from

there to Camp Morton, and from there to Camp Douglass, Chicago, where he remained for eighteen long months. On the tenth day of March, 1865, near the close of the war, he was sent on to Richmond for exchange, was placed in a parole camp at Amherst Court House, and was there at the time of General Lee's surrender. After the surrender he walked from there to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was fortunate in getting railroad transportation to Chattanooga and Nashville. At Nashville he met a company of Louisville Federal soldiers, in whose ranks were a number of his old-time friends. They laid aside all past differences, received him as of old, dressed him up in an elegant suit, furnished him with all the money he wanted, purchased a first-class ticket to Louisville for him and sent him on as a gentleman. He went to work at his trade and remained in Louisville up to the fourth day of July, 1866, when he came to Henderson and settled down.

On the fourteenth day of July, 1870, Mr. Digman married Miss Mollie B. Jeffries, a very handsome and intelligent young lady, half sister of Major J. Shannon and Richard Blackwell, with whom he has lived in marital felicity to this day. They have two beautiful daughters to add to the brightness and cheerfulness of their happy home. A prouder or more noble soul than Dick Digman does not live. His friendship is as true as his courage, and that characteristic is indisputable. Mr. Digman has taken all of the Masonic degrees, including the Knights Templar.

Since the above was written, Mrs. Digman and one daughter have departed this life.

COLONEL ELIAS D. POWELL is the son of Captain Lazarus Powell, who removed from North Carolina to Kentucky in 1800, settling in a part of Logan, now Simpson County, where he remained two years. In 1803 he removed to Henderson County, and at once settled on a part of the beautiful farm known as Meadow Hill, one mile this side of Smith Mills. The old homestead originally composed one-half of Meadow Hill, of five hundred and eleven acres. Captain Powell, in addition to this valuable body of land, purchased large tracts containing many thousands of acres in the lower part of the county, known as Walnut Bottom, where he had large negro quarters and great numbers of hogs and cattle. He prided himself upon his fine stock and was known to own the best blooded horses in Kentucky at that time. Captain Powell married four times and raised a large number of children, Governor L. W. Powell being among the oldest; the subject of this sketch being the youngest. Colonel Powell was born Feb.

ruary 1st, 1837, at Meadow Hill. His early education was gained in Henderson, and afterwards was a student of St. Joseph's Academy, Bardstown. During the year 1855 he attended Transylvania College, Lexington, where he studied law in a class with Judge Mike Owsley, late a candidate for the office of Governor, and other celebrities. Col. Powell, at the death of his father, April, 1869, inherited the old homestead as a portion of his share of the estate, and since that time has added to it two hundred and fifty acres of land equally as valuable. On the twenty-fourth day of October, 1861, he married Miss Bettie Beverly, a great belle of Henderson society and a lady of many social graces. The fruits of this marriage is two children, Miss Bessie, a bright and handsome daughter, and Beverly, a promising young man. At the close of the war Colonel Powell was worried in mind as to how he should utilize his large landed estate. He was not willing to give up his old home, and still unwilling to wear himself out growing crops with the uncertain labor then at the command of the farmer. He first put down several hundred acres of Meadow Hill in the grasses, and baled hay, grazed, fed and shipped cattle. During this time he contracted rheumatism to such an alarming extent as to compel him to give up that life.

Colonel Powell had always a great taste for horticulture, and had read many very valuable works on that interesting branch, and the more he saw and studied the more he became convinced that this climate, temperature and condition was eminently suited for successfully cultivating the leading fruits of the country. He determined to undertake it at all hazards, and, in 1869, planted an orchard of the "Red Crab." Every year since he has added to it, as he could arrange his land, and as a result he has to-day one hundred acres of land devoted to apple trees and interspersed with the "Wild Goose Plum," certainly one of the finest varieties known to fruit growers. In addition to, this, he has endless numbers of pear, peach, apricot and nectarine which bear handsomely every year. Colonel Powell can now sit in his home, located upon a most beautiful hill of imposing prominence, and at one sight take in hundreds of acres of trees freighted with the most luscious and taste-tempting fruits known to fruit growers. He is cultivating several hundred pecan trees in what he calls his black flats, several hundred black walnut, and as many black locusts, the latter of which he intends using for posts. The Colonel, even at this early date, has an abundance of pecans and walnuts for his family use, and in the course of a few years will gather a sufficiency to supply the county. The success attending Colonel Powell's venture has been won-

derful. In 1882, as a result of his labor, he sold in St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati four hundred barrels of crab cider, fourteen hundred barrels of apples and not less than one thousand dollars worth of plums. His cider netted him ten dollars per barrel, amounting to \$4,000; thus the net profits of his crop sold outside of Henderson County, netted him the round sum of six thousand and three hundred dollars. Colonel Powell now prides himself upon being the owner and the proprietor of the largest, handsomest, and finest improved fruit farm in the State of Kentucky. His fruit is known in all the markets, and is much sought after. No one is more pleased to know the happy and solid condition of the Colonel than the writer. He deserves all that he has won. He is a man of noble impulses, true as steel, a friend to mankind, and unflinchingly courageous in all the grand and enobling characteristics of life.

JAMES HENRY POWELL was born in Henderson County on the eighth day of April, 1839, and is the eldest son of Senator Lazarus W. Powell, deceased. Mr. Powell was sent to the best private schools of Henderson, and then to the Sayer Institute, at Frankfort, where he remained for five years. He was then sent to the University of Virginia, where he remained three years, and, in 1859, graduated. Returning to his home, he commenced the study of law in his father's office, and very soon thereafter stood a successful examination and received a license to practice. On the twenty-first day of October, 1862, he married Miss Mary Ann Alves, second daughter of Robert A. and Mary (Gayle) Alves, a thoroughly domestic and highly esteemed lady, and unto them have been born six children—Robert A., Lazarus W., Henry J., John Stevenson, Hattie Jennings and William Gayle. Lazarus W. married two years since Miss Kittie Walbridge, of Henderson, and they have one child. A few years subsequent to his marriage, the subject of this sketch entered the lecture field, at first confining himself to the subject of temperance, and winning golden opinions wherever he lectured. Subsequently he enlarged his field, and added to his repertoire several themes of literary merit, as well as others of decided humor. Mr. Powell lectured in a great part of the United States and Canada, and received most favorable notice from the leading newspapers of both countries. He closed his lecture life as agent of the Lee Monument Association, under the authority of the Governor of Virginia. Mr. Powell, upon his return home, again applied himself to the law. He served two terms as City Prosecuting Attorney, and was then elected County Attorney, serving two terms. In 1880 he was elected Commonwealth Attorney, and, at

the end of the term, was re-elected without opposition. Mr. Powell is an uncompromising Democrat, and has done his party great service in the past. As a stump speaker, he ranks with the best in the State, and, as a successful canvasser, is matchless. He has never known defeat, and, notwithstanding the frequent unpopular duties he is necessarily compelled to perform as Commonwealth Attorney, he is to-day more popular with the masses than when first elected. This is all owing to the purity and sincerity of the man. There is no guile about him—he is simply a plain, straight-forward, out-spoken, honest, intelligent man and friend, and for that reason his constituency will stand by him almost to a man. He is a candidate to succeed the present member of Congress from this, the Second District, and I feel no hesitancy in predicting his election by a large majority. Mr. Powell is both a Mason and Odd Fellow, but has never attached himself to any church.

JOHN HENRY BARRET, a native of Louisa County, Virginia, was born on the fourth day of February, 1818. His father, Peter Straghan Barret, and his mother, Matilda (Winston) Barret, were born in Louisa County. His paternal grandfather, John Barret, and maternal grandfather, Henry Pendleton, were both natives of Virginia, and both died and were buried in that State. John H. Barret was educated from the country schools of his native county. His father was a farmer and required his son to plow furrow by furrow, alongside others more muscular than himself, and this he did year in and year out. Another innocent amusement afforded him on the farm, was that of ox driving, one thing of all others calculated to make a boy forget his Sunday school dialect and indulge in the conventional talk of the more advanced student of oxology. However, in every calling he was at home in energy, thoughtfulness and sound judgment. At the age of seventeen years, he left his parental home and set out for Kentucky to join his brother, Alexander, who had preceded him just two years. In December, 1835, Mr. Barret landed in Henderson and immediately accepted a position in the employ of his brother, who was largely engaged in the purchase and stemming of tobacco and general merchandising. Our subject applied himself diligently to the work assigned him, and this, coupled with a keen, quick perception of matters pertaining to the trade, soon made him a most valuable assistant to his brother. Four years after his arrival in Henderson County, to wit: December, 1839, Mr. Barret was joined in marriage with Miss Susan D. Rankin, whom the writer loves to remember for her even-tempered and affectionate disposition, her strong, good



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sense, active benevolence and earnest piety. There are three living children, the result of this union, John H., James R. and Susan. John H. married Miss Henrietta Offutt, of Shelby County, and has two children, Mary and Augusta[†]; Mary married Dr. James Heddins, of St. Joseph, Missouri; James R. married Miss Lucie Frances Stites, and has two children, Henry P. and Susie R.; Susan married James E. Rankin, and has two children, Susie and James Ewing. Shortly after marriage, Mr. Barret severed his connection with his brother and formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, James E. Rankin, under the firm name of Rankin & Barret, and, with him, continued in the dry goods business to 1851, eleven years, when, by mutual consent, the firm was dissolved. During the year 1851, Mrs. Barret died, leaving a grief stricken husband and three small children. In 1852 Mr. Barret accepted a proffered partnership with his elder brother, in the tobacco business, and was actively engaged with him to the day of his death, in 1861. On the fourteenth day of September, 1852, our subject married, at Smithland, Ky., his second wife, Miss Mary Augusta Had dock, a most estimable Christian lady, who, during their thirty-six years of married life, has proven herself a loving wife, devoted to his comfort and happiness. By this marriage, four children were born, three died in infancy; little Mary, the youngest of them all, died at the age of eight years, and, in her death, the sunshine of the household was laid away deep in the mists of sorrow that knows no ending.

Alexander B. Barret, the elder brother, at his death, left an estate aggregating between three and four millions of dollars, the largest estate known to the record books of Kentucky. This immense property consisted of lands in various parts of the United States, stocks, bonds, notes, partnerships, unsettled accounts, and hereditaments of every conceivable character. By the terms of his testamentary will, John H. Barret, our subject, was made executor, and the entire estate unreservedly intrusted to his hands without security, a monument to his fidelity and high integrity of character that the world can never destroy. Seven years were given by the will in which to settle this enormous estate. Ten years have been consumed by eminent financiers in settling much smaller ones, yet, at the end of five years, the estate was settled to the last cent, the hundreds of legacies paid off, accounts settled, the books balanced and the estate divided without a jar. To his quick and clear perception, his retentive memory, his sound, unerring judgment, is due this—one among the most brilliant and successful financial and business achievements known to the business world.

The death of Alexander B. Barrett, while it naturally destroyed the partnership between himself and his brother, nevertheless did not put a stop to the great stemming interest carried on prior to that untimely event. The subject of this sketch continued doing business as surviving partner, and, as his sons arrived at majority, each one was given an interest and associated with him—first, John H., Jr., then James R., and, upon the marriage of his daughter to James F. Rankin, he, too, was associated in the firm, for several years past known as John H. Barret & Co., and composed of John H. Barret, John H. Barret, Jr., James R. Barret and James E. Rankin. While our subject of late years has withdrawn from active participancy in the details of the business, he is, nevertheless, the acknowledged head, and his advice and wise counsel is sought and acted upon in all matters affecting the partnership. During the building of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, Mr. Barret was a member of the Board of Directors, and was at all times active in assisting to its early completion. The City of Henderson subscribed three hundred thousand dollars of her bonds to aid in the work, and, by a unanimous vote of the City Council, those bonds were directed to be placed in the hands of John H. Barret as custodian without security. Thus, it will be seen, in what high esteem he was held by the legislative branch of his city. The first locomotive—known as the “Pony,” and yet in use in the depot yards at Henderson—was purchased by Mr. Barret of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, and paid for out of his own private means. Soon after being appointed custodian of the city’s bonds, he was directed to dispose of the same by sale, or otherwise, and report his acts. He went East, and, although money matters were tight at the time, succeeded in negotiating a sale of a number of them, while a great number were taken by home capitalists. A press of private business required him to relinquish the trust, which he did before all of the bonds had been sold. Mr. Barret served as Director up to the sale of the road to the Louisville & Nashville Company. He manifested, by his works and means, an active interest in the organization of a National Bank, and, as a result, the First National was organized November, 1865, and commenced business January 1st, 1866, on a capital of one hundred thousand dollars; increased September 20th, 1870, to one hundred and seventy thousand, and on July 2d, 1872, to two hundred thousand. He was one of the originators of and largest stockholders in the second telegraph line connecting Henderson and Evansville. It was mainly through his instrumentality that Henderson now claims one of the largest and most complete

woollen mills in the West, the largest cotton mill in the State, and one of the largest in the South. But for the liberality and far seeing capacity of our subject, the writer verily believes that neither of these grand manufactories would to-day be standing and operated in Henderson. Mr. Barret holds fifteen thousand dollars stock in the cotton mill and five thousand in the woollen mill. In addition to his very large stock and bonded interests, he is the owner of seven hundred acres of valuable river bottom lands, lying between the City of Henderson and the City of Evansville, on the Ohio River; one thousand and thirty-three acres of hill lands, all of which, with the exception of his Tom Lockett place, he causes to be cultivated in his own name and behalf. He is a large grower of corn, wheat, grass and stock. In the Counties of Hopkins and Breckenridge, Kentucky, and in the County of Delta, Texas, he is the owner of lands aggregating four thousand and eight hundred and fifty acres. A great part of his Texas lands he causes to be cultivated in cotton and corn, and, in addition, is largely engaged in stock raising.

Recently, in connection with his sons, under the firm name of John H. Barret & Co., he has had erected in the Town of Uniontown, Union County, a large and commodious tobacco stemmery, of seven hundred hogshead capacity annually, and will this winter at that point enter largely into the purchase and handling of tobacco. He is largely interested in stemming at Owensboro, having associated with himself, John W. Matthews, formerly of Henderson. His stemmery at Owensboro is one of the largest in that city, and the firm one among the heaviest buyers. Mr. Barret is a very large holder of tobacco in European warehouses, and his immense capital and credit gives him all the advantages to be gained by holding on a low market when very many others are forced to sell.

In politics Mr. Barret was a Whig during the days of that party, but since the war has affiliated with the Democratic party. In religious persuasion he was raised a Christian or Reformer, and, while never uniting with the church in membership, he feels a deep and abiding interest in its welfare, and is among its most liberal monied supporters. To use a common expression, he is by no means "hide-bound;" contrarily, he gives liberally when solicited to all denominations and charities. For very many years he has been a member of the Masonic order, but seldom attends the lodge.

Mr. Barret was never in his life an office seeker, or politician, and so far as the writer is informed, was never a candidate for an office. He was once elected—and then against his will—to the office of

City Councilman from his ward, and, but for the urgent solicitation of his friends, would have declined to serve. He did serve, however, and, as in all business acts of his life, made a most excellent Councilman. Mr. Barret is a man of unflinching rectitude, never swerving from what he deems right, either in public or private life, and, while not a professed Christian, is yet too good, too true, to pass the golden gates unnoticed. There is no place in his heart for the narrowness of bigotry or intolerance; his genial, attractive qualities forbid it and make him friends wherever he may go. He is a man of warm attachments, giving graciously and unreservedly to all charities and in places where the world knows nothing of. He never lets his right hand know what his left doeth—all his good works are sacred with himself and the recipients of his bounty. When he dies, grateful hearts will weep; while the business world, and Henderson, particularly, will sadly miss him.

WILLIAM SOAPER was born in Loudon County, Virginia, April 28th, 1795, and received his education from the ordinary schools of that State and Maryland, where he removed some years subsequent to his birth. During the year 1820, with limited means, Mr. Soaper came West and settled in Henderson. For several years he engaged in the saddlery business, frequently traveling through the country, but subsequently entered into partnership with Judge Thomas Towles, and engaged in the purchase and stemming of tobacco. This partnership continued for a number of years when, by mutual consent, it was dissolved. His business life was one marked by success, and the star of fortune clung to him even to the day of his death. His entire business life was characterized by an honesty of purpose, and strict integrity that won him the confidence of the entire community. While he claimed and demanded all that was due him, he held himself ready at all times to do unto his neighbor as he would be done by. In matters of charity, he was liberal, and his benefactions by no means few, or infrequent, were distributed with a cheerful, frank spirit, that was characteristic of his noble manhood. Freely and unostentatiously he gave of his means, without letting those nearest to him know of it. His charity was not for the applause of the world, but was the natural flow of a warm and sympathising heart. On the second day of November, 1830, he married Miss Susan Fannie Henderson, Rev. Thomas Evans officiating. Miss Henderson was born on the ninth day of May, 1813, upon what was, and is yet, known as the Bluff, a few miles below the city. Her father, Richard Henderson, was a nephew of Richard Henderson, for whom the County and City of

Henderson were named. He married in North Carolina on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1807, Miss Annie Alves, and came to Henderson in 1812. Mrs. Soaper was baptized in infancy by Rev. Daniel Comfort, of the Presbyterian Church, and became a member of the Episcopal Church in 1835, at the age of twenty-two years. During her entire church life, she has proven a devoted Christian and fondly attached to her church. Mr. and Mrs. Soaper have had born unto them twelve children, ten of whom are living—Elizabeth, Richard Henderson, Thomas, William, Mariana, Catharine, Harry, Robert, Maria and Susan.

ELIZABETH married L. C. Dallam, President of the Henderson National Bank, January 17th, 1855. They have five children, Susan, Clarence, Charlie, Elizabeth and Sallie; Susan married Hon. Henry C. Burnett, of Paducah, and they have two children, Marie and Elizabeth.

THOMAS married Miss Cora Cook, October 23d, 1862; they have two children, Elizabeth and Susan.

MARIANA married Stephen K. Sneed, Vice President and Cashier of the Henderson National Bank, May 10th, 1871; they have six children, Susan, Lucy, Catharine, Mariana, William and Stephen.

WILLIAM married Miss Sophy Turner, January 17th, 1872; they have three children, Henry Turner, Susan Soaper and Lucile.

ROBERT married Miss Annie E. Pringle, November 18th, 1873; they have four children, Jane, Willie, Annie and Frances.

CATHARINE married Malcom Caruthers, of Chicago, October 20th, 1875; they have two children, Elizabeth and Frances.

MARIA married A. M. Gazlay, of Louisville, now of Chicago, May 10th, 1876; they have one child, William Soaper.

SUSAN married Hayden M. Young, of Louisville, now of Kansas City, Mo., January 29th, 1884; they have no children.

Richard H. and Harry are unmarried.

Mr. William Soaper, subject of this sketch, after having lived a most successful business life, died January 3d, 1881, leaving a very large estate. Mr. Soaper was for many years an active Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter. Although for many years a regular attendant upon church worship, he was never a member.

RICHARD HENDERSON SOAPER, named for his maternal grandfather, Richard Henderson, who was a nephew of Richard Henderson, President of the Henderson Grant Company, was born in Henderson County on the seventh day of February, 1836, and is the eldest son of William Soaper and Susan Fannie Henderson. He was

educated from the very best private schools of Henderson, Shelby College, Shelbyville, Ky., and, during the years 1854 and '55, was a student at Kenyon College, Ohio. No means were spared by his father to give him a first-class collegiate education. Upon his return from college, Mr. Soaper was given a position in his father's tobacco stemmery, and, in the course of a few years, mastered the art of handling the weed and was given a partnership. This partnership continued up to his father's death in 1881. Since that time, in connection with his brother, the stemming business has been carried on as before. In 1868 Mr. Soaper caused to be built in the town of Uniontown, Union County, a handsome, finely arranged tobacco stemmery with a capacity of handling five hundred hogsheads annually. This, with his Henderson house, he has operated year by year, buying, receiving and shipping large quantities of the staple of this section of the country. In addition to his large tobacco interest in this country and Europe, he is the owner of four hundred and eighty-eight acres of the best river bottom land of Henderson County, land noted for its great productiveness of both corn and tobacco. His annual crops are large, and so well systematized are all of his farming plans, that nothing but an overflow or unprecedented drouth can keep him from reaping a handsome income year after year.

