



INFORMATION & DATA ON THE FAMILY OF:

WILLIAM & JENNETT (MRS. TEAGUE) MC CONNELL  
1751-1831 -1833

IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

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Being a collection of information from Public records, biographies, histories and family sources, and arranged to present a coherent view of said family and their individual relationship. This has all been done for the purpose of preserving for future generations a knowledge of their past.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Edward C. Bartlett*, Compiler

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MC CONNELL

Surname

FAMILY INFORMATION CHART NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Husband's full name William MC CONNELL  
 born on 8 Feb. 1751 at \_\_\_\_\_ (Scotland)  
 married 2 Sept. 1790 at Woodford County, Kentucky  
 died on 18 Sept. 1831 at St. Charles Co., Missouri  
 Interred at \_\_\_\_\_ Groom's 2<sup>d</sup> marriage

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Religion \_\_\_\_\_ Military Service \_\_\_\_\_  
 Robert MC CONNELL Nancy Boyd WILSON  
 His father 1729-18 Mother's maiden name \_\_\_\_\_

Wife's maiden name Mrs. Jennett Teague  
 born on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
 died on 16 Oct. 1833 at \_\_\_\_\_  
 Interred at \_\_\_\_\_ Bride's \_\_\_\_\_ marriage

Her father \_\_\_\_\_ Mother's maiden name \_\_\_\_\_

Authority/Source of Data: \_\_\_\_\_

Records, Census & Others: \_\_\_\_\_

Abodes and removals: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex	Their Children	Additional Information:
	(1) Name <u>Joseph MC CONNELL</u> born on <u>23 June 1791</u> at <u>Woodford Co., Kentucky</u> died on <u>5 Jan. 1833</u> at _____ married <u>12 Dec. 1820</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> to: <u>Cynthia JORDAN</u>	Children: 1. Rebecca MC CONNELL. b. 19 Sep. 1821, Pike Co. 2. Elizabeth A. MC CONNELL b. 10 Sep. 1826, Pike Co.
	(2) Name <u>Nancy MC CONNELL</u> born on <u>16 May 1793</u> at <u>Woodford Co., Kentucky</u> died on <u>23 Jan. 1888</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> married <u>16 May 1813</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> to: <u>Peter BRANDON</u> <u>1786 - 1828</u>	Children: Have record of the following: William M. b. 12 Jan. 1816; John L. b. ca. 1818; Jennett S. b. ca. 1820; Marshall N. b. 11 Oct. 1822; Louis W. b. ca. 1824; Nathaniel b. 12 Feb. 1827. all in Pike Co., MO
	(3) Name <u>Robert MC CONNELL</u> born on <u>23 Sept. 1795</u> at <u>Woodford Co., Kentucky</u> died on <u>24 Mar. 1860</u> at <u>Calhoun County, Illinois</u> married <u>15 Nov. 1821</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> to: <u>Jane B. TURNER</u> <u>1799 - 1862</u>	Children: Have record of the following: John S. b. 4 Oct. 1822; Nancy b. ca. 1825; Catherine b. ca. 1830; George L. b. ca. 1832; Robert A. b. 21 Feb. 1835; Samuel b. ca. 1837; Elizabeth b. ca. 1839; Andrew W. b. ca. 1841; Margaret b. ca. 1843.

Prepared by Edw<sup>d</sup> Bartlett, 01-30-87

Form B-0187

Handwritten text on a document, possibly a ledger or list, with columns and entries. The text is written in cursive and includes names and dates. The document is heavily textured and appears to be a scan of a physical page.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Sept 21 1799	James W. Brown	Sept 21 1799	Sept 21 1799
Sept 22 1799	James W. Brown	Sept 22 1799	Sept 22 1799
Sept 23 1799	James W. Brown	Sept 23 1799	Sept 23 1799
Sept 24 1799	James W. Brown	Sept 24 1799	Sept 24 1799
Sept 25 1799	James W. Brown	Sept 25 1799	Sept 25 1799
Sept 26 1799	James W. Brown	Sept 26 1799	Sept 26 1799
Sept 27 1799	James W. Brown	Sept 27 1799	Sept 27 1799
Sept 28 1799	James W. Brown	Sept 28 1799	Sept 28 1799
Sept 29 1799	James W. Brown	Sept 29 1799	Sept 29 1799
Sept 30 1799	James W. Brown	Sept 30 1799	Sept 30 1799

April 16 1797  
 James M...  
 Capt...  
 Sept 21 1797  
 Gajah...  
 Sept 28 1797  
 Alexander...  
 Dec 10 1797  
 James...  
 Dec 10 1797  
 James...

KNOW all Men by these presents, that We *James Carran*  
 and *Matthew Carran* are held and firmly  
 bound unto *James Carran* Esq; Governor or Chief Magistrate  
 of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the just and full Sum of FIFTY  
 POUNDS current Money of Kentucky, to whom payment well and truly to  
 be made to our said Governor, and his Successors, for the use of the Com-  
 monwealth, we bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators,  
 jointly, severally and firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and  
 dated this *25th* day of *March* 1797 in the *5th*  
 Year of the Commonwealth.  
 The condition of the above Obligation is such, that, Whereas there is a  
 Marriage shortly intended to be held and solemnized between the above  
 bound *James Carran* and *Eggy McQueen*  
 wherefore, if there be no lawful impediment to the said Marriage, then the  
 above Obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.  
 TESTE, *John Long* *James Carran*  
*Matthew Carran*

Genealogies of Kentucky Families, The Filson Club History  
Quarterly, 1981

Pg. 305 2. Buckner Thurston, born Feb. 9, 1767, married March 1795,  
Janette January, daughter of Peter January of Kentucky.

THIS COPY IS FROM  
THE  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

Sign of the Sugar Loaf," in Market Street near the Delaware River. These advertisements further stated that he (James) had recently been "associated with Messrs. Grantin & Smyth in the Metropolis of Ireland."

The earliest record which showed the name spelled Emison, was in the old family Bible of Mary Baird Emison, first wife of Hugh Emison. This Bible shows that she married Hugh in 1771 at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Penna. On April 7, 1773, the above mentioned deed covering the 185 acres near Chambersburg, reveals that Hugh gave his former residence as "Chester County, Penna.," although he had married Mary Baird of Falling Spring (Also near Chambersburg) 2 years previously.

About the middle of 1775 Hugh and Ash Emison, and members of the Baird, McClure, Holmes, and other families moved westward to Westmoreland County, Penna., about 10 miles south of Hannastown. Hannastown was located near the present county seat of Greensburg, and was burned by the Indians in 1783.

During the latter part of 1775, Ash Emison, the younger unmarried brother, pushed westward to Leestown near the present site of the state capitol at Frankfort, Kentucky. He made this trip with or at the same time as many others of his neighbors from Cumberland and Westmoreland counties in Pennsylvania. Among them were John and Benjamin McClelland, Robert Patterson, and others who built McClelland's Fort (now Georgetown) in January 1776. Most of the men at Leestown went to Harrodsburg during the winter months for protection against the Indians.

During April in 1776, Ash Emison; Stephen Archer; Moses Cherry (after whom Cherry's Creek, near Newtown, was named); William and John Andrew Miller (After whom Miller's Run was named); and others camped at Ash Emison's spring for about two weeks. (Shown at site No. 1 on original land patents map). And this site, about 4 miles north of McClelland's Fort, came to be known as "EMISON'S (EMENSON'S) STATION" in some early histories and maps. In the same area, and at the same time were other Westmoreland County neighbors, Charles Arvilla and Abraham Whitaker; William Lahn (after whom Lahn's or Lanes Run was named); the McConnell brothers, after whom McConnell's Run was named; William, Isaac and Cyrus McCracken, after whom their Run was named; and many others.

At this time Ash Emison made a 1,000 acre land preemption each for his older brother Hugh and himself (See map, IX & XXII).

He also made a 600 acre preemption for his friend Capt. Wm. Lytle, west of and adjoining his own. But this land claim was lost because Lytle did not record it at the Land Court in time (see affidavit signed by Wm. Lytle, Ash Emison, William and James McConnell, James Jannary, William Steel, and Levi Todd—

This map was published in the April, 1963 issue of the Recorder.

Filson Club, Vol. 27, Page 74, Petition 2.) Shortly after this most of these pioneers returned to Leestown, and later to Westmoreland County, Penna. after William McConnell advised them that Willis Lee had been killed by the Indians.

Back in Westmoreland County during the Revolution, Hugh Emison served as 1st Lieutenant in Capt. Hugh Mitchell's 3rd Company of the 3rd Battalion, Westmoreland County Militia. Ash Emison served as a private in this same company. Other Scott County, Kentucky pioneers in this battalion were Captain David Vance, and Ensigns Mather Caldwell and Abraham Whitaker (see Penn Archives, 6th Ser., Vol. 2, P. 280)

During the latter part of 1779 many of the pioneers were becoming restless from their somewhat temporary stay in western Pennsylvania, and were anxious to move on westward to their new lands in the Kentucky country of what was then western Virginia. Capt. Wm. Lytle had sold his lands back in Cumberland County, and came west there he set up a camp on a small island in the Ohio River just below Pittsburgh. There he sent out word that an expedition of settlers was being assembled for migration down the Ohio to Kentucky.

Because of their previous association with Lytle, Hugh and Ash Emison, joined him. Most of the streams in this area had been frozen over during this severe winter. And it was not until April 1, 1780 that a large expedition of over 1,000 settlers, with their families and possessions started down the river in 65 Kentucky boats or Arks.

It was on this trip or shortly thereafter that Ash Emison presumably married Mary Mitchell, daughter of Capt. Hugh Mitchell, his former Company Commander.

On April 11th a stop was made at Limestone, where Capt. Hinkston, the Emisons, Stephen Archer, Moses Cherry, and members of the Baird, Holmes and McClure families started overland to their new lands. Here it may be noted that James and Thomas Baird, two brothers-in-law of Hugh Emison, had descended the Ohio a year before where they purchased lots No. 23 and No. 1 in the new village (Louisville) at the Falls. These two brothers later founded Bardstown, now known as Bardonia.

Returning to the Emison families, they arrived at their new lands during a very precarious period. The nearby McClelland's Fort (now Georgetown) had been abandoned some three years before, and it was not reoccupied until six years later in 1786. The Indian Chief, Captain Henry Bird and his Indians were marauding in the area. Then there was the disastrous Battle of Blue Licks, And on October 22, 1782, Ash Emison and his friends Stephen Archer and Moses Cherry joined Capt. Samuel Kirshams Company of Lincoln Militia, under General Clarke, in an expedition against the Indians up in the Ohio Country.

It was under conditions such as this that the Emisons and their neighbors made a start in the wilderness. After a hasty resurvey of their 1,000 acre pre-

History of Kentucky illustrated  
1887

by  
W. H. Perrin, J. H. Satter & C. Rippen





105  
Com: wealth  
to Grant  
McConnell

Patrick Henry Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, To all to  
Whom these presents shall come I Grant that by Virtue and in Consideration  
of a Specimen Treasury Warrant Number eight hundred and seventy of the  
fourth day of June One thousand seven hundred Eighty There is granted by the  
said Commonwealth unto William M. McConnell just a certain Tract or parcel  
of Land containing One thousand Acres by Survey bearing date the second day  
of July One thousand seven hundred and eighty four lying and being in the County  
of Fayette on the South side of the South fork of Calhoun on the Tract made by  
Britton and others from their Camp to Licking & adjoining a Military Survey  
of Edmund Taylors and bounded as followeth To wit Beginning at a hickory  
Boxelder and Black Walnut near a Little hole in Taylors line & running north  
the same South wing Degree East four hundred poles to a Honey Locust  
Puckeye & Spruce hickory in Taylors line thence South twenty Degree  
West four hundred poles crossing the Tract & two small branches to a honey  
locust Sugar tree White Walnut thence North twenty Degree West four  
hundred poles to a honey locust Puckeye & Sugar tree thence North twenty  
Degree East four hundred poles crossing a Spruce hickory & Britton and  
thence to the Beginning with its appurtenances To have and to hold the said Tract  
or parcel of Land with its appurtenances to the said William M. McConnell just  
and his heirs forever In Witness whereof the said Patrick Henry Esq. Governor of  
the Commonwealth of Virginia hath hereunto set his hand and caused the  
Upper seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond on the tenth  
day of July in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred Eighty five  
and of the Commonwealth the tenth

P. Henry

William M. McConnell, Jr. Inrolled to this within mentioned Tract of Land  
John Harrow R. L. Off

exam

# KENTUCKY.

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## A HISTORY OF THE STATE,

EMBRACING

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE VIRGINIA COLONY; ITS  
EXPANSION WESTWARD, AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE FRONTIER BEYOND  
THE ALLEGHANIES; THE ERECTION OF KENTUCKY AS AN  
INDEPENDENT STATE, AND ITS SUBSEQUENT  
DEVELOPMENT.

—BY—

W. H. PERRIN.

J. H. BATTLE.

G. C. KNIFFIN

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FIFTH EDITION.

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ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., CHICAGO, ILL. :

F. A. BATTEY AND COMPANY

1887.

only after a cool calculation of the alternatives. Such a case is the incident related of Alexander McConnell by McClung.

McConnell was a resident of Lexington. He had been out on foot, in quest of deer, had killed one, and had returned to the station for his horse to bring in the game. In his absence, a party of five Indians had chanced upon the carcass, and correctly divining its meaning, they carefully hid near to await the hunter's return. Not suspecting danger, McConnell rode into the ambush; his horse was instantly killed, and while freeing himself from the fallen animal, he was pounced upon by the savages and borne off. His captors, who appear to have been in a peculiarly pleasant mood, permitted him to proceed unbound and to retain his accoutrements. These ill-assorted companions thus traveled harmoniously together for several days, the captive accepting his fate with the *sang froid* of the true borderer, and gaining favor with the savages by his dexterity in providing game for the party.

On approaching the banks of the Ohio, McConnell felt that his chances of escape would be greatly diminished by crossing the river, and he accordingly determined to make an earnest effort to get away at once. His captors had taken the precaution to bind him each night, though not with their accustomed care, but on this occasion he complained strenuously of the pain it caused him, and had the satisfaction of observing that the thong which bound him to the body of the Indian, was only loosely tied to his wrists. Waiting until his captors were asleep, he cast his eyes about for some suggestion, when he saw a knife blade glittering in the light of the camp-fire. This proved to be within reach of his feet, and grasping it with his toes he succeeded in drawing it near and getting it into his hand. In another instant his thongs were severed, and carefully withdrawing from the embrace of his sleeping guard, he was free to escape to the woods.

The success of such a course was very doubtful. His flight would soon be discovered, and a vigorous pursuit made. In that event, with so long a distance to travel, his recap-

ture seemed certain, when death would undoubtedly seal his fate. The only alternative was to destroy his foes, which was a scarcely less hazardous undertaking. There was no opportunity of taking them off in detail; they were notoriously light sleepers, and what was done, must be done quietly and quickly.

After anxious reflections for a few minutes he formed his plan. The guns of the Indians were stacked near the fire, their knives and tomahawks were in sheaths by their sides. The latter he dared not touch for fear of awakening the owners, but the former he carefully removed with the exception of two, and hid them in the woods, where he knew the Indians would not readily find them. He then returned to the spot where the Indians were still sleeping, ignorant of the fate preparing for them, and taking a gun in each hand, he rested the muzzles upon a log within six feet of his victims, and having taken deliberate aim at the head of one and the heart of another, he pulled both triggers at the same moment.

Both shots were fatal. At the report of their guns, the others sprang to their feet, and stared wildly around them. McConnell, who had run instantly to the spot where the other rifles were hid, hastily seized one of them and fired at two of his enemies who happened to stand in a line with each other. The nearest fell dead, being shot through the center of the body; the second fell also, belching loudly, but recovering quickly, limped off into the woods as fast as possible. The fifth and only one who remained unhurt darted off like a deer with a yell which announced equal terror and astonishment. McConnell, not wishing to fight any more such battles, selected his own rifle from the stack and made the best of his way to Lexington, where he arrived safely within two days. (McClung.)

A similar development was silently wrought in the female character. Women who, in 1773, terror-stricken by the Indian attack near Cumberland Gap, demanded the retreat of the first emigrants to Kentucky, in later years stood unswerving amid the vicissitudes that made death, wounds, and captivity the almost daily fate of their sex. So accustomed did they become to the violent form of death that, as Judge Hall relates on one occasion, when a young man died the natural way, the woman of the station sat up all night, gazing at the remains as an object of beauty. The matrons of the frontier, in time, seemed to lose all womanish fears and weaknesses, and emulated the dexterity of their fathers, brothers and husbands in the use of the gun

and ax in defense of their homes and children. McClung relates an incident which occurred in the summer of 1787, when the cabin of John Merrill of Nelson County, Ky., was attacked by Indians and defended with singular address and good fortune.

Merrill was alarmed by the barking of a dog about midnight, and, upon opening the door in order to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, he received the fire of six or seven Indians, by which his arm and thigh were both broken. He instantly sank upon the floor and called upon his wife to close the door. This had scarcely been done when it was violently assailed by the tomahawks of the enemy, and a large breach soon effected. Mrs. Merrill, however, being a perfect Amazon, both in strength and courage, guarded it with an ax, and successively killed or badly wounded four of the enemy as they attempted to force their way into the cabin. The Indians then ascended the roof and attempted to enter by way of the chimney; but here again they were met by the same determined enemy. Mrs. Merrill seized the only feather bed the cabin afforded, and hastily ripping it open, poured its contents upon the fire. A furious blaze and stifling smoke instantly ascended the chimney and brought down two of the enemy, who lay for a few moments at the mercy of the woman. Seizing the ax she quickly dispatched them, and was instantly afterward summoned to the door, where the only remaining savage now appeared, endeavoring to effect an entrance while Mrs. Merrill was engaged at the chimney. He soon received a gash in the cheek, which compelled him, with a loud yell, to relinquish his purpose, and return hastily to Chillicothe, where, from the report of a prisoner, he gave an exaggerated account of the fierceness, strength and courage of the "long-knife" squaw.

All were not Amazons in strength, nor was it chiefly by their strength that the women achieved such prodigies of valor which everywhere adorn the pages of frontier history. In presence of mind they were not excelled by the acutest scout, and often outwitted the cunning savage by a bold face or a quickly

conceived stratagem. One night, when a settler was forced to be away from his home on business, his wife learned by the snorting of a horse, feeding near by, that the Indians were prowling about. Putting on a bold front, she immediately built up a large blaze in the fire-place, which, sending its light far through the chinks, indicated to the savages the presence of a large company, whereupon they decamped without offering any molestation.

Similar address, under more trying circumstances, was exhibited by the wife of Samuel Daviess, in 1782. On going out of his cabin early one morning, Mr. Daviess was startled, on stepping a few paces from the door, to find an Indian with an upraised tomahawk, barring his return. Entirely unarmed it instantly occurred to him that by running around the cabin he could gain an entrance before his pursuers could overtake him. To think was to act, but on making the circuit he found the cabin occupied by four Indians, whom he had heretofore failed to observe. His pursuer was close upon him; there was no room for hesitation, and he at once plunged into a field of standing corn near by, where, with difficulty, he eluded his pursuer and finally set off for help to the nearest station, five miles away.

The unsuccessful savage, after carefully staining his hands and tomahawk with pokeberries, returned to the cabin and exhibited them to Mrs. Daviess to convince her that there was no hope of rescue. She readily detected the fraud without giving any sign of her discovery, and in response to signs indicated on her fingers that the nearest cabin was eight miles away. Thus lulling the immediate fears of the savages, she slowly arose from the bed and dressed herself and children, at their command. This done, she attracted the Indians by displaying various articles of clothing one after another, and in this way delayed their departure for several hours. Finally, when every resource for effecting delay was exhausted, she was forced to accompany her captors with her children, some of whom were too young to keep pace with the party. Observing this, and knowing the Indians would not hesitate

scout for Gen Wayne. The rest adapted themselves to their new surroundings, but bided their time for an opportunity to escape.

This came at last; several months after their capture, the four boys found themselves at some distance from the village, fishing in the company of an old man and woman. After some natural hesitation they determined to kill their guardians and escape. Their plans were put in execution, and, having dispatched the Indians at night, they took the nearest course for their homes, traveling by night and lying concealed by day. Their flight was soon discovered by the tribe and a vigorous pursuit made, but they fortunately escaped detection until they reached the Ohio opposite Louisville. Here they found themselves in the greatest danger. Firing their guns to attract their friends made no impression upon the whites, as they supposed it was done by the Indians, but their pursuers were thus guided to their vicinity. In this dilemma the boys marched up the river and, constructing a raft, put such as could not swim upon it, while the elder Linn swam and propelled it across the river. They had scarcely got beyond rifle range of the northern shore when the Indians appeared on the bank, but too late to intercept their flight.

In all this there is much material for romance, and it is in this form that pioneer life is too often presented. But it should not be forgotten that the actual experience was far from what such narratives make it. The dangers were real; the heroes, once dead, did not revive to bow before an enthusiastic audience; the "star" was also the "supper;" and the "acting" was done, without tinsel or false color, in the broad glare of everyday life. It was a play only as

"All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players."

The pioneers had their exits and their entrances, and each one played many parts, but necessity and not applause was the motive power. Each year wrought its changes in the scene; increased numbers multiplied the isolated stations; added power changed the

military character of the community for the garb of peace; and the unrestrained life of the forest gave place to the less romantic but more enduring forms of civilization.

The remarkable immigration of 1780 marks the turning point. Thenceforward the tide of population flowed across the border with persistent power; cabins sprang up singly or in settlements of two or three throughout the central region, and in 1783, "the settlement of Kentucky was considered as formed." It was no longer viewed as a hunter's paradise, but a place where a home could be readily planted and a competence easily achieved. It is related of Col. William Whitley that, soon after marrying and setting up an independent establishment, he said to his wife that he heard good reports of Kentucky, and believed that they could make a better living there with less hard work. "Then, Billy, if I was you, I would go and see," was her quick response, and acting upon this advice, they were both soon settled on the frontier. Such was the readiness with which so important a change was made, and such the inducement which subsequently led thousands of families to seek the new land.

The route followed by the greater number of these immigrants, and, indeed, from 1780 to the beginning of the present century by all travelers seeking any part of the West, was by the Ohio River. The principal point of embarkation was Redstone Old Fort—  
Brownsville, Penn.—a place equally accessible from Maryland, Virginia, and in a direct line from Philadelphia and the East. The emigrant from Virginia directed his course to Cumberland, and thence by Braddock's Road to his destination, some sixty miles northwest. Previous to 1783, and for several years later, the roads were impracticable for wheeled vehicles, and overland transportation was effected by means of pack-horses. Even to this mode of transportation the paths across the mountains were difficult and often dangerous. In some places they were barely passable; at other points they ran along the brink of a precipice, where a single misstep involved great danger if not

destruction, or were overflowed by streams, which it was necessary to ford.

Most of the early settlers had little to bring with them. Farming implements, a few cooking utensils, a small stock of supplies, and the women and children were all that the emigrant found it necessary to provide for. These were placed on the backs of horses, which with one or more cows and an occasional sheep or hog made up the cavalcade, which was led by the men and boys on foot. Horses which carried the younger children were furnished with a pack-saddle, to either side of which was hung a creel, fashioned from hickory withes in the form of a crate. In these were stowed the clothing and bedding, in the center of which a child or two was securely placed and guarded against accidents by strong lacings, which prevented their falling out. Occasionally a creel would break loose and roll with its precious freight along the ground, throwing the whole company into confusion and alarm. Not unfrequently, accidents and difficulties of the way would separate mothers from their children throughout the day, and the whole family assembled only at the evening meal, when the rear of the train reached the chosen stopping place long after the van. No friendly inn then opened its doors to the weary emigrant, nor could they have afforded to pay for its accommodations, had it existed. The meal was prepared in the open air, and the night was well advanced before the tired parents could seek repose in the protection of a blanket in a retired nook by the road-side.

Arrived at Redstone, the first care of the emigrant was to provide a Kentucky boat,\* in which to transport his effects to Limestone, which now became the general landing place of emigrants bound for Kentucky. The building of these boats became, at a later date, quite an important business at this place, but the earlier voyagers, either from necessity or motives of economy, constructed their own vessels, which caused considerable delay. The journey was usually so timed that the party arrived early enough

\*Appendix A, Note 21.

to accomplish this preparation before the end of the spring flood, which began about the middle of February and continued about three months. Considerable numbers were often thus brought together at this general rendezvous, and proved of mutual advantage, several families often occupying the same boat, and several boats frequently making the voyage in company. A familiar scene of that period is thus described by Michaux:

I was alone on the banks of the Monongahela when, for the first time, I observed five or six of these boats floating down the river. I could not conceive what these large square boxes were, which, abandoned to the current, presented by turns their ends, their sides and their corners. As they approached, I heard a confused noise, but the height of their sides prevented me from distinguishing anything. By getting on the bank of the river, I at length discovered several families in these boats, which also conveyed their horses, their cows, their poultry, their dismounted carriages, their plows, their harness, their beds, their agricultural tools, in fact everything which is required for furnishing a farm house, and cultivating the land. These people abandoned themselves in this manner for several hundred miles to the current of the river, probably without knowing the place where they might stop, and enjoy in tranquility the fruits of their industry, under one of the best governments existing in the world. (Travels Westward, etc., 1802.)

The mouth of Cabin Creek, about five and a half miles above Limestone, had long been the accustomed landing place of Indian war parties from north of the Ohio, and from this point two trails led to the Upper Blue Lick, the one known as the Upper War Road, and the other, sometimes called the Lower War Road, but generally the Buffalo Trace. The Upper Road was the one generally traveled by the whites and best known. War roads were distinctly characterized by their leading by the shortest practical route from one point to another, and by having their course blazed by tomahawk-chips in the trees. Buffalo trails were made by the travel of these animals; were much broader than the others, but were otherwise unmarked and wound along ridges and creeks. From the landing place a trail led to Washington, a settlement three or four miles in the interior, which was for years the only place in this part of the country for

the accommodation of travelers. Although formally laid out in 1786, under an act of the Virginia assembly, it continued for some years completely hidden in the tall cane which grow upon its site. Here the newcomers gained information as to the lands open to settlers or of improvements for sale, and could procure a guide for the exploration of the country if they wished.