William Soaper, the father of the subject of this sketch, died possessed of a large and varied estate, and, upon his death, our subject qualified as executor of the will. The will included lands, houses and lots, monies, bonds, stocks, and other possessions, to be divided among nine devisees. The difficulty of the undertaking can be seen at a glance, yet Mr. Soaper settled this great estate without a murmur from anyone, and strange to say without a lawsuit. This, then, goes to show that he is notably one of the most successful business men of the times. His career has been characterized by great energy, prudence and liberality, controlled by a superior judgment and marked throughout by undoubted integrity. Mr. Soaper has traveled over the principal part of the United States and Canada, and, during the summer of 1865, spent his time in Europe on business and sight-seeing. He loves his friends, has a big warm heart, enjoys social life to its highest degree, but has never married. There isn't a time-keeper in the city that is more regular in telling the hours, than he is in his habits. Thoroughly domestic, he varies perhaps not exceeding five minutes in an entire week, in passing to and from his office to his boarding house. He is strictly a business man and a remarkably successful one. Mr. Soaper was raised a Whig,

and since the downfall of that party, has never recognized the claims of any particular political organization. In religious faith he was raised an Episcopalian, but seldom attends any church. He has no fancy for office holding, and wouldn't accept one if tendered him by the unanimous voice of the people. He was never a member of any lodge, he dispenses his charities with his own liberal hand, but unostentatiously, telling no one, but keeping his good works sacredly to himself. No better man than Richard Henderson Soaper lives.

THOMAS SOAPER is the second son of William Soaper and Susan Fannie Henderson, and was born on the twentieth day of January, 1838. As in the case of his elder brother, he was given every advantage of an education that wealth could afford. He was sent to the best private schools, and, in 1854 and a part of 1855, was a student at Kenyon College, Ohio. In 1855 he entered Hanover College, Indiana, and remained there throughout 1856. Shortly after his return home from college, he entered the dry goods store of L. C. Dallam, and, in the year 1859, purchased an interest, became a partner, and engaged in business under the old and well-known firm name of Dallam & Soaper, the senior member being his brother-in-law, Mr. L. C. Dallam. On the twenty-third day of October, 1862, Mr. Soaper married Miss Cora Cook, daughter of Dr. John B. Cook, founder of the Henderson and McDowell Medical Societies. Unto them two children have been born, Bettie Cook and Sudie Henderson, two charming young ladies and universal society favorites. Mrs. Soaper is a lady of many fascinating domestic and social qualities, and a devoted help-mate to her husband. At the beginning of 1875, after a pleasant and lucrative partnership of sixteen years, Mr. Soaper purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. L. C. Dallam, and, from that time to this, the business of the old house has been conducted under the name of Thomas Soaper.

Our subject has been one of Henderson's most successful merchants, from the fact he never jests, never exaggerates, always sincere and honest, and whatever his convictions in any line of life, he carries them out without reference to the world. On no serious subject has he any half-formed notions. In his friendship, he is exceedingly warm, yet not demonstrative; in domestic relations, gentle and tender, a genial companion, a devoted father and husband. He grew up in the Episcopal Church faith, and, in 1860, was confirmed by the Bishop. For thirty years he has been a member of the church vestry, has served as Treasurer for a number of years, has served as Junior and Senior

Warden and is the Senior Warden of the church at this writing. He has represented his church a number of times in the General Convention of the Diocese, and, throughout his entire church life, has been one of the foremost in all matters of interest to the congregation and parish. For many years he filled the position of Superintendent of the Sunday School. In 1879 he was elected President of the Henderson Mining and Manufacturing Company, and has continued as such to this day. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Henderson National Bank, one of the strongest monied institutions in the city. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics a Democrat. In addition to his large interest in the city, including a handsome residence he is the owner of one hundred and ninety-one acres of the finest Henderson County river bottom lands, which he operates through employes under the direction of a competent superintendent or overseer. His crops are usually good and bring him a handsome income.

WILLIAM SOAPER, JR.—The subject of this sketch, who bears the honored name of his father, is the third son of William Soaper and Susan Fannie Henderson, and, as in the case of his elder brothers, was given a collegiate education. He received his early training at the best schools of Henderson, and entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he would have graduated in 1864, but for the interference of the War of the Rebellion. William Soaper was born in Henderson County, on the tenth day of April, 1843, and in his form and build is the exact counterpart of his father, when at his age in life. Returning home from college Mr. Soaper engaged himself with his father and brother Richard, in the tobacco stemming business, applying himself with an earnestness, that in a few years placed him in the front rank of stemming men. He was given an interest in the business, and since his father's death has been associated in the same line with his brother Richard. On the seventeenth day of January, 1872, he was married to Miss Sophy Turner, a highly accomplished daughter of Judge Henry F. Turner, of Henderson. As a result of that union, three children were born, Henry Turner, Susan Soaper, Lucile, all bright, promising children. Never a cloud of pain or sorrow hovered over his happy household, until October 21st, 1883, when the angel of death laid his cold hands upon the devoted wife, and carried her away to Heaven, leaving a disconsolate husband and children.

In 1883 Mr. Soaper manifested an active interest in the organization of the gravel road companies of this county, and to show his faith, subscribed liberally to the stock of the Henderson and Zion, and

Corydon and Geneva companies. He has served a term as President of the Henderson, Corydon and Geneva Company, and is now President of the Henderson and Zion Company. For several years he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Henderson Fair Company, and the writer can say that no officer of the association was more active, faithful and deeply interested in the work before him. He is a member of the Masonic order in high standing, having presided as Master, High Priest and Eminent Commander, and had he urged himself as many have done, he would have presided before this over the Grand Lodge of the State. Mr. Soaper is a half-owner of the Henderson Hominy Mill, one of the largest manufactories of hominy, gritz &c., in the West, and is doing a daily business commensurate with its great capacity and yet unable to supply all of its orders. His partner, W. W. Shelby, manages the mill while he gives the bulk of his time to his tobacco interest. In addition to what we have mentioned, our subject is the owner of a magnificent Henderson County river bottom farm of two hundred and forty acres, growing annually thousands of bushels of corn.

Mr. Soaper, in political faith, was raised a Whig, but since the war has affiliated with the Democratic party. He was never an office holder and never a candidate for one. In church doctrine, he is an Episcopalian, and for twenty-five years has served his church as vestryman. For several years he has held the office of Treasurer of the church, and so well has he performed the duties of the office, the vestry refuse to give him up by re-electing him annually. To find a man of indomitable will and unquestioned courage, sincere in his convictions, a warm and generous friend of the noblest impulses, of the highest business character, is to lay your eye and hand upon William Soaper.

HARRY SOAPER, the fourth son of William Soaper and Susan Fannie Henderson, was born in Henderson County on the seventh day of August, 1844, and educated from the best schools of the town and county, and the University of Toronto, Canada, where he would have graduated but for the effects of the war. In 1867, after his return from college, he took charge of his brother Richard's tobacco stemmery at Uniontown, and lived there during the stemming season of each year up to 1881, the year of his father's death. Since that time he has had charge of the home farm (where all of the children were born), near the city. He still retains one-fourth interest in the stemming business at Uniontown. In addition to his interest at

that place, and the home farm, he operates his lower bend place, consisting of one hundred and seventy-five acres of magnificent Henderson County river bottom land. All of this bottom land is alluvial, and, therefore, highly productive. As is the case with his brothers, of whom we have written, he is a most successful business man, and satisfactorily requires every turn to count in his interest. He has given a great deal of attention to the raising of fine stock, and, to that end, and to better provide food for winter feeding, he thoroughly investigated the Silo system, as adopted by cattle raisers in many States of the country, and is, perhaps, the first farmer in Kentucky to introduce one into this State. At a large expense he has caused one to be built at the home farm, and is highly pleased with it. This, then, goes to show that our subject is a wide awake farmer, looking ahead, keeping ahead. He is not the kind to await the coming of events, but he thinks for himself, and his plans are always intelligently founded, and, most generally, result as he would have them.

Mr. Soaper has never married; there is very little poetry about him. He is rather a recluse, inclined more to enjoy a quiet, bachelor life, than hugging to his bosom what he regards a fancied vision.

It may be said of him, however, that he is not selfish—on the contrary, there is no one more open hearted. He is fond of society but his natural diffidence is constantly speaking to him, and he continually listening to it. He is a man of benevolence, devoting a portion of his ample means to every good cause presenting itself in the community. He makes no display of his good deeds, is large hearted, exceedingly open and frank in all of his dealings and stands deservedly high as a gentleman and business man. Mr. Soaper was raised in the Episcopal Church faith, but has never connected himself with the church. He never believed in secret societies, therefore has never joined a lodge or secret order of any character whatever. He was raised a Whig. At this time he claims to belong to no party, but the prerogative to vote when and as he pleases.

JOHN D. ANDERSON was born in Virginia and came to Henderson in very early times. His father, Turner Anderson, and his wife, Susan Roan Daniel, were both natives of Louisa County, Virginia. Turner Anderson had two sisters, one of whom married Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, and was burned in a theater. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson immigrated to Kentucky in the year 1805, bringing with them their six children, Nathan, Nelson, Susan, Nathaniel, John,

Mary and Weston. A paper Mr. Anderson brought with him, and one in which he took great pride, was a certificate from Day Lodge, No. 58, Masonic, certifying to his having been elected and installed Master of that Lodge. Among the members of Day Lodge were George Washington, Lafayette and Rev. R. S. Barrett, lately of Henderson; Nathan Anderson married Miss Milly Bell, and had two children, Richard and Susan; Richard married Miss Kara Alexander, an aunt of Dr. J. B. Alexander, formerly of this city. They had six children, Dr. Turner Anderson, a distinguished physician, now of Louisville, being one of them.

Susan Anderson was the second wife of Dr. Adam Rankin, of Henderson, and the grandmother of John H., James R. Barret and Samuel, J. Ed., Alex and Wardlow Rankin. Nathaniel Spottswood Anderson was killed in a duel on the twenty-third day of May, 1806, by Thomas Yateman, at Nashville, Tenn. John D. Anderson, the subject of this sketch, married on the ninth day of May, 1833, Miss Tabitha C. Marshall, and unto them was born only one child, Susan Daniel, who married February 12th, 1854, Walter A. Towles, son of Judge Thomas Towles. They have had seven children, Elizabeth Alves, Sue Starling, Walter Alves, Thomas, Lillia, Marie Lucie and Therrit Rankin. Weston Anderson married Miss Christy, and unto them were born two children, the late Mrs. Peter D. Green, of Union County, and the late Weston Anderson, of Henderson. Mary Anderson first married Miller Flemming, of Glasgow, Scotland, who, together with his brother-in-law, the subject of this sketch, exported cotton to his native place; they had one child, the late Mrs. Mary F. Alves, wife of Walter Alves. John D. Anderson was a man of fine business character, and accumulated a handsome estate. He was one of the first Directors of the Farmers' Bank, one of the organizers of the Episcopal Church, and instrumental in many other worthy enterprises. He was universally popular, and his opinion upon all matters of business much sought after. He was, for many years prior to his death, a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DR. JOHN N. DORSEY was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, on the thirty-first day of December, 1811, and, at the age of seven years, came with his father, Noah Dorsey, to Henderson County, and settled on what is known as the Strong Water farm, then owned by General Samuel Hopkins. Three months after he removed three miles below the present site of Corydon, and there remained until he arrived at the age of thirteen or fourteen. He then returned to Jefferson County and was there educated. In 1834 he went to

Hardin County and did business for an uncle, at the same time applying his leisure moments to the study of medicine. Not long after this he graduated from the Louisville Medical Institute, and went to West Point to practice his profession. The Doctor tarried but a short time at West Point, and then removed to Daviess County, where he resided for seven years. He then came to Henderson and located at Corydon, where he has continued to reside to the present time. In the month of April, 1841, in Daviess County, Doctor Dorsey married Miss Patsy R. Atcherson, and unto them seven children were born, five of whom are now living, Bettie, Belle, Emma, Anna and John L. Bettie married Dr. J. N. Powell; Belle married Dr. Wesley Powell; Emma married Walter Cannon, proprietor of the Barret House, Henderson, and John L. married Miss Nannie Dixon. John L. Dorsey, the only son, represented his county one term in the Kentucky Legislature; is now Council Advisor of the city, a prominent Knight of Pythias and Odd Fellow, and a leading attorney at the bar. Dr. Dorsey was the first Postmaster at Corydon, and his wife had the honor of giving the office and village its name. He built, in 1848, the first house, a log cabin; also, in connection with his brother, established the first store at the place. The territory that the Doctor then practiced over has now fourteen or fifteen physicians, and all of them claiming a liberal practice. Dr. Dorsey's first wife having died many years ago, he again married, selecting for his second wife Mrs. Isabella Phillips, of this county. He is in comfortable circumstances, and takes life easy in his old age, greatly beloved by all who know him.

WILLIAM W. BLACKWELL was born in Henderson on the fifth day of April, 1849, and was educated at the best private schools in the town. In early life he engaged, with his father, in merchandising, and soon displayed remarkable business capacity. There are few men his superior in business intelligence and far seeing judgment, Several years ago he was given a partnership with his father in the hardware business, and the success of the firm testifies to his eminent qualifications as a cool, clear headed, calculating man.

Shortly after the institution of Ivy Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, in 1873, Mr. Blackwell became a member, and, from his initiation, evinced a great interest in the order. By a close study of its laws and mystic aims, he soon became one of the best posted members and his opinion was regarded as reliable upon all matters concerning the order. As an evidence how studiously he applied himself, he first entered the Grand Lodge as a Representative of Ivy Lodge (after having presided in his own lodge) in September, 1877, at its session



W. W. BLACKWELL, P. G. C.
Supreme Representative of Kentucky., Henderson Ky.
IVY LODGE, No. 21 K. OF P.

held in the City of Covington, and was, by that body, elected Grand Master of Exchequer for the term following. At the session of the Grand Lodge, held in Lexington in 1878, he was advanced to the position of Grand Vice Chancellor on the first ballot over five competitors. At the session held in Henderson, September, 1879, he was unanimously chosen Grand Chancellor of the State for the term following. At the September session, 1880, at Louisville, he received the honorable rank of Past Grand Chancellor for services rendered as Grand Chancellor. At the session of 1881, held at Maysville, he was elected Supreme Representative for four years, from January 1st, 1881, to December 31st, 1885, to represent the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in the Supreme Lodge of the world. Since that time this commission has been extended six-year's election, to 1889. He represented Kentucky at the Supreme meeting, held at Detroit, Michigan, in August, 1882, and there received the Supreme Lodge Degree, the highest honor in the order. He also represented the Grand Lodge at the Supreme meeting held in New Orleans in April, 1884, and at Toronto, Canada, in July, 1886, and will, nothing preventing, represent Kentucky at the Supreme meeting to be held in Cincinnati, in 1888. Mr. Blackwell is the youngest Knight who has ever passed the executive chair of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, being only thirty years of age when elected Grand Chancellor. He is the only Supreme Representative ever elected south of the Ohio River. As another evidence of his worth, he was presented, at the session of 1880, held in Louisville, with a handsomely engrossed resolution of thanks for services rendered as Grand Chancellor. This was done by a unanimous vote, and is the first and only time the honor has ever been paid a Grand Chancellor. Mr. Blackwell is a member of the Supreme Lodge Finance Committee, composed of five members, and ranks second in the list. He has twice visited Washington City for the purpose of auditing the books of the Endowment Rank. By authority of the Supreme Chancellor of the world, Howard Douglass, on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1886, Mr. Blackwell was appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Major General James R. Carnahan, Commander in Chief of the Uniform Rank, the grandest body of disciplined soldiers in the world. There are now over five hundred divisions, forty thousand Knights in uniform. It is predicted the grand pageant in Cincinnati, in 1888, will surpass any display of military, ever witnessed on this Continent. Mr. Blackwell has just completed the compilation of the revised Constitutions of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, a duty assigned him by the Grand

Lodge. His report is a masterly one and has been attended by a multitude of perplexing surroundings. In honor of his distinguished services as a Knight, and high character as a man, on Friday evening, September 9th, 1887, at Marion Ky., Blackwell Lodge, No. 57, was instituted, named in his honor, and composed of the best men of the town and surrounding country. As a speaker, Mr. Blackwell has few superiors, and upon several occasions, has won the plaudits of his fellow Sir Knights, by his sound reasoning, interspersed by wit and humor. The time is not far distant, when he will be exalted to the distinguished position of Supreme Chancellor of the world, a position he is so eminently qualified and fitted for. On Tuesday, October 5th, 1869, at the residence of his wife's parents, in Evansville Indiana, Mr. Blackwell married Miss Marcia A. Stinson, and unto them has been born one son, Ernest, a bright young man, a chip of the old block. As Gas Commissioner, Mr. Blackwell has served the city with satisfaction. He is a leading Odd Fellow. On the twenty-fourth day of September, 1887, Mr. Blackwell was tendered the Supreme Secretaryship of the Endowment Rank, K. of P., at a salary of \$3,000, but declined it.

GREEN W. PRITCHETT, tobacconist, strip and leaf dealer, was born near Corydon, in the year 1842. His father, Pressley Pritchett, was one of the early settlers of that part of the county, and was a farmer of influence, and held the office of Constable under the old Constitution. His mother, Annie Powell, was a woman noted for her fine sense and domestic character. Both father and mother died, aged about forty-seven years. Green W. was educated at Princeton Academy, Princeton, Indiana, and returned to Corydon and engaged in merchandising. In 1869 he married Miss Belle Powell, a lady of high character, and greatly respected for her social and domestic qualities. They have three children, two girls and one boy. Mr. Pritchett has served his district as Magistrate several terms, and has also served as Trustee of the town of Corydon and of the Public Schools at that place. In each instance he has brought to bear a conservative sound judgment, that has ever been characteristic of the man, and has placed him foremost among the men of intelligence in his county. During his life he has evidenced a decided interest in all matters of public moment, and has been mainly instrumental in organizing several enterprises of value to the county, notably, the Corydon Coal and Mining Company, Corydon Public Schools, Henderson and Corydon Gravel Road Company, the Henderson *Weekly Journal*, in all of which he has served as Trustee and Director. In

politics he is a Democrat, thoroughly posted and influential. He is a heavy purchaser of tobacco, which he prepares for the European market. He has been a successful man of business, and all of this is owing to an intelligence he brings to bear, gained from close reading and observation. As a writer, Mr. Pritchett knows few superiors. He wields a graceful, and when he chooses, a caustic pen.

DR. H. H. FARMER, was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, in 1825, and immigrated with his father to Kentucky, Henderson County, in the autumn of 1829. In 1833 his father was accidentally shot, and two years thereafter young Farmer returned to his relations in Virginia, where he remained until 1846, but always claiming Henderson County as his home. He was educated mostly in Virginia, and graduated in medicine, at the Jefferson Medical College in 1846. In June of that year he commenced the practice of his profession in Henderson County, but, three years after, abandoned it for the more pleasing life of a farmer. Dr. Farmer has served his county as a Magistrate, Assessor and County School Commissioner, in all of which positions his eminent fitness won him the plaudits of his people. From early manhood he was a Democrat in politics. In 1860 he was a warm Southern sympathiser, but opposed secession which he believed would end in nothing short of disaster to the Southern people. He took no part in the war, but remained with his family at his quiet, happy home in the county. Dr. Farmer cast his lot with the Democratic party until about 1881, when he gave up, in a great measure, politics, and does not now claim to belong to any political organization. In 1843 he joined the Baptist Church, and has, from that time to this, proven himself an active, consistent, working member.

JUDGE THOMAS TOWLES was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, on June 1st, 1784. His father, Stokeley Towles, was born in Lancaster, Virginia, February 21st, 1750, and died May, 23d, 1800. His mother, Mary Smith, was born September 8th, 1755, and died May 6th, 1813. Judge Towles immigrated to Henderson County in 1805, and resided here to the date of his death, December 12th, 1850. He first married Miss Hopkins, daughter of General Samuel Hopkins, in 1809. She died, leaving one son, Thomas, Jr., who was known as the brightest mind ever born in the county—a lawyer of wonderful memory and marked ability. Judge Towles then married Elizabeth Alves, daughter of Walter Alves, one of the signers of the Henderson Grant, and Amelia Johnston, whose father was William Johnston, one of the Richard Henderson & Co., to whom the grant was made. Mrs.

Towles survived her husband two years, she dying June 28th, 1852.

By his last marriage there were three children, Dr. John J. Towles, Mrs. Bettie T. Barret and Walter A. Towles, all married and have children. Judge Towles was a lawyer of large practice, and held the unrestrained confidence of the people of his town and county. He was the head and front of every enterprise, and no man gave more liberally of his time and means. On the sixteenth day of January, 1816, he was commissioned by President Madison, one of the judges for the territory of Illinois. Much history associated with his life will be found elsewhere in this volume. He was a warm, personal friend of the renowned John J. Audubon.

J. W. PORTER was born in Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1835. In his young manhood, Mr. Porter immigrated to America, and for quite a number of years followed peddling on foot for a living. He traveled mostly throughout the Southern States, and dealt largely in such goods as Irish linens, embroideries and silks. After his first year's experience in thus merchandising, he employed seven or eight men and kept them constantly on the road. At the outbreaking of the War of the Rebellion, he was at Holly Springs, Mississippi, where he lost some fifteen hundred dollars worth of goods. He then started across the plains, and, arriving at Hot Springs Arkansas, sold his entire stock to the men then in his employ. During the year 1855, Mr. Porter visited Todd County, Kentucky, and while sleeping in the second story of a country house, a terrible tornado swept over that part of the county, demolishing the building in which he was sleeping. Strange, as it may seem, his vest was torn half in two, and he blown one hundred yards, to find himself unhurt. In 1853 he first came to Henderson County, and, in 1858, purchased of James Bottoms, two hundred acres of land lying in the Niagara Precinct, for which he paid fifteen hundred dollars in gold, cash down. He returned to New York, and there opened a grocery house, but owing to his strong Democratic proclivities, was unsuccessful and returned to Henderson and settled upon the land bought of Bottom. In 1867 he purchased of George S. Morris ten acres of land, and built his present residence. In 1870 he built his tobacco stemmery, and engaged in merchandising and the stemming of tobacco, in which business he is yet engaged. His business life has proven successful, and, by industry and prudence, Mr. Porter enjoys a handsome estate. He has been three times married, first, to Miss McLaughlin, of New York; then to Miss Nunn, daughter of Hugh Nunn, of Henderson County, and lastly, to Mrs. Triplett, widow of Robert Triplett. He is the father of eight children, four of whom are living.

R. W. AGNEW was born in Henderson County, in the year 1836. Robert Agnew, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on Rock Creek, waters of the Alamance, Guilford County, North Carolina, on the sixth day of May, 1776. His father, Doctor Robert Agnew, was born in County Down, Ireland, on January 31st, 1734. He married Euphenia Shaw in the year 1763, and immigrated to America in the year 1771, and settled in Guilford County, where he died October 18th, 1793. Robert Agnew was the fifth child, and his mother died when he was not six months old. He was then given to Ann Shaw, of Christian County, Kentucky, his mother's first cousin, who cared for him until her death, three years afterwards. His father having married his second wife, young Robert was taken back to North Carolina, where he lived with his step-mother, a most estimable woman, until arriving at nineteen years of age. He then went to his sister Sally, in Sumner County, Tennessee. This trip was over five hundred miles through the wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild animals, and seven days of the journey young Agnew was alone. He remained a year or more in Sumner County, and then returned to his native home in North Carolina, where he attended school for a short time. Being of a restless disposition, he determined to go back to Tennessee, so on the twenty-second day of December, 1796, in extreme cold weather, he set out on his second journey, and on the twentieth day of January, 1797, arrived at his sister's in Sumner County. He was still unsatisfied, he wanted to see more of the country; therefore, in company with two friends, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1797, he came to Henderson County, and being well pleased, determined to settle here. He returned to Tennessee, and the following is taken from a diary kept by himself: "Returning to Tennessee, I thought I would quit my rambles and settle myself. So it happened that on the first day of June I married Elizabeth White Hardin, of Robertson County. We then concluded to come and live in this country, my wife having a sister living here that was married to Jacob Landers, a pioneer. On Tuesday November 21st, 1797, we arrived in Henderson County, having brought but a small share of property with us. It consisted of two horses, two cows and one calf, two sheep, one bed, etc., and one flax wheel and other small articles to commence work with, but without one cent of money or provisions. However, we went to work, and have never suffered to this time, 1839, for the necessaries of life. Before two years had roll'd away our horses were all dead of the 'Yellow Water,' which prevailed in the world at that time; our sheep were all gone, but our cows did well."

Robert Agnew raised eleven children, seven males and four females. The males were: John married Miss Asbby, of Hopkins County; Wiley married Miss Armstrong; Andrew married Elizabeth Walker; Whitfield married Elizabeth H. Nunn, all of Henderson County. The father of our subject was Whitefield Agnew, who died in 1845, at the age of thirty-seven years, leaving his son, R. W. Agnew, a youth of nine years, with his mother and five sisters dependent upon their own exertions for a livelihood. His early privations prevented his education, yet he applied himself at leisure times, and by this means gained a knowledge that has proved of incalculable benefit to him. At the age of twenty-five years, Mr. Agnew married Mrs. M. J. Tillotson, widow of Marshall Tillotson, and daughter of John and Nancy Reeder, and unto them have been born five children, Robert L., Dora, Edna E., and William W. all living. By his industry and economy, Mr. Agnew has accumulated a snug little estate, and although a hard worker, enjoys his pleasures. In politics he is a strong Democrat and worker, whose influence is felt in times of excited elections. He and his entire family are members of the Baptist Church. Dr. R. L. Agnew, a promising physician of Sebree, is his eldest son and child.

THOMAS E. WARD was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on the fifteenth day of July, 1844. His great-grandfather settled in Maryland prior to the Revolution, and he and four of his sons were members of the famous Maryland line during the struggle for independence. After the war, his grandfather, Edward Ward, married Miss Elizabeth Soaper, and, in 1789, removed to Kentucky and finally settled in Ohio County, where he died in January, 1856, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, having raised a large family. His eighth child, the Rev. Ezra Ward, the father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Ohio County, February 8th, 1808, and, when about eighteen years old, joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was soon after licensed to preach, and, until his death, July 10th, 1864, no man was more widely or favorably known in connection with the ministry of that church.

Mr. Ward's great-grandfather on the maternal side, Captain Thomas McCoy, had held the rank of Captain in the British Army, and had participated in the French and Indian wars prior to the Revolution. At the close of those wars, he sold his commission and settled in South Carolina. He, also, was from Ireland. When the Revolutionary War broke out, he joined the patriots, raised a company and served under General Marion, and was sent by that officer with

recruits to General Sumpter, who was defeated, and Captain McCoy and his son made prisoners. They were carried to Augusta, Georgia, where one Colonel Brown was commanding. Brown had served with McCoy and recognized him. A court martial was immediately summoned and Captain McCoy was tried for treason, condemned and hung on the same day. His son, a youth of sixteen, a prisoner, was executed at the same time. Mrs. McCoy, having heard of the capture of her husband and son, set out immediately for Augusta to see them. She arrived while they were still hanging, and had them taken down, put in rude coffins, placed them in her wagon, and carried and buried them. Three months afterwards, Thomas McCoy, the maternal grandfather of our sketch, was born. He remained in Carolina until 1800, when he moved to Breckenridge County, Ky., where he settled and lived until his death, in 1862. Elizabeth McCoy was the sixth child born of this marriage, and was married to Rev. Ezra Ward on the sixteenth day of January, 1839. They settled in Hardin County, where they lived up to their death, she dying October 17th, 1855. There were seven children born of this marriage, of which Thomas E was the third. His childhood was passed on his father's farm, near Stephensburg, in Hardin County, where he enjoyed the usual chances of securing an education at a country school taught three months in a year. The ups and downs of life were his, and, through multiplied trials, gained his education. So anxious was he upon this point, he hired himself to Rev. James Vinson, of Wolf Springs, Hardin County, to work during mornings and evenings and on Saturdays, during ten months, for his board and tuition. This school was broken up by the war, and, soon thereafter, young Ward enlisted as a private in the Forty-eighth Kentucky Federal Regiment, infantry, commanded by Colonel Burge, a Methodist clergyman. He remained in the service four months, mostly on detached duty, when, on a final organization, his Captain was left out, and he, with others, declined to be mustered in. He then returned to Hardin County, and again entered Rev. Vinson's school, upon the previous terms, and there remained for seven months, up to June, 1864. Carrying away the honors of the class of thirty-four, he returned to farming, where he remained until January, 1865, when he took charge of a school at Longgrove, Hardin County, and taught three months. He quit teaching, and, in November, 1865, entered the employ (as man of all work) of Hon. W. L. Conklin, at Litchfield. He commenced the study of law and so applied himself that, upon his examination in May, 1866, he received the compliments of the exam-

ining judges, and a license to practice. He prosecuted his studies to 1867, when he entered into partnership, in Grayson County, with Judge Martin H. Cofer and continued with him to his election as Circuit Judge, Mr. Ward continued to practice in Grayson until November, 1872, with great success. Having married Miss Isabel Stapp, of Henderson, in June, 1872, he closed his business in Grayson with a view of removing to Wichita, Kansas, but abandoned the idea on account of his wife's objection of going into a new country so far from home and friends. January 1st, 1873, he came to Henderson, and, without influential friends, money, or acquaintances, he went quietly to work, and has succeeded as few young lawyers would or could have done.

COLONEL CHARLES MYNN TAYLOR was born at Mt. Zion, on the Shenandoah River, near Winchester, Virginia, in the year 1799. His father, Major Edmund H. Taylor, was an officer of the Regular Army, and at one time was in command of Harper's Ferry, an important military post. He was actively engaged during the Indian Wars, of the Northwest, was present at St. Clair's defeat, and in a number of engagements under Generals Wayne and Harrison. At the close of the war he was called to service in many appointments under the government. He gave up army life when he married, and moved to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1800, where he possessed large landed interests. He was a man of wealth, large influence, elegant address, generous to friends, gentle to dependents and servants, and much beloved by old and young. He was a first cousin of President Madison, and a warm and intimate friend of General Harrison, and Governor Posey, who made his home with him while in Kentucky. Mrs. Taylor was Eloise Thruston, daughter of Colonel Charles Mynn Thruston, a descendant of the old English cavaliers, of North Wales, England. He was a Minister of the Church of England, but, when the war broke out, he laid aside the gown, raised a regiment, and joined the army and lost his right arm in the service. Colonel Thruston was twice married, and, during a visit to England, his first wife, who was a Miss Buckner, died. By this marriage there were three children born, Charles, John and Buckner. His second wife was Ann Alexander, of Scotch descent; she had eight children, six daughters and two sons. Mrs. Powell, the mother of Admiral Powell, of Washington, and Mrs. Taylor, being two of them. Colonel Thruston was a man of considerable wealth. In 1807 he left Virginia and moved to Louisiana, with nine hundred negroes. At Natchez he lost over one hundred from sickness.

The battle of New Orleans was fought on his plantation, and it is

mentioned as a historical fact that not a single paling was knocked from around his grave. Colonel Charles Mynn Taylor, the subject of this sketch, was a man of fine appearance, classically educated, quiet and reserved in his manner. His early life was spent in Jefferson and Oldham Counties, and, being an active Whig, was one of George D. Prentice's warmest supporters. He married Miss Ann M. Barbour in 1822, and removed to Henderson in 1837; purchased the Beverly farm known as the Taylor field, in the Third Ward of the city. In the fall of 1839, his house was destroyed by fire, and he then purchased and removed to the Colonel Cabell farm twelve miles below the city, on the Mt. Vernon road. His life was devoted to his books, farming, and then hunting, a sport to which he was passionately attached. His name was synonymous with hospitality and the joy of his life was in entertaining his friends, which included all who knew him. For years it was the custom of a party of gentlemen from Henderson and Louisville to meet during the early fall at his home and hunt for three or four weeks. He had no taste for official life, preferring to live quietly upon his farm and enjoy the pleasures of the wild woods. He was a man of social power, and exercised great influence in his neighborhood. Colonel Taylor died in 1867, and only two children survive him, Dr. Thomas W. Taylor, and Mrs. F. M. Burbank. He had two sons born in Henderson, Captain James N. Taylor, a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army, a man of splendid appearance, strong minded and universally popular. Captain Taylor was for thirteen years a great sufferer, confined to his bed from rheumatism, contracted while confined in prison. Alfred was a young man of superior intellect and fine business capacity. He died in Cadiz, Kentucky, after a short illness. Dr. T. W. Taylor is a highly educated physician, and successful practitioner. He has been twice married; his last wife being Miss Louisa McDonald, a brilliant lady and highly connected. Dr. Taylor has four living children by his first wife, Charles, a dashing, successful man of business, Elizabeth, Fannie and Sallie. Fannie married Captain William Colmesnil, a practical railroader, associated with the Ohio Valley, and Sallie married Mr. Posey Marshal, a leading tobacconist of Henderson and Union Counties. Mrs. Mary F. Burbank, widow of D. R. Burbank, has four living children, Misses Annie and Mary, and Charles and Breckenridge. Mrs. B. inherited her husband's large estate, and, with her children, spends the greater portion of her time in Europe, where they were highly educated.

RICHARD HENDERSON, for whom Henderson County, and the City of Henderson are named, was born in Hanover County, Virginia, April 20th, 1735. His father was Colonel Samuel Henderson, of Scotch, and his mother, Elizabeth Williams, of Welsh descent. The family emigrated in 1756 to the present home of the descendants, Granville County, North Carolina. His parents were poor, and hence his education neglected. It is said, but the authority for it is not given, that he grew to maturity before he had learned to read and write. Certainly, after he was of age, he improved his opportunities with wonderful energy. The first position that opened up to him a new view of life, was that of constable; followed soon after by that of under-sheriff to his father, who had been made sheriff. These duties educated him largely in that practical knowledge of men and things for which he became distinguished in after life. He read law for twelve months with his cousin, Judge John Williams. He then applied for license to Charles Berry, Chief Justice of the Colony, whose duty it was to examine applicants, and on whose certificate the Governor issued a license to practice. "He was asked how long he had read and what books? When the limited time was stated, and the number and names of books he had read, the Judge remarked that it was useless to go into any examination, as no living man could have read and digested those works in so short a time. With great promptness and firmness, Henderson replied that it was his privilege to apply for a license, and the Judge's duty to examine him, and if he was not qualified, to reject him; if qualified, to grant the certificate. The Judge, struck with his sensible and spirited reply, proceeded to a most scorching examination. So well did the young man sustain himself, that the certificate was granted, with encomiums upon his industry, acquirements and talents."

Such energy and spirit knew no rest. He soon rose to the highest ranks of his profession, and honors and wealth followed. Under the law of 1767, providing for a Chief Justice and two associates for the province, Governor Tryon, about 1768, appointed Mr. Henderson one of the associate justices. While holding the Superior Court at Hillsboro, Orange County, Monday September 24th, 1770, the "Regulators" (those who first resisted the aggressions and extortions of the crown officers) "assembled in the court yard, insulted some of the gentlemen of the bar, and in a riotous manner went into the Court House and forcibly carried out some of the attorneys, and, in a cruel manner, beat them." Judge Henderson, finding it impossible to hold court, left Hillsboro in the night. At the battle of Alamance, near

the Alamance River, not many miles distant, on May 16th, 1771, was the first blood spilled in resistance to exactions and oppressions of English officers in the name of the crown. The troubled times shut up the courts of justice. He died January 30th, 1785.

JAMES P. WIGAL was born on the twelfth day of August, 1831, in the County of Oldham, Kentucky, one half mile north of Pewee Valley. When at the age of five years, his father removed from Kentucky to a point thirty miles southwest of Indianapolis, Indiana, in Morgan County. He lived and worked with his father, who was engaged in the gunsmith trade, until he arrived at the age of twenty years. He then learned the art of daguerreotyping. He found at the end of two years that the profession of picture making was not as congenial to his taste as the handling of machinery, so he commenced working with engines, and soon became a proficient engineer and machinist. In 1857 he came to Henderson, and, for many years, was employed with Joseph Clore, in running the engine at his large saw mill. During the war he served eight months in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, most of the time in East Tennessee and Virginia, on what may be called galloping service. At the end of this term of service he returned to Henderson. There is no man, considering his educational advantages, who has contributed so much to the scientific world as has Mr. Wigal. On the eighth day of May, 1860, he was granted a patent for a *saw dust feeder*, an invention of his, which is now used in every saw mill of importance in the country. This machine catches the dust as it falls from the saw and carries it direct to the furnace, doing the work of a fireman. On the twentieth day of June, 1865, he was granted a patent for a "steam gauge," which, for simplicity and accuracy, has never been excelled. It is regarded as the best gauge now in use. Other inventions of his are well known and highly regarded for their material worth, particularly, among the number is an "animal trap," for which a patent was granted January 14th, 1868. On the fourteenth day of February, 1874, Mr. Wigal married Miss Rodman, of this city. In February, 1881, he was elected Superintendent of the Henderson Water Works, in charge of all the machinery, and has the gratification of knowing that under his administration every department is moving with an ease and certainty, entirely satisfactory to his employers.

DR. ADAM RANKIN was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and was among the first comers to Henderson. On the first day of November, 1792, he married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Mary Speed, of Danville, Ky. By this marriage there were six children,

Mary Huston, William, Elizabeth Speed, James Speed, Juliet Spencer and Adam Rankin. William, the first son, married in Henderson on July 25th, 1832, Sarah Frances Gwatkin; they had two children, Adam and Gwatkin Rankin. Adam Rankin married Miss Mary T. Kelly on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1866, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Powell. Gwatkin, although beyond the meridian of life, is still unmarried. William Rankin was the first County Judge of Henderson after the adoption of the New Constitution, and served for a number of years. He was one of the most popular men of his day, being universally esteemed by all who knew him. He was an intimate friend of John J. Audubon, and frequently accompanied him upon his bird hunting expeditions. He died near Spottsville, January 22d, 1871. Adam, son of Wm. Rankin, was, for a number of years, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and so popular was he, no one could have defeated him had he chosen to stand for election or re-election. Owing to impaired health, Mr. Rankin gave up the office. Gwatkin Rankin is one of the most successful farmers in the county, and, being well off financially, takes the world easy.

Juliet Spencer, the youngest daughter, and next youngest child of Dr. Adam and Elizabeth Speed Rankin, married in Henderson on the fifteenth day of February, 1827, Dr. Thomas J. Johnson, from Franklin County. They had six children, Benjamin, Elizabeth Speed, Adam Rankin, Thomas J., William Stapleton and Campbell Hausman. Elizabeth Speed married Peter G. Rives, and she has three children, Mary, Thomas J. and Lucie; Mary married Dr. Willard Redman, and they have one bright little son. General Adam Rankin Johnson, of whom mention has been made elsewhere, married Miss Josephine Eastland, of Burnett, Texas, January 1st, 1861. They have seven children, Bettie Johnson, Robert E., Juliet, Adam R., William C., Ethel, and Mary Redman. William Stapleton Johnson was born in Henderson on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1840, and during his entire life has been an active, intelligent, influential man. He was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Henderson Building and Loan Association, and has been its President from its organization. He was also instrumental in the establishment of the Henderson Mining Company, and during the sinking of the coal shaft, and for some time subsequent, was the President. He is a Mason and an active member of the Methodist church. He is a large dealer in drugs, medicines, &c., and manufactures largely several very valuable cures of his own—notably, his eye salve, said to be the best known to this country.