This region was permanently occupied in 1784 by Kenton. A vigorous settlement was planted, but its growth was retarded by the dangers incident to its exposed location until 1790, when it took a new start and increased rapidly. The early immigration, therefore, pushed its way to the interior, where good lands were secured and homes established at a cost scarcely exceeding the labor involved in building a cabin or clearing the ground. Before the general pacification of the Indians, in 1795, few single cabins were reared in localities remote from others. The newcomer would usually select land in the immediate vicinity of some settlement which afforded his family shelter, while he, "camping out" in the meantime, would prepare the new home. When sites at considerable distance from settlements were chosen, it was the custom for several families to join in the enterprise, and locate their lands in such a way as to allow the several cabins to be erected within "supporting" distance of each other.\*

The earlier settlers generally brought their families to some strong station, and then, equipped with an ax, rifle, frying-pan and a small stock of salt and meal, the fathers would set out on a prospecting tour, to be gone, frequently, for several months. Before his return he often made the first necessary clearing, and erected a temporary hut to receive his family. Later, as cabins were more frequently found in the country, the immigrant manifested no hesitation in breaking up his home in a distant State, and with his family and household goods, on pack-animals or wagons, start out for a new home, influenced and guided solely by rumors and picked-up information on the road. Decid-

ing upon a locality for his future residence, he found no difficulty in securing temporary shelter for his family in some cabin, already well filled by its owners, but which the simplicity of early manners and an unstinted hospitality rendered elastic enough to comfortably entertain the welcome addition to the community.

A new arrival of this nature was heralded with a cordial welcome for miles about, and a neighborhood, which scarcely knew limits, hastened to lend its friendly offices in rearing a cabin. A day was appointed, and no invitation was needed to draw together a company of willing, capable hands. To assist in raising a cabin for a new family was a duty, which the unwritten law of the community imperatively laid upon every able-bodied man, and to know of the occasion was a sufficient invitation. On gathering, one party was told off as choppers, whose business it was to fell the trees and cut the logs of proper dimensions; a man and team brought these logs to the site of the proposed building; others assorted, "saddled," and otherwise prepared the logs to form the structure, which was finished on one day and occupied the next. It was not unfrequently the case that the necessity of preparing the ground for the first crop obliged the settler to forego the floor, and even a permanent roof, until the planted crop granted the opportunity. In its best estate\* it was a rude though not uncomfortable structure: a puncheon floor below, and a clap-board roof above, a small, square window without glass, and a chimney carried up with "cats and clay"—short pieces of small poles firmly imbedded in mud or mortar—to the height of the ridge-pole.

\*There were a few cabins which were quite pretentious, and one of these had the first shingle roof in the county. It belonged to Adams, who sold out to Kennedy in 1820, and is thus described by the latter: "Adams was a thrifty, industrious man, and said to my father, 'I gad, I thought I would build the best and finest house in all the country.' It was constructed of huge, hewed white oak logs, twenty-four feet long by eighteen feet wide, covered with black walnut shingles rounded at the butt end, and every one put on with walnut pegs, bored through shingles and lath with a brace and bit. It was a good roof, and lasted about thirty years. Then the lower and upper floors were laid with poplar plank, sawed by hand with a whip-saw, nicely dressed, tongued and grooved, and put down with pegs. Three windows two feet square, with nice shutters, but not a pane of glass, nor a nail in all the house, save in the three doors. For these a few nails were made by a blacksmith, his brother, Andy Adams. The chimneys were of stone, the first in the country, and contained at least 150 loads of rock. The fire-places were six feet wide, with wooden mantel-pieces."—History of Todd County, Ky., published by F. A. Battey Publishing Co., Chicago, 1881.

\*Appendix A, Note 22.

## NOTE 20, PAGE 202.

It is probable that Harrod's life was ended by murder. He had had a suit at law with one Bridges, in regard to some property, the result of which had produced a bitter enmity between the two litigants. They had not spoken to each other for some time, when, one day in 1793, Bridges returned after several weeks' absence, and, professing to wish a reconciliation, disclosed to Harrod that he had discovered an abandoned silver mine, of which there was a current tradition, and solicited him to furnish the capital to work it. Harrod's wife earnestly opposed his going alone with Bridges to examine the alleged discovery, and prevailed on him to allow a third person to join the investigation.

On reaching the Three-Forks of the Kentucky River, in the vicinity of which the mine was supposed to be located, the company halted, prepared a camp, and then set out in quest of game, each one pursuing his own course. Bridges and Harrod were not widely separated and proceeded some distance from camp, while the third man explored the less remote regions. He soon heard the report of a gun in the direction and about the vicinity he supposed Harrod was, and thinking he had secured a deer, returned to camp. Here he found Bridges apparently greatly alarmed; he said he had seen fresh Indian "signs," and believed Harrod had been killed; and insisted upon a precipitate retreat, in spite of the earnest remonstrance of his companion, who, rather than be left alone, soon followed to the settlements.

Bridges subsequently sold a quantity of furs to a hatter in Lexington, and at the same time disposed of a pair of silver buttons engraved with the letter H. These being sent to Mrs. Harrod, she instantly recognized them as the ones the colonel had worn in his linen hunting-shirt, when he set out on the expedition. A party of men at once set out for the Three-Forks, where they discovered the bones of a human being, picked bare by the wild beasts of the woods, but a hunting-shirt with the buttons gone remained, and was identified as belonging to Harrod. In the meanwhile, Bridges took the alarm, left the country, and was never more heard of. (See Dr. Graham's narrative in Collins, Vol. II, p. 614.)

## NOTE 21, PAGE 208.

The "Kentucky boat," or "broad horn," was a flat-boat, constructed upon the crudest principles of naval architecture. Until 1800, it was the only traffic boat on the western rivers, but at this time the "keel-boat" was introduced, which gradually superseded its predecessor in the public service, although flat-boats were found on the Mississippi in considerable numbers until the steam-boat ended the career of all such craft.

The numerous water-ways and the utter lack of roads made travel and transportation by water an early necessity, and the flat-boat was an outgrowth of the self-help of the pioneers. It was earliest in demand as a means to transport immigrants and

their goods to Kentucky, which gave rise to its name. At first these boats were constructed by those who had need of them, but immigration subsequently increased to such an extent that their construction became one of the more prominent industries of Brownsville and Pittsburgh, Penn., and of Wheeling, W. Va. The business was not confined to these points, however, and almost every settlement upon the navigable portion of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, did more or less of boat building. Subsequently, when the "keel-boat" became prominent, the flat-boat lost its distinctive name, and was chiefly used by the farmers and merchants of Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana to convey their produce to the New Orleans market.

The form of these boats was a parallelogram, varying in length from fifteen to fifty feet, and in width from ten to fifteen feet, affording a capacity which varied from fifty to 500 tons burthen. On the Kentucky and Illinois Rivers they were sometimes built seventy-five feet long, and carried from 2,000 to 5,000 bushels of grain. The method and style of construction was simple, and suited to the meager resources of the times. The plan was to take a fine poplar or sycamore tree, hew it in rectangular shape about eighteen by twenty-four inches. This was split through the middle, leaving strips about twelve by eighteen inches and of varying length to suit the boat. These formed the gunwales, and constituted the main strength of the boat. The heart side was placed outward, and on the inner corner was cut a "gain" large enough to allow the two-inch flooring to rest in it, and come to the level of the bottom of the gunwale. The width of the boat was established by cross pieces framed in the gunwales at moderate distances apart. Lengthwise the boat was further strengthened by "streamers" running parallel with the gunwales about four feet apart. Upon this framework, securely framed and fastened together, flooring of two-inch oak planks was laid double, pinned with wooden pins and heavy nails.

The boat, thus far constructed, was bottom side up, and after being well caulked, the difficulty encountered was to turn it over to be finished and launched. Among the farmers the practice was to choose a location on the bank of the river convenient for launching, and when the work reached this stage to turn it on the land, though the more skillful turned it on the water. If it was done on the land, the men of the neighborhood were invited, and all joined in lifting one side of the wooden leviathan, and letting it fall over on brush heaps and a multitude of hoop-poles, somewhat inclined to break its fall. This was attended with considerable risk of damage, and the other way was preferred. That was to place a temporary board railing on one side and the ends. Against this railing an embankment of earth was placed on the boat, and thus prepared, it was launched into the stream and towed by yawls into deep water. The side of



the boat, weighted with earth was placed up stream across the current, and while held in this position the embankment was broken in two places, to allow the water to find its way into the boat. The weight of the earth held this side lower than the other, to which was added the weight of the admitted water; this resulted in such a depression of this side as to give the current such hold of the structure as to turn it under the stream, when, the dirt falling off, it righted with the proper side uppermost. Great care was necessary to prevent the embankment from being prematurely broken, and for those who managed the turning to escape a serious wetting by leaping into a small boat kept near at hand.

When turned, it was hauled ashore by a cable previously fastened to it, and then completed. The gunwales were trimmed off at the prow to give the boat the proper "rake;" sides about four feet high were added by nailing clapboards on studding, framed in the sills or gunwales, and caulking applied to the first and second joints from the bottom, and sometimes higher. In case of boats bound for New Orleans, about three feet of the prow was left uninclosed to prevent snags piercing into the cargo. The inclosed portion was roofed over with boards projecting over the sides to shed the water perfectly, and rounded from one side to the other, the center being about five and a half to six feet high. This was the rule in case of traffic boats, but in other cases only the cabin was provided with roof. This was located at the stern, about six feet of which was devoted to bunks, a stone fireplace with "cat and clay" chimney. Emigrant boats were made to resemble a box and were abandoned to the current without any effort or means of navigating them. Traffic boats were provided with "sweeps," and a steering oar.

Such a craft could be purchased of regular builders at a price varying from \$1 to \$1.25 per linear foot, but the purchaser found it necessary to provide a cable, pump and fire-place at an additional cost of about \$10. Flat-boats were built with square prow to resist the rapid current, and were illy adapted to progress up stream. Traffic boats were, therefore, sold as lumber or firewood on reaching their destination. Emigrant boats found some purchasers who would use them to continue the trip to New Orleans, but they were generally disposed of cheaply for the lumber in them.

NOTE 23, PAGE 209.

In his reminiscential letters, Dr. Drake, speaking of a visit in 1845 to the scene of his early home at Mayslick, Mason Co., Ky., says: "It is a remarkable fact that in the early period of which I am writing, from 1794 to 1800, the white population was greater in that neighborhood than I found it in the visit referred to. In a single solitary walk of two miles, which included the spot of our old home, I passed over the foundation—the decayed logs and dust—of no less than twelve cabins, on the broad hearths of which I used to warm myself in

winter, or play around in other seasons, when sent to them on errands, or permitted to visit the boys and girls with which they were redolent. Besides I saw two of a better kind than the first, erected of hewed logs, which were tenantless and surrounded by hemp. \* \* \* \* \* The loss of white population so impressively shown forth by what I have said, has occurred in various parts of Kentucky. ("Pioneer Life in Kentucky," pp. 182-3.)

The following table shows the population at each census, 1790-1880:

Census Years.	Whites.	Free Colored	Slaves.	Total.
1790.....	61,133	114	12,430	73,677
1800.....	179,873	739	46,943	227,555
1810.....	324,237	1,713	80,861	406,811
1820.....	431,647	2,768	120,732	555,147
1830.....	617,787	4,917	165,213	787,917
1840.....	690,253	7,317	182,258	879,828
1850.....	761,413	10,911	210,981	983,305
1860.....	919,484	10,681	225,483	1,155,648
1870.....	1,098,692	22,210	.....	1,321,011
1880.....	1,377,187	271,621*	.....	1,648,808

\*Including 10 Chinese and 50 Indians.

The following cities had in 1880 a population exceeding 5,000:

Louisville.....	123,645
Covington.....	29,729
Fewport.....	20,433
Lexington.....	16,656
Paducah.....	8,376
Frankfort (State capital).....	6,958
Maysville.....	5,220

NOTE 23, PAGE 214.

"We have individuals in Kentucky," wrote the famous naturalist, Audubon, "that even there are considered wonderful adepts in the management of the rifle. Having resided some years in Kentucky, and having more than once been witness of rifle sport, I shall present the results of my observation, leaving the reader to judge how far rifle shooting is understood in that State.

"Several individuals who conceive themselves adepts in the management of the rifle, are often seen to meet for the purpose of displaying their skill; and, betting a trifling sum, put up a target, in the center of which, a common sized nail is hammered for about two thirds its length. The marksmen make choice of what they consider a proper distance, and which may be forty paces. Each man cleans the interior of his tube, which is called *wiping* it, places a ball in the palm of his hand, pouring as much powder from his horn as will cover it. This quantity is supposed to be sufficient for any distance short of 100 yards. A shot which comes very close to the nail is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is of course somewhat better; but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. One out of three shots generally hits the nail; and should the shooters amount to half a dozen, two nails are frequently needed before each can have a shot.

HISTORY  
OF  
FAYETTE COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY,

WITH AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF THE

BLUE GRASS REGION

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ETC.

EDITED BY WILLIAM HENRY PERRIN.

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## CHAPTER V.

SETTLEMENT OF THE WHITES—THEIR EARLY PRIVATIONS—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY  
—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COUNTY OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES—THE  
CENSUS—POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR EFFECT.

"Ye builded wiaer than ye' knew  
The broad foundation  
On which this superstructure stands."  
—*Pearce.*

**WESTWARD** the tide of immigration, like the Star of Empire, swept its way. It leaped the summit of the Alleghanies, and poured a living flood upon the broad fields of graves, and, into a great wilderness of woods, whose only denizens were savage beasts and still more savage men. It stopped not here, but, accumulating its power, it rolled across a desert, till the solitudes of the glens of the Rocky Mountains are resonant with the din of mining industries. Vainly the Indian tried to stem the torrent, but the tide carried him away.

"\* \* \* as the whirlwind sweeps  
The strong oaks of the forest."

The settler's ax next echoed through the woods as monarch trees came thundering down. Then came groups of three or four, locating here and there, and soon an endless line of pioneers moved into these rich valleys of blue grass; emigrant wagons found a way across the mountains and through the wilderness, with families and household goods. Then mills were built, towns were laid out, and the merchant brought on his stores. Cities grew up, and noble blocks of palatial buildings arose as if by a touch of Aladdin's wonderful lamp. Churches and schoolhouses were erected, thus proclaiming the energies of our people. This marvelous development

is without parallel in history; it reads like a magic tale. Looking back a few generations, we see these productive fields a primeval forest; these beautiful homes the hunting-lodges of hostile Indians.

To the early colonist, Fayette County, or, more properly speaking, Central Kentucky, was the land of promise, whose "rocks and hills, and brooks and vales," were, figuratively, if not literally, "flowing with milk and honey." The extravagant reports of its early discoverers were such as to stimulate, in adventurous individuals, a desire to visit this favored land, and Kentucky became at once the center of attraction, not only to that class, but to the frontier settlements of the older States of the East. More than one hundred years ago, our pioneer ancestors took possession of the territory now embraced in Fayette County. "Might was the measure of the white man's right," and the lands of the native sons of the forest, were occupied, often without the faintest show of title from formal treaties. The savages sought to hold their favorite hunting grounds, and, for years, delayed the tide of immigration. The story of this struggle, with all its attending barbarities, is "an oft-told tale." The line of settlements firmly established along the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to the Falls, began to advance, and, with every step, slowly but surely, pressed back the Indian race to extinction. In this county, permanent settlements were made at Lexington and at Grant's and Bryant's Stations, in the year

1770, and at Boone's, Masterson's, McLean's, McGee's and Burnt Stations, and at other points a few years later. But the principal settlements were those mentioned above. Lexington lays claim to the first settlement made in Fayette County. As early as 1775, a number of pioneers, among whom were Robert Patterson, William McConnell, Simon Kenton, John and Levi Todd, John Maxwell, James Masterson, Isaac Greer and others, visited the present site of Lexington. Here McConnell, assisted by his comrades, built a small cabin, as a foundation for a title to the lands, which, at that time, was in accordance with the laws of Virginia—the owner, then, of this region of country. But this hut was all that was made toward an actual settlement, until 1770, when Col. Robert Patterson, in company with twenty-five men, came over from Harrodsburg on a second visit, and, about the 1st of April, commenced the building of a block-house, near the site of McConnell's hut. From this period dates the settlement of Fayette County, and the erection of other stations and block-houses took place soon after. In September following, the settlement at Lexington, several families, under the leadership of Col. John Grant, from North Carolina, and Capt. William Ellis, from Virginia, made a settlement, which was known as Grant's Station, and which was five miles from Bryant's Station. Owing to Indian troubles, this station was abandoned, the next year, and the emigrants returned to their homes for safety. After the close of the Revolutionary war, some of them came again to the new country, among whom were Grant and Ellis, and a prosperous settlement sprang up around the former Grant's Station.

Bryant's Station, around which clusters some of the most interesting history belonging to Fayette County, and around whose walls many of the stirring scenes enacted

upon her soil, occurred, was settled in November, of the same year as those mentioned above. The people who settled at Bryant's Station were, mostly, from North Carolina. Among them were the Bryants—four brothers—Morgan, James, William and Joseph—from whom the station took its name. They were the leading spirits of the little colony, and William, though not the oldest of the brothers, with something of that native superiority which makes the Commander-in-chief of an army, took charge of the little settlement and directed its fortifications and defenses. He was a brother-in-law to Daniel Boone, and a fit associate and companion to the old pioneer. He died of a wound received in a fight with the Indians, in which he led the whites to victory, though his life was a part of its cost. This melancholy event so discouraged his friends, that the majority of them returned whence they came. This left the station almost defenseless, but reinforcements were received from Virginia soon after the others had left, which restored the place to its old strength. Among the newcomers were Robert Johnson, the Craigs, Stuckers, Hondersons and Mitchells. Johnson was the father of Hon. R. M. Johnson, afterward Vice President of the United States, from 1836 to 1840. Rev. Lewis Craig, one of the number, was a pioneer Baptist minister. The others were men of more or less nota-

Boone's Station was another of the early settlements made in Fayette County. It was about ten miles southeast of Lexington, and was settled by Daniel Boone, in 1783. It is a fact, known to few of the citizens of the county, at the present day, that this old pioneer once resided within its limits, and a history of the county would scarcely be complete without some notice of him. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 11, 1781, and was the first white man who ever made a permanent

Alleghawians for cooking purposes. Still another writer sees in the original inhabitants of Lexington a people descended from the Egyptians. Other authors, eminent and learned, almost without number, have discussed this subject, but their views are as conflicting as those already mentioned, and nothing is satisfactory, except the negative assurance that the real first settlers of Lexington, the State of Kentucky, and the entire Mississippi Valley, were not the American Indians, as no Indian nation has ever built walled cities, defended by entrenchments, or buried their dead in sepulchres of stone.

It is a favorite theory of many, that the Indians of North America migrated from Asia; that the once noble race, which has almost melted away, was descended from the ten tribes of Israel which were driven from Palestine 700 years before the birth of Christ. But this is a theory only. The advent of the Indians and the stock from which they sprung will never be determined; but that they came *after* the Mound-Builders is evident. The appearance of the Indians was the death-knell of that doomed race whose rich and beautiful lands and spoil-gorged cities inflamed the desperate and destitute invaders. The numerous tumuli which yet remain attest the fierceness of the conflict which ensued. A great people were swept out of existence, their cities disappeared, the grass grew above them, and, in time, the canebrakes and the forests. Out of all this vast extent of conquered territory, the Indians selected a portion as a hunting-ground, and called it "Kantuckee," because it had been in truth to them a "dark and bloody ground." It was a shadow-land to the Indians. In 1800, some Saes, who were in St. Louis, said of Kentucky, that it was full of the souls of a strange race which their people had long ago exterminated. They regarded this land with superstitious awe. Here they hunted and here they fought, but no tribe was ever known to settle

permanently in it. And while they hunted and roamed and paddled here their bark canoes, unknown centuries rolled away. Jamestown, the germ and herald of a mighty empire was building, and royal colonies of their future enemies waxed strong, while they sported and slept; and even when their brethren "across the mountains" were falling like ripe grain before the reaper, while forests were disappearing, and villages, and towns, and churches, and mills, and colleges were multiplying, they built their camp-fires undisturbed where Lexington now stands—for even to Virginia, the vast area since called the Northwestern Territory was then an unexplored and unknown country. But the handwriting was upon the wall, and the same fate to which the red man had consigned the Mound-Builders was in waiting for them also.

The genius of civilization pointed out to her chosen pioneer a savage land to be reclaimed; and on the ever memorable 7th of June, 1769, Daniel Boone, the "Columbus of the land," stood upon a lofty cliff which towered above a branch of the Kentucky River, and gazed enraptured upon the Italy of America, and feasted his eyes upon the beauty and fitness of a country celebrated now the wide world over in story and in song. The conqueror of the wilderness had come, a vast army was following at his back, and the future of the dark and bloody ground was decided. In 1770, the "Long Hunters" crossed the rocky barrier which shut out the old settlement from the wilderness, and penetrated the fabled region, and in 1773, they were followed by a band of Virginia surveyors appointed by Lord Dunmore. Parties of colonial soldiers from the Old Dominion came out in search of homes. Cabins were erected and corn raised at Old Town, now Harrodsburg, in 1774, and the spring of the year following found Boone building on the Kentucky River the log fort and capitol of the famous Transylvania Colony. "With this year,"

(1775), says Marshall, "begins the first permanent and real settlement of Kentucky." an event which filled the Indians with rage. To them the white men were invaders and robbers. From their first appearance, they had tracked them with torch and tomahawk and scalping knife, never doubting but that by bloodshed and cruelty they would be able to drive them from their hunting-ground; and now when they saw them deliberately preparing permanent settlements, their indignation and mortification knew no bounds. They resolved to utterly exterminate their persistent foes, to re-possess every foot of soil so daringly appropriated—and from this time for many a long year after, were enacted scenes of blood and horror, the recital of which is enough to sicken the stoutest soul.

Until the year 1775, no white man is positively known to have visited the place now called Lexington; but, in that year, says Gen. Robert McAfee, "Robert Patterson, Simon Kenon, Michael Stoner, John Haggin, John and Levi Todd, and many others took possession of the north side of the Kentucky River, including Lexington." Fortunately, the names of a few of those included in the indefinite phrase, "many others," are preserved. They were John Maxwell, Hugh Shannon, James Masterson, William McConnell, Isaac Greer and James Dunkin. They were sent out from the fort at Harrodsburg. Clothed in their quaint pioneer style of buck-skin pantaloons, deer-skin leggins, linsey hunting-shirt and poultry cap, and armed each with a trusty flint-lock rifle, a hatchet and scalping-knife, they toiled through the trackless woods and almost impenetrable cane-brakes in the direction of the future Lexington. On or about the 5th of June, the approach of night ended one of their solitary and dangerous marches: and, glad to rest, the tired hunters camped on a spot afterward known successively as McConnell's Station, Royal's Spring and the Pepper distillery property. It is only a few

steps from the present "Old Frankfort road," and is nearly opposite Lexington Cemetery.

The spring from which the pioneers drank still exists, with a stream as cool, clear and grateful as then. After posting one of their number on the "look-out" for the "red-skin varmints," who were ever on the alert to slay the "pale-face," the rest seated themselves around a blazing brush-heap on logs and buffalo hides; and, with hunger for sauce, supped with gusto upon the then inevitable "jerk" and parched corn. While eating their simple meal, they talked with enthusiasm of the beautiful country they had just traveled over, and surprised and delighted with the prospect about them, they determined that their place of settlement should be around the very spot where they were then encamped. And no wonder they were delighted with their new-found home, for of all the broad, rich acres they had seen in all "Kan-tuck-ee," these were the fattest and most fertile. Never before had their eyes feasted on such an untold wealth of blue grass pasture. The deer, the elk, the bear and buffalo crowded the woods with juicy food. They forgot the skulking savage and the dangers on every hand, and glowed with the excitement which only a hunter can feel, as they surveyed the virgin glories of the red man's most cherished hunting-grounds, and realized the full truth of the wondrous tales they had heard of a distant El Dorado. The hunters assisted William McConnell to build a rude little cabin on their camping-ground as the foundation for a title, for Virginia, as early as the year 1774, had offered 400 acres of land to each person who cleared a piece of land, built a cabin, and raised a crop of Indian corn. The name of the settlement that was to be was discussed with animation. One suggested "York," another "Lancaster," but both were dropped with a shout for "Lexington!" as the conversation turned to the strange news that had slowly crept through the wilderness, and which, after being weeks on the way, they had just heard, of how "King George's

troops, on the 19th of April, had called Americans 'rebels,' and shot them down like dogs at Lexington, in Massachusetts colony." The story of Lexington's christening—the historic fact of how she got her name—is as romantic as the legend of the beautiful Princess Pocahontas, and is an incident far more interesting, because more true than the fabulous one told of the founding of ancient Rome. The very spot where this event occurred was minutely described and clearly located more than seventy years ago in the old *Lexington Reporter* of July 29, 1800, while several of the pioneers, who belonged to that memorable party, were not only still alive but residents of Lexington. The date of its occurrence is undisputed, and the fact itself is established by the concurrence of the highest authorities upon Kentucky history. Baneroft relates the incident in his graphic description of the opening of the war of Independence, when he says that the spirit of revolution "breathed its inspiring word to the first settlers of Kentucky; so that hunters, who made their halt in the matchless valley of the Elkhorn, commemorated the 19th of April by naming their encampment Lexington."

So the hunters called the new settlement "Lexington" in memory of that bloody field hundreds of miles away, and some of them soon after joined the Continental Army, and fought long and bravely to avenge the minutemen who fell that day. How strange the story of that pioneer camp! Here, more than a hundred years ago, when Kentucky was a wilderness territory of the royal province of Virginia; here, far away from civilized life, in the heart of an unbroken forest, at the dead of night, a little band of adventurers erected the first monument ever raised on this continent in honor of the first dead of the Revolution! It is true the ceremonies of its dedication were not attended with glittering pomp or show, for the officials were only clad in buck-skin and honest home-spun, and the music of their choir naught

but the scream of the panther, the howl of the wolf, or the far off yell of the savage! But it was consecrated by the strictest virtue and truest patriotism, and nature smiled benignantly upon it from an Eden of luxuriant beauty. Those pioneers have long since passed away, and some of their graves are still to be seen not far from the spot where they encamped on that memorable occasion.

The frail and hastily-built hut of McConnell gave Lexington her name, and that was all, for no settlement was effected until four years after its erection. The summer of 1776 found no white man in all the length and breadth of the present Fayette County. McConnell's cabin was deserted and falling to pieces, and the would-be settlers had all retired to the protection of the few log forts then in existence. The American Revolution had fairly opened. Ticonderoga had been captured, the battle of Bunker Hill had been fought, and one of the saddest tragedies of that eventful period had been enacted upon the Plains of Abraham. The Indians, consistent with the policy they ever pursued of leaguings with the strongest, had early enlisted on the side of England, and the Northwestern tribes in particular were not slow to act. They came to Kentucky with the buds of spring, and summer had not commenced before all Fayette County and the adjoining region were filled with roaming bands of angry Shawanese, Cherokees and their associates. All ideas of attempting to make new settlements were abandoned by the whites; personal safety was the one thing thought of, and fear and anxiety prevailed, for the savages clearly indicated that they had not abandoned their cherished desire of driving their enemies from the country. Settlers were killed every few days. On the 14th of July, two of Col. Calloway's daughters and one of Daniel Boone's were captured within rifle-shot of Boonesborough, and about the same time Hinkston's settlement, on Licking Creek, was broken up. Dark days had

come and still darker were ahead, and many even of the stoutest-hearted settlers left the country entirely. The wilderness country, heretofore a part of Fincastle County, Va., was formed into "Kentucky County," on December 7, 1776, but the protection of the "Old Dominion," whose forces were needed to lead the van of the Continental army, was barely felt in the newly-created department. The handful of brave pioneers struggled with their savage foes alone and unaided, and to their sufferings were added the horrors of the winter of starvation which marked the opening of the year of 1777. The succeeding spring and summer gave them as little encouragement. To attempt to raise corn was certain death; game was shot at the peril of the hunter's life. Harrodsburg, Boonesborough and Logan's Fort were constantly watched, and each in succession attacked by the Indians; and at this time the whole military force of the newly-made Kentucky County amounted to only 102 men. Fortunately, Col. Bowman arrived from Virginia early in the fall with a hundred men, and hope rose again in the hearts of the almost despairing settlers. The prospect continued to brighten during the year 1778. The well-planned and swiftly-executed movements of that brilliant soldier and remarkable man, Col. George Rogers Clark, against the British posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, met with wonderful success; the grand attack of an overwhelming force of Indians and Canadians, under Du Quesne, upon the heroic little garrison of Boonesborough, signally failed, confidence was restored, immigration again commenced, and the settlers once more ventured out to "possess the land."

And now the beautiful and fertile tract which the hunters had named "Lexington" was to be known as something else than a romantic camp-ground, and the solitude of the grand old forest which grew above it was to be broken by the sounds of an advancing and un-sparing civilization. In the latter part of

March, 1779, Col. Robert Patterson, since distinguished as the founder of two cities, was again ordered from the fort at Harrodsburg, to establish a garrison north of the Kentucky River\*, and this time he was successful. At the head of twenty-five men, he commenced his slow and difficult march for the region he had visited four years before, and which he had never forgotten. The party reached its destination the last day of the month, and encamped for rest and refreshment at a magnificent spring, whose grateful waters emptied into a stream near by, the green banks of which were gemmed with the brightest flowers. The discovery of this spring determined the location of the little garrison, and "on" or "about" the 1st of April, according to the best authorities, the stout pioneers commenced their work. Trees were felled, a space cleared, and a block-house, surrounded by a stockade, and commanding the spring, was soon under headway. This rude but powerful defense was quickly completed, as no unnecessary labor was spent upon it. The logs for the walls were chopped out, provided with ports, and "raised;" the long and wide clapboards, rough from the ax and firmly secured by wooden pins, formed the roof; trees split in two and cut to the proper length, made the floor; a substantial slab door was provided, and these, together with openings to admit the light and carry off the smoke, constituted the block-house. The ground upon which it was erected, and which is now so rich in historic associations, is at present occupied by the "Carty Building," on the corner of Main and Mill streets.† The infancy of the city was

\*McAfee.

† Marshall, Vol. I, page 89. Butler, page 101. Morehead's Address. Collins (1847), page 283. Collins (1844), Vol. II, page 20.

The attention of the editor has been called to the fact, since the MS. of this chapter has passed from his hands, that the fort and block-house did not stand on the corner as given above, but nearer the middle of the square. Upon examination of the records in the Clerk's office it is found that the lots on that side of Main street between Broadway and Mill streets, were 40, 41, 42, 43, 44; that 40, where the Opera House now stands, was "granted to David Blanchard, etc.;" that 41, 42, 43 were "arranged as where the nation stood, etc.;" while 44 (where Carty Building now stands) was "granted to Christopher Greenup, etc.;" These records are plain, and not to be disputed.—Ed.



here shown, in 1779, by the rude block-house; this was succeeded, in 1788, by a frame one; in 1807, by what was then called "a splendid two-story brick," which in 1871 gave place to the four-story iron front that now marks the spot where the settlement of Lexington was commenced, and is a monument to the memory of one of her worthy citizens, John Carty, now deceased. The spring near the block-house was the principal one of the series of springs now concealed by the buildings on Main street which have been erected over them. When Lexington grew to be a "station," the spring was embraced within the walls of the stockade, and supplied the entire garrison with water; and when the fort was removed, the spring was deepened and walled up for the benefit of the whole town, a large tank for horses was added, and for many years, under the familiar name, "the public spring," it was known far and wide. As soon as the block-house was completed, it was occupied by Col. Robert Patterson, John Maxwell, James Masterson, William James, Francis and Alexander McConnell, and James and Joseph Lindsay, who proceeded to raise a crop of corn on the ground now covered by Cheap-side, the court house, and a part of Main street, and all other necessary preparations were made to insure a permanent settlement. About six weeks after the block-house was erected, it sheltered the celebrated Daniel Boone. He had started out from Boonesborough at the head of a military expedition, and halted at the block-house at nightfall, to give his command the benefit of its friendly walls. One of his command was William McGee, who the next year settled "McGee's Station," near the Tate's Creek road. Boone himself subsequently established and occupied a family station in this county, near the present town of Athens, and on the creek which still bears his name. The block-house is also noted as the rendezvous of Todd's, Logan's and Holder's companies of militia, when starting out on the Bowman expedition.

The year 1779 was one of comparative peace. Immigrants came to Kentucky in increasing numbers, eager to be in time to get the benefit of the "settlement right," under which Virginia guaranteed them a magnificent estate, which "right" was to cease in 1780. A few of the holder of these new-comers ventured, during summer, to the solitary block-house at Lexington, "the forlorn hope of advancing civilization," and built cabins adjoining its protecting walls. In the autumn, a little company, of which John Morrison and his wife were a part, removed from Harrodsburg, and still further additions were made to the defenses of the settlement. The fort, which had by this time become a place of some importance, had assumed the shape of a parallelogram, two sides of which were formed by the exposed walls of two rows of cabins, the extreme ends of the fort being defended by stockades of sharpened posts fixed securely in the ground, and furnished with ports. The pickets and walls were about ten feet high. Another row of cabins stood in the center of the inclosed place, which was large enough to shelter, not only the settlers and new-comers, but also all the live stock which might at any time have to be driven in from the reach of their destroying foe. The lines of the station extended from the block-house on Carty's corner across Main street to Masterson's cabin, which formed one angle of the defense, and stood on the site of McMichael's store; thence across Main to the lot now occupied by Simpson & Co.'s saddlery; thence to the Carty warehouse on Mill street; and thence to the block-house. The station gate, a large slab one, was on the side extending from the block-house to Masterson's cabin. The stockade embraced a part of what is now Main street, and included "the public property," which was on East Main, and is now covered by business houses.

Col. Robert Patterson, the founder of Lexington, was born on the 15th of March, 1753,

ington a large delegation of Indians, on their way to Washington, camped on his extensive grounds, and enjoyed his generous hospitality. In person, Col. Patterson was tall and handsome. He was gifted with a fine mind, but like Boone, Kenton and many others of his simple-hearted pioneer companions, was indulgent and negligent in business matters, and like them, allowed the most of his once broad possessions to gradually slip from his grasp. His ten children were all born either in Lexington or Fayette County, and some of his descendants are still living in Kentucky. One of his daughters-in-law and some grandchildren and great-grandchildren live at Dayton, Ohio. To one of his grandsons, Ashley Brown, Esq., thanks are due for information included in this sketch.

Of those who aided Col. Patterson in founding Lexington, the most conspicuous, perhaps, was William McConnell, who, with his brothers, Alexander, James and Francis, was among the first adventurers to the wilderness of Kentucky. His cabin has already been mentioned. The family station which he established in 1783, near the site of the cabin, was soon merged in Lexington. It stood on the ground occupied by Pepper's distillery, around which the now noted hunting party camped. One of the inmates, David Hunter, was shot and scalped by the Indians as he was going from this station to Lexington Fort, and another, John Brooky, was wounded by them while chopping wood near the station. William McConnell's land lay chiefly on Town Fork and extended into the town bounds; a little neglected burying ground on an eminence near the Lexington cemetery inclosed by an old post and rail fence, is all that is left to remind one of "McConnell's Station." In that little graveyard the McConnells and Lindsays were interred. William McConnell was the right hand man of Patterson in many a dangerous undertaking, and was also one of the earliest Trustees of Lex-

ington. His brother, Alexander, was the hero of the thrilling adventure narrated in another chapter, in which he proved himself, unaided, a match for five Indians. Alexander McConnell owned a large tract of land by settlement and pre-emption on the west side of the Harrodsburg road, and he lived on that part of it now known as the Ingels or Kearney place. His cabin was romantically situated near the edge of a sinking spring encircled with forest trees. It was bought by William Leavy in 1801 at \$16.00 cents per acre. The Trotter Powder Mills which were in operation in 1812, were located on this land. Mrs. Williams, a daughter of Francis McConnell, owned the land now included in the Lexington Cemetery, and Mrs. Robinson, a daughter of William McConnell, owned the Bosworth place about a mile from town on the northeastern side of the railroad. The McConnell pre-emptions were nearly all contiguous, and together formed a very extensive tract. The brothers shared in the perils of the battle of the Blue Licks, and helped with their sufferings and labor and blood to consecrate the settlement, which they were so conspicuous in establishing.

John Maxwell was one of the founders of the city of Lexington. He was born in Scotland in 1747, and was brought to America by his parents while in the fourth year of his age. He was one of the early adventurers in the wilds of Kentucky, arriving before a solitary station or even a cabin existed within its limits. His settlement and pre-emption in town and county amounted to about one thousand acres, but, true to the old hunter nature, it rapidly slipped from his grasp. He and Sarah, his wife, are said to have been the first persons married within "the fort." He was the first Coroner of Fayette County; was one of the original members of Dr. Rankin's Presbyterian Church, and was one of the founders of the old St. Andrew's Society. His residence was about a hundred yards from the well-known

fled so hastily in the evening, were able the next morning, by a little firmness, to vanquish the same party of Indians. Had they stood at first, an equal success would probably have attended them, and the life of their leader would have been preserved.

On the 26th of December, 1781, the Trustees of Lexington Station adopted a plan for the town, and the lots defined in it were disposed of by them to the inhabitants, who "were required to pay a proportionable part of the money necessary to build the public houses and expenses arising toward good order and regularity in the town." The names of those who secured lots at that time are here given in the exact order and style in which they are recorded in "the Trustees' Book:" James Masterson, William McDonald, Henry McDonald, Samuel McMullins, David Mitchell, Thornton Farrow, Nicholas Brobston, James McBride, William Henderson, Samuel Martin, John Torrence, William Martin, Sr., John Clark, William Niblick, Francis McDonald, Francis McConnell, Daniel McChin, Robert Stanhope, John Wymore, Hugh Martin, David Vance, William Mitchell, Timothy Payton, Elisha Collins, John Morrison, Stephen Collins, Levi Todd, Ephraim January, Alexander McChin, Caleb Masterson, Samuel Kelly, Joseph Turner, Samuel Kelly, John Wymore, William McConnell, John McDonald, Joseph Lindsey, Jane Thompson, John Todd, James Lindsay, Alexander McConnell, Hugh Thompson, James Morrow, Robert Thompson, Hugh McDonald, James McGinty, John Martin, Samuel Johnson, James January, James Wason, William Haydon, Josiah Collins, Matthew Walker, James McConnell, John M. McDonald, Michael Warnock, William Martin, James McDonald, Alexander McConnell, William McConnell, a clergyman, John Williams, Peter January, Joseph Waller, John Niblick, Charles Seaman, Francis McDermid.

The year 1782, was one of excitements, stirring events and mournful disasters. The out-

look, so bright with hope to others, was gloomy indeed to them. Far across the Atlantic, even from the commencement of the year, the British House of Commons had been ringing with eloquent demands for a termination of the war against the American colonies; but here, on this side of the great ocean, even while those cries for peace were going up, the tribes of the great Northwest were gathering their incensed and desperate warriors, to strike what they hoped would be a final and crushing blow at the frontier settlements. Numerous small scouting parties of Indians were ordered to Kentucky, and soon the woods teemed with savages, and no one was safe beyond the walls of a station. Late in March, a hunter from the fort at Lexington was killed by some Indians in ambuscade near the present Lexington Cemetery, and, a few weeks after, another settler was shot and dangerously wounded in a field where the jail now stands, and his savage foe was running, knife in hand, to scalp him, when he was himself shot by a skillful marksman then on watch in the block-house, and fell dead upon the body of his wounded enemy. It is intimated by the historian, Bogart, that the marksman who made this famous shot was Daniel Boone himself. Certainly, the "picking-off" of an Indian at such a distance, while he was kneeling above the fallen settler, and a shot so directed as to kill the one without injury to the other was a feat not unworthy the old pioneer. An Indian was also killed who waylaid a hunter between Lexington and Bryant's Station, and a number of silver ornaments, which he had probably taken from some murdered victim, were found upon his body. In May, a courier brought the news to Lexington of Estill's defeat, a calamity which made a profound sensation in every settlement, and the more because the bold and masterly movement of the Indians which decided the fate of the day, indicated an advance in military science, which presaged no good to the settlers. Lexington and Bryant's Stations

were now the most exposed points in Kentucky, and, as Estill's defeat confirmed the general impression that another Indian invasion was imminent, the settlers were weighed down with anticipations of evil.

At this juncture, the second Board of Trustees of Lexington received a copy of the law passed by the Virginia Assembly, at Richmond, on the 6th of May, incorporating Lexington. The law was entitled "An act to establish a town at the court house, in the county of Fayette," and was worded as follows, viz.:

*WHEREAS*, it is represented to this Assembly that 600 acres of unappropriated land in the County of Fayette, whereon the court house of said county stands, has been by the settlers thereon laid out into lots and streets for a town; and that the said settlers have purchased seventy acres of land lying contiguous to the said six hundred and forty acres, being part of a survey made for John Floyd; and whereas, it would tend greatly to the improvement and settling of the same if the titles of settlers on the lots were confirmed, and a town established thereon:

*Be it therefore enacted*, That the said seven hundred and ten acres of land be, and the same is hereby, vested, in fee simple, in John Todd, Robert Patterson, William Mitchell, Andrew Steele, William Henderson, William McConnell and William Steele, gentlemen Trustees, and established by the name of LEXINGTON.

*And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees, or any four of them, shall, and they are hereby empowered and required, to make conveyance to those persons who have already settled on the said lots, as also to the purchasers of lots heretofore sold, agreeable to the condition of the contracts, and may also proceed to lay off such other parts of the said land as is not yet laid off and settled into lots and streets; and such lots shall be by the Trustees sold or otherwise disposed of for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said town, and convey the same in fee simple agreeable to the condition of the contract: *Provided always*, that the lots in the said town which have been laid off and set apart for erecting thereon the public buildings of the said county shall be and remain to and for that use and purpose, and no other whatever.

*And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees, or the major part of them, shall have power from time to time to settle and determine all disputes concerning

the bounds of the said lots, and to settle such rules and orders for the regular building of houses thereon, as to them shall seem best and most convenient. And, in case of the death, removal out of the county, or other legal disability of any of the said Trustees, it shall and may be lawful for the remaining Trustees to elect and choose so many other persons in place of those deceased, removed or disabled, as shall make up the number: which Trustees, so chosen shall be, to all intents and purposes, individually vested with the same power and authority as any one in this act particularly mentioned.

*And be it further enacted*, That the settlers, as well as purchasers of lots, in the said town, so soon as they shall have saved the same according to the conditions of their respective deeds of conveyance, shall be entitled to have and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities, which the freeholders and inhabitants of other towns in this State, not incorporated by charter or act of Assembly, have and enjoy.

*And be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees shall cause the survey and plat of the said town to be recorded in the court of the said county of Fayette, leaving to all persons all such right, title and interest, which they, or any of them, could or might have to the lands, or any part thereof, hereby vested in the said Trustees, as if this act had never been made.

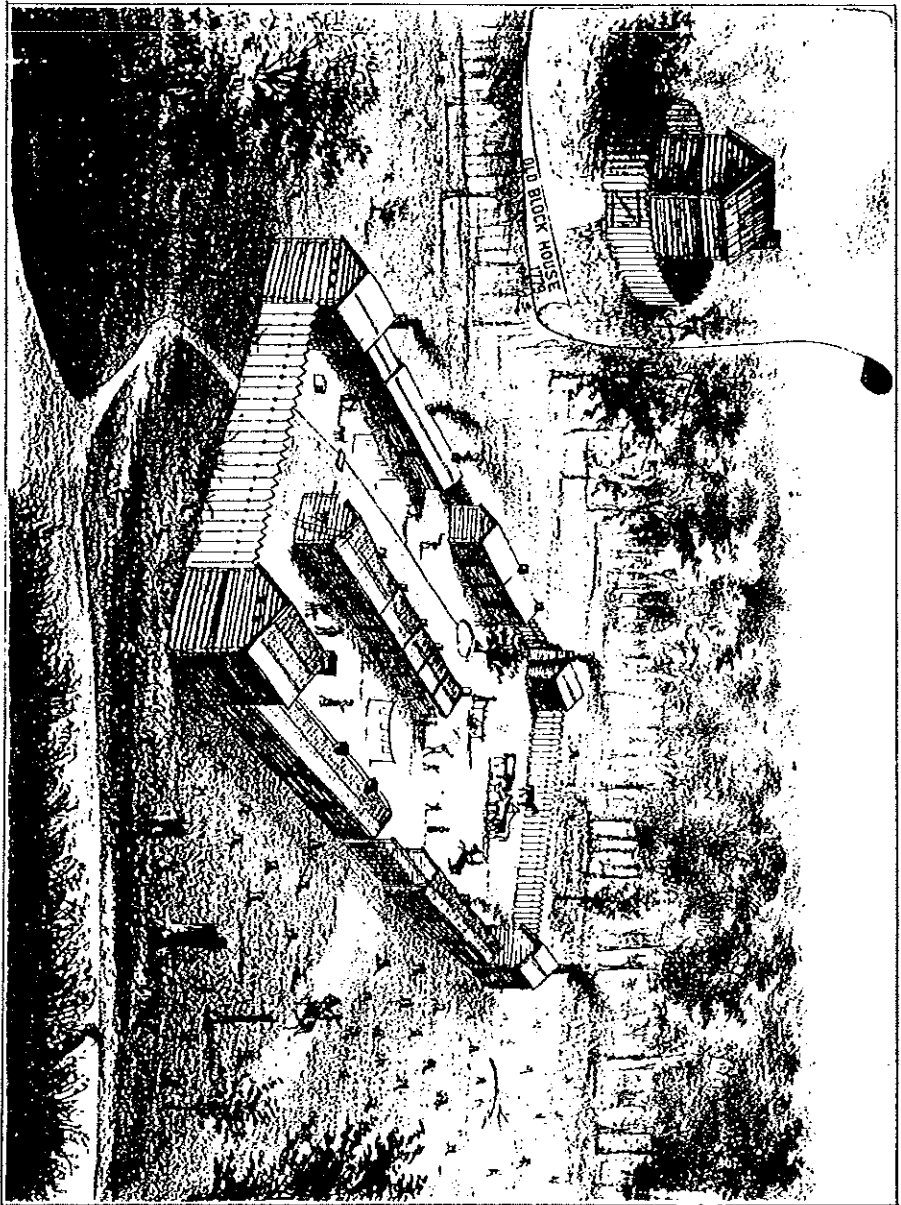
The Indian invasion, so dreaded by the infant settlements, was now near at hand. Most of the summer following Estill's defeat had been spent by the savages in perfecting a plan by which they hoped to regain possession of their lost hunting grounds in the West. Early in August, detachments of Indian warriors from the Cherokee, Wyandot, Tawa, and Pottowatomie nations, as well as from several other tribes bordering on the lakes, assembled in grand council at Chillicothe, where they were met by Simon Girty, James Girty, and M'Kee, three renegade white men, who urged them to proceed at once to the step they so much desired to take. The advice of the white savages was quickly acceded to, the council ended with a war whoop, and the Indians, with a few Canadian allies, took up the line of march for Kentucky, with the understanding that Bryant's Station should be taken first, and then Lexing-

land recommenced. Col. Marshall was a Virginian, had distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, and soon became one of the leading citizens of Kentucky. Peter January, one of the four lot-owners of that name, was an early merchant here. He and his son Thomas, who afterward became his partner, manufactured hemp and bagging on a large scale. Their factory was on Mill street, between Second and Third. Ephraim January married a daughter of Andrew McConnell. Henry McDonald was the most prominent of the eight members of the McDonald family who occupied lots. He was one of three settlers attacked by five Indians while cutting wood for the fort. He succeeded, after a desperate encounter in killing one of the savages and escaping with a comrade to the station. The other man was killed and scalped by the savages. John Sharp, whose son was afterward Jailer of Fayette County, was one of the Lexington militia ambuscaded at Bryant's Station.

He was pursued by several Indians, but managed to keep them at bay with his rifle until he escaped in a cane thicket. Stephen Collins was with Clark in his expedition against the Chillicothe towns. He kept a tavern which stood upon the ground now occupied by the furniture store of Milward & Co. James McBride was one of those who went from Lexington to the rescue of Bryant's Station, and is said to have shot and killed the first Indian, who attempted to scale the palisades. He was shot by a party of Indians in 1789 while surveying on the waters of Licking, but true to his pioneer instincts, managed to bring down one of his slayers before they succeeded in tomahawking him. The Steeles came to Kentucky at an early date, and were in most of the enterprises of Col. Patterson. William Gallo-way is specially mentioned in another chapter. John Filson, noted as the author of the first history of Kentucky, was an early settler of

Lexington, though his name is not mentioned in the lists of lot-owners. While the block-house was still standing, Daniel Boone met him here and dictated to him an account of his life. It is a singular fact that all the early Kentucky historians—Filson, Marshall, Butler, Bradford and Radnesque were citizens of Lexington, and for awhile it was the home of the elder Collins.

John Howard, a native of Goochland County, Virginia, was one of the many soldiers of the Revolution, who settled here about the year 1783. He received five wounds at the battle of Guilford Court House. One of his daughters was the first wife of Robert Wickliffe, Sr., and his only son, Benjamin, was Governor of Missouri. This venerable pioneer died at the extraordinary age of one hundred and three years, in Lexington, at the residence of Maj. Woolley (who married a grand-daughter), after having been a member of the Presbyterian Church for upward of eighty years. Maj. Ben Netherland, who had made himself noted by his gallant conduct at the Blue Licks battle, was a native of Powhatan County, Virginia. During the war of the Revolution, he volunteered his services as a private soldier in the army of the South, under Gen. Lincoln, and was taken a prisoner of war at the siege of Savannah, where he was kept in close confinement for ten months. At the end of this time he made his escape, but was retaken again as a prisoner of war, and confined at San Augustine, a British post in Florida. Whilst the American Army was in full retreat from Savannah, he again attempted to make his escape, and was successful. He joined the army at Beaufort, in South Carolina. After he had served twelve months as a private soldier, he was promoted to a lieutenantcy. He came to Kentucky in 1781, settled at Lexington Station, and became a prominent actor in all the Indian wars that for so long a time deluged Kentucky in blood. He finally removed to Jessamine County, where



THE OLD FORT AT LEXINGTON, Built in 1782.

me as a private volunteer, and on the recommendation of the officers of that corps, was appointed to command the third troop of dragoons. His conduct in that capacity justified their choice; never was there an officer possessed of more ardor and zeal to discharge his duties with propriety, and never one who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame."

The commencement of the year 1812 found Lexington full of excitement. The frequent and long continued outrages of England on American rights and property on the ocean, were denounced in the strongest terms by the Democrats, and palliated by the Federalists. While the parties hurled at each other the epithets of "Jacobin" and "Tory," a war with England was openly threatened, and on May 2, Gen. James Winchester, an old officer of the Revolution, established a recruiting office in Lexington. Early in June, an immense war meeting was held in the court house yard, and deafening shouts of applause greeted one of the sentiments proposed: "May the legs of every Tory be made into drum-sticks with which to beat Jefferson's march." War was declared by the United States on the 18th of June, and Lexington greeted the news with a brilliant illumination and great rejoicing, and as soon as it was known that a requisition had been made upon Kentucky for troops, and even before the Governor's orders reached Lexington, a company of volunteers had been formed, and its services tendered to the State. Six companies in all were quickly raised in the city and county, and were commanded by Capt. N. S. G. Hart, Stewart W. Megowan, John Hamilton, George Trotter, Jr., John Edmonson and — Arnold. Complete rolls of these companies, with the exception of Arnold's Riflemen, are here published for the first time, mainly through the courtesy of the War Department at Washington.

*Hart's Company.*—Officers—Captain, N. S.

G. Hart; Lieutenant, L. Comstock; Second Lieutenant, George G. Ross; Ensign, J. L. Herron; Sergeants, Levi L. Todd, John Whitney, Charles F. Allen, Thomas Smith, Fielding Gosney, Thomas Chamberlain; Corporals, William O. Butler, Charles Bradford, Isaac L. Baker, Jacob Schwing, Alexander Crawford. Privates—Andrew Allison, F. J. Allen, Francis Allen, Hugh Allen, Thomas Anderson, T. J. Anderson, Daniel Adams, William Adams, James E. Blythe, Henry Beard, I. L. Baker, William C. Bell, John Beckley, Robert Campbell, R. T. Campbell, Lewis Charless, Hiram Clines, Elisha Collins, R. H. Chinn, Samuel Cox, Jesse Cook, Lawrence Daily, William Davis, Philip Dunn, Benjamin Davis, Samuel Elder, Edward Elder, Thomas Fant, A. Ferguson, E. Francis, K. M. Goodloe, R. W. Gilpin, James Huston, James L. Hickman, Bennet Hines, Samuel Holding, James Higgins, James Johnston, Robert Kelley, Thomas King, S. Kaiker, J. E. Kelley, John Kay, Charles Lewis, John Linginfelter, Adam Lake, D. Linginfelter, John Maxwell, Jr., Thomas Monks, John A. Moon, Peter Messmore, J. W. McChesney, Robert Mather, James Maxwell, James Neale, Charles Neil, James P. Parker, W. Pritchard, James Reiley, Robert Rolling, George Rogers, George Rolls, Charles Searls, Armstrong Stewart, Stephen Smith, Thomas Smith, Valentine Shally, George Shindlebower, B. Stephens, V. Shawley, Daniel Talbott, J. Templeman, Samuel B. Todd, R. S. Todd — Townsend, Joseph Vance, Derrick Vanpelt, T. Verden, Zephaniah Williams, John Whitney.