Mr. Johnson is also interested with his brother, General A. R. Johnson of Texas, James R. Barrett and Adam Rankin, of this city, in a cattle ranch in Texas. He is one of Henderson's thriftiest and most far seeing business men. On the twentieth day of May, 1863, he married Miss Bettie Robertson, a most excellent lady, and unto them have been born eight children, seven of whom are living, Juliet, Adam Rankin, William Stapleton, Sophie, Howell R., Thomas J. Rives. Campbell Haussman Johnson (see sketch). Elizabeth Speed Rankin died on the fifteenth day of August, 1803, and Dr. Rankin married his second wife, Miss Ann Gamble, on the twenty-third day of October, 1804. They had one son, John David Rankin, who married Miss Sallie Alexander, of Meade County, Kentucky. They had three children, Adam, Sallie and Juliet. Adam and Sallie are both dead. Juliet married Captain Paul J. Marrs, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Ann Gamble Rankin died August 14th, 1806, and on the third day of September, 1807, in Henderson, Dr. Rankin married his third and last wife, Susan Anderson. There were six children by this marriage, Nathaniel Alexander, James Edwin, Lucy, Archibald, Susan Daniel and Weston. James Edwin married in Henderson, on the third day of November, 1832, Miss Ann E. Wardlow, and unto them have been born eight children, Samuel, James Edwin, Alexander, Nannie, Sallie, Wardlow, Alice and Fannie. Of that number only two are living in Henderson, J. Edwin and Wardlow, and only one has married. J. Edwin married Miss Fannie Grinter, daughter of Judge Thomas C. Grinter, of Cadiz, Kentucky, and they have a charming, bright family of six children, Mary G., Annie W., Eddie, Thomas G., Chester A., the youngest not named.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON came to Hebardsville in 1869, and engaged in merchandising in partnership with his father. For thirteen years he occupied a rented house, and one of insufficient capacity to do the business that had grown to such large proportions. In 1882 he built his present handsome and roomy storeroom, 25x70 feet, and, immediately upon its completion, removed his stock and then added largely to it. In 1881 Mr. Johnson married Miss Emma A. Hatchitt, an accomplished daughter of Rev. A. Hatchitt, of Hebardsville, and unto them have been born two children,

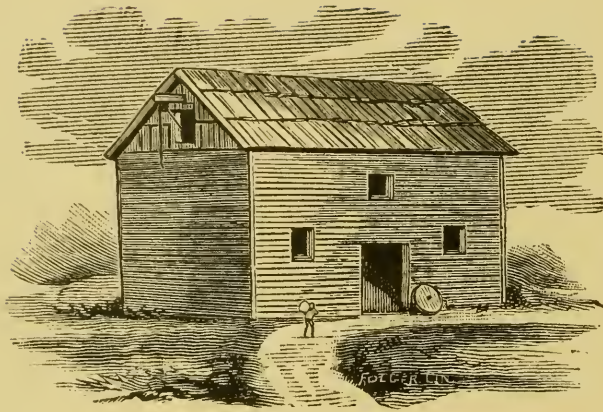
In addition to his large mercantile interest, our subject handles perhaps two hundred thousand pounds of tobacco annually, and farms it upon a small, but paying scale, raising corn and tobacco. He has proven one of the most successful of merchants and business men, and from a moneyless condition in life, he has arisen to that of monied

influence, being now the possessor of ample property to successfully carry out any enterprise he may undertake. He is hard working, far seeing, and of the soundest judgment. Politically he is a Democrat of the Jackson type, and is one of the most influential workers in his district. He is highly esteemed by all of his neighbors and friends, and, by honesty of purpose and fair dealing, enjoys a very large patronage. There are no better men in Henderson than Charles W. Johnson.

F. H. DALLAM came to Henderson in 1852, and engaged in the practice of law. He was a profound lawyer and exceptionally successful. I can pay him no higher tribute than by reproducing what was said of him some years ago by one who knew him intimately :

“ When he chose—as he sometimes did, to the admiration of his friends—to give wings to his glowing, imaginative powers, his was ever an eagle’s flight, impetuous, rushing and heavenward. A superior judge of law, his opinions were always held in the highest estimation. A skillful draughtsman—his declarations, pleas, and other legal papers, were unsurpassed in power, comprehensiveness, beauty and finish. As an advisor, he was much sought; and his opinions were distinguished by acumen and sound judgment, and by a conscientious regard for the interests of his client. But it was in the social circle that Mr. Dallam exhibited his fine powers to the best advantage. Well informed upon all topics of general interest; conversant with the best authors, and singularly discriminative of their peculiar excellence, learned in the lore of the philosophers, and in the spirit and text of the poetry ‘ for which men strive and die, and maidens love and mourn ; ’ his colloquial powers were of the rarest and best, and charmed all who came within the magic circle of his influence. A geniality of temperament which knew no limit to its benign outgivings; a kindness of heart which ever sought to palliate the offenses of his friends against propriety and good taste; a disposition willingly to impart to others the selected fruits of his fine cultivation and assured judgment; and a sparkling vivacity of manner which pervaded even his more serious utterances, secured to him at once the affection, the respect, the gratitude and the admiration of those who were thrown into familiar association with him. Of acute sensitiveness, he readily granted to others that which he would not allow to be withheld from himself—the consideration which is due to honest and conscientious expression and action, and the courtesy which dignifies, and is inseparable from true, gentlemanly address and intercourse. Honest, and of a high sense of honor, he ‘ rendered





AUDUBON'S MILL.

unto Cæsar the things that were Caesar's,' and scorned to do aught which would not bear the severest scrutiny and the sternest criticism."

Mr. Dallam left a widow and two daughters, Miss Camilla Barbour, who married, June 25th, 1867, Judge A. T. Dudley, and Miss Florence, who married April 7th, 1869 Mr. Samuel J. Alves. Henry Dallam, an only son, is living in Texas, unmarried.

MARTIN P. RUCKER.—The subject of this sketch is the youngest son of Nancy Burks and Tinsley Rucker, of Virginia, who, in early life, was a prominent tobacco dealer in Richmond. Many years ago, Mr. Rucker removed to Henderson from Jefferson County, and engaged in business; of latter years, he has led a farmer's life. Unto him and his wife (Miss Kate Funk), there have been born six children, four of whom are now living, Thomas G., John F., Laura H., and Martin P. Thomas G. married Miss Belle Brown, of Daviess County, and they have five children, Mary, Lulie, Charley, James and Lee. Laura H. married William Rudy, of McLean County, and they have seven children, Harry, William, Mary, Kate, Rosa, Bessie and Martin. John F. and Martin are unmarried. The subject of this sketch is a man of noble impulses, a good neighbor and friend. His wife is the embodiment of womanly goodness.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.—The renowned man of whom this sketch treats, was born in the State of Louisiana, on the fourth day of May, 1780, and was of French parentage. He early exhibited natural tastes for art pursuits, and was from earliest childhood devoted to the feathered race. In 1797, after an extended visit to Europe, he returned to America and settled in Pennsylvania. About 1807, he floated in a canoe down the Ohio to Louisville, where he remained for some time, and where he was married to Miss Louisa Bakewell. During the year 1810, he removed to Henderson and commenced merchandising, his store house being a small log one-story affair, that stood on the southeast corner of Main and First Streets. His residence was equally as insignificant, and was situated on the same square and in the rear of the present Odd Fellows building. Immediately opposite his house, on the west side of Second Street, was his pond, where he raised turtles for family use, being passionately fond of turtle soup. Mr. Audubon was a warm hearted, liberal man, and for this reason, if for none other, was greatly esteemed. He was rather reserved, yet devotedly attached to his friends, and his unsuccessful life in Henderson, is attributable to his over-confidence and big heartedness. He was by no means a close or exacting business man, but, on the con-

trary, let his business take care of itself, while he indulged his controlling passion for bird hunting. Men took advantage of him, and, from this, he was continually pressed for means and met with frequent reverses. On the sixteenth day of March, 1816, he and Thomas W. Bakewell, under the firm name of Audubon & Bakewell, made application to the Town Trustees for a ninety-five year lease upon a portion of the river front, between First and Second Streets, for the purpose of erecting a grist and saw mill. Prior to this time, December 22d, 1813, he purchased of General Samuel Hopkins, lots Nos. 95 and 96, on Third Street, between Green and Elm, and on the third day of September, 1814, lots Nos. 91 and 92, on Second Street, between Green and Elm. The Town Trustees granted the petition of Audubon & Bakewell, and soon thereafter they commenced the building of a mill suitable for the times. The mill was completed during the year 1817, and is yet standing, being the far end section of Clark's factory. It is a curiosity for these times, and the weather boarding, whip-sawed, out of yellow poplar is still intact on three sides. The joists are of unhewn logs, many of them considerably over a foot in diameter, and raggedly rough. The foundation walls are built of pieces of flat and broken rock and are four and a half feet thick. Mr. Audubon operated his mill on a large scale for those early times. His grist mill was a great convenience, and furnished a ready market for all of the overplus of wheat raised in the surrounding country. His saw mill also was a wonderful convenience, doing the sawing for the entire country. The timber and lumber used in building the old Kerr, Clark & Co. building, on Main Street, was sawed by his mill.

During all of this time Mr. Audubon continued his study of birds, and, it is said, that the walls of his mill presented the appearance of a picture gallery, every smooth space presenting to the view the painting of some one or more birds. In 1817 Mr. Audubon built at Henderson, a small steamboat, for what purpose it is not known—more, perhaps, to gratify his erratic inclination than for any other reason. The Captain of the vessel ran her out of the Ohio into the Mississippi River, and was followed by her owner in a rowboat to New Orleans, where the little craft was recaptured and sold. In 1818 Constantine S. Rafnisque, a native of Galato, near Constantinople, Turkey, and a naturalist of great reputation, descended the Ohio in an ark, as it was called, and remained with Mr. Audubon for a number of weeks. The two—to use an ordinary expression—had a picnic bird hunting. Birds were far more plentiful and of a greater variety in those days than they have ever been since the woodsman commenced clearing the

country. During Mr. Audubon's entire life in Henderson, he was an untiring student of ornithology, frequently going into the woods and remaining for two months. Upon one occasion he was known to follow a hawk, peculiar to this country for three days, in fact, until he succeeded in killing it. He was never known to change his course on account of creeks or water courses—those he would swim if necessary to keep up a trail. At one time he had watched a "*flicker*" or "*yellow hammer*," and finally saw it go into a hole in a dead tree. So anxious was he to catch the bird, he immediately commenced to climb, and in a short time found himself opposite the hole. No sooner said than done, he ran his hand in, and, to his horror, pulled out a snake, seeing which, he let go and fell with the snake to the ground, fortunately, without injury to himself. Mr. Audubon used to tell this story with a good deal of humor to his friends, who wondered at the risks he would take in pursuit of his favorite study. Mr. Audubon was a great swimmer, and was very fond of the sport. Upon the landing of the first steamboat at Henderson, a great crowd congregated at the bank to take a look at the wonderful thing. It was a sort of holiday, and one of the amusements indulged in by many men, was that of diving from the sides of the boat into the river. Mr. Audubon put in an appearance and paralyzed the audience by diving from the bow end of the boat and coming up at the stern end after having passed entirely under the bottom. It has been told by those who knew Mr. Audubon well, that his wife was also an expert swimmer, that she used a swimming suit, and frequently swam the river for amusement. This story, however, has been contradicted by a granddaughter of Mrs. Audubon; nevertheless, old time residents, now dead, have declared to having seen her swim the river time and again. Mr. Audubon continued to reside in Henderson, happily, as all supposed, until the year 1823, when it was discovered that the green eyed monster had domiciled itself within his home. He became jealous of his wife, a beautiful woman, and from that time life was a burden to him. The two got along badly, and finally Mrs. Audubon determined to return to her home in Louisville. Mr. Ben. Talbott, father of the late Ben Talbott, deceased, tendered her the use of his carriage and driver, which she accepted, and thus she was driven overland to her father's home. There were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Audubon two children, both boys. Subsequent to his wife's departure, Mr. Audubon became embarrassed and determined to dispose of his effects and remove from the wilds of Henderson. In 1824 he went to Philadelphia, and from thence to Europe, where he succeeded in having "*Ornithological Biographies*,"

and "Birds of America" published. He returned some years afterwards and settled in New York, where he died on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1851, aged seventy-one years.

GENERAL SAMUEL HOPKINS, who, as agent and attorney, in fact for Richard Henderson & Company, located and caused to be surveyed the Town of Henderson, and for whom Hopkins County is named, was a native of Albermarle County, Virginia. He was an officer of the Revolution, and bore a conspicuous part in that great struggle for freedom. He fought at the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth, Brandywine and Germantown, in the last of which he commanded a battalion of light infantry, and was severely wounded, after the almost entire loss of his command in killed and wounded. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, Virginia, at the siege of Charleston and commanded that regiment after Colonel Parker was killed. At the surrender of Charleston, May 20th, 1780, he was made a prisoner. In 1797 General Hopkins came West and settled at the Red Banks, now Henderson. In October, 1812, he led a corps of two thousand mounted men against the Kickapoo villages, upon the Illinois River, but being misled by the guides, after wandering over the prairies for some days to no purpose, the party returned to the Capital of Indiana. Chagrined at this result, in the succeeding November, General Hopkins led a band of infantry up the Wabash and succeeded in destroying several Indian villages. His wily enemy declining a combat, and the cold proving severe, he was forced again to retire to Vincennes, where his troops were disbanded. At the close of this campaign, the General returned to Henderson, and settled down upon the old Spring Garden farm, one and a half or two miles out on the Owensboro Road, where he died in 1819. General Hopkins served several terms in the Kentucky Legislature and represented the Henderson District, 1813 to 1815, in Congress. He was commissioned a Major General, during the War of 1812-'15, by President Madison, who was his second cousin. General Hopkins was a double second cousin of Patrick Henry, their mothers being double first cousins. He was also a second cousin of Stephen Hopkins, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and second cousin of Colonel Taylor, father of President Zachary Taylor. He was the father of Captain Sam. Goode Hopkins, of the Forty-second Regiment United States Dragoons, in the War of 1812-'15. He was also grandfather of Thomas Towles, Jr., and Mrs. R. G. Beverly and Mrs. Colonel John T. Bunch.

REV. JOEL LAMBERT was born August 25th, 1796, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. His father, Joel Lambert, was of English descent, and a farmer by pursuit. His mother, Miss Bennett, was a native of Virginia. His parents removed to Kentucky during his early childhood, and settled permanently in Henderson County. He received a limited education, but the best afforded at that early day in Kentucky. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served six months in the New Orleans campaign, under General Jackson. After the restoration of peace, he returned home, and for several years clerked in a dry goods store where he acquired a reputation for sterling worth and honesty, and was trusted with what was called "interchanging"—transferring money from merchants between different points in the country. This business carried him largely through the unsettled portions of the State to Frankfort, Lexington, Russellville and other centers of trade, and was a position of great responsibility and danger. Mr. Lambert was never appointed Sheriff of the county because he was never a magistrate, and, under the old constitution, the senior magistrate was always entitled to the office of Sheriff, and was with one exception, so appointed. It was also the custom of Magistrates appointed to the sheriffalty to farm out the office, that is to say, sell it to the highest and best bidder. Under this arrangement Mr. Lambert served from 1818 to 1832, either as principal or deputy, with great credit to himself and general satisfaction to the county. During his term of office it fell to his lot to officiate at several hangings, and to escort several criminals overland on horseback to the penitentiary of the State.

When Charles C. Carr was hung, Mr. Lambert was acting Sheriff, but his young spirit was too tender to strike the fatal blow, which was to send into eternity the soul of one who had done him no wrong. Yet he recognized his duty and made all preparations for the hanging. Doak Pruitt, a somewhat noted character at that time, was employed and broke the neck of the unfortunate Carr for the sum of five dollars. Mr. Lambert officiated at the hanging of Calvin Sugg and William Wurnell, both desperate bad characters. Between the years 1832 and '35, Mr. Lambert connected himself with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and prepared himself to enter the ministry. For several years he was pastor of the Madisonville Church, for a number of years in charge of the Hebardsville Church, and for ten years connected with various charges, and, up to the day of his death, held missionary and irregular connection with his church. He was ever an earnest and faithful worker in the church, and filled many import-

ant offices and appointments, being a member of its general assembly. For many years anterior to his death, Mr. Lambert was largely engaged in farming and other business pursuits, and was always successful, even at his advanced age he gave his daily attention to his farming interests, and was as exact in his habits as during his early manhood. In all of the multiplied phases of the Henderson & Nashville Railroad, there was no one man who did so much as Mr. Lambert towards its completion. From the beginning, he took an active part, and, throughout all of its ramifications, his hand was to be plainly seen. He contributed liberally of his means, and of his time—in fact, for many years occupied most of his time in endeavoring to bring the road to a successful completion. Throughout his long and successful business life, he never for a moment separated his religion from his secular interests, and has been noted for his charity, his devotion to good works, and his support of every charitable interest in the community, while he was unflinching in his adherence to his own church, he yet was possessed of broad and liberal views, characterized by great charitableness towards others. On the third day of September, 1818, he was wedded to Miss Polly Husbands, daughter of John Husbands, who was one of the very first settlers of Henderson, and served as Magistrate in the first court after the formation of the county. Harmon Husbands, grandfather of Mrs. Lambert, died while imprisoned at Philadelphia for his opposition to the British Government.

On the third day of September, 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert celebrated their golden wedding by entertaining a host of friends, and, again in the presence of God and those assembled, renewing those pledges which had been so safely guarded throughout their long married life. There was never a happier twain. Of their thirteen children, only three are now living, Mrs. George M. Priest, Samuel Husband and Mrs. Manuel Kimmel. Mr. Lambert was noted for his probity of character, and was universally esteemed and honored in the community where he so long lived. He died on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1878. His faithful wife still survives him.

HON. JAMES F. CLAY, was born in Henderson, on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1840. His father, James W. Clay, and mother, Clarissa Berry, were among the first settlers of Henderson. Of the early youth of James F. Clay, little can be said, except that he developed an unusual taste for books, a good memory and a decided aptness in acquiring knowledge. He attended the best private schools in Henderson, and had the advantage of strict, moral and intellectual training at the hands of his parents. He was sent to Georgetown

College, and graduated in 1860. His uncommon mental strength early distinguished him among his fellows, and, at the same time, attracted to him the attention and friendship of leading citizens, who yet take great pride in his success. Upon his return home from college, he began the study of law in the office of Governor Dixon, and, in 1862, was licensed to practice. Few men of the country have a greater command of language, and the ability to use it with more force as a popular speaker. He is a man of strong convictions; is his own leader, and, as a lawyer, displays great power in the court; is unsurpassed before a jury, and is one of the most thoroughly read, eloquent and able lawyers in the State. Mr. Clay was married in McLean County, Ky., October 29th, 1868, to Miss Bessie Eaves, second daughter of Judge Sanders Eaves. They have seven living children, Maggie, Charles, Leslie, James W., Irene, Addison Young and Sanders. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate and served one term. In 1882 he was elected to Congress and served one term. In both of these positions he distinguished himself as a legislator, and won the admiration and esteem of his older colleagues. As an evidence of his ability, during the days of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway Company, Consolidated, Mr. Clay was the retained attorney for the Company, and since the formation of the Ohio Valley Railway Company, he has been retained attorney for that road. He served four years as attorney for the city, and has held other minor offices.

JOHN H. STEWART was born in the Town of Henderson, on the fifth day of August, 1851. His father, William Stewart, came from Scotland at an early age, and settled in New Albany, Indiana. On the twenty-fifth day of April, 1848, he married Miss Sarah Eversol, and, in 1850, removed to Henderson. Sarah Eversol was born June 15th, 1826. William Stewart, a tailor by profession, was a man of staunch character, and of the utmost probity and honesty. He died in 1853. Mrs. Stewart died June 21st, 1878. She was a woman remarkable for her christian piety, and domestic character. When she was thirteen years of age she attached herself to the Methodist Church, and was ever a devoted member, letting nothing but sickness prevent her from attending worship. At her death a friend wrote the following:

“In 1853 she was left a widow, with the care of three small children; to bring them up she struggled hard—as only a mother can struggle for her children. They have been the care of her life, and in her last illness, they were not forgotten. On one occasion, after praying with

and for her, I was so absorbed with her state that I forgot to make special mention of her children. At the close of the prayer she took me by the hand and said, 'pray for my poor children, that they may become christians.' "

She was a long sufferer, but her last end was peace, her faith firm, her sun set in a cloudless sky, and arose amid the glories of an eternal day. The subject of this sketch married, October 31st, 1878, at Lexington, Kentucky, Miss A. B. Brady, and they have two children. Mr. Stewart has been twice elected, by the City Council, Cemetery Sexton, and is yet serving in that capacity. He is a staunch and working Democrat.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH ALLEN DUNCAN was born in Vanderburgh County, Indiana, on the ninth day of April, 1837, and, at the age of seven years, came with his parents to Henderson. He was educated in the private schools of Henderson. At the age of twenty, on the eighteenth day of April, 1857, Mr. Duncan set upon life's journey for himself, and some months thereafter, found himself in California, where he resided until August, 1876. During his residence in the Golden State, he was variously engaged, principally in hoteling, steamboating and mining for gold. On the twelfth day of July, 1860, he married Miss Kate Driscoll, of Sacramento, and unto them have been born three children, Harriet Ellen, Mary Josephine, and John George. The eldest daughter married Thomas Trusty, who, after a few years, departed this life. She again married Thomas L. Myers. Mary Josephine died just as she had attained to womanhood. John George is engaged in business with his father. The father of our subject, John Duncan, was born near Fairfax, C. H., Virginia, in the year 1787; the mother, Harriet Stroud, was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, April 16th, 1809. They were married November 16th, 1835. In early life, John Duncan immigrated from Virginia to Pittsburgh, Penn., and was engaged in flatboating to New Orleans until 1840, a portion of the time teaching school. Colonel Stroud, as he was known, the maternal grandfather of Captain Duncan, fought with the flatboatmen in the rifle brigade under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. In 1831 he commenced farming in the bayou, opposite Henderson, and died September 1st, 1844.