*Megowan's Company.*—Captain, Stewart W. Megowan; Lieutenant, Martin Wymore; Ensign, Charles S. Todd; Sergeants, Richard Roach, Barnet Harvey, Ira Stout, Thomas Gatewood; Corporals, Thomas H. Blackburn, Samuel McMakin. Privates—John Armstrong, Alex Alsop, John Barker, Ezra Bower, Anderson Ballard, John Brown, James Cummins, Hiram Clines, John Dennis, John Eaves,

Anstin Ferril, James Fear, Richie Ferril, Moses Grider, Levi Griffin, Bernard Giltner, James G. Guidron, Thomas B. Gatewood, John P. Hogan, John M. Hogan, Bernard Jeter, Ritchie Jarrett, Hiram Jeter, Zach Kirby, Sol Kokel, Thomas Keys, John P. Kinkead, Benjamin Kenney, John Littrell, Joseph Lankhart, William Leggins, Alex Mahon, Richard Masterson, J. P. Miller, William Mitchell, John Moon, Samuel McCammant, E. McDaniel, John Nichol, James Napper, William Peachy, Charles Peachy, Thomas Petty, James Porter, Beverly Pilcher, Lewis Pilcher, John Rutter, George W. Shivery, John Shivell, James Schooley, Green Speyers, A. E. Sommers, John Talley, David Weigert, Hiram Worthen, Simon Waters.

*Hamilton's Company.*—Captain, John Hamilton; Lieutenant, William H. Moore; Ensign, Robert Hamilton; Sergeants, Tobias Pennington, Jesse P. Devore, William Gray, Thomas I. Dickinson; Corporals, George F. Mulder, William Patterson. Privates—Ira Barbee, John Canada, Alfred Chim, Nathan Chim, William Crowder, George Clayton, George Corman, Willis Calvert, William Doyle, Luke Field, William Fry, Thomas Fisher, James Fisher, William Fiker, Michael Goodnight, James Gregg, L. H. Gordon, Samuel Harris, Samuel Hicks, Abraham Hicks, Thomas Hamilton, Phillip Jones, John Kize, E. J. Kidd, John S. Love, James Lemon, John Lawrence, Hartwell Long, Garland Moore, Samuel F. Moore, William Musgrove, John Muldrow, Abraham Manuel, Andrew Mefford, Jonathan McLean, Robert McCullough, George Nave, Robert Parker, Thomas Parker, William D. Patterson, Thomas Patterson, John Patterson, Cosby Price, James Ritchie, Richard Rogers, Thomas A. Russell, Hendley Russell, Joseph Robertson, George Sanderson, William Sanderson, James Sanderson, Anderson Simpson, Charles Self, Andrew Simerson, John Smedley, Samuel Smedley, James Spillards, Nelson Tapp, Linton Tandy,

Willis Tandy, Fulton Thompson, David Thomas, James Vance, Thomas Venard, Absalom Venard, John Wilhoit, Ben B. Wood, William Wallace, George N. Wheeler, Jesse White, Lucas Williamson.

*Trotter's Cavalry.*—Captain, George Trotter; First Lieutenant, John M. Fisher; Second Lieutenant, James G. Trotter; Cornet, John Dishman; Sergeants, William Montgomery, Robert Lytle, William McConnell, Samuel McDowell; Corporals, Samuel Brown, Henry Riddle, John Springer, W. H. Henry; Trumpeter, George H. Bowman. Privates—W. W. Ater, James R. Armstrong, John Baxter, Patterson Bain, Lloyd Benton, William Bell, John Blair, James Brown, William T. Bryan, W. P. Bryant, T. M. Bryant, Daniel Conley, Willis Cannon, Levin L. Cartwright, John Cunningham, William Dallen, N. O. Dedman, T. P. Dudley, John T. Evans, John Gist, Andrew Hamilton, Mat W. Henry, William Hardin, Thomas Hooper, Benjamin Hooker, George Hooker, Benjamin Hughes, George W. Keene, Greenup Keene, John King, Sylvester Lay, Joseph Lemon, Joseph Lindsay, John Little, William Long, James Lytle, Robert Masterson, Beverly Miller, Andrew Morrow, Thomas P. Moore, Dennis McCarty, Abraham McDowell, James McConnell, Francis McConnell, Thomas McQuillen, John McQuin, John McIsaac, Parker C. Nicholson, Fielder Offutt, James Oliver, Gabriel Parker, Salem Platt, Alex Pogue, Thomas Rally, Thomas Royal, William Royal, William Robinson, Ed Ryan, Toliver Sanders, William E. Sanderson, David Steele, Byrd Smith, William Tamer, Andrew Tilford, Richard M. Taylor, Henry Wallace, Andrew Wilgus, Sam R. Wood.

*Edmonson's Company.*—Riflemen.—Captain, John Edmonson; Lieutenant, Richard Bledsoe; Ensign, Vanballen Prewitt; Sergeants, James Frarey, Thomas Gess, William Cavins, Stapleton C. Birch; Corporals, John Davis, John Welch, Clement Estes, Benjamin S. Cockerel;



and attaining such circumstances as to warrant a matrimonial alliance, led to the altar Miss Sarah G. Hall. He lives upon and acts as overseer of the farm of Robert Johnson, containing about 1,200 acres, the work upon which he has managed for the past twenty-seven years. He is a member of the Christian Church, of the Odd Fellows, and the United Order of Workmen. Mr. and Mrs. Leach have a family of seven children.

JOSEPH L'IGART, brewer, P. O. Lexington, belongs to that element of the population, the German, which is so large and important a factor in the commercial, social and political affairs of the United States. He was born in the kingdom of Wurttemberg in the year 1828. Looking for a larger field in which to exercise his powers of thought and action, his desire led him to the great and free republic of the Western continent. Emigrating from Germany in 1852, he first located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and began work in earnest. So successful was he, that, in four years, he was able to set up house, with a wife at the head of the establishment, she having been before marriage Miss R. Baugartner. Remaining in Cincinnati, diligently engaged in his business till 1870, he in that year removed to Lexington, in the neighboring State of Kentucky, and started a brewery in proximity to the city, on the Maysville turnpike road. This brewery he still runs in connection with William Harting as partner. His landed property consists of two acres comprising the grounds in the midst of which stands his residence, just outside the city limits. He has a family of seven children, whose names are John, Gustave, George, Frederick William, Joseph, Ann and Mary.

JAMES W. McCONNELL, farmer, P. O. Lexington, is undoubtedly of one of the very "first families of Kentucky." His great-grandfather, William McConnell, whose father and mother were respectively Irish and Scotch, was born in Pennsylvania, married a Miss Elliott of that

State, and became a pioneer of westward civilization. He was a member of one of the first parties of white men to explore the wilds of Kentucky. His was the first log cabin built where is now the city of Lexington, with the early history of which he was closely identified, as will be found by reference to the chapters more especially devoted to that city. He owned an extensive land grant, of which the present Lexington Cemetery and the grounds of the Lunatic Asylum formed a part. After the founding of McConnell's Station he turned his attention to the construction of a water-mill probably the first in the new country, and when the building was up he gave a dance, to which gathered the beauty and chivalry of Lexington "to chase the glowing hours with flying feet," light hearted, yet warily watchful for the possible Indian attack. An illustration of the danger of their situation is furnished by the following incident: One day several men went a short distance from his station to cut up a tree that had previously been felled and were attacked by a party of Indians who had cunningly concealed themselves in the thick top. A race for life ensued, the Indians being fired at from the station, but one, more daring than the rest, sustained the pursuit till he wounded one of the fleeing, unarmed whites in the back with his tomahawk, while Mrs. McConnell, as intrepid as her husband, stood outside the fort urging her friends to greater speed, and calling to the hinder one, "Run, Johnny Brooks, run!" After less fear began to be entertained of the savages and the different families had settled throughout the forest country, William McConnell died at the "Station" he had founded, leaving a widow and seven children, four boys and three girls, who married and left to their descendants the record and inheritance of ancestral bravery and integrity. James, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, came to Kentucky with his parents, and took his share in the perils and privations,

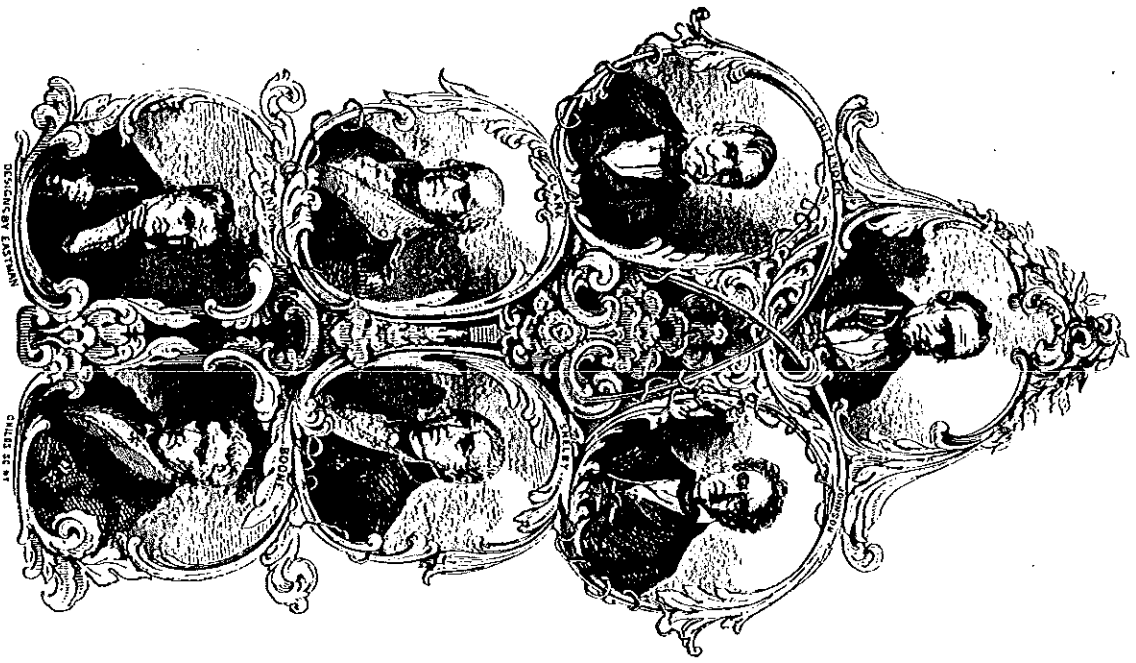
the valor and enterprise of the early pioneer days. His son, Frank, born on the "McConnell's Station" farm, Lexington, in 1817, grew to manhood and took part in the advancing cultivation of the State, married, and became the father of James W. McConnell, who was born in 1844, not far from Lexington, on the Winchester pike, was educated at the county schools, and, excepting thirteen years, has lived in Fayette County, Ky., all his life. When the civil war broke out, the younger representatives of the McConnell family enlisted in the Confederate service with an enthusiasm natural to their race, and Gen. John Morgan had in his command no braver men than the young McConnells, who followed him through all the vicissitudes of war. James W. first joined Capt. McCann's company, the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, but was transferred to Capt. Jacob Cassell's company of Duke's regiment, in Morgan's command, in which he served actively till captured at Bullington Island, Ohio, and taken to Camp Douglas, where he remained a prisoner some seventeen months. He had been selected for exchange, but permitted a soldier arrested as a spy to assume his name and thus escape. In 1869, he married Maggie W. Tolson, of Arkansas, and is now living upon and working his farm of fifty-seven acres, called "Locust Center," in Dog Fennel Precinct of Fayette County, Ky. He has never belonged to any secret society, and has always voted the Democratic ticket.

C. C. NUTTER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1829, and is a son of William Nutter, whose father, Thomas, was among the early settlers on the "dark and bloody ground," where our subject was brought up from infancy to manhood, and where he has since taken up his full share of the duties pertaining to American citizenship. He is the owner of 30 acres of productive land, which, with the appurtenances thereto, he calls "Sweet Home." Here he dwells in

rural content with his wife, to whom he was married in 1852, formerly Miss Rebecca Causey. They have been blessed with six children—Marcus, Jasper, Fannie, Willie, Laura and Clem W. He is a Democrat, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Christian Church at Old Union.

HOWARD DUDLEY OWINGS, distiller, P. O. Lexington, was born, in 1837, in Cumberland County, Ill. His father was Samuel Owings, a native of Fayette County, Ky., born in 1807 and dying March 18, 1881; he the son of Joshua Owings, of Virginia, who moved to Kentucky in 1792 and settled at Brier Hill. The mother of our subject was Mary Patterson, born in 1809 and dying June 22, 1854, daughter of Richard Patterson, whose father was among the early settlers of this county. Mr. Owings married Miss Catharine A. Duvall, daughter of Gabriel and Ellen Mary (Magill) Duvall, of Hardin County, Ky., and by this union there are three children—Henrietta M., Gabriel Lewis and Hannah Dudley. Our subject received his education in Fayette County, and began farming in 1858, continuing in that occupation till 1873, when he began the manufacture of whisky in Warren County, Ky., where he remained about five years. In 1879, he came to Fayette County, and started a distillery on the farm of Robert F. Johnson, on the Russell pike, three and half miles from Lexington. He is an Odd Fellow and a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

HOWARD S. PARKER, farmer, P. O. Lexington, son of Wilson H. and Charlotte (Ashby) Parker, was born in Fayette County, Ky., in the year 1827. His father was a native of Maryland; his mother of Virginia; and their parents were early pioneers in Kentucky, the Ashbys settling in Woodford County, while Wilson Parker, Howard's paternal grandfather, located in Fayette, in which county he subsequently lived till his death. After their mar-



*COLLINS' HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF KENTUCKY.*

HISTORY

OF

KENTUCKY:

By THE LATE LEWIS COLLINS,  
Judge of the Mason County Court.

RICHARD H. COLLINS, A.M., LL.B.

EMBRACING

PRE-HISTORIC ANNALS FOR 321 YEARS, OUTLINE AND BY COUNTIES, STATISTICS,  
ANTIQUITIES AND NATURAL CURIOSITIES, GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL  
DESCRIPTIONS, SKETCHES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, THE CHURCHES,  
FREEMASONRY, ODD FELLOWSHIP, AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,  
INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE, AND NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED  
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED PIONEERS,  
SOLDIERS, STATESMEN, JERISTS, LAWYERS, SUR-  
GEONS, DIVINES, MERCHANTS, HISTORICALS,  
EDITORS, ARTISTS, ETC., ETC.

VOL. II.

Illustrated by 84 Portraits, a Map of Kentucky, and 70 other Engravings.



LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY  
JOHN P. MORTON & COMPANY  
INCORPORATED

1924

Of Two Mile races, 141 had been run over this course before Sept., 1871. In 1827, a two-mile race was run in 4:15; Oct. 17, 1837, one by Jas. Lind-  
 sey's boy filley in 3:35; Sept. 12, 1859, Kentucky made it, at Saratoga, in 3:35;  
 3:33½; May 23, 1871, one by Lytleton in 3:34½. [In the last great race between  
 Longfellow and Harry Bassett, at Saratoga, June 16, 1872, they made two  
 miles in 3:30, the fastest ever run.]

No Two Miles AND A Quarter races were run over this course, up to  
 Sept., 1871. July 14, 1871, Longfellow, a Kentucky horse, at Saratoga, made  
 2½ miles in 4:02½; in Aug., 1865, Kentucky made it, at Saratoga, in 4:01½.  
 Of Two Miles AND A Half races, only two were made over this course,  
 earlier than Sept., 1871. In the race at Long Branch, July 2, 1871, Long-  
 fellow beat Harry Bassett (both Kentucky horses) 2½ miles in 4:34; but at  
 the last great race between them, at Saratoga, June 16, 1872, Bassett beat  
 Longfellow about six feet, in 3:58.

Of THREE Miles races, 49 were run, prior to Sept., 1871, over the Associa-  
 tion course at Lexington. In 1827, Lumber made two heats in 6:09, 6:07; in  
 1840, nine stallions married in a race, Blackrose winning the first heat in  
 5:40, and Red Bill the second and third heats, in 5:38, 5:40; before 1830,  
 Brown Kity reduced this to 5:38; in 1853, Berry's time was 5:36½; Vandal, in  
 1855, 5:33; and Red Oak's, in 1859, 5:32½. Froggova, in 1872, ran three  
 miles in 5:29½, with Hollywood close to his nose. [Norfolk ran it, in Cali-  
 fornia, Sept. 23, 1865, in 5:27½, 5:29½.]

Of Four Miles races, 23 only were run over the Lexington course prior to  
 Sept., 1871, and only one of those after 1861. The time was: In 1827, Old  
 Court 8:17; none was run inside of eight minutes until, in 1850, Chatter  
 made it in 7:51; in 1851, Monte in 7:43½; in 1853, Dick Dory in 7:37½; in  
 1858, Waterloo in 7:37; in 1861, Lightning in 7:35; and in 1870, Morgan  
 Scout in 7:32½. [The fastest four miles on record was made "against time,"  
 April 2, 1855, at New Orleans, in 7:19½, by Lexington—who, also April 24,  
 1855, over the same course, beat Lecompte in 7:23; April 3, 1854, Le-  
 compte had beaten Lexington in 7:26, 7:38½—which "time" Lexington ran  
 against, for \$20,000. Idlewild, a Kentucky horse, over the Long Island course,  
 June 29, 1863, made 4 miles in 7:24½—claimed to be the best four-mile on  
 record, because he carried "full weight."]

The First Lot-Holders of Lexington on Dec. 26, 1781—when the plan of  
 the town was adopted and the lots disposed of—were:

- |                    |                     |                  |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Nicholas Bookston, | James McBride,      | James Morrow,    |
| John Clark,        | Alex. McClain,      | John Nibbick,    |
| Eliza Collins,     | Daniel McClain,     | Wm. Nibbick,     |
| John Collins,      | Alex. McConnell,    | Timothy Peyton,  |
| Stephen Collins,   | Francis McConnell,  | Charles Seaman,  |
| Thompson Farrow,   | James McDonald,     | Robert Stanhope, |
| Wm. Hayden,        | Wm. McConnell,      | Earl Thompson,   |
| Wm. Henderson,     | Earl Wm. McConnell, | Isaac Thompson,  |
| Ephraim January,   | Francis McDonald,   | Robert Thompson, |
| James January,     | Henry McDonald,     | John Todd,       |
| Peeter January,    | Henry McDonald,     | Levi Todd,       |
| Samuel Johnson,    | James McDonald,     | John Torrance,   |
| Samuel Kelly,      | John McDonald,      | Joseph Turner,   |
| James Lindsey,     | John M. McDonald,   | David Vance,     |
| Joseph Lindsey,    | John M. McDonald,   | Joseph Walker,   |
| John Martin,       | James McDowell,     | Markov Walker,   |
| Hugh Martin,       | Samuel McKelless,   | Michael Warrick, |
| Samuel Martin,     | David Mitchell,     | James Watson,    |
| Wm. Martin, Senr., | Wm. Mitchell,       | John Williams,   |
| Calph Masterson,   | John Morrison,      | John Wymore,     |
| James Masterson,   |                     |                  |

In 1783 the trustees reserved for public use three lots "where the garrison  
 stands," and sold other lots to the following:

Wm. Anderson,	Christopher Kistner,	Mathew Patterson,
Amor Barstow,	Widow Kisher,	John Sharp,
David Barstow,	Humphrey Marshall,	George Shepherd,

- |                      |                       |                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| John Brooke,         | Thomas Marshall,      | Andrew Steele,    |
| John Carty,          | Wm. McDonald,         | Wm. Steele,       |
| Archibald Dickson,   | John McDowell,        | Jane Todd,        |
| Martin Dickson,      | John Mikes,           | Robert Todd,      |
| Vernie Dickson,      | James Mitchell,       | Caleb Williams,   |
| Wm. Galloway,        | Benjamin Neilsenland, | Adam Zanzwally,   |
| Christopher Greenup, | Patrick Owens,        | Jacob Zanzwally,  |
| Bonjamin Haydon,     | Robert Paton,         | Stoffe Zanzwally, |
| Samuel January,      |                       |                   |

The Court House at Lexington is a relic of the early civilization of interior  
 Kentucky. It was up with the times when it was built. In 1806 it was a  
 noticeable finger-board of advancing architecture. In 1814 it indicated  
 another advance. The outlook bespoke pride, intelligence, comfort. Within  
 it resounded with eloquence such as the Old World never heard, and to  
 which the New World, except Virginia, was a stranger. There were grants  
 in those days! but their voices were the echoes no more, and their forms  
 have mingled with the dust. With a veneration that would do honor to sav-  
 ages, and a lordly scorn of modern innovations because unbecoming a great  
 and noble people, the average Lexingtonian of 1873 is thankful that his court  
 house is not like other court houses. And verily he has his reward! Since  
 some sacrilegious hand, only a few months ago, sent up toward heaven, in  
 curling flames, the ancient stone structure where the neighboring Bourbons  
 sought and did justice, the memory of the golden days when the gods of elo-  
 quence dwelt among Lexington men is sweeter, and more beautiful, and  
 holier. The public acknowledgment that those days are gone, never to re-  
 turn, must live on—in walls that heard and halls that witnessed what can  
 not be again! No inconsiderable portion of the people, and a controlling  
 portion of those elected to manage the business interests of the people, are  
 unwilling to give up the substantial dimnesses of the dead past and its proud  
 and comforting associations—part of the very birthright and inheritance of  
 every citizen of Fayette, be he white or be he black—for the expansive archi-  
 tecture of the present or the uncertain fancy of the near future. The old  
 court house is unique—unlike any thing in the heavens above, or in the  
 earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. It could scarcely be ex-  
 pected that a new one would be so exceptional and distinguished, or resound  
 with the eloquence of such and so great men. The old edifice has indeed a  
 glorious history. Embalmed in memory and in tears, it must never be for-  
 gotten. *Reprinted in pace.*

This venerable court house is of brick, was built in 1806, and remodelled  
 in 1814 and improved by the addition of a town clock. In 1872 a permanent  
 but unsuccessful effort to again remodel it was made, immediately after a sig-  
 nal failure to raise it to the ground and build upon its hollowed ruins a costly  
 modern court house—such as not one of the long procession of dead Lexing-  
 tonians, if suddenly resurrected to the "witness stand," would be familiar  
 with or recognize.

"Woodman, spare that tree!  
 Touch not a single bough!  
 In youth it sheltered me,  
 And I'll protect it now!"

The first sessions of the court were held in a log cabin in the station for  
 about two years; then transferred to the log court house, on the corner of  
 Main and Broadway, now called Yeiser's corner; and about 1788, to a small  
 stone court house in the public square, upon the very site of the present  
 brick court house.† On the night of Jan. 31, 1803, the building containing  
 the records of the county was, with most of the records, destroyed by fire. It  
 is curious to observe with what exceeding care the commissioners appointed  
 by Gov. Garrard—Thomas Lewis, Robert Todd, John Bradford, Henry  
 Payne, Thomas Rodley, James Trotter, John A. Seitz, Walker Baylor, and  
 John Richardson—had the fragments of the partially-burned books copied,  
 in their patient efforts to restore the records.

\* Randol's Lexington, page 73. † Same, page 72.

west of the Allegheny mountains;.....the Main street of Lexington has all the appearance of Market street in Philadelphia on a busy day.....I would suppose it contains about 500 dwelling houses, many of them elegant, and three stories high.....About thirty brick buildings were then raising, and I have little doubt but that in a few years it will rival, not only in wealth but in population, the most populous inland town in the Atlantic States.....The country around Lexington, for many miles in every direction, is equal in beauty and fertility to any thing the imagination can paint, and is already in a high state of cultivation.....It has, however, one fault—to a Pennsylvania an intolerable one—it is very badly watered.

Lexington Manufactures in 1817.—At this date, the manufacturers, and capital employed in Lexington, as estimated by judicious men, were as follows: 12 cotton manufactories, employing a capital of \$57,500; 3 woolen ditto, \$32,600; 3 paper ditto, \$26,250; 3 steam grist mills, \$16,875; gunpowder mills, \$9,000; land factory, \$14,800; foundries for casting iron and brass, connected with a silver-plating establishment, \$9,000; 4 hat factories, \$15,000; 4 coach ditto, \$26,000; 5 tanneries and curriers, \$20,000; 12 factories for cotton bagging and hempen yarns, \$100,400; 6 cabinet-makers, \$5,600; 4 soap and candle factories, \$12,150; 3 tobacco factories, \$11,450; sundry others, \$120,000; total amount of capital employed in the manufactories of Lexington, \$467,225.\*

First Planters and Improvers in what is now Fayette county.—While comparing in person over nine thousand depositions in various suits in Mason, Bourbon, Nicholas, Fayette, Jefferson, Pendleton, and other counties, we gathered the following:

It is not certainly known that Daniel Boone was the first white man within the present bounds of the county of Fayette; but there is strong reason to believe that—as he spent the winter of 1769-70 in a cave in Mercer county, and was continually wandering alone through the country during the years 1769-70-71—he, at some time, was in Fayette. He was certainly here in 1775 and 1776.

1773.—In July, 1773, John Findlay or Findlay, from Pennsylvania. He must not be confounded with John Findlay or Findlay, who was trading with the Indians and hunting in south-western Kentucky in 1767, and again joined Daniel Boone and others to that region in 1768—see vol. 1, page 16 of *Annals*. James down the Ohio river and out into Fleming and Nicholas counties. On the 15th to 18th of same month, July, 1773, the McAfee party (see page 17, and also under Mercer county), surveyed land at Frankfort, and were on the north side of the Kentucky river several miles above that point. Fayette county was thus "surrounded"—but probably not visited—by whites, during that year.

1774.—We shall hereinafter mention, in speaking of the endowment of Transylvania Seminary, what sequestered or confiscated lands (page 183) that in July, 1774, Hancock Taylor surveyed many thousands of acres of lands in Fayette county, and that James Douglass (deputy surveyor for Col. Wm. Preston, surveyor of Fincastle co., Va.), assisted by Isaac Hite and others, surveyed 3,000 acres for Henry Collins, 2,000 for Alex. McKee, and 3,000 for Edward Ward. The decisions of the court of appeals, *Sezard*, 1801-05, show that in June, 1774, Hancock Taylor surveyed land for several parties. 1775.—In April, 1775, Wm. McConnell, Andrew McConnell (killed in 1782 at the battle of Blue Licks), Francis McConnell, Alex. McCalland, John McCalland, Wm. McClelland, David Perry, and Charles Lescomp, came from the "Monongahela country," (in Pennsylvania and Virginia) down the Ohio river, in a large canoe or pirogue to the mouth of the Kentucky, up that stream to the Elkhorn region, and there explored the country, and made some "improvements." They started homeward in the last of June—Wm. McCalland, Wm. McConnell, and Chas. Lescomp, by water, the others going across the country and meeting them at the mouth of Lawrence creek, on the Ohio river 6 miles below Marysville. Some of them remained in Mason county, and built cabins and "improving" Wm. McConnell had explored that county in 1774.

\* Fearon's Sketches of America, pp. 248-9.

In April, 1775, Joseph Lindsey, Wm. Lindsey, Patrick Jordan, Garrett Jordan, John Vance, and others, met at Drennon's Lick (near the Kentucky river, in Henry county,) and came up together to Elkhorn, (where John Lee and Hugh Shannon joined them,) thence up Elkhorn to the forks, from the forks to the place now called Georgetown, and thence to (or near) *the place where Lexington now stands*\*—their business, to explore the country and make improvements. The morning after they encamped at (or near) the place where Lexington now is, which was early in May; the company remained in camp on account of the rainy weather. Patrick Jordan went alone down the fork on which they were encamped, and discovered a large spring on the north side of, and a short distance from, the fork—the same where Thomas Lewis was living in 1797. When he returned to camp and told of the spring, Joseph Lindsey—the only one of the company who had not made choice of an improvement—said he would have it, and promptly offered Jordan two guineas to go with him and show it. They went together, taking axes, and made an "improvement"—cut poles and built a cabin, 3 or 4 logs high and about 10 feet square, girdled some trees, made a brush heap or two, and cut the initials J. L. on a tree at the head of the spring—the same kind of improvement usually made at other places. After that, several of the company went over to Harrodsburg and the others down to the forks of Elkhorn after their provisions (flour and corn), working tools, etc., which had been left there with the carcass. In a few days, the brothers Jordan returned with Joseph Lindsey to his spring (May, 1775,) assisted him to plant between a quarter and half an acre of land in corn, and then left him—Lindsey declaring he meant to live there. In Sept., 1775, Patrick Jordan went by and found Lindsey living there, in a camp he had built; besides the plow, irons, wedges, hoes, axes, etc., which he had gotten up from Elkhorn, Lindsey had *rosined ears and snags* *locusts*, the first Jordan had seen in the country. In July, 1776, he called there again, and saw two acres of corn, and some fruit trees growing; and about a quarter of an acre of land enclosed with a *jacal*. Lindsey was not there; "it was growing troublesome times on account of the Indians, the people were scarce, and had generally left their improvements," and gone into the swamps for security. Lindsey had been to Harrodsburg. His brother Wm., and Andrew Steele, had recently gone with him at his improvement. Wm. McConnell deposed that he knew Lindsey, saw him and two others completing the cabin, and noticed where he had sown some *grape seeds*. June 25, 1775, Shannon, Lee, and Jos. Lindsey embarked in a canoe at the mouth of Elkhorn, and went up the Ohio river to the Pitt country—returning in Dec., 1775.

Wm. Garrett deposed that on July 16, 1775, he was a chain carrier for John Floyd, was with him at a spring now called "Preston's Cave spring," and got him to survey land at a spring where Thomas Lewis was living in 1799, notwithstanding he saw J. L. carried on a tree, and other improvement signs. Wm. Meredith was with Col. Floyd in the summer of 1775, when he went around the lines of Shadrach Vaughn's military survey, on North Elkhorn (near Bryan's Station); and Col. Isaac Shelby (afterwards governor) saw him at Booneborough, in Dec. afterwards, when he was going to Virginia (he returned in May, 1776).

In May or June, 1775, Col. James Harrod and John Smith (as stated in the latter's depositions, May, 1818) passed from near Harrodsburg, through Fayette county, to the Ohio river, at Cabin creek, 6 miles above Marysville, and back; and later in the same year, John Smith plowed Harmon Cunnally and Jas. Blackford forth and back over the same route. Simon Kenyon and Michael Stoner were in Fayette county at some time late in 1775. It is also probable that several of the forty or more "improvers" in the Hinkson and Locking region, during this year, visited Fayette. In the fall of 1775, David Williams—who seems to have been one of the most active woodmen of that day—plowed Nathaniel Randolph, Peter Bligden, and Robert Shanklin from Harrodsburg, through Fayette, to the country between Hinkson and Stoner creeks, in Bourbon county.

\* Depositions of Patrick Jordan, Aug. 24, 1797, at Harrodsburg, and of five others

Benjamin Abley, during this year, surveyed land in Nicholas county—a part of a survey of 200,000 acres for the Ohio Company. It is not certain that he extended his surveys into Fayette county.

Col. Robert Patterson—one of the founders of three cities, Lexington, Ky., and Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio—is supposed by many, but incorrectly, to have been in Fayette county in the summer of 1775. It should not be forgotten that 1775, after March 25, was a peace year—the Indians committing no depredations until April, 1776, at Leesown. From several of his depositions, and from a sketch of his life in 1843 by his son-in-law, we learn that John McClelland and family, and six young men (three of whom had been to Kentucky in the spring and summer before)—Robert Patterson (then 22 years old), Wm. McConnell, David Perry, Stephen Lowry, Francis McConnell, Jr., and one other, and also Francis McConnell, Sen.—also in October, 1775, left the neighborhood of Pittsburgh for Kentucky, taking their movable property in canoes, and driving 9 horses and 14 head of cattle by land (*the first importation of cattle into northern Kentucky*). In November, they reached Salt Lick creek (in Lewis county, Ky., near Vanceburg), where they joined company—Patterson, Lowry, Wm. McConnell and Perry, under the pilotage of the latter, striking across the country until the animals, under the escort down the Ohio river to the Kentucky and up that stream to Leesown (one mile below Frankfort). The land party went up Salt Lick to its head, crossed Obbia creek, passing the Stone Lick (Orangeburg, Mason co.), May's Lick to the Lower Blue Licks—where they met with Simon Kenton and Thos. Williams, who knew of no other white persons in the country; thence across Licking, and several branches of the Elkhorn, to Leesown. As soon as the canoes arrived, they went with John McClelland and his family to the Royal Spring, now Georgetown—where they helped to build a house and made it their home until April, 1776.

/"The young men of the party then built a cabin two miles below where Lexington now is; where Wm. McConnell afterwards lived—the place being near the center of their improvements; and they continued there until the corn was laid by." Because the Indians had renewed hostilities, a battalion of militia, of the inhabitants on the north side of the Kentucky river, was formed, and officers elected, who were duly commissioned by the state of Virginia. "Some of the families from the mouth of Kentucky river, from Hinckson's settlement, and from Drennon's Lick, united in building and moved into a fort at Royal Spring, (where Georgetown now is), which was known by the name of McClelland's fort or station." It was attacked for a few hours, Dec. 29, 1776, by 40 or 50 Indians, commanded by a noted Mingo warrior, Pluggy, who was killed in the attack. Of the whites, John McClelland and Charles White were mortally wounded, and (Gen.) Robert Todd and (Capt.) Edward Worthington wounded, but recovered. Col. Patterson had assisted in building the fort, and was one of its defenders until the beginning of October, 1776, when he and 6 others—David Perry, Isaac Greer, Edward Mitchell, Jas. Templeton, Jas. Wernock, and Jos. McNutt—started to Pittsburgh to procure ammunition and other necessaries. On the way, two miles below the mouth of the Hockocking, they were attacked by Indians, McNutt and Wernock killed, and Greer missing.

John Maxwell deposed that in July, 1775, he saw Lindsay's spring, and that Col. Floyd made a survey for him between Lindsay's and Lexington. /In Jan. 1776, a company of "improvers"—Col. Robert Patterson, John McClelland, Stephen Lowry, John Lowry, Keni. McClelland, and Jas. Gerritt (all of whom came to the country in Nov. or Dec., 1775)—was busy in Fayette county. This company seems to have made Wm. McConnell's, near Lexington, their "station camp." About the last of April or first of May, Patterson went from this camp to Lindsay's spring, to notify him and his brother of "the mischief which had been done by the Indians at Leesown." When Lexington was burned.—If it be romance it is certainly a very pretty romance—as stated by ex-Gov. James T. Morehead, in his thrilling historical address at the celebration in 1840 at Booneborough of the first settlement

• American Pioneer, ii, 344.

of Kentucky, that "in the year 1775, intelligence was received by a party of hunters, while accidentally encamped on one of the branches of Elkhorn, that the first battle of the Revolution had been fought in the vicinity of Boone, between the British and provincial forces; and that in commemoration of the event they called the spot of their encampment Lexington. No settlement was then made. The spot is now covered by one of the most beautiful cities on the continent." But there is no reasonable ground to doubt that such was the origin of the name of Lexington. It was well understood as such in the life-time of the actors themselves. It was told of them, and they assented to its truth. It was related as fact, printed as fact, received and believed as fact, at an early day; it was heard and read by the very hunters who made the romance, if romance it was—the very hunters who suggested and adopted the beautifully expressive and appropriate name. They must have conspired to accept it as a proud and happy stronghold, if it lacked the essential element of being true. They were here on the spot—two companions of them, whose names are given above—at the very time, June 5th to June 9th, 1775, when the glad news is said to have been received and the commemorative name suggested. It is certain that Robert Patterson could not have been, and most probable that John Todd and John Maxwell were not in either company at the time, although the latter two were in the country. And as Wm. McConnell's cabin, (which never attained to the dignity of a station) was not built until April, 1776, it is not probable that that spot was the initial

Lexington.  
/When was Lexington Permanently Settled?—From a deposition of Josiah Collins taken May 13, 1804, in a proceeding in the Harrison county court, it appears that Lexington was not a place of note before Col. John Bowman's expedition was set on foot in May, 1779. "Col. Benj. Harrison, after whom Harrison county was named, deposed that he "never could learn that Lexington did really exist, at the time of Bowman's expedition." Isaac Ruddle deposed that about the middle of April, 1779, he removed from Logan's station [near Sharlot, Lincoln co.] and settled a station [in now Harrison county near the Bourbon county line] on the south fork of Licking, called Ruddle's, and sometimes Hinckson's, station. "On the way he passed by where Lexington now is, and there were no settlers there." John Barter deposed that he went from Logan's station with Isaac Ruddle to settle his station, and that "when they passed Lexington, there were some cabins, but no people living there." Wm. McJee deposed that in the last of May, or in June, 1779, he and several others came from Booneborough under Daniel Boone, on an expedition against the Indians; thence "we came to the place now called Lexington—though not called by that name then—where there was but one house." John Fleckenshafer deposed that in the last of April or first of May, 1779, he and others started from Booneborough to go to the Shawnee town. "We went to Col. John Todd's cabin, on the waters of Hickman. [Ralph Morgan deposes that they "encamped at Todd's spring, which is yet (1804) called by that name, about two miles from Lexington;"] lay there all night, started next morning to find some men at Elkhorn—I think the cabin was called Maj. John Morrison's cabin, now called Lexington; we missed the trail, we could not find it." "Old" John South, Sen., deposed that in May, 1779, he started from Booneborough with some militia of Capt. Holder's company. "Capt. John Holder told me he had orders from Col. John Bowman to meet him at Lexington, that is now so called. The first night we missed our way to Lexington, and encamped; the next morning, we sent our spies to find where Lexington now stands; thence we marched towards the mouth of Licking."

But in the same series of depositions—all taken in the summer of 1804, to prove another matter, located forty miles north of Lexington—are some which are more to the point. David Mitchell deposed that he "was not in Bowman's expedition, in May, 1779, but at the time was a resident in Lexington; he killed meat for the garrison while the army was out; he recalled of 14 citizens coming over [from Harrodsburg] to settle in Lexington, about the 14th of April in that year; Robert Patterson and John Morrison were at of th w." Josiah Collins deposed that in May, 1779, "his residence was at

have reached the fort in safety, but for their eagerness to succor their friends. Without reflecting that from the weight and extent of the fire, the enemy must have been ten times their number, they ran up with inconsiderate courage, to the spot where the firing was heard, and there found themselves cut off from the fort, and within pistol shot of more than three hundred savages.

Fortunately the Indian guns had just been discharged, and they had not yet leisure to re-load. At the sight of this brave body of footmen, however, they raised a hideous yell, and rushed upon them, tomahawk in hand. Nothing but the high corn and their loaded rifles, could have saved them from destruction. The Indians were cautious in rushing upon a loaded rifle, with only a tomahawk, and when they halted to load their pieces, the Kentuckians ran with great rapidity, turning and dodging through the corn in every direction. Some entered the wood and escaped through the thickets of cane, some were shot down in the corn-field, others maintained a running fight, halting occasionally behind trees and keeping the enemy at bay with their rifles; for, of all men, the Indians are generally the most cautious in exposing themselves to danger. A stout, active young fellow, was so hard pressed by Girty and several savages, that he was compelled to discharge his rifle, (however unwilling, having no time to re-load it,) and Girty fell. It happened, however, that a piece of thick sole-leather was in his shoe-pouch at the time, which received the ball, and preserved his life, although the force of the blow felled him to the ground. The savages halted upon his fall, and the young man escaped.

Although the skirmish and the race lasted for more than an hour, during which the corn-field presented a scene of turmoil and bustle which can scarcely be conceived, yet very few lives were lost. Only six of the white men were killed and wounded, and probably still fewer of the enemy, as the whites never fired until absolutely necessary, but reserved their leads as a check upon the enemy. Had the Indians pursued them to Lexington, they might have possessed themselves of it without resistance, as there was no force there to oppose them; but after following the fugitives for a few hundred yards, they returned to the hopeless siege of the fort.

It was now near sunset, and the fire on both sides had slackened. The Indians had become discouraged. Their loss in the morning had been heavy, and the country was evidently arming, and would soon be upon them. They had made no impression upon the fort, and without artillery could hope to make none. The chiefs spoke of raising the siege and decamping; but Girty determined, since his arms had been unavailing, to try the efficacy of negotiation. Near one of the bastions there was a large stump, to which he crept on his hands and knees, and from which he hailed the garrison.

He highly commended their courage, but assured them, that further resistance would be madness, as he had six hundred warriors with him, and was in hourly expectation of reinforcements, with artillery, which would instantly blow their cabins into the air; that if the fort was taken by storm, as it certainly would be, when their cannon arrived, it would be impossible for him to save their lives; but if they surrendered at once, he gave them his honor, that not a hair of their heads should be injured. He told them his name, inquired whether they knew him, and assured them that they might safely trust to his honor.

The garrison listened in silence to his speech, and many of them looked very blank at the mention of the artillery, as the Indians had, on one occasion, brought cannon with them, and destroyed two stations. But a young man by the name of Reynolds, highly distinguished for courage, energy, and a frolicsome faculty of temper, perceiving the effect of Girty's speech, took upon himself to reply to it.

"To Girty's inquiry, 'whether the garrison knew him?' Reynolds replied, 'That he was very well known; that he himself had a worthless dog, to which he had given the name of 'Simon Girty,' in consequence of his striking resemblance to the man of that name; that if he had either artillery or reinforcements, he might bring them up and be a—d; that if either himself, or any of the naked rascals with him, found their way into the fort, they would disdain to use their guns against them, but would drive them out again with switches, of which they had collected a great number for that purpose alone; and finally, he declared that they also expected reinforcements; that the whole country was marching to their assistance, and that if Girty and his gang of murderers remained twenty-four

hours longer before the fort, their scalps would be found drying in the sun upon the roofs of their cabins."

Girty took great offense at the tone and language of the young Kentuckian, and retired with an expression of sorrow for the inevitable destruction which awaited them on the following morning. He quickly rejoined the chiefs; and instant preparations were made for raising the siege. The night passed away in uninterrupted tranquillity, and at daylight in the morning, the Indian camp was found deserted. Fires were still burning brightly, and several pieces of meat were left upon their roasting sticks, from which it was inferred that they had retreated a short time before daylight.

*Todd's Expedition.*—In the spring of 1787, an expedition was made by some volunteers from Fayette and Bourbon counties, under the command of Col. Robert Todd, to the Scioto river region north of the Ohio. This was in consequence of information received from the Shawnees of the hostile conduct of a small tribe, said to be Cherokees, who had settled on Paint creek in what is now Ross county, Ohio. Three Indians were killed, and seven captured, who afterwards made their escape.

Early in the spring of 1780, Mr. ALEXANDER MCCONNELL, of Lexington, Ky., went into the woods on foot, to hunt deer. He soon killed a large buck, and returned home for a horse, in order to bring it in. During his absence, a party of five Indians, on one of their usual skulking expeditions, accidentally stumbled on the body of the deer, and perceiving that it had been recently killed, they naturally supposed that the hunter would speedily return to secure the flesh. Three of them, therefore, took their station within close rifle shot of the deer, while the other two followed the trail of the hunter, and waylaid the path by which he was expected to return. McConnell, expecting no danger, rode carelessly along the path, which the two scouts were watching, until he had come within a view of the deer, when he was fired upon by the whole party, and his horse killed. While laboring to extricate himself from the dying animal, he was seized by his enemies, instantly overpowered, and borne off as a prisoner.

His captors, however, seemed to be a merry, good natured set of fellows, and permitted him to accompany them unbound; and, what was rather extraordinary, allowed him to retain his gun and hunting accoutrements. He accompanied them with great apparent cheerfulness through the day, and displayed his dexterity in shooting deer for the use of the company, until they began to regard him with great partiality. Having traveled with them in this manner for several days, they at length reached the banks of the Ohio river. Here, the Indians had taken the precaution to bind him at night, although not very securely; but on that evening he remonstrated with them on the subject, and complained so strongly of the pain which the cords gave him, that they merely wrapped the buffalo rope loosely around his wrists, and having tied it in an easy knot, and attached the extremities of the rope to their own bodies, in order to prevent his moving without awakening them, they very composedly went to sleep, leaving the prisoner to follow their example or not, as he pleased.

McConnell determined to effect his escape that night, if possible, as on the following night they would cross the river, which would render it much more difficult. He, therefore, lay quiet until near midnight, anxiously ruminating upon the best means of effecting his object. Accidentally casting his eyes in the direction of his feet, they fell upon the glittering blade of a knife, which had escaped its sheath, and was now lying near the feet of one of the Indians. To reach it with his hands, without disturbing the two Indians, to whom he was fastened, would be impossible, and it was very hazardous to attempt to draw it up with his feet. This, however, he attempted. With much difficulty he grasped the blade between his toes, and after repeated and long continued efforts, succeeded at length in bringing it within reach of his hands.

To cut his cords, was then but the work of a moment, and gradually and silently extricating his person from the arms of the Indians, he walked to the fire and sat down. He saw that his work was but half done. That if he should attempt to return home, without destroying his enemies, he would assuredly be



pursued and probably overtaken, when his fate would be certain. On the other hand, it seemed almost impossible for a single man to succeed in conflict with five Indians, even although unarmed and asleep. He could not hope to deal a blow with his knife so stealthily and faintly, as to destroy each one of his enemies in turn, without awakening the rest. Their slumbers were proverbially light and restless; and if he failed with a single one, he must instantly be overpowered by the survivors. The knife, therefore, was out of the question.

After anxious reflections for a few minutes, he formed his plan. The guns of the Indians were snored near the fire, their knives and tomahawks were in their owners' hands. The latter he dared not touch for fear of awakening them; but the former he carefully removed, with the exception of two, and hid them in the woods, where he knew the Indians would not readily find them. He then returned to the spot where the Indians were still sleeping, perfectly ignorant of the fate preparing for them, and taking a gun in each hand, he pressed the muzzles upon a log within six feet of his victims, and having taken deliberate aim at the head of one, and the heart of another, he pulled both triggers at the same moment.

Both shots were fatal. At the report of the guns, the others sprang to their feet, and started wildly around them. McConnell, who had run instantly to the spot where the other rifles were hid, hastily seized one of them and fired at two of his enemies, who happened to be in a line with each other. The nearest fell dead, being shot through the centre of the body; the second fell also, bellowing loudly, but quickly recovering, limped off into the woods as fast as possible. The fifth, and only one who remained unhurt, dared off like a deer, with a yell that announced equal terror and astonishment. McConnell, not wishing to fight any more such battles, selected his own rifle from the stack, and made the best of his way to Lexington, where he arrived safely within two days.

Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Donlap, of Fayette, who had been several months a prisoner amongst the Indians on Mad river, made her escape, and returned to Lexington. She reported that the survivor returned to his tribe with a lamentable tale. He related that they had taken a fine young hunter near Lexington, and had brought him safely as far as the Ohio; that while encamped upon the bank of the river, a large party of white men had fallen upon them in the night, and killed all his companions, together with the poor defenceless prisoner, who lay bound hand and feet, unable either to escape or resist!!

Russell's Spring is a subterranean stream of water issuing from the Cave. Both have been traced for three-quarters of a mile. Articles thrown into the sink west of Russell's have come out at the spring. The stream often fills the narrow and crooked cave, from side to side, and in freshets even to the ceiling. To explore the cave, one must wade and sometimes even swim in some places. Catfish and suckers are found in it. The stream, usually a foot deep in the mouth of the cave, empties into Elkhorn about 100 yards below. Near the entrance to the cave, but separated by narrow chasms, is a large and spacious hall.

Many sketches of prominent residents of this country will be found elsewhere—those of John Breckinridge under the head of Breckinridge co. Col. Wm. Russell under the head of Russell co., Richard H. Meade under Menifee co., George Robertson under Robertson co., Jos. Hamilton Davess under Davess co., Capt. Nathaniel G. T. Harr under Hart co., Capt. John Edmondson under Edmondson co., Col. Geo. Nicholas under Nicholas co., Col. John Todd under Todd co. See each name in the *General Index*—also, the names of Rev. John Breckinridge, D.D., Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Adam Hankin, Rev. James W. John, Rev. Thos. Williamson, Rev. Stephen Brooks, Rev. Robert Stuart, Rev. John H. Brown, D.D., Rev. James Moore, Rev. James McChord, Rev. Henry B. Barcom, D.D., Rev. Nathan H. Hall, D.D., Judge Wm. C. Goodloe, Rev. Jas. Byrns, D.D., Rev. John Thompson, Dr. Daniel Drake, Rev. Benj. O. Peers, Rt. Rev. Benj. E. Smith, D.D.

Robert Todd was one of the two senators from Fayette in the first senate of Kentucky in 1792, was circuit judge for a number of years, and held other offices of honor and trust.

The following extracts are from the oldest files of the *Kentucky Gazette*, between 1787 and 1792—the only bound copies of which now in existence are in the Lexington Library. They are preserved with very jealous care, having already suffered from the mutilations of dishonest curiosity-seekers. They are filled chiefly with news from abroad:

Friday the 10th instant was appointed for the examination of the students of the Transylvania seminary, by the trustees. In the presence of a very respectable audience several elegant speeches were delivered by the boys, and in the evening a ragged acted, and the whole concluded with a farce. The several masterly strokes of eloquence, throughout the performance, obtained general applause, and were acknowledged by a universal clap from all present. The good order and decorum observed throughout the whole, together with the rapid progress of the school in literature, reflects very great honor on the president.

Lexington, February 26, 1791.

The following posts on the frontiers are to be immediately occupied by the guards, for the defence of the district, viz.:

Post.	No. of men.	No. of men.
Three Islands . . . . .	20	19
Locust creek . . . . .	13	12
Iron works . . . . .	17	15
Forks of Licking . . . . .	12	10
Big bone Lick . . . . .	13	5
Turner's lick . . . . .	5	10
Duncan's lick . . . . .	10	10
Mount Kentucky . . . . .	19	8
North's creek . . . . .	10	9

December 1, 1787.

"Whereas, the subscribers to the proposals for establishing a society, to be called the 'Kentucky society for promoting useful knowledge,' were prevented from meeting on the fourth Monday in September last, according to appointment, and it is probable that a meeting of the subscribers cannot, in any short time be had, and absolutely necessary that something should be done for the benefit of the society, without further loss of time, it is proposed by sundry subscribers that a select committee, curator, and treasurer, shall be forthwith chosen by the subscribers, in the (only) manner which their dispersed situation will at present admit of. The committee, curator, and treasurer to act in their several capacities, till a meeting of the subscribers can be had.

"Each subscriber is therefore requested to forward to Mr. Thomas Speed, at Danville, before the fifth day of February next, a list of such gentlemen as he chooses to constitute a select committee; and also the names of such gentlemen as he wishes to be appointed curator and treasurer.

"It is proposed that such gentlemen as are found on the said first day of February next, to have a majority of such votes in their favor, as have then come to hand, shall be a select committee, and act as curator and treasurer, till a meeting as above mentioned can be had.

"A list of all the subscribers is herewith subjoined; and it is necessary to observe that the select committee is to consist of seven members, including the chairman, who is to be chosen by the committee."

- |                     |                   |                      |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| George Muter.       | John Joneit.      | John Coburn.         |
| Samuel McDowell,    | Thomas Allin,     | Alexander D. Orr,    |
| Harry Innes,        | Robert Todd,      | Robert Barr,         |
| James Speed,        | Joseph Crockett,  | Horace Turpin,       |
| William McDowell,   | Ebenezer Brooks,  | Robert Johnson,      |
| Willis Green,       | T. Hall,          | John Craig,          |
| Thomas Todd,        | Caleb Wallace,    | James Gerard,        |
| Thomas Speed,       | William Irvine,   | I Isaac Shelby,      |
| Gabriel J. Johnson, | Charles Scott,    | David Lenton,        |
| Joshua Barbee,      | Levi Todd,        | H. Marshall,         |
| Stephen Ormsby,     | James Parker,     | Christopher Greenup, |
| J. Overton, junr.,  | Alexander Parker, |                      |
| I. Brown,           | John Fowler,      |                      |



furnished to the American army while it remained there. It was a large sum. The state of Virginia was honorable, but she was poor. The Revolutionary war was exhausting her resources at home. Not much, if any thing, has ever been paid back to him or his family by the government. "Virginia, always noble and generous in her councils, agreed to give Grant 30,000 acres of land—on the south-east bank of the Ohio, including the present city of Louisville; but before the grant was completed, Kentucky was organized as a state, and the promise to Grant was never completed—more for the want of timely application than otherwise. The general assembly of Virginia placed the claims of Grant on the list to be paid prior to many other debts; but it remains unpaid.\*"

*The Kentucky Giant, James D. Porter,* was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1810, and taken by his parents in 1811 to Shippensburg, at the foot of the Louisville and Portland canal, where he spent his life, dying there, April 24, 1889. For the first 14 years of his life he was small for his age—so much so that he was often engaged to ride races on the old track where the Elm Tree Garden was. His remarkable growth commenced at 17, when he was apprenticed to coopering. It is said that the most he ever grew in one week was one inch. So strikingly rapid was his growth that he practiced the habit of measuring himself every Saturday night. When he grew too tall to make harness, he was employed on hogheads; but this soon became an impossible kind of work, owing to his extraordinary height. He was 7 feet 9 inches (or as he facetiously expressed it, 6 feet and 21 inches) in height—the tallest man in the world, since the death of the celebrated Irish giant, Patrick O'Brien, who was over 8 feet high and his hands measured 12 inches from the commencement of the palms to the end of the middle finger; he was born in 1761, and died in 1806, having been exhibited at all European fairs for 22 years. Porter, when he had gotten "too big" for his trade, kept and drove hacks for a living, but soon grew tired of the uninteresting curiosity and staring at his presence, and inclines about himself. He then opened and kept a coffee-house, until his death, except in 1836-7, when he was persuaded to travel about awhile and exhibit himself, in company with Maj. Stephens and another dwarf, in a dramatization from Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," prepared for him by a literary friend. In the summer of 1822, when traveling in this country, Charles Dickens, the great English novelist, called to see him, and was heartily amused at Jim's description of his growth—"while he was growing his mother had to sew a foot on his pantaloons every night." McKaskell, the Scotch giant who traveled for exhibition, claiming to be 8 feet 5 inches high, called upon Mr. Porter, whom he found to be at least a head taller; and when they stood face to face, and reached out their hands the Scotchman's fingers did not reach to Porter's wrists. Porter scorned to measure his height, and still more to see others measure themselves as McKaskell did. He was large-boned and angular, weighing when in good health about 500 pounds. He kept a cane, a rifle, and a sword proportioned to his size—the rifle 8 feet long, the cane 4 feet high, 2 inches thick, and weighing 6 to 7 pounds; it resembled a bed-post twisted, it being spiral in shape; the sword was 5 feet long, and large in proportion, made and presented to him by a Springfield, Mass., manufacturer. Geo. D. Prentice, in his obituary notice of Mr. Porter, wrote that "among his fellow-men, he was a high-minded, honorable gentleman."