On the first day of September, 1876, Captain Duncan returned from California to Henderson and engaged in the hotel business. In 1878 he purchased his present hotel and has continued to provide for his guests in a bountiful way. Captain Duncan is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the encampment of the order of "Red Men" of the

A. O. U. W., and of the Select Knights of the same. In 1863 he was a member of the California Volunteer Cavalry Service, Co. F. He also served for thirteen months as First Lieutenant of the California State Guard, doing provost duty and Indian fighting. In politics he has ever been a Republican. He has lately been appointed, by the City Council, a member of the Board of Health.

SAMUEL STITES, the subject of this sketch, was a son of Richard Stites, (who was a Sea Captain,) and was born in Philadelphia, March 22d, 1792. During the summer of 1819 he immigrated to Henderson and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

For many years he controlled the large landed interest of Mr. Lyne Starling, of Columbus, Ohio, located in Henderson County. and by his promptness and efficient business capacity, won the confidence and highest esteem of that gentleman. On the twentieth day of February, 1823, Mr. Stites married Miss Rebecca Holloway, daughter of Major John Holloway, of this county, and unto them were born four children, namely: Mary Cameron married Edmund L. Davidson, of Springfield, Kentucky, and died, leaving one child, now Mrs. Susan Ray, of Louisville; Richard married Miss Ann Mary Hopkins, and died a few years since, leaving five children, Samuel, William, Camilla, Richard and Hamilton. Samuel and Camilla are married, Rebecca married Colonel Wm. S. Elam. She has three children, Lucie, Annie and William. Lucie married James R. Barret; she has two children, Henry Pendleton and Susie Rankin. Mr. Stites, after having lived a most exemplary and successful life, died on the fifth day of April, 1862. His good wife, one of the strongest minded and most charitable of her generation, followed some years after.

JAMES ALVES was born in Orange County, North Carolina, on the sixth day of March, 1793, and, in early life, came to Henderson with his father, Walter Alves, one of the signers of the Richard Henderson & Co. ordinance, establishing the Town of Henderson. In 1815 he married Miss Maria Davis, daughter of General Thomas Davis, of North Carolina, and raised a large family of children, three of whom are now living, namely: James, twice married, first, to Miss Bettie H. and secondly to Miss Emily Sneed, daughters of Dr. Richard Sneed, of North Carolina; Maria D., wife of James P. Breckenridge, and John W., who married Miss Juliet Holloway. Each of these have children. Mrs. Arabella Alves, widow of Thomas, the eldest son, is living and has five children, all married; James S., Superintendent Henderson Mining & Manufacturing Company; Maria, wife of Thomas L. Norris,

of Kansas; Joseph B., Secretary and Treasurer Henderson Woolen Mills; Gaston M., Secretary and Treasurer Henderson Mining and Manufacturing Company, and Eliza, wife of Honorable M. Merritt. Mrs. Alves, wife of James Alves, was born in the month of September, 1795, and, at the age of nineteen, married in Fayetteville, North Carolina, and came with her husband to this county, where she departed this life, many years after, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Breckenridge, having arrived at a ripe old age. She was a most noble woman, possessing every grace requisite to adorn life. Her husband, during life, was a man of extended influence, greatly beloved and universally esteemed. He died suddenly, on the thirtieth day of July, 1853, leaving to his children a large, and very valuable landed estate.

PROF. CASPER FREDERICK ARTES was born at Merken Saxe, Meiningen, Germany, March 29th, 1816. He was recognized as a youth of remarkable talent, and at the University which he attended in his native town, his wonderful talents won for him the sobriquet of Little Mozart. During the Revolution of 1848, '49, in which he participated, he became dissatisfied, and determined to immigrate to America. In 1851 he came, bringing letters of recommendation to leading persons in New York. He married at his native home Miss Catharine Bier-schenk, and she and four daughters and one son accompanied him across the sea. After his arrival, owing to his limited means, he was at a loss what to do, but, chancing upon a morning paper, he read an advertisement, signed Charles F. Lehman, Henderson, Kentucky, Principal of the Female Academy, wanting a teacher of music; there-upon he determined to come West and seek his fortune. Entering into correspondence with Mr. Lehman, whom he found to have been a Colonel in the German army, he engaged to come to Henderson. Leaving his family in New York, he set out on his journey, and, in due course of time, landed in Henderson. He accepted the position tendered him by Mr. Lehman, and returned to New York for his family, whom he soon brought to this place, then the far West, where there were few of his people to be found.

The father of Prof. Artes was Burgomaster of his native place, and at one time during the winter the Duke of Saxony visited his town, and, in recognition of his visit, the Burgomaster caused the streets to be cleaned of snow, the town decorated, and all the cordialities of a municipality accorded him. In recognition of this attention, the Duke dined with the Burgomaster, and, during his stay, requested young Artes to go to the church and play the organ for him. With this request he complied, and in return was granted a royal recognition. It

is said that whenever there was to be a royal or ecclesiastical festival, Casper F. Artes was invariably called upon to preside at the organ. A few years after his arrival in Henderson, Prof. Artes was employed as organist of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and, as remarkable as it may seem, he performed that irksome duty for nearly thirty years, without missing one single Sunday service from any cause. On the twentieth day of November, 1886, in the city of Evansville, Prof. Artes departed this life, leaving a devoted wife and large family of children to mourn his death. He was a master of the organ, a master of music and a man of profound intelligence upon all matters requiring study. He was a man of strong impulses, devoted to his friends, and yet diffident and deferential. Mr. Charles F. Artes, Evansville's leading and most successful jeweler, and a gentleman of the highest character, is the eldest son of Prof. C. F. Artes.

ALEXANDER BUCHANAN BARRET was born in Louisa County, Virginia, on the eighteenth day of March, 1811, and proved to be, in after-life, one of the most successful and notable business men of America. He, with a limited education at the age of fourteen years, left home and found employment in the office of his uncle in Richmond, Virginia, who carried on a large tobacco trade in this country and Europe. In 1833 he was given a partnership, and sent by his uncle to Henderson to take charge of his tobacco interests in that locality. A few years after, this firm was dissolved, Mr. Barret remaining and retaining the business and reputation of the old firm. In 1852 he joined with him his younger brother, John H. Barret, and, in this association, the business continued until his death. He established branch stemmeries at Henderson, Louisville, Owensboro, Cloverport and other points in Kentucky, at Clarksville and in Missouri, and was, in his time without doubt, the most extensive tobacco merchant in the world, controlling annually many thousands of hogsheads in the markets of England. He was the largest planter in Henderson County, and invested largely and successfully in cotton, and ranked as one of the largest land owners and real estate holders in the whole country. Honor and uprightness were the leading principles by which he ruled his life, and it seems to have been his highest ambition to prove to the world, that they were the surest, as well as the best, means to financial prosperity. At the age of fifty, in New York City, he died June 15th, 1861. His remains were removed to Henderson, where his memory will long live in the hearts of the people. He died the wealthiest citizen Kentucky has ever claimed. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Juliana Harris, of Louisa County, Virginia,

by whom he had two children, Alexander and Virginia. Alexander married in London, England, Miss Emma Allen Chunnock, and some years afterward died. His widow and children are now residents of Washington City; Virginia is the wife of Major Theodore K. Gibbs, son of Ex-Governor Gibbs, of Rhode Island, and resides in the City of New York. Mr. Barret's second wife was Miss Black, of Dublin, Ireland, who died several years since, without issue.

DAVID REDMAN BURBANK was born March 4th, 1806, in Belgrade, Maine. His mother's father was killed at the head of his company, at the battle of Bunker Hill, and his father and paternal grandfather were officers under General Washington, and served throughout the Revolution. His mother was Mary Bracket, a woman of superior qualities of mind and heart. His parents, being highly refined and intelligent themselves, placed great value on the education of their children. David R. Burbank was educated at Waterbury College, in his native State. He was a constant student and took every opportunity throughout his long business career to increase his knowledge, therefore, was one of the most thoroughly informed men of the country. He came to Kentucky in the fall of 1828, at a time when the river was extraordinary low. The steamer upon which he was a passenger, grounded at Scuffletown bar, and, from thence to his destination, the young man footed it through the wild woods. He commenced his business career clerking for Atkinson & Co., but subsequently turned his attention to tobacco, and became, in the course of time, one of the heaviest Western buyers, which resulted in his amassing a very large fortune. He was a remarkably successful business man, yet he did not permit one branch of business to absorb all of his energies. He opened the first coal shaft; built the first distillery, one of the largest and most complete in the State; undertook the manufacture of salt—in fact, he strove earnestly to develop the resources of the region where he lived, encouraged every worthy business undertaking, liberally aided all schemes for the common commercial advancement, studied the condition of the mineral wealth of the State and led in its practical development. He appreciated and sought the society of cultivated men, and, but for the multitude of his business cares, would have given himself largely to literary pursuits. He made several trips to Europe, and, in 1867, in company with General John C. Breckenridge, made an extended tour through Egypt, Syria and the Holy Land, viewing the wreck and ruin of famous cities of antiquity. Of all the qualities that endeared Mr. Burbank to his associates, the one for which he will be the longest and most grate-

fully remembered, was his benevolence. No charitable cause, at home or abroad, ever sought his aid in vain. While on an inspection tour over his Union County plantation, he was taken sick, and died October 31st, 1872. His remains were brought to Henderson and interred in Fernwood Cemetery, and a very handsome and imposing marble shaft erected to his memory. Mr. Burbank was twice married. His first wife was Ann Isabella Terry, daughter of Major Robert Terry. She died not quite two years after her marriage, leaving one son, Robert T., who, at the age of sixteen, left college and joined General Walker, at Nicaragua, where he died. He was a talented, adventurous boy, and aspired to military fame, but fell gallantly at the outset of his career. He was aid-de-camp to General Henningsen, who complimented him highly for gallant deportment on the field. In 1851 Mr. Burbank married Miss Mary Frances Taylor, the only daughter of Colonel Charles Mynn Thruston Taylor. Unto them were born six children, four of whom are now living, Annie, Charles M., Mary Taylor, and Breckenridge. David, the eldest son, now dead, married Miss Kate J., only daughter of Governor and Mrs. Archibald Dixon.

HON. JACOB HELD was born in Betzenger, County of Rentlingen, District of Black Forest, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was educated at the common schools of that country. On the first day of September, 1834, he sailed for America, and arrived at New York on the fourth day of November, of the same year. From New York he removed to Philadelphia, and served an apprenticeship as baker, up to April, 1838, when he removed to Evansville, where he remained until April, 1839, at which time he removed to Henderson. On the twentieth day of May, 1839, he married, in Evansville, Miss Louise Lohmeyer, and, as a result of that union, twelve children have been born, seven sons and five daughters. Of that number two sons and two daughters have died. After coming to Henderson, Mr. Held carried on a bakery store and was the first to establish a daily delivery of breads, etc., to families in the town. In 1852 he built the three-story brick storehouse, corner Water and Second Streets, and, for a number of years, carried on a large business therein. He was mostly instrumental in building the Henderson & Evansville Telegraph Line, and was its first President. He served as Councilman of his ward, and, in 1874, was elected Mayor and served one term with credit to himself and city. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows living in the city, and served his lodge as Noble Grand in 1844 and 1857. In religion he is a Lutheran; in politics a Republican. He is the owner of Held's Park, including six and a

half acres, a beautiful spot and favorite resort. His residence is at the park, and there, too, he carries on a nice grocery trade. When Mr. Held came to Henderson, it was only a village with one dilapidated church—the old Union Church—that stood on the Square and in which Rev. Thomas Evans preached; one dray and one delivery wagon—James Rouse was the owner of the dray, Nathaniel Terry owned the wagon and furnished the village with its winter's supply of wood. Mr. Held, all of his life, has been extremely liberal with his friends and patrons, and has contributed largely to the building up and improvement of the city. His wife has been a hard working, self-denying, faithful helpmate, and, in their old age, the two enjoy life with a loving confidence that has never been diminished.

GEORGE A. MAYER.—The old gentleman of whom this is but an imperfect sketch, was born in the City of Mosbach, Germany, January 1st, 1797. He received what may be termed a liberal education in his native country, and, on the twenty-ninth day of February, 1824, married Miss Margareta Strohauer, unto whom there were born nine children, only three of whom attained to their majority, Louisa, Jacob F. and Virginus M., the latter being born on the high sea during his mother's coming to this country. Mr. Mayer, before leaving Germany, became a member of the Milhausen Immigration Society, whose agent in this country was John Roebing, the great Master Engineer, who was latterly chief in charge of the building of the Brooklyn bridge, the grandest iron and steel structure known to inventive genius. Mr. Roebing, by accident lost his life before the completion of the work, and was succeeded by his son.

Mr. Mayer arrived at New York in August, 1832, and settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the early part of 1834, when he removed to Evansville, Indiana. He had learned the trade of gunsmithing in the old country, and, from this, determined to earn his livelihood in this new land. He remained in Evansville but a short time, but while there, built, on the corner of Main and Second Streets, the first two-story frame building, and the first building erected in Lomasco by a German in that town. While he resided in Evansville, there were only four or five hundred inhabitants, and not exceeding eighty houses, all told. In February, 1835, he removed to Henderson, and was among the first occupants of the present residence of F. W. Reutlinger, corner of Fourth and Elm Streets. He immediately embarked in gunsmithing in an old frame shanty situated on the northeast side of Mill or Second Street, between Main and Water. He continued in this building for several years, when he re-



G. A. MAYER.

moved to the old Fulwiler brick on Main Street, now adjoining C. H. Johnson's book store. By close attention to business, honest work, and reasonable compensation, Mr. Mayer held the entire gunsmithing trade of the country for several counties, and his prudence led him to lay aside enough to increase his business and make himself financially comfortable. His trade continued to increase until he found it necessary to have a more roomy store house, and, to that end, he purchased and built the present house, now occupied by his son, Jacob F. Mayer. In this house he continued to do business in partnership with his sons, Jacob F. and Virginius M., whom he had educated most excellent business men and mechanics, until old age bade him desist from further labor and spend the remainder of his days in rest and quiet. Of his three children, Louisa married French Gobin, an influential and esteemed citizen, and they had two children, one of whom is now living, Maggie J., who married Joseph B. Johnston, and they have had six children, four of whom are now living, Eugenia, an accomplished young lady, just grown; Joseph Russell, Robert Evans, and Gilbert Ludson. Mrs. Gobin died March 18th, 1874.

Jacob F. Mayer has been twice married, first to Miss Lucie Bond, of Iowa, by whom he has three living children, Fred. V., Walter and Harry. Fred. married Miss Elsie Wymond, of Evansville, and has one child, a daughter. Mr Mayer married, secondly, Miss Mattie Woodruff, of New Jersey, a highly cultured and devoted Christian lady, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living, Frank, Herbert and Maurice. Virginius M. Mayer married Miss Lottie Lotze, of Cincinnati, a lady of high, social and domestic character, and unto them have been born three children, Amanda, a charming young lady just budding into womanhood, and George Adolphus and Virginius, both very promising. Mr. Mayer removed several years since from Henderson and is now handsomely domiciled in Cincinnati. Like their father, both Jacob F. and Virginius M. have accumulated each a handsome estate. The first wife of the subject of this sketch died in Henderson, on the twentieth day of January, 1853. On the twentieth day of December, 1854, he married Elizabeth Worsham widow of Philip Ludson Johnston. She died June 4th, 1875.

Mr. Mayer was scrupulous in all his dealings, and has always, through his business life, aimed to give perfect satisfaction, and to oblige, to the fullest extent, his patrons. He has throughout his entire life, shown himself a man of marked energy and sound judgment. It is not astonishing, therefore, that, in his career and character are to be found elements composing a man very useful as a citizen and

very successful in business affairs. During his life in Germany, he was a member of the Army Reserve Force; his brother David was in Napoleon's Russian Campaign, was present at the burning of Moscow, and was one of the number who perished in Napoleon's memorable retreat. For seven or eight months in 1848, Mr. Mayer was totally blind, cataracts having formed over his eyes, but he subsequently recovered, and now, at his old age, enjoys a good eyesight. He is a great reader, loves his smoke and glass of wine, and awaits the coming of his Maker with a spirit becoming a philosopher.

AMON RATHBONE JENKINS, physician and surgeon, and son of Thomas Morris Jenkins and Mary Ann King, was born in the City of Henderson on the twelfth day of September, 1860. His early education was obtained from schools taught by Professors Rousseau, Kirby and Posey. His paternal grandfather was born in England, and came to this country in 1810, settling in the City of Columbus, Ohio. His paternal grandmother was a native of Maryland. His maternal grandfather was John Boyle King, born in 1876, on Boyle farm, County Cork, Ireland; came to America at an early age, and was a distinguished soldier in the War of 1812. His maternal grandmother, Madeline Hager King, of the family of Ormdorffs, Hagers and Boharques, early colonist, was born in Maryland.

The subject of this sketch early conceived a taste for medicine and began its study even before he had finished his High School education. He entered the office of Dr. Arch Dixon, and there prepared himself to enter upon a regular collegiate course. In 1878 he matriculated at the Louisville Medical University, and attended its winter course. Returning home he was employed in the active study of his profession, and many experiments were made by him upon living animals to tell the physiological action of remedies and to prove or disprove the accepted theories in regard to them. He returned to college in the autumn of 1879, and could have graduated with honor the following spring, but, being under age, was compelled to attend a third course, graduating in 1881. Dr. Jenkins then returned to Henderson, and immediately began an active practice, turning his attention particularly to surgery. In 1883 he went abroad, spending a year in Berlin, Prussia, where he was enrolled as a regular student in Frederick Wilhelm Koeniglicher Universitaet in Berlin, under the tutelage of such masters as Virchen, Von Langenbeck, Van Bergman, Koch, Schroedin and Prof. Esmarch, in Kiel. He returned to Henderson in 1884, and again practiced his profession with zeal and energy until 1885, when he again returned to Berlin, where he perfected himself

in the art of surgery, witnessing and assisting in all of the capital operations in the entire domain of surgical attainment. At the present time he is in active practice in this, his native city, and has achieved a reputation far greater than that of many who have devoted a lifetime. Unless misfortune should overtake him, his name will be written high up on the roll of fame, along with the brightest and best in the annals of American Surgery. At the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, held at Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky, in July, 1887, he was elected its Vice President. The Doctor is a regular correspondent to the principal medical and surgical journals of this country, England and Germany.

JENKS WATTERMAN WILLIAMS was born in Henderson County, on the tenth day of August, 1826, and was educated from the common schools of the county. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the Transylvania Company, and the first signer of the ordinance establishing the Town of Henderson. Subsequently, he led the company to Henderson, and, on his return to North Carolina, was taken sick and died, at Frankfort, of cramp colic. The father of Jenks W. Williams was John Williams, born in Granville County, North Carolina, March 28th, 1785. The exact time of his coming to Henderson is not known, but thought to have been between 1800 and 1807. On the fifth day of November, 1807, he married in this county, Susanna Starks. Susanna Starks Williams, the mother of Jenks W., was born June 9th, 1790, in Granville County, North Carolina. There were ten children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Jenks W. being the youngest son. The father of our subject settled a farm near Grave Creek Church, and cultivated it up to the time of his death. On Friday, July 10th, 1812, he was baptised, and, on the following Sunday, received into Grave Creek Baptist Church. Subsequent to that time he was authorized to preach the Gospel. Although not educated in medicine, he was, for a number of years, the principal and only physician of the entire country surrounding his home, and, through his unheard of philanthropy, declined to charge anyone who needed or asked his services. He was known oftentimes to ride miles, doing good without asking a reward of any character whatever. His mission was to do good, and for that he is now reaping his reward in a better life. This good man departed this life July 21st, 1840, leaving a large family of children and a loving Christian wife. Twenty years subsequent, to-wit: June 11th, 1860, after a life of toil and self-sacrifice, Mrs. Williams died. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Samuel Farrel Williams, born in North Carolina, and immigrated to Henderson

in 1793. He fought at the battle of New Orleans, and died in Henderson County in 1838. His paternal grandmother was Rebecca Stevens Dudley, of English descent. She immigrated to Henderson from North Carolina at an early age, and died in 1833.