*First Child born in Jefferson County.*—Isaac Kimbly, in June, 1852, called upon the editor of the *Louisville Journal*, and stated that he was born on Corn Island, in 1779, and was the first child born in Jefferson county. His home then was in Orleans, Orange co., Indiana. In 1854 Capt. Thomas Joyce had the reputation of being the first child born in Louisville. If born Dec. 9, 1787, as stated, it is probable that several children were born there before that date, the settlement having begun 11 years before, in 1776. During the spring of 1780, 300 large family boats arrived at the Falls, and as many as 10 or 15 wagons could be seen of a day, going from them. By this time

\* Gov. John Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois, p. 257.

there were six stations on Beargrass, with a population of 600 men. \* Elijah Applegate, still living in Louisville (Feb., 1874), was born in 1781, at Stillman's Old Station, 5 miles S. E. of Louisville, on the Bardston road.

*The First Woman Married in Louisville* was Mrs. Lucy Brashers. She was born in Virginia, in July, 1761; was in the fort at Boonesborough during the siege in 1778; and died in Madison county, Ky., in Nov., 1854, aged 93. *Early Surveyors.*—On Dec. 17, 1775, as appears from a deposition, Abraham Hite, Isaac Hite, Joseph Bowman, Peter Casey, Nathaniel Randolph, Ebenezer Serrens, and Moses Thompson were together, surveying on Harrod's creek. *Capt. James Knorr*—who was the leader of the party of "Long Hunters" in southern-middle Kentucky in 1770-71. L. Crabtree, James Graham, Henry Strangers, and others, about 40 in all—on Oct. 30, 1779, was "entitled to" 400 acres of land on the waters of Beargrass creek, "on account of marking out the said land, and of having raised a crop of corn in the country, in 1775."

*The Armes of the Surveying Party*, to recall whom, on account of threatened Indian hostilities, the colonial Gov. Dunmore sent an order by Daniel Boone and Michael Stoner, in the summer of 1774, are not certainly known. But depositions and other papers make it reasonably certain that Henscock Taylor, Abraham Haptonstall, and Willis Lee (who were surveying together in now Jefferson county on May 28th, 1774), and Col. John Floyd, James Sandusky or Sedovskyr, and John Smith, were of the party. James Harrod was in the country at the same time, and may have been connected with the company.

*Oldham's Expedition.*—In June, 1781, a military expedition was made, under Maj. Wm. Oldham, upon the waters of the Wabash, but nothing was done.

*The Master Hull* of Capt. James Brown's company of mounted Kentucky volunteers in the service of the United States against the Shaw Indians, commanded by Big. Gen. Charles Scott—"mustered in at the Rapids of the Ohio, June 15, 1781, by Capt. B. Smith, 1st U. S. reg. t.—is still preserved. It consisted of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, and 71 privates present and 1 absent (James Craig, who was "lost in the woods" while traveling from the interior to Louisville).

James Brown,	Phillips Caldwell,	John Hadden,	Jas. Nourse,
Captn.	Peter Carr,	Robert Hall,	Robert Patterson,
Wm. McConnell,	John Caswell,	Thos. Hanna,	John Peoples,
Lieutenant,	Wm. Clark,	Wm. Hanna,	Arthur Poins,
Joshua Barbee,	Robert Conn,	Randolph Harris,	Francis Poins,
Ensign,	James Craig,	John Henderson,	Percy Pope,
Joseph Mosby,	Robert Curry,	Andrew Hodge,	Samuel Porter,
1st Sergeant,	Wm. Davidson,	David Humphreys,	Benj. Price,
Adam Hanna,	Wm. Dougherty,	David Humphreys,	Wm. Rogers,
2d Sergeant,	Hugh Drennon,	Robert Irvin,	Geo. Sin,
Samuel Melvain,	Nat. Dryden,	Samuel Jackson,	Wm. Smith,
3d Sergeant,	Alex. Dunlap,	Gabriel Jones,	John Speed,
Wm. Kincaid,	Jas. Dunlap,	David Knorr,	John Stephenson,
4th Sergeant,	Robert Ellison,	James Knorr,	Joe Stephenson,
Aaron Adams,	Mathew English,	Nicholas Leigh,	Robert Stephenson,
Wm. Baker,	John Ferrell,	Richard Lewis,	Sam. Stevenson,
Edward Bartlett,	Benj. Fisher,	Geo. Lear,	Abraham McClellan,
Alex. Black,	Morgan Forbes,	Abraham McClellan,	John Strickland,
John Brown,	Jas. Fortus,	Jos. McDowell,	Edmund Taylor,
Samuel Buckner,	John Fowler,	John Melvaine,	Stephen Tice,
Richard Burk,	Alex. Gilmore,	Moses Melvaine,	Joshua Whittington,
John Caldwell,	Job Glover,		

*Louisville Soldiers David the First House at Cincinnati.*—In the spring of 1780, severe rebellion was determined upon as the surest means of stopping the incursions of the Indians. Accordingly, Gen. George Rogers Clark summoned troops from the interior of Kentucky to meet him at the mouth of the Ohio; and gathered other troops from the fort at the Falls, and from the six stations (with their 600 men) on Beargrass, near the Falls. "The people

\* Col. John Floyd. See Butler's Ky., p. 99, † Mayville Eagle, Nov. 23, 1854.

*The Second Settlement near Covington* was at what is now Cincinnati. Mat-  
 thias Denman, of Springfield, New Jersey, purchased the fractional section  
 of land on the bank of the Ohio, and also the entire section lying immedi-  
 ately north of it, which—when Judge John Cleves Symmes' purchase between  
 the Miami rivers should be definitely surveyed. Symmes' purchase between  
 the Miami rivers should be definitely surveyed. According to the established  
 Licking river; he regretted that river and its branches, which penetrated the  
 richest region of Kentucky, as sure to pour unbanded business and wealth  
 into the lap of a town located at its mouth. The price paid for about 800  
 acres of land was five shillings per acre (a shilling in New Jersey was 1/3  
 then worth in specie five shillings in the pound—so that the specie price per  
 acre was fifteen pence, or 1/4 cent, and the cost of the 800 acres only  
 \$133.33<sup>1</sup> (which is now worth, with its buildings and improvements not less  
 than \$200,000,000).

Mr. Denman came out to the land of promise in the summer of 1788, down  
 the Ohio to Limestone (Marysville) and thence to Lexington. There he inter-  
 viewed with him Col. Robert Patterson, because of his enterprising spirit and  
 general acquaintance, and John Filson, formerly a school teacher, now a sur-  
 veyor, and already favorably known in the eastern states and in Europe by  
 the publication, at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1784, and the translation into  
 French and publication at Paris in 1785, of his History of Kentucky and  
 wonderful Autobiography of Daniel Boone (written by Filson at the dictation  
 of the sturdy old pioneer). This production of Filson was singularly well  
 adapted to arouse and fix curiosity and inspire enthusiasm about this terra  
 incognita of which all accounts hitherto were glowing and exciting but not  
 always convincing. Denman saw his double power as a surveyor and writer,  
 and enlisted him. The following advertisement, in the *Kentucky Gazette* of  
 Sept. 6, 1788, announced the near maturity of the plan:

Notice—The subscribers, being proprietors of a tract of land opposite the  
 mouth of Licking river, on the north-west side of the Ohio, have determined  
 to lay off a town upon that excellent location. The local and national advan-  
 tages speak its future prosperity, being equal if not superior to any on the  
 bank of the Ohio between the Minnami. The in-lots to be each half an acre,  
 the out-lots four acres, thirty of each to be given to settlers upon paying one  
 dollar and fifty cents for the survey and deed of each lot. The 15th day of  
 September is appointed for a large company to meet in Lexington, and mark  
 a road from there to the mouth of Licking, provided Judge Symmes arrives,  
 being duly expected. When the town is laid off, lots will be given to such  
 as become residents before the first day of April next.

MATTHIAS DENMAN,  
 ROBERT PATTERSON,  
 JOHN FILSON.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 6, 1788.

By the contract between the proprietors, besides paying one-third of the  
 purchase-money, Col. Patterson was to exert his influence in obtaining settlers;  
 while Filson, in the ensuing spring, 1789, was to survey the town, stake off  
 the lots, and superintend the sale, besides "writing up" the remarkable ad-  
 vantages of the site. His fanciful name for the intended town was adopted—  
 Loxantriville, which he designed to mean "the village opposite the mouth."  
*Lo* or *ox* wild, but which more nearly signifies "the mouth opposite the  
 village." Who or what induced the change from such a pedagogical and un-  
 musical name to the euphonious one of Cincinnati is unknown, but in the  
 name of the millions of people who now live in or in reach of it, or visit it and  
 do business with it, we thank the man and the opportunity. The invention  
 of such a name was positively cruel in Mr. Filson; we hope it had no con-  
 nection with his early death. Perhaps his reason enough why no street  
 in Cincinnati should be named after him; but it is no credit to the liberality  
 or friendliness of the authorities and citizens that they should attempt to per-  
 petuate the names of Denman and Patterson by attaching them to third in-  
 significant short streets or pieces of streets, in the northwest part of the city,  
 near the Brington House. A great avenue around the city should be laid out

and called Denman avenue; and McMullan street should be extended to East  
 Walnut Hills and known as Patterson avenue. Cincinnati should perpetuate  
 the names of the founders and of the more recent benefactors of the city,  
 rather than of her small-beer politicians and wire-workers.

Before the close of September, 1788, Messrs. Denman, Patterson, and Fil-  
 son left Lexington for Limestone (Marysville); at which point they were  
 joined by John Cleves Symmes, Israel Ludlow (who was expected to be  
 Symmes' surveyor), Capt. Benjamin Sides, and a number of others. They  
 first landed probably just below the mouth of the Little Miami, where Sides  
 soon after made a settlement and station called Columbian; then visited the  
 ground opposite the mouth of the Licking, where Loxantriville was to be located  
 from which point, Patterson and Denman with several others went out ex-  
 ploring northward; while Symmes and the rest, including Filson, went on to  
 what was afterwards called North Bend, and thence up the Great Miami,  
 Filson surveying its meanders. While thus engaged, and several of the party  
 having deserted and gone off, Filson became alarmed about the Indians, and  
 himself started alone across the country to meet his partners at Loxantriville.  
 He was doubtless killed on the way by Indians, as no trace of him was ever  
 obtained.\* He had already made his plat of the place (which was changed  
 after his death)—in which two entire blocks were set aside for the use of the  
 town; and besides there was given up as a common all the ground between  
 Front street and the Ohio river, extending from Eastern Row (Broadway) to  
 Western Row (Central Avenue)—which were then the extreme boundaries  
 of the town plat. Front street was laid down nearer the river than on the pres-  
 ent plat of Cincinnati. Several of the names of streets upon his plan were  
 transferred to the second plan. Filson's death before he had stretched a chain  
 upon the ground to survey it, thus preventing his personal services, tenu-  
 ated his connection with the town; he had paid no money on the contract.

Mr. Denman having returned to Limestone, entered into another contract  
 with Col. Patterson and Israel Ludlow—by which Ludlow was to perform  
 Filson's part of the contract. On the 24th of December, 1788, a party of 26  
 persons, viz.: Col. Robert Patterson and Israel Ludlow, two of the proprietors,

Wm. McMullan, Isaac Tuttle, James Carpenter, John Porter,  
 Robert Caldwell, Capt. Henry, Thomas Grissel, Joseph Thomson,  
 Thaddeus Benez, Ewan Shelby, Luther Kitchell, Scott Traverser,  
 Wm. Connell, Noah Badgley, Henry Lindsey, John Vance,  
 Francis Hardery, Samuel Blackburn, Elijah Martin, Sylvester White, and  
 Matthew Fowler, Marlow Campbell, Samuel Moorey, Joel Williams.

of whom the larger portion had come with Col. Patterson from the interior  
 of the Kentucky district of Virginia (Kentucky did not become a state until  
 June, 1792)—left Limestone (Marysville) and "formed the settlement of Cin-  
 cinnati on the 28th day of December, 1788."† Dec. 26th has been commemo-  
 rated as the day, but owing to the condition of the river, covered with drift  
 ice from shore to shore, the party in their flatboat proceeded cautiously and  
 slowly, and did not reach there until Sunday, the 28th.

On the 7th of January, 1789, 30 in-lots and 30 out-lots, one of each, were  
 drawn by lottery, at Loxantriville, according to the contract with the proprie-  
 tors, by the last 15 names above and the following 15:

Henry Beattie,	James Dunson,	David McCleaver,	Jesse Stewart,
James Campbell,	Isaac Freeman,	James McConnell,	Richard Stewart,
Davidson,	Paulton,	James Monson,	Isaac Vanamater,
Benjamin Darnow,	Ephraim Kibby,	Daniel Shoemaker,	

The town was called Loxantriville until Jan. 2, 1790, when the name was  
 changed to Cincinnati. But according to Judge Burnett, the plat of Israel

\* *Register* Joseph Buell's journal, kept at Fort Harmer, under date of Oct. 21, 1789,  
 says: "Four canoes landed from Kentucky, loaded with Stanserg; and report that the  
 Indians had attacked a party of men with Judge Symmes, and killed one of his sur-  
 veyors."

† Deposition of Wm. McMullan, the first lawyer at Cincinnati, and first delegate in  
 congress from the Territory of the Northwest. † Letter of Dr. Dan'l Drake, Jan. 2, 1841.

Ludlow was of Cincinnati, and not of Losanville, the project to call it by the latter name having failed through. \* Judge Burnett was wrong, however, and Dr. Drake right. Judge John Cleves Symmes called it Losanville as late as June 14, 1789.†

The first cabin (three or four were put up as speedily as possible) was erected upon Front street, east of Main. Before the 7th of January, was completed the survey and laying off of the town, including all between the river and Northern Row (now Seventh street), and between Broadway and Central Avenue. The streets were laid out through the dense forest of spruce and sugar trees on the first or lower table, and of beech and oak upon the second or upper table; the street corners were marked upon the trees. The first family that settled at Losanville is unknown. Francis Kennedy, with his wife and seven children (one of them Mrs. Rebecca Keefer, who still lives at Pleasant Ridge, in 1859) reached Losanville on Feb. 8, 1789, and found there three women, Miss Demont, daughter of James Demont, Mrs. Constance Zanes (afterwards married to Wm. McMillan), and Mrs. Peshall, a German woman, with some small children. There were but three little cabins there, all without floors; in these the surveyors and chain-runners lived. By the 10th of April, Mr. McHenry had arrived, with two sons and two daughters, all grown; and a Mr. Ross with a small family.

About June 1, 1789, Maj. Dougherty, with 140 U. S. soldiers, arrived at Losanville from Fort Harmar (now Marietta), and built four block-houses nearly opposite the mouth of Licking. As soon as these were finished, they began the erection of Fort Washington, immediately on the line of Third street in Cincinnati, about 100 feet east of Broadway.

When Cincinnati was first settled—On the 25th of Dec., 1833, about 160 persons, many of them invited guests, met and sat down to the table on the river bank, in Cincinnati, near where the first cabin was erected in 1788. Other celebrations, in other years, of that first settlement have taken place, on the 25th of December. The inference that settlers who left Maysville on the 24th reached Cincinnati on the 25th, and began the settlement was reasonable, but was not the fact. They proceeded slowly and cautiously, on account of the ice and other difficulties, and did not reach there until Sunday, the 28th. At least, Wm. McMillan—the first lawyer, one of the first three judges of the court of common pleas, and the first delegate in congress—deposed that "he was one of those who formed the settlement of Cincinnati on the 28th day of December, 1788."

The first settlement near Covington was on Nov. 18, 1788, at Columbia, on the north side of the Ohio, not far below the mouth of the Little Miami river—where Capt. Benj. Sides had made a purchase of 10,000 acres of land from John Cleves Symmes. The party left Maysville on Nov. 17th, 28 in number, mostly emigrants who had just reached there from Keokuk, Old Fort, now Brownsville, Pa., on the Monongahela river. They were Capt. Benj. Sides, Elijah Sides, Greenright Bailey, Albert Cook, Jacob Mills, James Bailey, Capt. James Flinn, and two brothers and their father, Robert Hamson, Joseph Cox, and about 18 others, some of whom had families with them.

Several of these were surveyors, sent down by John Cleves Symmes from Limestone (Maysville), where he then was, "to traverse the two Miami rivers as high as they could."† Their first act was the erection of a black-house. Shortly after, between the 16th and 20th of December, Mr. Symmes persuaded Capt. Kearsy, of the U. S. army—who reached Limestone, Dec. 13th, with 45 rank and file—to send a sergeant with 18 men to Columbia, "to the assistance of Capt. Sides and the surveyors, in order to support the station." On the 15th of December, 1788, just 27 days after his first settlement, Capt. Hugh Dunn (who, in March, 1793, settled Dunn's station, at the mouth of the married Isaac Miles), in their family boat, after being fired into by the Indians, and wrecked in a storm, landed at Columbia. A census taken after the arrival of this little company, and before the arrival of the 19 soldiers, showed

\* Letter of Oct. 5, 1844.

† Letter to Capt. Dayton.

‡ Letter to Capt. Dayton, in Cincinnati in 1841, pp. 188-9.

a total population of 56, men, women, and children—being all the American white people then known to be in the new state of Ohio, west of Marietta. \* The soldiers erected three other block-houses—at the angles of a square with the first one, with stockades between—forming a square stockade fort, which they named Fort Miami; the very site of which was washed away many years ago by the encroachments of the Ohio river.

Judge Wm. Goford—the first appointed justice of the peace, one of the first territorial judges commissioned by President Washington, and one of the first electors for president and vice president of the United States—arrived at Miami (as his register or journal calls Columbia) on Jan. 18, 1790. Prior to this, during 1789, the following persons, many of them with their families, settled there (it is probable some of them were original settlers and should be named above, in Nov., 1788):

Capt. John Sides Gano (one of the founders of Covington, in 1816), Daniel Hays, Zephrin Bull, James Bowman, Edmund Buxton, Jas. Carpenter, Benj. Davis, David Davis and his son Samuel Davis, Isaac Ferris, John Ferris, Gabriel Foster, Luke Fowler, Daniel Griffin, Jos. Gross, John Harlin, Cornelius Hurley, David Jennings and his sons Henry Jennings, and Levi Jennings, Luther Kitchell, Ezekiel Larned, Jonathan E. Miller, Elijah Miller, Jas. Matthews, John Manning, John McCulloch, Aaron Mercer, Patrick Moore, Wm. Moore, John Morris, —Newell, John Phillips, Jonathan Pymon, Benj. F. Randolph, John Reynolds, Jonathan Ross, James Seward, John Webb, —Wickertam, and —Wickertam.

Provisioning Fort Washington.—In the fall of 1789, when the 70 soldiers stationed at Fort Washington, in Losanville or Cincinnati, for the defence of the settlers, were about to abandon their post from a want of supplies, three settlers named John S. Wallace, James Demont, and —Drennon, went down in a canoe from six to ten miles into what are now Kenton and Boone counties in Kentucky, secreted their craft in the mouth of a small branch, and by great diligence killed buffalo, deer, and bear enough to provision the soldiers for six weeks, until supplies arrived from Pittsburgh.

Seed Corn and Bread Corn for the first settlers at Losanville (Cincinnati), in the winter and spring of 1788-89, was brought in canoes down the Licking river, from the Kentucky settlements near Goshanna and as far out as Lexington. Noah Badgley and three others of the original settlers started by that route for Paris, for corn. When they returned, with their supplies in a canoe, Licking river was high and the weather cold. In one of the rough and crooked chutes, their canoe was violently forced among drift-wood and trees, and upset—the men saving themselves by climbing a tree. One of them swam out and escaped. Badgley followed, but was carried down by the current, and drowned. The other two continued on the tree three days and nights, before they were taken off by the people who were following them down the river to Losanville.

Value of Covington Land.—Maj. John Bush, residing on the Ohio river, opposite North Bend, Ohio, one of the pioneer settlers of Boone county, and who made his mark in the campaigns against the Indians, told Charles Cist Covington, at an early day, at \$5 (\$134) per hundred acres. He was offered 200 acres, including the point at the intersection of the Licking and the Ohio, as an inducement to settle there.†

The First House in the present bounds of Covington was a log cabin, about 20 rods below the point, built in the fall of 1791, by the father of the late Elisha E. Williams. †

The Oldest House now (March, 1873) standing in Covington, and probably the second ever built within its limits, still stands on the bank of the Licking river, a short distance above the foot of 13th street, and exactly one mile and 52 poles from the mouth of that river as shown by measurement in a law-suit in 1818. It is a log house, was built in 1792 by Praisesy Penke, who sold it to West Miller, and he in 1804 to Capt. Wm. Martin.

\* Sketch of Judge Isaac Dunn, in Law-reeboing (Indians) Press, July, 1870.

† Cist's Miscellany, i, 16.

‡ Same in, 30.

subsequently, and before 1798, made a clearing in front of this survey, on the low bottom on the Ohio.

The *Three Islands* were, as early as 1773, a point of considerable notoriety. Before leaving Pittsburgh, Capt. Thos. Young and nine others procured "a description of the Ohio river from persons who had navigated it before." They went ashore, and were surveying the bottom between what in 1819 was called Salt Lick creek (then Big Buffalo creek) and the Scioto river; when two men came up the Ohio, and told them that Wm. Kennedy and his company were encamped opposite the upper point of the Three Islands. In 1775, several Indians in Pittsburgh told Ignatius Mitchell that "the best hunter they knew were the 3d bottom below the Three Islands"—which proved to be immediately above the mouth of Lawrence's creek. Of the Three Islands, the upper one is nearly opposite Brush (then called Indiana) creek, about 11 miles above Mayesville. Jacob Soderowsky says that in 1774, as he and his company came down the Ohio, they were much alarmed by the signs of Indians at the crossing place near the mouth of Sycamore, a short distance above the Three Islands.

The *Mouth of Cabin Creek* (5½ miles above Limestone creek, or Mayesville) was a noted crossing place for war parties of Indians over the Ohio river. Two roads led out to the Upper Blue Lick—one always known as the upper war road, the other sometimes called the lower war road, but generally the buffalo road or trace; the former was best known, most distinctly marked in its whole length, and oftener traveled except in most active Indian times, when it was avoided for fear of them. James Gilmore and his company traveled this war road in 1773. Col. Calhoun's company landed at Cabin creek, and took this war road out to Laurelport creek, in now Clark county, where they raised corn in 1775. War roads were distinguished by the marks and blazes upon them, frequently the rough drawing of wild animals, or the sun or moon; and by their being leading roads, leading from one distant point to another. *Buffalo* roads were found along ridges and creeks, were much looser, and had no blazes or distinguishing marks.\*

The *Mouth of Sycamore Creek* was also a noted Indian crossing.

The *First Horse and Canal* introduced permanently into northern Kentucky were (9 of the former and 14 of the latter) brought down the Ohio river in boats from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) in Nov., 1773; taken ashore at the mouth of Salt Lick creek in Lewis county, by Col. Robert Patterson, Wm. McConnell, David Perry, and Stephen Lowry; thence, piloted by Perry (who had been in Kentucky in Feb., 1775, and probably also in 1773), driven up Salt Lick westwardly, across Cabin creek, past Mayesville, to the Middle trace, which was followed to the Lower Blue Licks, and thence on to Hindleson and to Leesport.†

John Fleming, Samuel Strode, and Wm. McClary descended the Ohio river, and landing at the mouth of Salt Lick creek, proceeded into the country towards the Upper Blue Lick, and made improvements on the North fork of Licking and on Fleming creek.‡

*Daniel Boone*, in a deposition taken June 2, 1796, at a point on a branch of the North fork of Licking, on the path from Keith's Mills to the salt works at Salt Lick creek, stated that in 1779 he was at that spot; there was an Indian camp there at the time. In 1780, he surveyed and located 3,000 acres of land for Nathaniel Hart, to include the Indian camp in the center. The four other witnesses testifying at the same place, were Maj. Geo. Stockton, Capt. Michael Cassidy, Wm. Walker, and Stephen Parr.

The *Five Hundred Pounds of Powder* which Maj. George Rogers Clark and John Gabriel Jones procured, by order of the Council of Virginia, on Aug. 23, 1776, at Pittsburgh, for the relief of the settlers in Kentucky, they brought down the Ohio and secreted at the Three Islands in what is now Lewis county, near Manchester, Ohio, and about 11 miles above Limestone (Mayes-

\* Deposition of Simon Kenton, June 5, 1824.

† Deposition of Col. Robert Patterson, Oct. 19, 1818, at Dayton, Ohio.

‡ Deposition of Maj. Geo. Stockton, Feb. 29, 1805.

ville). Col. John Todd and a party of men were sent after this powder, under the guidance of Gabriel Jones; but on Dec. 25, 1776, when near the Lower Blue Lick, being attacked by Indians, and Jones, Wm. Graden, and Josiah Dixon killed, abandoned the expedition. Jan. 2, 1777, at Harrodsburg, Col. James Harrod raised a company of about 30 men to go after the powder, viz.:

Elijah Babey,	Leonard Helm,	Andrew McConnell,
Joseph Blackford,	Henry Higgins,	Francis McConnell,
James Elliott,	Isaac Hill,	William McConnell,
David Glenn,	Jonathan Ingram,	Samuel Moore,
Silas Hartan,	Simon Kenton,	Nathaniel Rowdolph,
James Harrod,	Benjamin Lion,	Jacob Soderowsky,

and about twelve others. They went by McClintan's fort (now Georgetown), and the Lower Blue Lick, and Mary's Lick; then turned to the right a little, and struck the Ohio at or near the mouth of Gubin creek. After securing the powder, it was proposed to return by the war road leading from the mouth of Cabin creek to the Upper Blue Lick; but by the advice of Simon Kenton, who discovered signs of danger, they went down the Ohio several miles, and took through the woods until they struck the buffalo road leading from Limestone to the Lower Blue Lick, and returned to Harrodsburg over the route they had come.\*

Visitors in 1783.—In May, 1783, Jacob Drennon, John Riggs, Thos. Mills, Lot Masters, and Geo. Medford, came down the Ohio river to the district of Kentucky, to locate and improve lands, and leaving their canoe at or near the mouth of a creek since called Crooked creek, proceeded into the country, to the east and south forks of Galia creek, and then along a buffalo trace to the waters of the North fork of Licking. They made some locations on the East fork of Cabin creek, at one place cutting the initials of Geo. Medford's name on a honey locust tree.†

For some account of Christopher Fort, see page 48, Vol. I.

Near Vanceburg, in this county, is a large quarry of slate stone; and immediately at the water's edge at a common stage of the river, at the same place, is a quarry of white Musstone rock, which produces remarkably white lime, and is said to contain from fifty to sixty per cent. of magnesia. Free white or sand stone is found in great abundance on the Ohio, a few miles above Vanceburg; where there is also a large quarry of alum rock. On Salt Lick creek, near Vanceburg, there is a copious bed, from which the people of the county supply themselves with that article; and one mile distant, there is an extensive blue clay bank, suitable for stone ware and fire brick. There are also in the neighborhood, two salt wells, three hundred feet deep, which afford a large quantity of water, from which this part of the state was formerly supplied with salt.

This county was named in honor of Captain Meriwether Lewis, the companion of Clark in the celebrated exploring expedition over the Rocky Mountains. He was born near Charlottesville, in Virginia, in 1774. At twenty years of age he acted as a volunteer, in the suppression of the whisky insurrection, and afterwards received an appointment in the regular service. In 1801, Mr. Jefferson appointed him his private secretary, which situation he held till 1803, when, with William Clark, he started on his exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Jefferson, in recommending him for this service, gave him a high character for courage, firmness and perseverance, an intimate knowledge of the Indian character, fidelity, intelligence, and all those peculiar combinations of qualities that eminently fitted him for so arduous an undertaking. They were absent three years, and were highly successful, in accomplishing the objects consigned in their tour. Shortly after his return, in 1806, he was appointed governor of the territory of Louisiana. On his arrival at St. Louis, the seat of administration, he found the country torn by dissension; but his moderation, impartiality and firmness soon brought matters into a regular train. He was subject to constitutional hypochondria, and while under the influence of a severe attack, shot himself on the borders of Tennessee, in 1809, at the age of 36. The account of the expedition, written by him, was published in 1814.

\* Depositions of Jacob Soderowsky, in Jessamine co., April 27, 1818, and of Simon Kenton, at Abner Ford's tavern in Washington, June 5, 1824.

† Deposition of John Riggs, Oct., 1797.

1833; Wm. G. Bullock, John Thickett, 1834; Gen. Richard Collins, 1834; '44, '47; Alex. Hunter, Chas. Mitchell, 1835; Peter Lashbrooke, 1835, '36; James W. Anderson, 1836; Harrison Taylor, 1836, '61-65, '67-68 (speaker); John A. McClung, 1837; 38; Henry R. Bledsoe, 1839; Gen. Thos. Morgan Forman, 1839, '40; Col. Chas. A. Marshall, 1840, '45-48; Perry Jefferson, 1841; Francis T. Chambers, 1841, '43, '44; Marshall K. Cox, Wm. D. Corvell, 1842; Robert Humphreys, 1843; Henry Walley, 1845, '46; John M. Brecken, 1845; Jas. B. Ford, 1846; D. Rice Bullock, 1847; Wm. Pickett, John N. Jefferson, 1848; John McCombs, Emory Whitaker, 1849; Thos. Y. 4; Hinton, 1850; Henry S. Johnson, John A. Keith, 1851-53; Lucien B. Gossett, John 1851-53; Geo. L. Forman, 1850-51; Lucien S. Lattrell, 1850-51, '63-65; M. Smith, 1851-53; Col. James W. Gault, 1854-57; Dr. Henry Perry, 1857-58; Elijah C. Fisher, 1857-61; Dr. Robert L. Cooper, 1858-73; William W. Baldwin, 1871-73; Geo. L. Forman, W. W. Brownson, 1873-75; Lucien S. Lattrell, 1875-77.

*Antiquities.*—On the plantation owned by Samuel Henderson, two miles N. of Mayfield, there were, in August, 1827, distinct traces of ancient fortifications. The principal fort continued about one acre of ground; the others were not more than half so large. The walls of these entrenchments were quite plain; as were the marts of trenches or subterranean passages leading to Lee's creek, 300 yards distant—apparently tunneled to provide a supply of water, secure from danger of a blocking enemy. On about 100 acres of land around, the soil to the depth of one to three feet, was mixed with shells, flints, potter's ware, and bones of various descriptions—among the latter several entire human skeletons, besides fragments of others lying without regularity as if they had fallen in battle and been hastily and carelessly buried. The potter's ware, in shape somewhat resembling articles now in common use, was made of muscle shells and stones, pulverized and thoroughly mixed; the vessels were carved on the outside and remarkably strong, notwithstanding the exposure to the elements for centuries. All its confluence as to the age of these fortifications—the trees in the several forts and upon the walls being quite as large as in the surrounding forest.\*

A *Council Chamber* of the aborigines—but who or what they were will always remain a sealed book—was plainly visible as late as 1823, on the east side of the farm of Samuel Frazer, 1½ miles N. E. of Germantown, Mason co., Ky. It was sunk or excavated about eight feet beneath the surrounding surface. Around the sides of this large room were recesses in the walls forming seats for the council. Here the chieftains of a hundred battles held their councils of war. Mounds and fortifications surrounded, but not imbedded in and around these ancient works. Stones axes, trinkets, and implements were found in and around these ancient works. But the Indians had no knowledge by whom or for what purpose these were made; although they could go back with accuracy for many years, perhaps centuries, by their wampum—which was the Indian's book of history.†

The celebrated antiquarian, Rafinesque, in his enumeration in the year 1824, of the sites of ancient towns and monuments in Kentucky, has two sites and two mounds in this county, and a small town in near Washington.

*The First White Persons* upon the soil of Mason county (omitting those who passed down the river in canoes or perigees without landing) were Christopher Gist (see his signature, page 000) and a boy, each on horse-back, and leading two pack-horses laden with provisions, surveying instruments, &c.—Gist having been sent out by the Ohio Company (of England) to search out and discover the lands upon the river Ohio, take an exact account of the soil, quality, and product of the land, the width and depth of rivers, the courses and bearings of the rivers and mountains, with a view to find "a large quantity of good level land, such as will suit the company;" then "measure the breadth of it in several places, and fix the beginning and bounds in such a manner that they may be easily found again by the description." His journal records that on Wednesday, March 13, 1751, having crossed the Ohio river the evening before from the Shawnee

\* Communication in *Keyville Eagle*, Aug. 8, 1837.

† Letter to the author from Wm. D. Frazer, grandson of Samuel Frazer, Aug. 1872.

Town (now Portsmouth, Ohio), they set out through Lewis county 8, 45<sup>th</sup> w. down the river 8 miles, then s. 10 miles; next day, s. 15 miles; next day, s. 5 miles, s. w. 10 miles, "to a creek so high they could not get over that night"—probably Cabin creek, in the E. edge of Mason county. Next day, Saturday, March 16, 1751, they traveled s. 45<sup>th</sup> w. \* about 35 miles—on that day passing entirely through the N. border of Mason and nearly through Braden county. It says nothing of the country passed over. They returned to a N. Virginia, up the valley of the Clinch (Kentucky) river.

*The Second White Visitors and First White Settlers* upon the soil of Mason county, were Mrs. Mary Ingles and an elderly Dutch woman, name unknown, in 1756. (See detailed account of same under Boone county, ante, page 000.) In 1773, *Several Companies* of adventurers and explorers visited what is now Mason co. Gen. Wm. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, at the head of a company (whose names we have not ascertained with certainty) landed at the mouth of Cabin creek, and made a survey, on July 23, 1773, on Mill creek, which they divided into fifty-three parts; and on Nov. 20, 1773, made another survey on Lee's creek, a mile or two north of Mayfield. Their course of surveys was quite extensive, and embraced the rich lands on the North fork of Clinch and its tributaries.†

Capt. Thos. Bullitt and his company of surveyors and assistants, sent out to the Falls by Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, and also the McAfee company, going together down the Ohio, reached the mouth of Limestone creek, where Mayville now is, on June 22, 1773, and remained *two days*. In the former company were Abraham Happonwell, John Fitzpatrick, Jacob Drennon, Ebenezer Severn, John Smith, Isaac Hite, and several others; in the latter, James McAfee, Geo. McAfee, Robert McAfee, James McCown, Jr., Samuel Adams, Matthew Bracken, Peter Shoemaker, and Hancock Taylor, the surveyor.† Robert McAfee left the party temporarily, went alone up Limestone creek to the waters of the North fork, and down that stream (see Collins Anna, page 17, vol. 1.)

Still earlier in this same year, a company of ten—among them Capt. Thos. Young, Capt. John Hedges, and Lawrence Darnall—came down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh—one of the company leaving, near Sandy river. The other nine encamped for several days at the mouth of a creek, where Mayville now is, to which Capt. Hedges then gave the name of Limestone, which it has borne ever since. A few days after, Darnall's first name (Lawrence) was given by the same company to the first large creek below, and that name also soon became notorious.‡

In July, 1773, John Finley was doubtless in the eastern part of Mason county as he passed from the Ohio river out to the Upper Blue Lick spring, and some of the same party discovered the Lower Blue Lick spring. They were probably a portion of Gen. Thompson's party—as both were from Pennsylvania.‡

In the year 1774, Wm. McConnell explored the land on Lawrence creek, and "was desirous of improving for himself as the lick near where the town of Washington now stands." So say several depositions of Alex. McClelland, in 1803 and 1804. It is not known that any other explorers were out in the county during that year, although Harrod's and Hite's two companies of 42 men passed down the Ohio, and up the Kentucky, into what are now Mercer and Boyle counties—so thoroughly was the spirit of adventure checked, that Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Kanawha river, Oct. 10, 1774.

*Several Companies of Improvers*, in 1775, visited Mason county, selecting and in some cases surveying the rich cane lands. In April, Chas. Lecompie,

\* While Mr. Gist's distances are not very far wrong, his courses are in great error.

† Withers' *Border Wars*; Marshall, II; Bradford's *Noise on Kentucky*; and

‡ Journals of the McAfee Brothers; also, Depositions of James McAfee and Samuel Adams, May 1797.

§ Depositions of Capt. Thos. Young, Nov. 24, 1804, Aug. 13, 1810, etc., and of Simon Kenton, Aug. 15, 1814.

¶ Depositions of John Finley, June 29, 1802, etc.

Wm. McConnell, Alex. McColland, Andrew McConnell, Francis McConnell, John McColland, and David Perry, came from the Monongahela country to Kentucky to improve lands—first, up the Kentucky river to the Blount mouth of Lawrence creek, which they reached in advance of the others, who came by canoe to the same point. They went up that creek and, near Washington, and on other forks of the creek, made improvements—two of the cabins of split ash and logs, some of the logs quartered, the roof or ribs of round poles. Their appointed place of meeting was "the Indian camp," near where Kenton's station was afterwards built.

In May, 1775, a company of 10 young men—Samuel Wells, Hayden Wells, Thos. Tobbs, John Tobbs, John Raat, Matthew Raat, Thos. Young, Wm. Trip county, to survey and improve lands. They went on below to Broken country, and then straggled between 12,000 and 20,000 acres lying between the Ohio river hills and the North fork, from the mouth of Wells' creek to above Mill creek. They built for each of the party a cabin covered with bark and deadened trees around them; Higgs' cabin was near the east end of York street, in Washington. John Raat and Hayden Wells had a fight so desperate and prolonged that Matthew Raat, in his deposition, spoke of it as a "damnation fight." From that circumstance, the creek on which it occurred was for some years known as "Battle creek," but since as Wells' creek. It appears from depositions that James Gilmore, Ignatius Mitchell, Col. Calmes' company, and several others, were in Mason county in 1775.

In the year 1776, what is now Mason county fairly swarmed with visitors and "improvers" from Virginia and Pennsylvania—in most cases, of the "improved" sort for friends or for speculation. As already stated, these improvers varied greatly; from deadening a few trees and marking initials upon them, up to a log cabin, sometimes covered with bark, but generally uncovered, clearing a patch of ground and planting corn. The men remained generally from two to four weeks.

Two of these companies came in the latter part of January. One—composed of David Perry, John Lafferty, Hugh Shannon [one of the company who, in June, 1775, had given the name of Lexington to the spot where that beautiful city was founded in 1779], Joseph Blunkert, and John Warfield—improved on Lawrence creek, where Joseph Wilson found them. Another company—Wm. Watkins, Jas. Thomas, Andrew Zane, Wm. White, and—Blair—had preceded them a few days, landing at Limestone.

In February, came a 3d company, of 10—Samuel Wells, Hayden Wells, Thos. Tobbs, John Tobbs, Matthew Raat, John Raat [it is thus observable how the early adventurers came in families, often brother-in-law and cousins, as well as sons or brothers], Thos. Young, Wm. Bartlett, Richard Masterson, and John Higgs (or Higgs)—who improved mainly on the North (then called the East) fork of Licking, between the mouths of Lee and Mill creeks; building 10 cabins, one for each of the company, on as many improvements, usually half to three quarters of a mile apart.

Other companies in 1776, were: One of 7—Samuel Boggs, Wm. Lindsay, Joseph Lindsay, John Vance, David Vance, Andrew Steele, and Wm. Bartlett, who built 2 cabins for each, thus making 14 improvements, mainly on Mill creek and the small branches. While thus improving, Bartholomew Fitzgerald (a member of another company) paid them a visit, and selected a site where he afterwards built a mill-dam, well known in 1790 as his Fitzgerald's company—John Simrall, John McGrew, John Williams, Thos. White, and perhaps others—also improved upon and near Mill creek, and kept an accurate journal of their improvements, which they used and all parties relied upon, when the permanent surveys were made in 1784. When they reached

Depositions of Alex. McColland, Mar. 26, 1797, Oct. 18, 1803, April 5, 1804.

Depositions of several of the company, 1796 to 1804.  
 Depositions of Joseph Wilson, Wm. Bartlett, Richard Masterson, Matthew Raat, Simon Kenton, Andrew McConnell, Thos. Tobbs, and Bl. others.

the mouth of Mill creek, they found an improvement had already been made there.

In March, 1776, Wm. McConnell (at whose cabin, improperly called a station, near where Lexington now is, that city was so happily named, in the June preceding), Francis McConnell, Sen., Francis McConnell, Jr., Alex. McColland, and David Perry, built several cabins and deadened timber on these, which fell by lot to Francis McConnell, Sen., he exchanged with Col. Robert Patterson for an improvement the latter had made, plus of a mile below Lexington, on the waters of the Town fork of Elkhorn. Thus early was the trading of hands initiated by the trading of improvements, which were really only hand-cum-grass. It was at a later date, however, that some analytical mind, regarding the predisposition to trade as an innate principle, described man as the "trading animal."

In April, 1776, Geo. Stockton, John Fleming, Sam. Strode, and Wm. McClary passed through the eastern end of Mason county, and made several improvements in what is now Fleming county. They also improved for Strode, in Mason county, the spot on Strode's run, a branch of the North fork, where he afterwards settled and had a small station.

In the beginning of April, 1776, John McColland, Wm. Biggs, Geo. Deakins, and James Duncanson came down the Ohio, and spent about 10 days in what is now Mason county. Landing at Limestone, they "were met by a man who called himself Simon Butler, the same now called Kenton,"\* who conducted them out from the river, along a war path for some distance, then turned off to a camp he had on Lawrence creek, where they staid some time; thence he conducted them to a canoe-hole (now Washington), and to other places. At several places, they made improvements and built cabins. None but Kenton had ever been in Kentucky before.

In the same month, April, 1776, a company of 9—John Virgin, Bezin Virgin, Thos. Dickerson, Henry Dickerson, James Boggs, John Lyon, James Kelly, Wm. Marpleland, and Wm. Graden—came down the Ohio, to the mouth of Cabin creek, where they met Simon Kenton, who piloted them down to the mouth of Limestone creek, and thence to his camp on Lawrence creek, and to the "canoe-hole" where Washington now stands. They established a station camp near the bend of the right hand fork of Wells' creek; and after improving around there, and finding that several companies had preceded them and selected many choice spots, they went into what is now Bourbon county, and improved on Stoner. The company, except Deakins and Graden, returned up the Ohio, in June.

In May, 1776, John Fitzgerald, James Batterson, and Richard Masterson came down the Ohio, made cabins and deadened trees on the E. side of the North fork.

In June or July, 1776, Patrick Jordan, James Waters, Thos. Clark, and R. Hendricks built a few rounds of a cabin on a branch of Johnson's fork of Licking, belted a few trees, and marked a white oak tree, R. H. 1776. This was afterwards known as James Waters' entry.

In June or July, 1776, Simon Kenton and his employé, Thos. Williams, went with Geo. Deakins, "a stranger in this country," to show him where he might improve safely, on Kenton's run, a small branch of the North fork. Kenton left Williams to assist Deakins in building a cabin.

In the same month, Simon Kenton and Samuel Arrowmitch assisted Jacob Drennon to build a cabin on the waters of Mill creek. [This is the same station, that became the most celebrated x. of Bryan's station and Lexington,] Arrowmitch at another place cleared about half an acre of land, and cultivated it in corn—the only crop known to have been raised in the country in that year. He was driven off by Indians, but the field was known for many years as "Smith's corn-field."

\* John McColland's deposition, Aug. 11, 1798. This entire narrative of explorations in 1775 and 1776 is made up from the depositions of the explorers themselves, in and out of the course of Mason, Bourbon, Fayette, and other counties.



During the same summer, on a branch of Leo's creek, itself a branch of the North Fork, another company—Isaac Peoria, Wm. Harrison, Robert Harrison, and Henry Byles or Boyle—built several cabins and made other improvements.

Ignatius Mitchell, Daniel Brown.—Hunter, and a company of men, in the summer of 1776, were improving in the bottom immediately above the mouth of Lawrence creek—which several Indians at Fort Pitt had sold Mitchell were "the best banks they knew." Mitchell built a cabin and improved some; and a few years later, settled and lived there for many years.

*Wild the year 1776 ceased, in great measure, until the year 1784, this extraordinary fever for selecting lands, for future homes or for speculation, in the wilds of Kentucky. The spirit of "improving" was lost in the prudent regard for personal safety. With the Indians "upon the war-path," the whites were compelled to constant watchfulness. Exposure without great care was to court almost certain death by the rifle and tomahawk, or by the gunshot and fire. So few white men visited this country, this year, and so great and impending was the danger, that even the fearless woodsman and great lover of the wilds of nature, Simon Kenton, "from 1777 to 1781 generally resided on the south side of the Kentucky river." In Jan. 1777, he was the pilot of the party which came from Harrodsburg to the Three Islands for the powder, which Geo. Rogers Clark and John Gabriel Jones had brought to that point and secured (see full details under Lewis county). In 1778, he crossed the Ohio river at Limestone on a scout; and, later in that year, himself fell a prisoner to the Indians, and did not make his escape until the summer of 1779. Daniel Boone himself passed along Stone Lick, in the eastern end of the county, in Feb., 1778. In 1783, Simon Kenton landed at Limestone, and passed on by way of the Lower Blue Licks to Danville. In 1780, a few authorized surveys were made in the county; an increased number in 1782-83; while in 1784-85 came the comparative flood of surveys, corresponding with the flood of improving companies in 1776.*

*The First Crop raised in Mason county was of corn, by Simon Kenton, in 1773. At the point below described—[why the spring was known as Drennon's, after Jacob Drennon, instead of Kenton's, after Simon Kenton, is not explained, except by the supposition that when here in 1773 Drennon may have followed up Lawrence creek until he discovered it;—Kenton and his companion, a young man named Thomas Williams, in May, made a camp, cleared with their tomahawks a small piece of ground, and from the remains of some corn procured from a French trader for parching, planted the first corn ever planned at any point on the north side of the Licking river. During the same season, several other "improvers" or explorers planted corn (and in one case *straw beans*) on or near Hinkson, the town folk of Elkhorn, and Lulbegrud creeks;—in Harrison, Fayette, and Clark counties. In 1776, Samuel Arrowsmith, as already stated, planted corn in Mason county—the only known instance in that year; or until 1784 or 1785. James McKinley sowed the first wheat in the county, on the farm now owned by David Hunter, near Washington.*

*Fortified Protection of Mason county was not taken until the summer and fall of 1784. Once taken, it was never relinquished; the power of the Indian was broken; his hunting ground, this favorite portion of it, was gone. Possession was not yielded without a struggle. Although the stations in this region were never regularly besieged, as had been the whole circuit of stations in the interior, from 1777 to 1782, yet Indian forays for murder and horse-stealing were common. The first settlers knew no exemption from the most approved methods of savage aggression. As the mode of emigration in 1784 began to change somewhat—was enlarged from the canoe and portage to the "Kentucky boat," "broadhorn," or common flat-bottom of the present day—a new field of operations was opened to the Indian which he was not slow to cultivate.*

• Depositions of Simon Kenton, June 5, 1824; of Daniel Boone—Sept. 22, 1817; and others.

*Greenish in 1785, when about 17 years of age, manifested signal prowess in an attack on some family boats, on the Ohio river, near Maysville. The boats were captured, and the passengers all killed—except one person, who was burnt alive. Greenish was a silent spectator, never before having witnessed the burning of a prisoner. After it was over, he expressed his strong abhorrence of the act, and by his eloquence, young as he was, persuaded his party never to burn any more prisoners.*

*The First Water Mill established in Mason county, with distillery attached was probably that of John Nichols, about the year 1787, on the N. side of the North fork of Licking, half a mile below the mouth of Mill creek.*

*The First Number of the First Newspaper ever printed in Kentucky or at any point west of Pittsburgh, was one-half set up in type, and the first form locked up, in Limestone (Maysville), early in August, 1787, by Fielding Bradford—while waiting for a wagon to transport the printing material to Lexington, where it appeared on Aug. 18th, as the *Kentucky Gazette*. The veteran printer was still living, in July, 1839, on his farm two miles from Georgetown, Ky. Singular to relate, John Bradford, the editor, in that first number announced that "in the carriage of them from Limestone, a great part of the types fell into pi"—the first dash of "printer's pi" in the now great west.*

*The Murder-Ball of the Spies employed against the Indians, from the county of Mason, by virtue of instructions from Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, dated Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), March 31, 1792, is still preserved by the family of the late Gen. Henry Lee, then county-leutenant of Mason county. The names of the spies were Mercer Benson, Archibald Bennett, Wm. Benhart, Henry Cochran, Samuel Davis, John Dowden, John Dyer, Matthew Hart, James Ireland, Will Palmer, Isaac Pennington, Cornelius (or Neal) Washburn. Most of them were employed from May 4th to Dec. 9th, 1792.*

*The First Great Mill in Kentucky at any point north of Bryan's station, near Lexington, was at Limestone (now Maysville), about the year 1785, and is thus described in a letter from the Hon. George Corwin, of Pennsylvania, Ohio, written in 1842. He says: "It was made of timber, stone, and buffalo hides; I am not sure there was any iron about it. It came not within the scope of things worshipped in idolatry, for it was like nothing else, either on the earth or in the present office. It was to grind corn into meal to make mush and Johnny-cakes. It was constructed of round logs, set in the ground to make them stand up. Over them a roof of bark, under which was an upright shaft turning on a wooden gadgion or pivot. Over the horse, for it looks like a horse-mill, extended arms from the upright shaft; and in these were holes like as you sometimes see in the arms of blades or swills on which weavers put skeins of yarn to wind. In these holes were pins, over or around which was thrown a long buffalo hide rag, or rope, made by cutting hides round and round into long strips and twisting them. The different holes in the arms were for the purpose of tightening this rag or band. From these arms the rag extended to and around the trundle to which the running stone was attached; and to prevent its slipping, the rag was crossed between the long arms and the trundle, which was a short log with a groove cut round it. More effectually to prevent slipping, a bucket of tar was kept ready to dab it. Still it was with great difficulty that the mill could be kept going, even when the horses moved, and it was sure to stop when they did. It required a man like Job to tend this mill, but the miller was not one of that temperment. He always seemed to doubt or distrust the performance of his machine, and to be continually on the lookout for some disaster or disappointment. I was once present when he got in a team of fractious horses, which broke his rug and otherwise damaged the parts of his mill; which made him exclaim, among other hard words, that such horses were enough to drive 'Satan out of his house.'*

*The Prices of Provisions and country produce in 1790 are in astonishing contrast with those of the present day: Beef, at Washington, was then only 2 to 2½ cents per pound, buffalo beef 1½ cents, venison 1½ cents, butter 7 to 8½ cents, turkeys 12½ to 16½ cents each, potatoes 50 cents per barrel, flour 50 per barrel, beer 25 cents per gallon by the barrel, and whiskey 50 cents.*

*Engle*, 1834. Of physicians, besides Dr. Pickett, Dr. Daniel Drake and Dr. Leonard M. Lawson, of medical magazines, Dr. Richard G. Dobbys, for the *Engle*, Dr. Wm. H. McGrawman, of a Virginia paper, and Dr. Samuel L. Marshall, of the *Express*. Of lawyers, who have been writers for a campaign or editors for several years—Judge Geo. Collins, of the *Tri-Weekly Democrat*, 1840; ex-Lieut. Gov. John F. Fike, of the *City Daily*, 1844; Jas. P. Metcalle, of the Frankfort *Zeitung*, 1850; John L. Scott, of the Washington (Ohio) *Era*, 1848-49; Sam. J. Ken, for several *Marysville Publishers* and other papers, 1859-71. To these are to be added—Amos and Samuel L. Corwin, of the *Yazoo (Miss.) Banner*, 1838-42, and Cincinnati and Petersburg (Ill.) *Boyle*, 1852-56; Col. Thos. C. Hunt, of the *Natchitoches (La.) Chronicle*, 1848-56 (member of the Louisiana legislature); Robert McKee, of the *Express*, 1836, Louisville *Democrat*, 1856-60, and *Seima (Ala.) Times*; Wm. T. Villinact, of the *Express*, 1853, and the Cincinnati *Lancet-Chronicle*, 1869-73; Capt. Lewis Gordon Jenkins, of the *Ripley Bee*, 1848-55; Col. Samuel J. Hill, of the *Express*, *Watchman*, *Daily Ledger*, and 1844, and *Uniontown Gazette*, 1869-73; Col. John B. Herndon, Frankfort correspondent of *Louisville Courier*, 1855, and corresponding editor of *Engle*, 1858-59; Wm. H. Purnell, of Louisville *Journal*, 1857-59; Geo. Kojano, Scudder, of *Charitable Mercury*, 1870-73; Clarence L. Stanton, of *Bull-Letter*, 1872-73; and Wm. D. Hirszo, reporter or local for *Post Boy*, *Watchman*, *Ledger*, 1850-55, *Engle*, 1855-56 (author of "History of *Marysville and Mason County*," to be published in fall of 1873).