Jenks W. Williams, on the sixteenth day of January, 1855, married Miss Mary Weaver, daughter of Littleberry Weaver, a beautiful woman, and one who has shown marked motherly talent in raising her children. She is a woman full of energy in the face of adversity or prosperity, and has performed life's duties nobly and as becoming a good, true wife. She was born in the City of Louisville on the tenth day of April, 1839, and came to Henderson when only three years of age. By her marriage, seven children have been born, five living, Lillian Jasper, Eliza, Mary, Jenks and Sallie. Lillian married Joseph Bennett and has two children, Jenks W. and Lida; Sallie married John P. Moore, of New York, and has one son, John. The mother of Mrs. Williams was a daughter of Colonel Robert Smith. She died in 1883 at the home of her son Albert.

Jenks W. Williams, from early life, has made the town his home, and has proven himself a useful citizen. He has held several offices, and in every instance has proven himself worthy of the trust. During the year 1866, '67, '68 and '69, he served as Jailer of Henderson County; in 1857 and '58 as Constable; in 1886 as City Councilman. For ten years he was engaged in the tobacco business with Joseph Adams, and subsequently in the same capacity with other tobacconists. In 1869, while Jailer of the county, the Ku-Klux attempted to mob a prisoner confined in the jail. Mr. Williams was found at his post, and, mainly through his influence, be that what it may, the mob dispersed, leaving the prisoner still in the jail. For several years Mr. Williams was proprietor of the Commercial Hotel on Third Street, and then of the Hord House, until 1884, when he rented his present house, on Main, near First Street. This house he fitted up in handsome style. It contains twenty furnished rooms, and a dining room of eating capacity for sixty-two persons. The hotel is a credit to his energy and taste, and is largely patronized. Mr. Williams is very much like a well regulated clock—never idle.

PHILIP LUDSON JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania, came to Henderson in 1839 or '40, and, being a practical distiller, engaged in that business in the Horse Shoe Bend with two of his brothers. This was the first sweet mash distillery built in the county. On the twenty-fifth day of February, 1841, he married Miss Eliza Worsham, and, only a short time afterwards, returned to his native State, Town of Easton,

where his first child, a son, Eugene Ludson, was born on the eighteenth day of February, 1842. A short time after the birth of his first child, Mr. Johnston removed to Illinois, and settled at Russellville, on the Wabash. There he purchased a tract of land, and, again with his brothers, commenced distilling. On the twenty-sixth day of September, 1845, his second son, Joseph B. Johnston, was born, and a very short time thereafter Mr. Johnston again removed to Henderson and engaged with his brother-in-law, Elijah W. Worsham, in sawing lumber and grinding grain for the town and surrounding country. Their mill was run by steam, and was situated on the river front, above the present mill of Joseph Clore. Mr. Johnston confined himself closely to his work, and his unrestrained energy and constant exposure of himself brought on pneumonia, from which he died in 1850. His wife and two sons survived him. Mrs. Johnston, on the twentieth day of December, 1854, married George A. Mayer, and lived to the fourth day of June, 1875, at which time she died. Eugene L. Johnston, the eldest son, was educated in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and, when yet quite young, entered the *Banner* office in Henderson to learn the art of type setting. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he espoused the cause of the South, and on the fifth day of August, 1861, in Henderson, enlisted as a private in Captain James Ingram's Company, and marched overland away to "Dixie." He was shortly afterwards appointed Orderly Sergeant, and his company was attached to the Fourth Kentucky Regiment. On the fourth day of December, 1861, his company was detached from the regiment and assigned to the Light Artillery Service under the command of Captain Rice Graves. He fought at Fort Donelson, and on the sixteenth day of February, 1862, was taken prisoner and sent to Indianapolis. A few days prior to the battle, his commanding officer desired to send him South on a recruiting expedition, but the honor was declined, owing to his anxiety to participate in the coming deadly conflict. On Sunday night, May 18th, 1862, he effected his escape, and walked to Madison, where he procured a skiff and worked his way to Louisville. From there he passed on down through Owensboro and Henderson to Uniontown, where he procured a horse and rode again into "Dixie," halting at Chattanooga, where the Confederate Army was stationed. He soon after joined the Third Grand Division, General Wood commanding, and was appointed Acting Ordinance Sergeant, under Major T. R. Hotchkiss. During the months of July, August, September, October, November and December, his command was mostly upon the march, going from place to place, watching the enemy. Tuesday,

December 30th, the great battle of Stone River was begun by heavy skirmishing. Wednesday there was a heavy artillery engagement, beginning in the morning and lasting most of the day. There was also heavy fighting between the infantry and artillery during the day, and the slaughter on both sides was terrible. Thursday there was again heavy fighting. Friday, January 2d, Eugene L. Johnston was killed. When he enlisted and left his home he carried with him a neat folding memorandum book, in which he kept a correct diary account of the doings of his command. Not a day escaped him, and his minutes were liberal and well written. He gives an interesting description of the battle of Stone River up to Thursday night before his death, and closed by heading the next page Friday, January 2d. 1863. Poor boy! that was the last line ever written by him. Twenty years after, the finder of young Johnston's book, by some means discovered the residence of his brother, Joseph B. Johnston, and mailed him the book with the following written on the inside of the cover:

"Found on the battle field of Stone River, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Friday evening, January 2d, 1863, by the subscriber and forwarded to J. B. Johnston July 26th, 1883, after a period of over twenty years between dates.

"R. C. LANE, Capt. Co. H. 40th, Ind. Vet. Vol. Infantry.
Paris, Illinois."

When Captain Lane discovered the body lying upon the battlefield, it was after nightfall, and the book found open in his hand. Mr. Johnston prizes the little book as only a brother can, and will ever hold Captain Lane in kindly remembrance. Joseph B. Johnston, second son, followed the footsteps of his brother Eugene, and he, too, learned the art of type-setting, but this work was too monotonous for his active spirit. His first venture was in partnership with R. P. Evans, in the drug business. A short time after he went West, and clerked, during 1864 and '65, in St. Louis and St. Joe, Missouri. Returning home he again entered the drug business in partnership with H. S. Park. In 1867 he sold his interest to Cabell & Towles, and accepted a clerkship with G. A. Mayer's Sons, where he remained for three years. He then built the brick storehouse on the northeast side of Second, between Main and Water Streets, and opened a builders' emporium, where he continued seven years, or up to 1880. He then joined the firm of French Mayer & Co., and established the spoke and handle factory, corner Fourth and Green Streets. Several months after, he sold his interest to Edwin Robards. Then, in partnership with his uncle, E. W. Worsham, he built the Peerless Distillery,

and made two crops of whisky, when he was elected City Clerk and gave up distilling. He is now serving his fourth term, and it is due to him to say, that he has, by systematic improvement in books and forms, so simplified the work that it is now a pleasure where it used to be irksome. Mr. Johnston's strict attention and intelligent capacity, will, no doubt, secure him the clerkship so long as he may choose to accept it.

On the twenty-ninth day of April, 1869, Mr. Johnston married Miss Margaret Gobin, a lady of most excellent domestic character, and unto them have been born six children, four of whom are living. Eugenia, Joseph Russell, Robert Evans and Gilbert Ludson. Miss Eugenia is of the sweet girl graduate class, and is greatly admired for her excellent character and womanly graces. The other children are promising. Mr. Johnston has been, throughout life, an active, intelligent man of business, and, by his honesty, sincerity, and open frankness, numbers a host of friends. He is an active member of both the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias Lodges.

COLONEL JACKSON M'CLAIN was born in Henderson County, on the fifth day of October, 1816. His father, James McClain, was born in Henderson, and was a leading farmer and influential citizen to his death, in 1839. His mother was Miss Butler, her father also being a farmer. Colonel McClain was educated at the common and private schools of his county, and being a young man of strong mind and retentive memory, he learned rapidly and with ease to himself. At the age of twenty-three, his father died and left his son with his large estate to look after, and the younger members of the family to educate and raise. He performed these arduous duties with signal ability, and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Colonel McClain is a very large land owner, and has farmed it for a great many years on a large scale. The war robbed him of a large number of valuable slaves, but, notwithstanding that, with his usual indomitable will-power, he has annually, with the uncertain labor at his command, grown large crops. He is a continual thinker, applying his mind to the successful management of his business affairs. He is a man of sound judgment upon all matters, and his long and eventful career has proven it. In 1841 he was married to Miss Mary Watson, and unto them was born one child, Annie. She married Colonel A. H. Major, a highly educated gentleman, and he died several years past, leaving a family of four children, Kate, Jackson, Samuel and Ella. Mrs. McClain died, and again, in 1869, Colonel McClain married Miss Carrie S. Hunt, of Warsaw, Illinois. She died a few

years since leaving five sons, Jackson, Hunt, William, Henry and George. He again married, Mrs. Helen Trafton his present wife.

Colonel McClain has served as a Director in the Henderson & Nashville Railroad Board, and was largely instrumental in the success of the enterprise. For several years he served as a Director of the Farmers' Bank, and, on the second day of August, 1862, was elected its President. He has served several terms as a member of the Public School Board, and has oftentimes been sought to take charge of trust funds, estates, &c. He is an uncompromising Democrat and for many years has served as a member of the County Committee. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM P. BEVERLY was born in King George County, Virginia, on the twenty-second day of August, 1818, and was educated at the Mitchell School, Fredericksburg. His father, William Beverley, was born in Caroline County, Virginia, in 1790, and married Sarah Ann Posey, youngest child of General Thomas Posey—a sketch of whom will be found on page 648 of this volume. Mrs. Beverly was born in 1800, and died in 1851. William Beverley immigrated to Henderson County in 1832, and settled upon one hundred and twenty acres of land, lying in the south end of the town, and now built up with business and dwelling houses. He died in Henderson in 1845. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Colonel Robert Beverley, a distinguished citizen, and influential planter of King George County, Virginia. He married Mary Buckner, and they both died in that State. His maternal grandfather, General Posey, married Mary Alexander. William Beverley, father of our subject, was a soldier in the War of 1812. William P. Beverley married Miss Kate Posey McCombs, an adopted daughter of General Posey, who graduated from Mrs. Tevis' Female Academy, at Shelbyville. They have six children living, Camelia Buckner, Sarah Ann, Thomas, Hood, William Alexander and Lucie. Camelia B. married Robert D. Chambers, now deceased, and has one daughter, Miss Beulah. Sarah Ann married William L. Posey, and has five children, Thomas Henry, William Alexander, Lucie Seymour, Louisa McLean and Robert Gaines. Thomas is yet single, and has been, for a number of years, an accomplished painstaking, and pleasant Deputy Clerk in the County Clerk's office. William Alexander is a hard working, money making farmer. Hood is an expert typo, having served several years at the case. He recently returned from a business venture in the far West, and has again settled in Henderson. Miss Lucie is a handsome, intelligent young lady and much beloved by her friends. Mr. Beverley came to Henderson with

his father in 1832, and has continued to reside here. He is the owner of a large farm, lying on the Henderson and Spottsville Road, through which the Louisville & Henderson Railroad will pass, and another smaller farm on the Green River Road. The larger farm is operated by his son, William Alexander, while the smaller one is under his own immediate supervision. In religion, Mr. Beverley is a staunch Presbyterian, and is an Elder in the Second Church. In politics he is a Democrat. During the greater part of his life Mr. Beverley has followed the occupation of farming, living upon his farm, but of latter years has resided in the city, and owing to a severe accident has for several years been unable to undergo any active labor. He has been an active, hard working, intelligent farmer, and, as a result, has laid up a handsome competency to comfort him and his devoted wife in their old age.

ROBERT ALLISON BRADSHAW was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, on the twentieth day of December, 1833. He was sent to school at that place till arriving at the age of twelve years, when he was removed to Daviess County. His father, William A. Bradshaw, was born in Shelby County in 1809, and was raised by his uncle, James, in Shelbyville, until fourteen or fifteen years of age, when he was sent to Owensboro and placed, as a clerk, in the dry goods store of James Bradshaw and Anthony Kirkpatrick. Here he remained until he was twenty-three or four years of age, when he returned to Shelbyville. In 1813, he married Miss Fanny Buntin Allison, of Vincennes, Indiana. He then returned to Shelby County, and engaged in farming up to 1844. Then, again, he returned to Owensboro, and there died November, 1876. His wife died in the same place in 1856, leaving six children, Robert Allison—subject of this sketch—Mary Elizabeth, Sally, William, Catharine and Frank. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Dr. Robert Allison, a native of Kentucky. In 1812 he married Miss Mary A. Buntin, of Vincennes, and removed to Henderson, Kentucky, his then home. Subsequently he removed to Shelbyville, and then to Vincennes, where he died, 1820, leaving his widow and three children. His wife, the grandmother of our subject, was the daughter of Captain Robert Buntin, the commandant of Post Vincennes. When a child, she was exceedingly popular with the officers of the army, and spent much of her time with an aunt, who was the wife of Colonel Francis Vigo, a noted Spanish merchant, and for whom the County of Vigo, Indiana, is named. She was a great favorite of the Colonel, and witnessed the council of General Harrison and Tecumseh. She was well acquainted with General

Harrison, Judge Parke, Territorial Representative in Congress, Colonel Hamar, General St. Clair, and others. When thirteen years of age she was sent to school at Lexington, Kentucky. An Indian trail was the only road between the two places, and the trip required two weeks' time. Her wardrobe was carried in saddle-bags by the horse she rode. She had two school girls as companions, with her brother as escort, each, of course, riding on horseback, while a fifth horse carried a tent and camp equipage. Mrs. Allison was three times married, and spent the greater portion of her life in the South. In 1827, although having been baptised by a Catholic Bishop, Mrs. Allison united herself with the Presbyterian Church, and proved a devoted member to the day of her death. She was an untiring reader, and most exemplary woman. Robert Allison Bradshaw married in Owensboro on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1856, Miss Rebecca May Bell, and unto them have been born seven children; six of them are yet living, Robert Bell, Mary Eliza, Frankie Allison, May Belle, William Archer, Sallie Kate, and John Matthews.

Robert Bell Bradshaw, eldest son, was born on the fifth day of November, 1856, in Daviess County. He was educated in Owensboro, and subsequently married in 1883, at Vincennes, Indiana, Miss Alice Stewart, granddaughter of Rev. Dr. Alexander, who was the officiating clergyman. A pleasant coincident in the family is the fact that Dr. Alexander, just fifty years prior to that time, officiated at the marriage of his grandfather, William A. Bradshaw, in the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw have two daughters, Nora Belle, and Clara. Mary Eliza married James Samuel Taylor of Henderson, now of Richmond, Virginia, a prominent tobacconist, and has one daughter, Laura Holloway.

Robert A. Bradshaw lived in Owensboro thirty-two years, and, in 1876, moved to Uniontown, Union County, where he resided up to 1883, when he removed to Henderson. Before arriving at legal age he made several trips with horses and cattle to Natchez and New Orleans. For twenty years of his life in Owensboro, and during his entire residence in Uniontown, Mr. Bradshaw followed the tobacco business, and has been thus engaged in Henderson since his residence here. In politics Mr. Bradshaw was an old line Whig, then a Know-nothing, and since the war a consistent Democrat. He was never an office holder, from the fact he was never an applicant for one. In 1873, at Owensboro, he joined the Presbyterian Church. He was an Elder of the Uniontown Church, and on the ninth day of November, 1883, was elected an Elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of this

city. He has for a number of years been a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. Mr. Bradshaw is a quiet, reserved man of business, the soul of honor, far seeing, and judicious in all that he does.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSESSMENT OF HENDERSON COUNTY as reported for 1887: Land, number of acres, 2,509,111; value, \$3,722,540. Number of horses, 3,347; value, \$244,020. Mules, 3,250; value, \$200,470. Cattle, 4,533; value, \$58,798. Sheep, 3,337; value, \$5,757. Hogs, 13,570; value, \$41,408. Stores, 176; value, \$249,055. Watches and clocks, \$23,109. Gold and silverware, \$6,627. Jewelry, \$1,687. Pianos, \$23,055. Carriages, &c., \$86,937. Credits of money at interest, \$722,068. Money on deposit, \$148,508. Bonds, \$175,207.

Grand total personal property,	\$2,868,642
“ “ land “	3,722,540.
“ “ city and town lots	1,928,850.
	\$8,520,032.

Total pounds of tobacco, 12,307,925. Corn, 1,323,108. Hay, 4,428 tons. Wheat, 147,962 bushels. Oats, 31,612.

COLORED LIST.

Total personality, \$44,605. Land, \$47,984. City and town lots, \$34,760. Grand total, \$127,349.

CITY ASSESSMENT for 1887, as reported: For city purposes, \$3,963,767. Water Works, \$3,725,372. Railroad, \$3,973,767. School and bond, \$4,006,617.

COLORED LIST.

For City, Water Works, Railroad and School, \$72,705, each.

The population of Henderson, including the Cotton Mill district for the year 1887, is estimated between ten and eleven thousand.

There has been established this year, 1887, a colored high school, Rev. J. C. Templeton, President; Wm. H. Hall, Secretary; Samuel Givens, Treasurer and George H. Bell Superintendent and Principal.

During this year, 1887, there has been, perhaps, the most protracted and destructive drouth that has ever been known in the Ohio Valley. There is no memory or record that reports its equal in those respects,

and in the one of destructiveness could hardly have been equaled far beyond the memory of the oldest living. There had never been anythink like so much farm wealth exposed to injury. It may be estimated that the corn has been reduced 50 per cent.; grass and hay, 60 per cent.; tobacco, 70 per cent.; and the potato yield 60 per cent. There has been no rain to amount to anything during the last six months.

HIGH WATER MEASUREMENTS made by O. F. Nichols, resident engineer, in charge of building the railway bridge across the Ohio:

Elevation corner Fourth and Water Streets, above maximum, high water.

High water, 1832,	46	feet.	
“	1867,	43.2	“
“	1882,	43.1	“ February, 23d.
“	1883,	46.3	“ “ 19th.
“	1884,	46.7	“ “ 16th.

The above estimate is accurate and shows that the water of both 1883 and '84 was higher than ever known before. The water of 1884, it will be seen, is the highest ever known, and Henderson stood twenty feet above that, while the cities and towns above and below her were inundated.

OUTLAWRY.—One of the most heartless acts of outlawry ever perpetrated in the county, was the whipping of Cora Walker, in June, 1862. Mr. Walker was a miserly sort of man, and it was thought possessed a large sum of money hidden away. Seven men appeared at his cabin in the dead hour of night, and, taking him out, demanded his money. He refused, and thereupon was soundly whipped, hickory withes being used as instruments of torture. He finally gave up what he had, but with this the gang was not satisfied, and demanded more. Failing to get it, the lash was again applied, and then the poor man left to make the best of it. From this whipping a severe fever set up, and a few days after Mr. Walker died. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. J. T. Sandefur, of Geneva, and died at his home.

A CHARACTERISTIC VERDICT.—At an inquest held over the body of a free woman of color, many years ago, by Captain Henry Dixon, Coroner, the following ingeniously humorous verdict was rendered:

“We, of the jury, think it was an act of *providence*, all except Walter C. Langley, and Young E. Allison, who think it was from some *other* cause, unknown to us at present.” The jury was composed of Jacob B. Hopkins, John Watson, Robert B. Sthrestly, Francis J. Hopkins

John Logan, Wm. R. Abbott, Payne Dixon, John Moffit, S. Pentecost, John H. Sublitt, Walter C. Langley, and Young E. Allison.

HIGH WATER.—During the high water of February, 1884, when the entire country above and below and opposite Henderson was completely inundated, Henderson stood twenty feet yet above the water line. There was immense suffering in the overflowed districts, and no community responded more liberally than did Henderson. Hon. C. C. Ball, Mayor, chartered a boat, and, at great personal sacrifice, went to the rescue of the unfortunate as far down as Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

MURDERS.—There have been committed in Henderson County, since December 14th, 1818, forty-eight murders or killings, of which judicial notice has been taken. Fifteen of this number were committed within the present city limits, and, of the entire number, forty-eight, there were nine verdicts for murder in the first degree and one for life imprisonment. Charles C. Carr was hung December 14th, 1818, for the murder of Lemuel Cheaney; Samuel Calvin Sugg, May 4th, 1826, for the murder of Elijah Walton; Hannah Hazelwood, April 30th, 1834, for the murder of a child of Sandy Hicks; Joseph Wurnell, November 5th, 1837, for the murder of Abner Jones; Henry McAllister, same day, for murder of David Fuquay; Philip Tyson, colored, November 2d, 1849, for the murder of Captain Abraham Tyson; John Murphy, August, 1859, for the murder of James Casey; Daniel Barret, colored, February 6th, 1863, for the murder of James Kisse; James McElroy, July 1st, 1887, for the murder of Walter Mart.

THERE have been several earthquakes during the year 1887, but none more noticeable than the one of August 1st.

OLD DICK HENDERSON, who was driven to a tree by the wolves, in early times, while enroute to fiddle for a dance, died at the city poor house three years since. A highly flavored sketch of Dick's escapade has amused the thousands of students of Goodrich's school reader.

HENDERSON POSTOFFICE was established in October, 1801. The following is a complete list of Postmasters, &c.:

George Holloway, October 1st, 1801; John Husbands, June 6th, 1802; Sibilla Husbands, September 26th, 1812; Samuel A. Bowen, August 6th, 1818; Hugh Brent, June 9th, 1821; James Hillyer, April 7th, 1823; re-appointed, October 29th 1825; David H. Hillyer, May 2d, 1833; Philo H. Hillyer, August 14th, 1835; James E. Ricketts, February 7th, 1854; Jephtha M. Dodd, October 27th, 1857; John McBride, March 28th, 1861; re-appointed, April 11th, 1865; John P.

Balee, August 10th, 1869 ; Harvey S. Park, April 19th, 1871, re-appointed, April 23d, 1875, re-appointed, December 15th, 1879; re-appointed, January 8th, 1884 ; Robert E. Cook, November 2d, 1885. This office was established a money order office, August 1st, 1866, and from that time to August 1st, 1867, issued 353 money orders. Ten years afterwards, to-wit: from August 1st, 1876, to July 30th, 1877, it issued 3,883 money orders. On the first of September, 1871, it was designated as one of ten in the State as a British International Money Order Office. As one of fourteen in the State as a German International Money Order Office, and on September 1st, 1875, as one of seven in the State, as a Canadian Money Order Office. During the first seven years, only two hundred and seventy-one orders were issued. As an evidence of the increase, in 1886 there were issued three thousand money orders, and twenty-five hundred postal notes, amounting to a total of \$60,000 for the year. Five thousand letters, and an equal number of papers are received, mailed and distributed daily.

MUSICAL—MOZART SOCIETY.—The idea of organizing the above named society was conceived by Professor and Mrs. J. M. Bach, who, with a few kindred spirits, enlisted public interest, and successfully organized the society on the twentieth day of September, 1886. The following named composed its Charter Members: Professor J. M. Bach, S. L. Marshall, Ingram, Crockett George M. Atkinson, William Peters, C. T. Blackwell, Mrs. J. M. Bach, Mrs. George M. Atkins, Misses Annie Beaty, Annie M. Starling and Elizabeth Perkins. Over sixty names are now enrolled in its membership. The society has made but one public appearance—that on the eighteenth evening of February, 1887, at the new Opera House, in the sparkling little operetta of “Margueretta,” written by Mr. Crockett, and music by Professor J. M. Bach.

HENDERSON BAND.—As far back as 1845, Henderson had what it was pleased to call a “Band of music.” At the Crittenden barbecue, held some years after, the Henderson Band furnished the music on the occasion. Messrs. Jacob F. Mayer, V. M. Mayer, Robert G. Rouse, Jr., Jacob Kohl, and Monroe Hicks, all yet living, were members of the organization. Since the disbandment of that organization Henderson has had many musical ups and downs; one year a band, next year no band, and so on. Within the last eight months, however, a band has been organized, and Henderson rejoices in knowing that it is fast coming to the front as a first class musical organization. The following compose its membership: Louis P. Kleiderer, Leader, solo B♭ cornet; John Lindstrum, E♭ cornet; Alfred Lindstrum, second

cornet ; Ed. Hoffman, *E♭* clarinet ; Otto Tonini, *B♭* clarinet ; Jack Evans, tuba ; Thomas Sandefur, baritone, Wm. Fulwiler, first tenor ; Wm. Marsh, second tenor ; Jake Hoffman, first alto ; Robert L. Carmen, second alto ; Jim Carey, snare drum ; James Harrison, bass drum ; George Long, Drum Major.

LOUISVILLE & HENDERSON RAILWAY.—During the week ending Saturday, September 4th, 1887, contracts were entered into for the building of this road between Henderson and Owensboro. Green River will be bridged at a point near Spottsville, and it is contemplated to complete the entire road by August 1st, 1888. When this road is completed and placed in good condition, the time consumed between the two cities will not exceed four and one-half hours. A citizen of Henderson will be able to breakfast at home, dine in Louisville, transact business three or four hours in Louisville, and return before bedtime.

HENDERSON STREET RAILWAY.—On Monday, September 19th, 1887, the first dirt was broken upon the line of the first street railway ever constructed in Henderson. Work was begun one hundred feet west of the intersection of Green and Washington Streets. At the end of the first week very nearly three squares of track were completed, and, but for a strike among the laborers, a far greater amount of work would have been done. The officers of this company are : David Banks, Jr., President ; Paul H. Banks, Secretary ; and Elijah G. Sebree, General Manager.

CITY OFFICIALS.—Hon. Phelps Sasseen, Mayor ; A. S. Nunn, Alex. Fenwick, Frank Sugg, R. C. Soaper, Paul J. Marrs, P. P. Johnson, Edward Manion, M. M. Kimmel, Councilmen ; J. B. Johnston, Council Clerk ; Chas. T. Starling, Treasurer ; Ezra C. Ward, City Judge ; R. D. Vance, City Prosecuting Attorney ; Hon. Jno. L. Dorsey, Council Advisor ; John Kriel, Marshal.

HENDERSON NEWSPAPERS.—The *NEWS*, Ben. Harrison Publisher and Editor, is the oldest established paper in Henderson, having been successfully published for near a quarter of a century. It is Democratic in politics, and bold and outspoken in all matters of public concern. Mr. Harrison is one of, if not the oldest, editor in the State, and wields a pen unsurpassed for grace and pleasing diction. The *News* was for a number of years the official organ of the city.

The *JOURNAL* was incorporated in November, and appeared first, December 10th, 1883. It was organized by a stock company, and was sold in June, 1884, to Messrs. John A. Lyne and Starling L. Mar-

shall. It is a folio 31x41 inches, and Democratic in politics. Its first editors were, Hon. M. Yeaman and E. L. Starling. The *Journal* is now the official organ of the city.

THE GLEANER—A history of the *Gleaner* will be found in the sketch of its founder, C. C. Givens, published elsewhere in this volume.

THE REPORTER, purchased and removed by Judge J. F. Simons, several years since, to Sardis, Mississippi, was established in Henderson in 1853, by Colonel C. W. Hutchen and E. W. Worsham. For thirty years it was a tower of strength in Henderson. The *Reporter* was the immediate successor of the "*Banner*," published by Hutchen & Rickett. The *Columbian* was the first paper published in Henderson, then the *South Kentuckian*. There have been several other papers published: *The Courier*, *Commercial*, *Tri-Weekly Sun*, *Daily Times*, *Sentinel*, *Free Lance*, &c.

COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM 1799 TO 1887.

CLERKS OF COUNTY AND QUARTER SESSIONS COURT.

John D. Haussman, 1799; Ambrose Barbour, 1800, '1, '2.

CLERKS OF COUNTY AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

Ambrose Barbour, 1803, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22; Harrison Grigsby, 1822, '23, '24; William D. Allison, 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Peter G. Rives, 1860; Tignal J. Hopkins, 1860, '61, '62; Adam Rankin, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74; David Banks, Jr., 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, 1880, '81, '82, '83; S. A. Young, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Y. E. Allison, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66; James P. Breckenridge, 1866, '67, '68; Francis E. Walker, 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73; George W. Smith, 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, 1880, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87.

SHERIFFS.

Andrew Rowan, 1799; Charles Davis, 1800, '81, '82; Daniel Ashby, 1803, '4; Eaneas McCallister, 1805, '6; Uriah Blue, 1807, '8; Fielding Jones, 1809, '10; Dan'l McBride, 1811, '12; Elijah King, 1813, '14; Joseph Fuquay, 1815, '16; John Davis, 1817, '18; Jacob

Newman, 1819, '20; Samuel Hopkins, 1821, '22; John Holloway, 1823, '24; Fayett Posey, 1825, '26; Robert Smith, 1827, '28; Ben. Talbott, 1829, '30; Thomas Lambert, 1831, '32; John Green, 1833, '34, '35, '36; James Alves, 1837, '38; Garland Curly, 1839, '40; John Green, 1841, '42; Haywood Alves, 1843, '44; Robert Smith, 1845, '46; George W. King, 1847, '48; William Green, 1849, '50; J. M. Stone, 1851, '52; G. A. Sugg, 1853, '54, '55, '56; James H. Priest, 1857, '58; G. A. Sugg, 1859, '60; Decius Priest, 1861; Isom Johnson, 1862; D. N. Walden, 1863, '64; Wm. S. Hicks, 1865, '66, '67; Isom Johnson, 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72; John M. Johnson, 1873, '74, '75, '76; B. F. Gibson, 1876, '77, '78, '79; Willam Hatchitt, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83; John E. Hickman, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87.

JAILERS.

John Haney, 1804, '5, '6, '7; Ephriam Sellers, 1808, '9; Joseph Fuquay, 1810, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17; William Williams, 1818, '19, '20; William Jett, 1820, '21, '22, '23; James Rouse, 1823, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30; Thomas P. Lambert, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36; William Abbott, 1836, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42; Joseph D. Gobin, 1842, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; Mrs. Frances Gobin, 1850; L. W. Brown, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62; Ed. McBride, 1862, '63, '64, '65; J. W. Williams, 1866, '67, '68, '69; R. B. Cabell, 1870, '71, '72, '73; J. E. Denton, 1874, '75, '76; A. B. Sights, 1876, '77, '78; E. M. Johnson, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87.

COUNTY JUDGE.

William Rankin, 1851, '52, '53, '54; Y. E. Allison, 1854, '55, '56, '57; Grant Green, 1858, '59; L. W. Trafton, 1859, '60, '61, '62; C. W. Hutchen, 1862, '63, '64, '65; P. H. Lockett, 1866, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82; James R. Dabney, 1882, '83, '84, '85; John F. Lockett, 1886, '87.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Thomas Towles, 1840, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47; Towles and Haggin, 1848, '49, '50, '51; W. L. Stone, 1852, '53; D. C. Simrall, 1854; W. L. Porter, 1854, '55, '56; P. H. Lockett, 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61; James B. Lyne, 1862, '63, '64, '65; John W. Lockett, 1865; Malcolm Yeaman, 1865; J. H. Powell, 1866, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72; J. A. Coleman, 1872; H. H. Shouse, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79; William P. McClain, 1880, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S.

Dan'l Talbott, 1799, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28,

'29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40; D. N. Walden, 1840, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59; Chas. Dixon, 1859, '60; J. D. Robards, 1860; R. S. Eastin, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76; R. Scroggin Eastin, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83; Judson H. Elam, 1882, '83; R. Scroggin Eastin, 1884, '85, '86; A. C. Walker, 1887; Chas. W. Quinn, 1887.

COMMISSION OF TAX.

Aneas McCallister, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5; Fayette Posey, 1806, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18; Wm. Williams, 1819, '20, '21, '22; Joel Lambert and James McMahan, 1822; H. T. Grigsby, 1823, Dan'l McBride, 1824, '25; Levin Arnett, Chas. W. Allen, Dan'l McBride, Richard G. Hart, Thos. McMullin, John Newman, Newman Windsor, John Miller, 1826: A. Hallam, G. T. Harrison, Larkin White, Joseph McMullin, M. M. Yeargin, Levin Arnett, John Newman, John Miller, Elisha Powell, Y. E. Allison, 1827: Jas. Bell and Samuel Hopkins, 1828; Jas. McMahan and Baxter D. Cheatham, 1829; Joseph A. Barnett and William Green, 1830, '31, '32; William Green and Arthur Quinn, 1833; Wm. R. Abbott, 1834; Joel Lambert and Burney Hancock, 1835; W. R. Abbott, 1836 and '37; W. R. Abbott, Arthur Quinn and Wm. F. Quinn, 1838, '39; Arthur Quinn, W. F. Quinn, James Rouse, 1840, '41, '42; John O. Cheaney and Henry M. Cheaney, 1843; Levin W. Arnett and Joseph C. Arnett, 1844; Levin W. Arnett, Stephen Arnett, Nelson Felch, 1845; Levin W. Arnett, Stephen Arnett, Alex. R. Bailey and Arthur Quinn, 1846; W. E. Lambert, D. N. Walden and T. F. Cheaney, 1847; J. M. Stone, Abram Hatchett, 1848; Thos. J. Lockett, W. E. Lambert, A. H. Baily, 1849; Thos. J. Lockett, Joseph C. Newman, 1850; Thos. J. Lockett, Abram Hatchett, 1851.

ASSESSORS.

Thos. J. Lockett, 1852, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58; Joseph H. Hancock, 1859, '60, '61, '62; Alvan Jones, 1863; C. M. Pennell 1864; Hector Green, 1865; John T. Moore, Jess Robertson, 1866; William Suggett, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71; H. H. Farmer, 1872, '73; O. B. Smith, 1874, '75, '76, '77; A. M. Bunch, 1878, '79, '80, '81; O. B. Smith, 1882, '83, '84, '85, '86; James H. Lockett, 1887.

CORONERS.

Dan'l Smith, 1800, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8; Thos. Bell, 1809, '10, '11, '12; Evans Barnett, 1818, '19, '20, '21, '22; Hampton Jones, 1823, '24; Henry Dixon, 1825, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33; Arthur Quinn, 1834, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41; James Rouse, 1842, '43,

'44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; James Rouse, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58; W. F. Quinn, 1859, '60, '61; John C. Stapp, 1862, '63, '64, '65; R. G. Rouse, 1866, '67, '68, '69; John Kriel, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75; Tom Ryan, 1882; J. R. Church, 1883; D. W. Cummings, 1884, '85, '86, '87.

POOR HOUSE SUPERINTENDENTS.

James W. Gibson, 1857 and '58; Isham Cottingham, 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71; F. C. Denton, 1863, '64, '65, '66; Green W. Pritchett, 1872; Ben. F. Gibson, 1873, '74, D. W. Denton, 1875, '76; H. H. Lawrence, 1877; J. W. Shortridge, 1878, '79; John G. Gibson, 1880, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87.

COMMON SCHOOLS COMMISSIONERS.

John McCullagh, 1840, to 1872; H. H. Farmer, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79; Ezra, C. Ward, 1880, '81, '82, '83; A. L. Smith, 1884, '85; Wm. Hatchitt, 1886, '87.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Francis E. Walker, 1837, '38, '39, '40; William Rankin, 1840, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51; James M. Stone, 1872 to 1883, inclusive, 1884, '85, '86, '87.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS.

John B. Hart, 1867 to 1875; P. B. Mathews, 1875 to 1877; Ed. R. Moore, 1877 to 1878; F. L. Turner, 1878 to 1884; John T. Handley; 1884, '85, '86; F. M. Hutchinson, 1886, '87.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ROADS

J. T. Wilson, 1873; John W. S. Farley, 1874; M. F. Walden, 1875; J. T. Farley, 1877, '78; C. S. Royster, 1878, '79; A. L. Smith, 1880, '81, '82, '83. Road law changed, Judge J. R. Dabney, 1883, '84, '85, '86. Law again changed and Esq. James V. Lilly elected, 1886, '87.

AUDITOR'S AGENTS.

A. J. Dudley, 1869 to 1881; John F. Lockett, 1881, '82, '83, '84, '85; James Alves, 1886, '87.

JAIL PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. A. Hodge, 1873 to 1878; Dr. James H. Letcher, 1878 to 1880; Dr. J. A. Hodge, 1880; Dr. A. Dixon, 1881, '82, '83; Dr. S. C. Smith, 1884; Dr. B. R. Helm, 1885, '86, '87.

PAYMASTER FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT STATE MILITIA.

Ambrose Barbour, 1813 to 1822; John Miller, 1822 to 1829; Dr. Thos. J. Johnson, 1829 to 1850.

PHYSICIANS—COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

Dr. Sam C. Smith, 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77; Dr. A. S. Jones, 1878, '79, '80; Dr. Sam C. Smith, 1881, '82; Dr. Rice, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87,

INSPECTOR OF OILS.

John Geibel, 1875; J. Henry Lyne, 1876, '78, '79, '80; Thomas F. Cheaney, 1880 '81, '82, '83; Dr. Nathan Oberdorfer, 1884, '85, '86, '87.

COUNTY JUSTICES, FROM 1799 TO 1887.

OLD CONSTITUTION.

Charles Davis, 1799, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4; Jacob Barnett, 1799, 1800, '1, '2, '3; Daniel Ashby, 1799, 1800, '1, '2, '3; John Husbands, 1799, 1800, 1801; Eaneas McCallister, 1799, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8; Jacob Newman, 1799, 1800, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10; Silas McBee, 1802, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8; Elijah King, 1803, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10; John Waggner, 1803, '4, '5, '6; Thomas Prather, 1804, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9; John Posey, 1804, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9; Daniel McBride, 1804, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15; Fielding B. Jones, 1803, '4, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13; Benjamin Talbott, 1805, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29; Philip Barbour, 1810, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17; James Bell, 1807, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13; Henry Garrard, 1807, '8, '9, '10; Joseph Delany, 1808, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16; John Davis, 1816, '17, '18, 1821, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27; John Holloway, 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23; John Faulkner, 1816, '17, '18; Robert Smith, 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44; Samuel A. Bowen, 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20; James M. Hamilton, 1816, '17, '18, '19; Charles Jennings, 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26; Fayette Posey, 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25; Samuel Hopkins, 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20; William Clary, 1816, '17, '18; John Miller, 1819, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31; William Jones, 1819, '20, '21; Walter Alves, 1819; Willie Sugg, 1819, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24; Robert Terry, 1820, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26; Charles Winfrey, 1821, '22, '23, '24, '25; Charles W. Allen, 1821, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27; Nathaniel F. Ruggles, 1821, '22, '23, '24; John Green, Jr., 1821, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32; Augustin Green, 1822, '23, '24; John Christian, 1822, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35; Thomas Towles, 1823, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45; Jonathan Taylor, 1824; James Alves,

1824, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '37, '35, '36, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; James Powell, 1825, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40; Samuel Davis, 1825, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34; Garland Cosby, 1825, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39; John J. Hart, 1825, '26, '27, '28; John Newman, 1825, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40; George McCormick, 1825, '26, '27; George H. Anderson, 1825, '26, '27, '28; James Lyne, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32; Haywood Alves, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44; William R. Abbott, 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33; Barney Hancock, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40; John H. Collins, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35; Joseph McMullen, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39; John D. Anderson, 1831, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44; George W. King, 1831, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, 1849, '50, '51; Joseph Cowan, 1832, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41; William Green, 1833, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49; James S. Priest, 1834, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45; John E. McCallister, 1835, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; Edmund L. Starling, 1835, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; Hull Higginson, 1835, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; John G. Holloway, 1837, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; William Rankin, 1837, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; George F. Edwards, 1839, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; George Brown, 1839, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; Young E. Allison, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '59, '66, '67, '68, '69; Owen Thomas, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51; Furney A. Cannon, 1843, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; Gabriel Lilly, 1845, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51; James D. Hatchett, 1847, '48, '49, '50, '51; Wilham P. Grayson, 1847, '48, '49, '50, '51; Thomas P. Lambert, 1847, '48, '49, '50, '51; James H. King, 1849, '50, '51; Leven W. Arnett, 1849, '50, '51; W. B. Rudy, 1849, '50, '51.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Robert Dixon, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; John T. Moore, 1851, '52, '53, '54; James H. King, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55; James Thomas, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58; John E. Gibson, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Russell K. Thornberry, 1861, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Benjamin Talbott, 1851

John T. Grider, 1851, '52; Wm. E. Bennett, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Isom Johnson, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55; H. L. Cheaney, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Wm. S. Hicks, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59; L. Weaver, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Isaac M. Freels, 1851, '52; George W. Knight, 1852, '53; Thomas H. Powell, 1853, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Samuel W. Pruitt, 1854, '55; Wm. H. Cunningham, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Robert B. Cabell, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; E. T. Hazelwood, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66; Isham Cottingham, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70; Joseph Snow, 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60; Hiram Turner, 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71; P. D. Cheatham, 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60; P. H. Hillyer, 1856, '57, '58; B. T. Martin, 1857, '58, '59, '60; Wm. F. Mason, 1859, '60; James Wilson, Jr., 1759, '60; Jesse Lame, 1859, '60, '61, '62; Harbert A. Powell, 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70; J. J. Quinn, 1859, '60; John H. Poole, 1859, '60, '61; F. E. Walker, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66; P. A. Blackwell, 1860; H. H. Farmer, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66; J. A. Moss, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70; J. A. Keith, 1859, '60, '61, '62; S. S. Sizemore, 1860, '61, '62; W. W. Shelby, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74; Martin Basket, 1861, '62, '63; John H. Shackelford, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74; Ben F. Gibson, 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73; W. H. Hancock, 1863, '64; Hugh P. Randolph, 1863, '64, '65, '66; Thomas R. Long, 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78; Richard Keach, 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74; Asher Cheaney, 1863, '64, '65, '66; Charles C. Eades, 1863, '64, '65, '66; P. H. Lockett, 1863, '64, '65, '66; Wm. M. Stembridge, 1864, '65; John F. Toy, 1864, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74; C. S. Royster, 1865, '66, '67, '68, '69, '79, '71, '72, '73, '74; Wm. E. Green, 1865, '66, '67, '68; Charles C. Ball, 1865, '66; James H. Powell, 1865, '66; Jesse Basket, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77; A. Oliver, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71; J. R. Wilson, 1867, '68, '69, '70; Wm. H. Sandefur, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71; J. A. Priest, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77; Robert T. Walton, 1870, '71; J. M. Stone, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87; E. H. Lewis, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74; Thomas J. Jordon, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80; George W. Griffin, 1871, '72, '73, '74; E. M. Johnson, 1871, '72; J. E. Denton, 1871, '72, '73; G.

W. Pritchett, 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78; W. S. Cooper, 1871, '72, '73, '74; A. F. Parker, 1871, '72, '73; J. T. Farley, 1872, '73; A. A. Hicks, 1872, '73; W. H. Webster, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87; Samuel W. Rankin, 1874; J. T. Wilson, 1874; John Watson, 1874; Thomas Spencer, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83; Harvey Dixon, 1875, '76, '77, '78; John R. Bailey, 1875, '76, '77, '78; Richard A. Miller, 1875, '76, '77, '78; William Hatchett, 1875, '76, '77; James V. Lilly, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87; Radford Dunn, 1875, '76, '77; R. M. Schaeffer, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83; D. W. Denton, 1875, '76, '77; J. R. Seigler, 1875, '76; Theo. Lewis, 1875, '76, '77; Talbert Kelly, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79; George T. Baldwin, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87; Alney A. Lewis, 1878; A. C. Walker, 1878, '79, Peter P. Brown, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83; Wm. McMahan, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87; W. H. Carlin, 1878, '79; A. Hatchitt, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87; J. W. Otey, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87; E. R. Hopkins, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83; R. J. Jerdon, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83; John A. Bennett, 1878; R. E. Farley, Peter Abell, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83; R. S. Eastin, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83; Thomas Long, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83; M. J. Heist, 1879, '80, '81; E. R. Swan, 1881, '82, '83; Wm. Hampton, 1879, '80; J. W. Easkins, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86; George Lyne, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84; W. E. Royster, 1880; Wm. H. Wells, 1880, '81, '82, '83; J. A. Melton, 1881, '82, '83; J. C. Allen, 1883, '84, '85, '86; P. C. Allin, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87; Louis Remole, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87; W. A. Sandefur, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87; W. F. Hazelwood, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87; Louis Hancock, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87; James B. Collins, 1883, '84, '85; James T. Lewis, 1883, '84, '85; Wm. Wagner, 1883, '84, '85, '86; Thomas Crow, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87; L. M. Crofton, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87; Thomas H. McKinley, 1883, '84, '85, '86, '87; John T. Baskett, 1885, '86, '87; John T. Moore, 1887; Walter A. Towles, 1885, '86, '87; J. H. Connaway, 1885, '86, '87; J. C. Utley, 1886, '87; R. M. Schaeffer, 1887; J. T. Seitz, 1887; R. A. Haskins, 1887; C. W. Long, 1887; Lloyd R. Green, 1887; H. A. Jones, 1887.

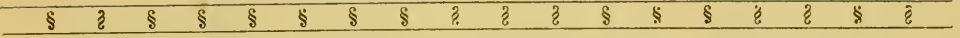
CONSTABLES.

Jonathan Anthony, 1799, 1800, '1, '2, '3; Asa Webb, 1760, 1800, '1, '2; Jacob Winemiller, 1799, 1800, '1, '2; John Orr, 1803, '4, '5; Fred Buck, 1804, '5; John Mann, 1804, '5; John Mobley, 1805, '6, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14; David Wright, 1806, '7; Peter Cravens, 1806, '7; Swepton Jones, 1806, '7; John Cooper, 1807, '8; Ephraim

Sellers, 1808, '9, '10, '11; Benjamin, 1809, '10; Stephen Grimes, 1809, '10; Richard Jones, 1809, '10; Wm. Liggett, 1809, '10; Lewis Reed, 1810, '11; John Wheeler, 1810, '11; Nathan J. Floyd, 1810, '11; Philip McNamar, 1812, '13; M. Book, 1812, '13; Edward Bennett, 1813, '14; Lewis Lambert, 1814, '15; Jas. Roberts, 1814, '15; Joseph Patterson, 1814, '15; Wm. Walker, 1816, '17; Jas. Powell, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24; Thos. D. Anderson, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24; Berryman Ezel, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24; Peter D. Green, 1815, '16, '17, '18, '19; Robert McCreary, 1815, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26; Joel Lambert, 1817, '18; Elijah Shelton, 1817, '18, '19, '20, '21; Geo. Wiggins, 1815, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21; William Williams, '1817, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22; Philip Cheaney, 1819, '20, '21, '22; William Wilson, 1819, '20, '21, '22; Joseph Lewis, 1820, '21, '22, '23; Robert D. Farris, 1820, '21; Baxter Cheatham, 1820, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29; William Hallerfield, 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23; Thos. H. Horndon, 1820, '21; John W. Green, 1822, '23; Augustine Green, Jr., 1822, '23; Gabriel Horton, 1822, '23, '24, '25; Doak Previtt, 1810, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23; Edwin Jones, 1823, '24, '25, '26 and out; James Rouse, 1823, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, resigned; James Cheatham, 1824, '25, '26, out; John Green, Jr., 1821, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27; Humphrey Davis, 1826, '27, '28, ; Isaac Strain, 1826, '27, '28, '29, '30, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6; Andrew Hallam, 1826, '27; Francis Hill, 1827, '28; Larkin White, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38; Garland Cosby, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '31, out; Robt. G. Rouse, 1827, '28, '29, '38; Jas. C. Hicks, 1828, '29; Hull Higginson, 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35; H. B. Davis, 1828, '29; Adam Rouse, 1828, '29; John H. Stanley, 1829, '30; Joseph H. Barnett, 1829, '30, '31, '32; Jesse B. Green, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33; John C. Green, 1830, '31, out; Nathaniel Powell, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, out; Wm. D. Nunn, 1831, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42; Jas. H. Green, 1831, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, died; William F. Quinn, 1831, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41; Franklin Higginson, 1831, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, out; Arthur Quinn, 1834, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, resigned; Wm. R. Abbott, 1834, '35, '36, '37, '38; Willis Pruitt, 1836, '37; John Pritchett, 1836, '37, '39, '40, '41, '42; John McCormick, 1837; James D. Hatchitt, 1837; John Eades, 1837, '38; Sam'l F. Negley, 1837, '38, '39, '40; Jas. D. Walden, 1837, '38; Thomas

Sandefur, 1838, '39; John B. Hast, 1838, '39, '40; Jas. Thomas, 1838, '39; Joseph Crenshaw, 1838, '39; John C. Watkins, 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42; Stephen Gregory, 1839; Andrew J. Eakins, 1829, '40; Daniel Hazlewood, 1839, '40, '41, '42, '43; Nicholas P. Newland, 1839, '40; Thos. B. Lewis, 1840, '41; Albert G. Collend, 1840, '41, John J. Quinn, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45; L. F. Danfoth, 1842, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; John A. Griffin, 1841, '42; Robert B. Whayne, 1842, '43; Albert G. Saunders, 1842, '43; Nathaniel J. Hicks, 1842, '43; James A. Powell, 1842, '43; Wm. E. Lambert, 1843, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; Alfred Hay, 1843, '44; John Stone, 1843, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48; Thos. F. Cheaney, 1843, '44, '45. Martin S. Hancock, 1843, '44, '45; Hezekiah P. Brown, 1843; Elijah Arnett, 1843, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; Joseph A. Priest, 1843, '44; H. E. Rouse, 1844, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; W. S. Hancock, 1844, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50; David G. Stone, 1845, '46; Jacob A. Rudy, 1845, '46; Pressley Pritchett, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50; Geo. A. Sugg, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50; D. N. Walden, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50; Thos. S. Knight, 1848, '49, '50; B. F. Martin, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56; Harbert A. Powell, 1851, '52; Geo. A. Sugg, 1851, '52; Achilles Norment, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; H. E. Rouse, 1851, '52; Joseph M. Priest, 1851, '52; E. T. Hazlewood, 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55; Arthur Quinn, 1852, '53, '54, '55; John H. Pool, 1852, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Jacob S. Rouse, 1852, '53; Wm. Campbell, 1852, '53; Wm. G. Denton, 1854, '55, '56, '57; John T. Whitlege, 1853, '54, '55; Thos. R. Long, 1854, '55, '56, '58, '59, '60; L. F. Danforth, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Rowlan Wells, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Robert E. Williams, 1855, '56; J. J. Grayson, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Thos. S. Knight, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Rich Keach, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60; Decius Priest, 1856, '57; Sam D. Sutton, 1856, '1857, '58, '59, '60; Henry D. Williams, 1856, '57, '58, '59, ; Wm. G. Norwood, 1857, '59, '59, J. P. Balee, 1857, '58, '59, '60, B. F. Gibson, 1857, '58, '59, '60; Joel Parker, 1857, '58, '59, '60; Jenks W. Williams, 1857, '58; David W. Griffin, 1868, '59, '60, George W. Smith, 1858, '59, '60; John A. Watkins, 1859; J. A. Overfield, 1859, '60, '61; Rufus W. Levis, 1859; W. S. Hicks, 1859, '60, '61, '62, '64, '65; J. T. Hoskins, 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63, '67, '68, '69, '70; Homer Hill, 1859, '60; Thomas O. Robertson, 1860 '61, James E. Long, 1861; James T. Williams, 1861, A. S. Hicks 1861, '62; Thad B. Rowland, 1862, '63; A. S. Cheaney, 1862, '63; Sol S. Sizemore, 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67; William S. Cooper, 1863, 64; Harrison A. Powell, 1863, '64, '67, '68, 69, F.

M. Cosby, 1863, '64; John F. Cosby, 1864, '65; J. A. Moss, 1865, '66; J. M. Sugg, 1865, '66; James E. Long, 1865, '66; John F. Watson, 1865, '66; W. H. McKinney, 1865, '66, William Porter, 1866, '69; Samuel P. Broadwell, 1866, '67; F. C. Denton, 1866, '67; James H. Powell, Jr., 1866, '67; A. Keach, 1866, '67; E. H. Lewis, 1866, '67, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77; J. E. Denton, 1867, '68; Basil Spurgeon, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80; W. B. Cheaney, 1868, '69; R. Scroggin Eastin, 1868, '69; James M. Willingham, 1869, '70; R. N. Royster, 1869, '70, '71; Charles C. Eades, 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77; S. A. Young, 1869, '70, '71, '72; G. G. Lilly, 1871, '72; James C. McCarty, 1871; John R. Walton, 1870, '71, '72, '78, '79, '80; Robert Blanford, 1871, '72; David J. Royster, 1871; Orville Collins, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77; Robert E. Royster, 1872; John R. Church, 1872, '73, '74, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80; S. W. Street, 1873, '74, '75; J. W. Brisby, 1873, '74; John H. Bromley, 1873, '74, '75; Geo. R. Long, 1874, '75; Evans W. Gibson, 1874, '75, '76; Walter S. Cannon, 1875, '76, '77; M. M. Johnson, 1875, '76; S. W. Spencer, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79; John W. Duncan, 1875, '76; Joseph P. Lilly, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80; Reuben Giles, 1876, '77. L. B. Walker, 1876, '77, '78, '79; Thomas H. Beverly, 1877; W. T. Stanley, 1877. R. H. Tillotson, 1877; Orlanda F. Walker, 1877, '78, '81; C. H. Craddock, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81; J. W. Stone, 1877, '78; G. A. Ligon, 1878, '79, '80; L. M. Crafton, 1878; V. B. H. Everitt, 1878, '79; F. Cunningham, 1878, '79, '80; G. B. Overfield, 1879, '81; M. P. Kounsler, 1879, '80; Geo. M. Edwards, 1879, '80; John T. Vickers, 1880; John E. Hickman, 1880; R. H. Abbott, 1880; E. W. Cotton, 1880, '81; Charles R. Long, 1880, '81, '82; James R. Seitz, 1880, '81; David M. Whayne, 1880, '81; E. G. Walton, 1880, '81; H. A. Rowland, 1881, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87; E. B. Lawrence, 1881, '82; W. R. Blake, 1882; Samuel D. Sutton, 1882; F. Jackson, 1882; W. H. Lockett, 1882, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87; Noble Day, 1882, H. W. Fenley, 1882, J. W. Buckman, 1882; B. R. Curry, 1882; Thos. McGuire, 1883; Oliver C. Chapman, 1883; Henry Dixon, 1884; S. C. Day, 1884; Charles, B. Simms, 1884; B. F. Denton, 1885; S. D. Sutton, 1885, R. H. McMullin, 1885; E. Higon, 1885; H. A. Jones, 1885, S. C. Day, 1885; J. R. Moss, 1885; W. B. Walker, 1885; J. V. Griffin, 1885; Ben. F. Cheatham, 1886; W. A. Collins, 1886; A. G. Jones, 1886; L. E. Church, 1886; C. H. Vivian, 1886.



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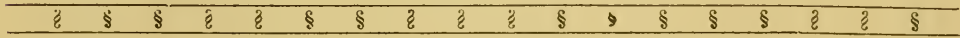
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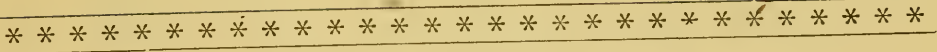
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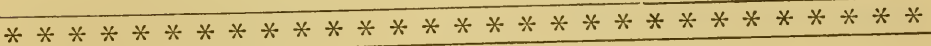
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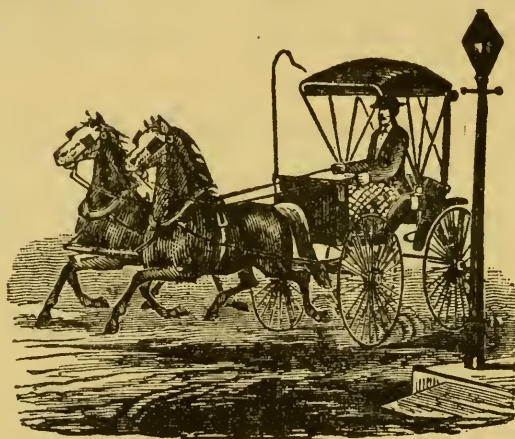
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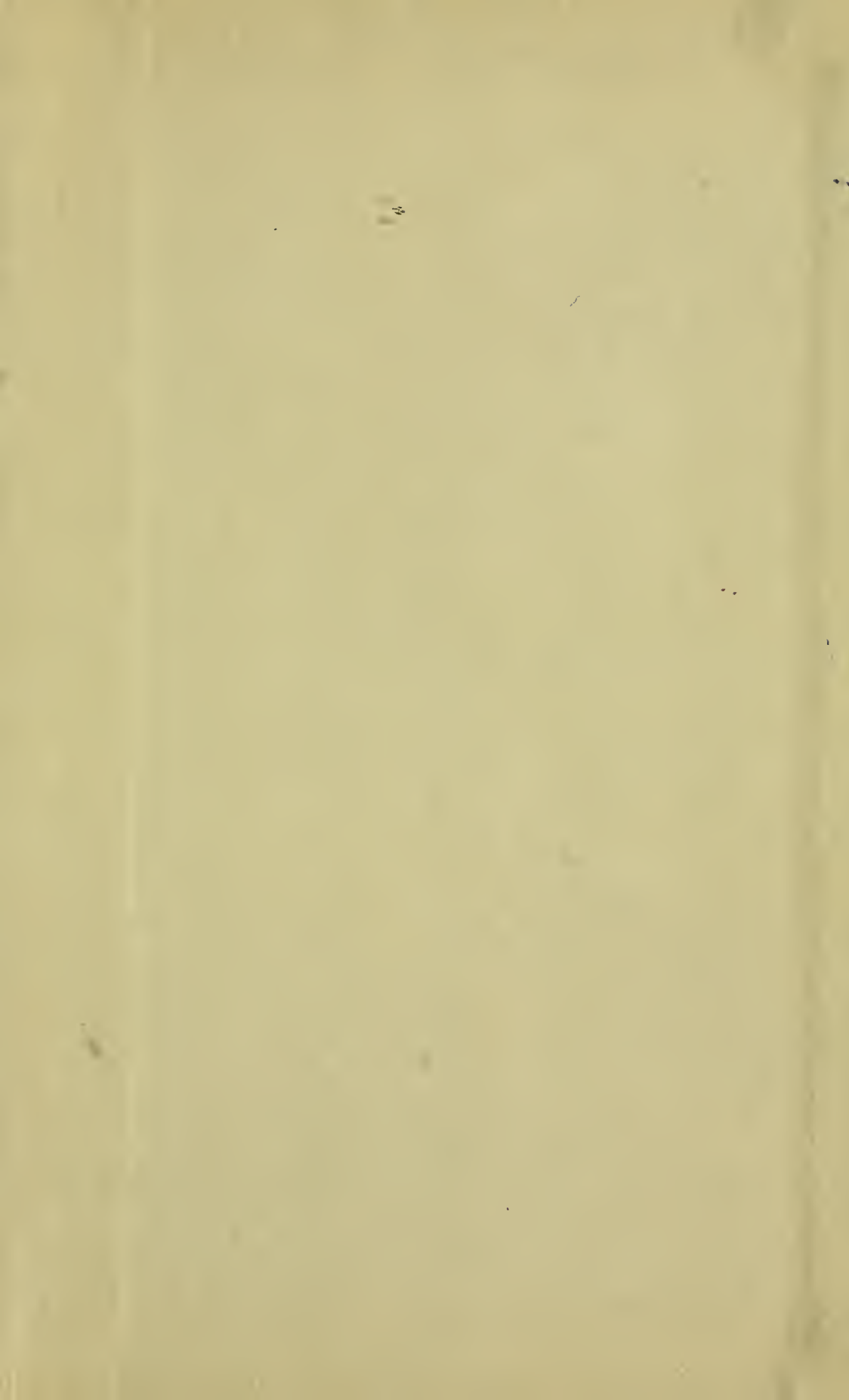
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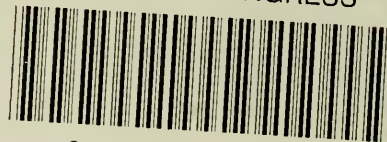








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