Of all these, Col. Samuel Pike is the veteran; has been at once the busiest and most enterprising; and the least permanent; has seldom been out of the editorial harness since 1832, now 41 years, and has published scarcely less than 40 different papers—in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and last at Huntington, West Virginia; is a partisan writer of remarkable vigor, not much elegance, but a model of industry and labor. Wm. Hamner, editor in 1827 of the *Harricksburg Central Watchman*, of several other papers, decided partisan editor; was a man of remarkable gentleness and quiet. His old friend Amos Kendall employed his versatile powers in connection with telegraph extension, which he found far more profitable and congenial than the harnessments and hard knocks of editorial life.

*Hernon's Expedition*.—At the request of Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, in latter of April 7, 1780, Brig. Gen. Josiah Hartman, on the 18th of that month, at the head of 100 regular troops and about 230 Kentucky volunteers under command of Gen. (afterwards governor) Charles Scott, marched from Limestone (Marysville) by a circuitous route, to the Scioto river; some miles above of Villanova Indians, who had been systematically and successfully harassing every passing emigrant boat, sometimes capturing or killing the entire crew, necessary, and the savages escaped from the trap. Only four were discovered, pursued, and killed, and their scalps brought into Limestone, by a small detachment of the militia.

*Daniel Boone*, the great pioneer, was a resident of *Marysville* in Sept., 1788, as early as 1781, and probably in the summer of 1786. A deed, still partly legible, among the burnt records of Fayette county, shows that he and his wife were in (now West) Virginia, near the mouth of the Big Kanawha, on April 28, 1786. How late he remained at *Marysville* is not known. Depositions show that he was in northern Kentucky in 1786; and Ber. Thos. S. Hinde saw him, in Oct., 1791, on pack-horses, take up his journey for Missouri, near Upper Louisiana. † In 1782 he and Levi Davis, Robert Forbes, John Gray, and John Angus McDonald were together at *Mary's Lick*. In

• *Dillon's History of Indiana*, pages 240-2. † *American Pioneer*, vol. 5, page 321.

Oct. or Nov., 1782, he was at Limestone (*Marysville*) in company with Wm. Hoy, Finders Callaway (his son-in-law), Wm. Creditbarger, Peter Haxel, and others, and then examined the land around, and talked of settling there. That company went to Lawrence creek, and then to Bracken creek, where Boone showed them his name carved in 1776, on a tree near its bank. Simon Kenton was with Daniel Boone, Ignatius Mitchell, and Mr. Hunter, on Lawrence creek in 1776; and again in 1778, with Boone, Alex. Barnett, and 16 others.

In Oct., 1780, immediately after Edward Boone (Daniel's brother) was killed by Indians on Grassy lick, in the N. E. part of Bourbon county, a party of 60 men from five stations, under Capt. Chas. Gault, with James Ray second in command, went in pursuit—among them Daniel Boone himself, his son Isaac Boone, Jacob Stacker, Peter Sholl, Israel Grant, James McIntire, and — Strode, passed through the eastern portion of Mason county, until the advance traced the Indians across the Ohio river, just below the mouth of Cabin creek. They returned by way of *Maryslicke*, and at the Lower Blue Licks scattered to their several stations.

*The First Surveying* in Mason county, in 1773, 1775, and 1776, did not require protection from the Indians, for they were not upon the war-path in those years. But in 1780 to 1784 they were more or less troublesome, and the surveying was done in a military manner. The hunters went in advance as spies; the surveyors, chain-carriers, and marker-men followed in line, while the man who cooked for the company, preceded by the pack-horse, brought up the rear, and acted as rear-guard. Every man carried his own baggage, and his arms—consisting of a rifle, tomahawk, and scalping-knife. They seldom carried provisions, their rifles generally affording them an abundant supply of game.

*Maryslicke* has a history; but still more of it is unwritten than of Washington or *Marysville*. Gen. Levi Todd, of Lexington, deposited in 1804 that "from 1779 to that day, *Mary's Lick* has been a place of much note; it was for some years denominated *Mary's Spring*, after the large spring between 50 and 100 yards from the town, near the road side. Robert McMilling deposed, Oct. 15, 1804, that "*Mary's Lick* or *Mary's Spring* was, in early day, one of the finest places on the north side of Licking, and as such much talked of; it lay on the buffalo road leading out from Limestone to the Lower Blue Licks and was much noted as a camping ground, and also noted as being troubled with Indians."

The first definite mention of *Maryslicke* by name, so as certainly to identify the spot, is in a deposition of Col. Robert Patterson (one of the founders of Lexington), taken Oct. 19, 1818. He says that in Nov., 1775, he and David Farris, Wm. McConnell, and Stephen Lowry, on their way from Pennsylvania to Limestone, on the Kanawha river, one mile below Frankfort, entered Kenton at the mouth of Salt Lick creek in now Lewis county, followed up that stream and its west fork, then across Cabin creek, to the Stone Lick where Orangeburg now is, thence to *Maryslicke* where they struck the buffalo trace leading from Limestone to the Lower Blue Licks, &c. It is probable that hunters had previously been to *Mary's Spring*; but they do not mention it definitely in any depositions the author has seen, although they traveled from either the mouth of Cabin creek or Limestone to the Lower Blue Licks. They were certainly there, not long afterward; as were Daniel Boone and others in 1776, and the 30 men who went after the powder in Jan., 1777 (see description and names under Lewis county).

Just when it took the name of *Mary's Lick* or *Spring* is not known. John *Mary*, one of the original owners by patent of the land at *Marysville* (who was killed by Indians on a boat descending the Ohio, March 20, 1790) was the original owner. His agent and attorney, the celebrated Judge Harry James, of Frankfort, in the *Kentucky Gazette* of March 22, 1788, advertised "for sale, 15, 1816.

• Depositions of Levi Davis; Peter Haxel, April 30, 1814, and Simon Kenton, Aug. 15, 1816. † Charles Johnston's Narrative of His own Captivity, p. 15. Also, this work, p. 576.



*Georgetown College* began its chartered existence in 1829, but the faculty was never full until 1840, and the usual classes were not all formed till 1842. The commencement of the enterprise was a legacy of \$20,000 from Issachar Paulding, a native of New Jersey, long settled in Kentucky; but most of the endowment was obtained in 1839, by the Rev. Rockwell Giddings, from New England, who had settled over the Baptist church in Shelbyville. He was elected president of the college, and in less than a year obtained about \$70,000 in subscriptions, but died before he had completed his great work. Rev. Howard Malcolm, D. D., succeeded him as president, 1839-49. Rev. Duncan R. Campbell, D. D., LL.D., was the distinguished president from 1852 until his death in 1865—by whose judicious management and fine business tact the institution was placed upon a solid financial basis. Rev. N. M. Crawford, D. D., was the next president, until 1871. In 1858, there were 8 professors, 132 students, and a library of 7,500 volumes. In 1871, there were 7 professors and 145 students. The college has generally been well sustained, and has been eminently useful. In 1875, it had an able faculty, with Rev. Basil Manly, D. D., as president; and energetic and successful efforts were making to increase its endowment and efficiency. In the theological department were a number of candidates for the ministry.

The buildings and grounds were as represented in the accompanying sketch in 1847. The building on the right, then called Rittenhouse academy, and used for the preparatory department and society halls, has been replaced by one much more commodious and handsome.

The *Western Military Institute*, of which we present a sketch taken in 1846, was established about 1844 by Col. Thornton F. Johnson, who, as well as most of the professors, were educated at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. It was quite flourishing for a number of years; it was removed to the Blue Lick Springs, but after some 15 years discontinued.

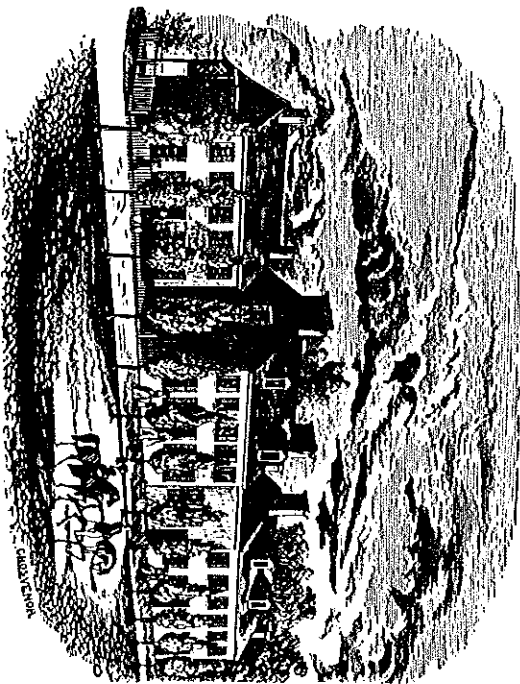
The *Female Seminary* in Georgetown have been well sustained for over thirty years past.

The "Royal Spring" was the name given in 1775 to one of the finest springs in the state, which bursts from a high bluff of limestone rock, flows through the west-end of Georgetown, and empties into Elkhorst five-eighths of a mile from its source. The spring affords an ample supply of water for the entire population, and the stream flowing from it sufficient water power for a woollen factory and grist mill which are located upon it.

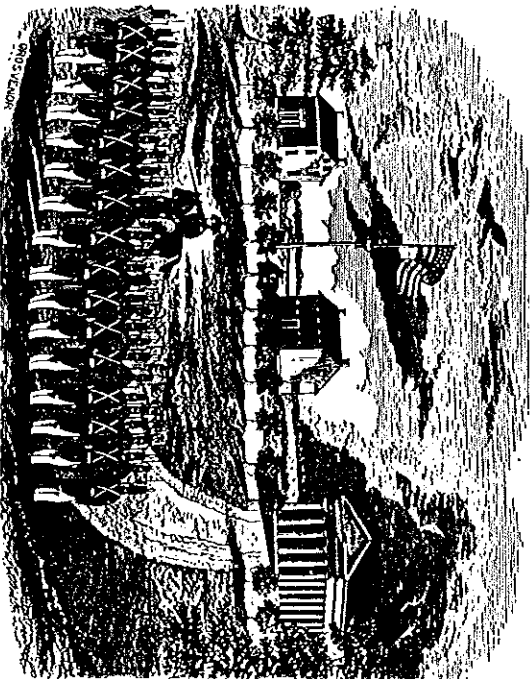
*First Settlement.*—The late Nathaniel Hays, of Woodford county, advanced the opinion that the first white settlement in Kentucky was made at this spring. Upon what special information Mr. Hays based that opinion, the author has been unable to learn; nor has he been able to find any thing at all confirmatory of that claim. It is almost absolutely certain, from several depositions before him, from the records of the land office, and other data, that the soil about Georgetown was first trodden by the foot of white men engaged in making the military surveys of Col. John Floyd and those of James Douglas, both in the months of June and July, 1775; but these colonists immediately left the neighborhood, and did not return until the summer or fall of 1775, if at all. So far as can now be ascertained, the first settlement of more than one family, at any point in Kentucky north of the Kentucky river was at Georgetown, in November, 1775. Alex. McClelland, Wm. McClelland, John McClelland, Andrew McConnell, Francis McConnell, David Perry, and Chas. Lecompt, in April, 1775, came down the Ohio river up the Kentucky river, and up Elkhorst creek, and remained for several weeks in the "Elkhorst country." It is not improbable that, among the number of "improvers' cabins" (usually about breast-high and without a roof), they built a covered cabin at the Royal Spring, and made that their station-camp. Certain it is that in November water, John McClelland (with his family), David Perry, and three others of them, together with Col. Robert Patterson, Wm. McConnell, and Stephen Lowry came from the neighborhood of Pittsburg to this spring, built a house, and made it their home until April, 1776.

\* Military Surveys in Land Office of Virginia and Kentucky.

† Depositors of Alex. McClelland, Robert Patterson, Chas. Lecompt, and others, in 1775, 1805, 1804, and 1818.



FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, GEORGETOWN, KY.



WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE, GEORGETOWN, KY. 1840.  
(Now Warren Female Institute.)

are in the county today. The Kinkeads and Carlyles settled near Midway, the Hicklins near the old Harmony church, the Meeks near Frankfort and a large proportion of the others, if not all of them, settled near Pisgah.

Captain Alexander Dunlap, who led the settlers into that part of Augusta County, Va., known as the "Pastures," was related to the Preston family, according to tradition, and contemporary records seem to confirm it, but Hon. Boutwell Dunlap has not been able to find positive proof of it.

In 1743 Captain Dunlap was the farthest settler on the Virginia frontier. In that year he was appointed captain of horse and died in 1744. He was a son of a soldier who was at the siege of Londonderry, and a cadet of the Dunlaps of Dunlap, Ayrshire. His wife was Ann McFarland, a descendant of Calan McFarland, and they the parents of these children: 1st John Dunlap, 2nd Robert Dunlap, and 3rd Col. Alexander Dunlap.

John Dunlap the first lived in Rockbridge County, Va., and was an extensive land holder in Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio. His Kentucky holdings were very valuable, and descendants are still in possession of some of them. His daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1762, was the second wife of Captain James Gay, of "Mound Hill," Clark County, Ky. John Dunlap made a trip to Ohio in 1776. His wife was a daughter of James Clark, of Augusta County, Va., a relative of General George Rogers Clark, and some of her Clark relatives came early to Woodford County.

Among the distinguished contempo-

rary descendants of John Dunlap and — Clark, his wife, are Professor Robert E. Young, a Kentuckian, who is associated with Vanderbilt University, and a leader in Southern educational work; Renick W. Dunlap, Agricultural Scientist, member of Ohio State Senate, and State and Food Commissioner of that state; Anna Dunlap, a daughter born January, 1768, married Robert Bratton, of "Loekwood," Montgomery County, Ky.; another daughter, Mary, married first Samuel Hodge, second Robert Crockett, of Bath County, Ky., where there are descendants.

Robert Dunlap the 2nd, of "Aspen Grove," Rockbridge County, Va., married Mary Gay and was an ensign at Guilford Court House, where he was killed. He furnished money to the McConnells, then living on the "Pastures Region," to found McConnells Station, near Lexington, Ky., now within the corporate limits of that city, for which he was to receive five hundred acres of the present site of Lexington, but this was lost to grandchildren by a decision of the Court of Appeals in 1805. Case of McConnell's heirs vs. Dunlap Devisees. His daughter, Ann Dunlap, born Dec., 1765, married David McKee, of Jessamine County, Ky. He was a son of John McKee, and brother of Miriam, who married Col. John McKee, and sister of that John McKee who married an aunt of Sam Houston, President of the Texas Republic, and was father of John McKee, Congressman from Alabama. David McKee, who married Ann Dunlap, of Jessamine County, was one of the founders, and an elder in the old Cedar Creek Pres-



R 272811  
Pgs: 51 & 52

~~1784~~

William Benjamin Harrison Esquire Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia  
McConnell. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting: Sheweth that by  
1000 Acres. Virtue of in consideration of a presumption Treasury Warrant Number two  
Fayette. Hundred and eighty two and issued the twenty second day of October  
1782 One Thousand seven hundred & eighty, there is granted by the said  
Commonwealth unto William McConnell, a certain tract or parcel  
of Land containing, one Thousand Acres, by survey bearing date  
the twenty second of May one Thousand seven hundred and  
eighty three, Lying and being in the County of Fayette ad-  
-ing his settlement & bounded as followeth to wit Beginning at  
the north corner of his settlement Thence North Twenty degrees East

52.

Hundred and twenty poles with the line to the corner then was  
Maad's old line at a hoop ash, and sugar trees and white Hickory thence  
south twenty degrees East five hundred and fifty poles crossing  
came down to a sugar tree, hoop ash and white Hickory thence south  
fifty seven degrees West five hundred and forty poles with Francis  
McConnell's to a hoop ash corner to his settlement thence north  
fifty three degrees West two hundred and thirty poles with his  
settlement to the beginning with its appurtenances, to have and  
to hold the said tract or parcel of Lands with its appurtenances  
to the said William McConnell and heirs forever the which  
whereof the said Benjamin Harrison Esquire Governor of the Common-  
wealth of Virginia, hath himself set his hand & caused the  
seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond  
on the twenty fifth day of June in the year of our Lord, one  
Thousand seven hundred and eighty four and of the  
Commonwealth the Eighth.

Benjamin Harrison

176  
McConnell  
John  
January

This Indenture made the 25th day of February in the year of our Lord  
one thousand seven hundred and sixty two between William McConnell and Sonnet  
his Wife of the County of District and State of Virginia of the one part  
John January of the same place of the other part doth testify that for and in Consider-  
ation of the sum of One hundred pounds Lawful money of State aforesaid to them  
in hand paid by the aforesaid John January at and before the sealing & Delivery hereof  
the receipt whereof the said William McConnell & Sonnet his Wife hereby doth  
acknowledge that the said John January has for the said sum of One hundred pounds  
Lawful money of State granted unto the said William McConnell & Sonnet his Wife  
all that part of the said parcel containing one thousand Acres of Land to the aforesaid William  
McConnell by Virtue of a warrant of Purchase requiring at a Hickory tract buy  
of Pickens on a line of Taylor Military Survey at the South East Corner of which  
Tract there is a line with the said William McConnell's Survey being  
West and by the said line of purchase to the said William McConnell's Survey  
having a North and West South Line Degree East two hundred & sixty poles to the  
small Water one line containing the said parcel of Land William McConnell &  
Sonnet his Wife three miles to the said line South Line Degree East eighty  
five poles & one quarter of a pole to a line to the said William McConnell's Survey  
line aforesaid three miles with the said line North Line Degree East two hundred & sixty poles  
to the first Beginning of the said parcel of Land one hundred and thirty eight & a half  
Acres of Land more or less To have and to hold the aforesaid part of a tract  
Tract of Land together with all the appurtenances unto the same  
Belonging unto the said John January his heirs & assigns forever to and for  
the only use benefit and behoof of the said John January his heirs & assigns forever  
and to no other use or purpose whatsoever & the said William McConnell  
& Sonnet his Wife for themselves their heirs Executors Administrators doth Covenant  
Grant & agree to and with the said John January his heirs & assigns forever  
that they will not sell or give or sell or give the aforesaid Granted and Purchased

1797

Presented with the affidavits of the said John ... signs for ever as to  
them the said William McConnell of said ... and their heirs and assigns forever  
or assigns claim any title in the said land ... from or under them. In  
witness whereof the said William McConnell of said ... to these presents that he  
hath set his seal of office the day and year first above written

Richard ...  
Superior of  
County of ...  
of Francisco ...  
Woodford County ...

William McConnell

John McConnell

July 10th 1797

This ... of ... is hereby proved by the oath  
of ... and ...

# PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES

*Fifth Series*

VOLUME II.

EDITED BY  
THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE  
HON. FRANK M. FULLER,  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

HARRISBURG, PA.:  
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1906.





(560)

### EXPLANATORY NOTE. (a)

Where any rolls could be found, they are printed in full with their respective regiments. The dates attached to the names in the general lists of the regiments are derived principally from the books of James Stevenson, Abram du Bois and William Goforth, auditors, appointed by the Supreme Executive Council to settle the depreciation of officers and privates of the Pennsylvania Line from January 1, 1777, to August 1, 1780, under the act of December 18, 1780 (McClellan's Laws, page 410,) discovered within the past few years in the Auditor General's office. They were in a bundle which apparently had not been opened since it was packed for removal from Philadelphia to Lancaster, in 1799. Many an applicant for pension lost his claim for want of these books, as is apparent from the list of the rejected claims published by the Secretary of War. The original rolls and papers relating to the service of the Pennsylvania Line, as well as those of other States, having been burned by the fire which consumed the records of the war office in 1800, in a temporary building in which they were placed after their removal from Philadelphia, necessarily the requirements of the acts of March 18, 1818, and June 7, 1832, granting pensions were very stringent, in order to prevent fraud upon the United States, requiring such evidence as would satisfy the Secretary of War as to the genuine character of the claims. To do this at the latter dates, with the falling memory of the aged applicants, was an impossibility.

The dates "January 1, 1777-1781," and any other date to which is attached 1781, indicate that these names are found upon the books of settlement referred to, and therefore those soldiers were still in service up to January 1, 1781, when the revolt took place; though the entry runs generally "paid to August 1, 1780." Those marked "E" were found in a book marked "List of Soldiers whose depreciation of pay escheated to the State."

It appears by the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council April 3, 1778 (Col. Records vol. xi, page 466), "It was ordered that the Thirteenth, Twelfth, and Eleventh regiments be joined with some other regiments; that the Thirteenth be incorporated with the Second, and Col. Walter Stewart take the command in place of Col. Bicker; that the Twelfth be incorporated with the Third; that the Eleventh be incorporated with the Tenth, being the next youngest, and that Col. Humpton take

command in the room of Col. Nagel." This arrangement went into effect July 1, 1778, immediately after the battle of Monmouth. Shortly after a new Eleventh was formed, under Col. Hartley, composed of the remains of his regiment, Col. Patton's, and of independent companies of the State serving in the Lines of other States.

Another arrangement followed the resolutions of Congress of 3d and 21st of October, 1780, reducing the quota of Pennsylvania to six regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry, and one of artificers; which went into effect January 17, 1781, after the Revolt of the Pennsylvania Line. This included the reduction of the German regiment.

A further consolidation went into effect January 1, 1783, reducing the infantry to three regiments, and an arrangement of officers accordingly. Very few records remain of these organizations, none to show who re-enlisted generally. This will account for the names of many soldiers being repeated in the different regiments. To avoid complication and error as far as possible the roster of officers are only carried in full from January 1, 1777, to January, 1781, and after that the respective arrangements are inserted.

The remarks attached are derived from pension applications found in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the prothonotary's office of some counties, and the records of the Pension Office and War Department at Washington.

It is also to be noted that subsequent arrangements vary dates and orders of promotion recommended by commanding officers and by the Supreme Executive Council (e. g. some of those found on pages 356 and 357, vol. xli, Colonial Records). This probably arose from the fact that the promotions were made in the whole Line by seniority, which was not taken in account when promotions were made, or recommended by commanding officers, &c., but discovered upon the different meetings of officers of the whole Line to arrange. Accordingly the duplicate dates are given as indicated by the official papers copied. The dates of officers' commissions sometimes differ from the times they were assigned to regiments, the latter in some instances cannot be indicated.

For further explanation, reference is made to several "establishments" made by Congress, to be found in its journals. That of September 16, 1776, assigned twelve regiments as the quota of Pennsylvania: Thompson's Rifle Battalion, then Hand's was claimed by the State, and counted as the First of the Line, De Haas' First battalion as the Second, St. Clair's Second Bat-

tallon as the Third regiment, &c. Eight companies composed a regiment, each company, to have one captain, first and second lieutenants, and ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and seventy-six privates. Pennsylvania took early measures to re-enlist her officers and men under this establishment. (See the committee's letter, dated October 9, 1776, Penn'a Arch., second series, vol. 1, page 630.)

A second establishment was made by Congress, May 27, 1778, by which the regiments were required to consist of nine companies, one of which was to be light infantry; each of the field officers to command a company; the lieutenant of the colonel's company to have the rank of Captain Lieutenant; one surgeon and one surgeon's-mate were added to the field and staff; one sergeant major, one quarter-master sergeant, one drum major, and one fife major made the non-commissioned staff; and six captains, one captain lieutenant, eight lieutenants, nine ensigns, twenty-seven sergeants, twenty-seven corporals, eighteen drummers and fifers, and four hundred and seventeen privates formed the balance of the regiment.

This roll of the Pennsylvania Line of course falls far short of doing justice to the patriotism of Pennsylvania. It is in fact a mere roll of the Lines as discharged in January, 1781. The hundreds who fell in all the battles of the Revolution, from Quebec to Charleston are not here;—the wounded, who dragged their torn limbs home to die in their native valleys, are not here. The heaths of New Jersey, from Paramus to Freehold, by a line encircling Morristown and Bound Brook, were in the summer of 1777, dotted with the graves of the Eighth and Twelfth Pennsylvania. These regiments, from the frontier counties of the State, Westmoreland and Northumberland, were the first of the Line in the field, though they had to come from the banks of the Monongaheta and the head-waters of the Susquehanna. At Brandywine the Pennsylvania troops lost heavily, the Eighth and Twelfth, and Col. Hartley's additional regiment, in particular, in officers and men; and Col. Patton's additional regiment, after the battle of Germantown, could not maintain its regimental organization.

Again, we have no regimental returns of the regiments after they were reduced to six, January 1, 1781, and re-enlisted. These with the rest of the records of the Pennsylvania Line, were placed beyond the reach of historical research by the fire before alluded to, and the torch of the British in 1814.

On the 5th of April, 1781, orders were issued for a detachment of the six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march

to York, Penn'a, immediately. The proportions of officers and men each regiment was to furnish, will be found in Gen. St. Clair's order. (Penn'a Archives, O. S., vol. ix, page 60.)

It was to amount to nine hundred and sixty men, besides officers. Lieut. Col. Robinson of the First, Col. Walter Stewart of the Second, Lieut. Col. Harmar of the Third, Col. Richard Butler of the Fifth, and Col. Humpton of the Sixth, and other officers whose names may be gathered from Feltman's journal, printed postea, were of Wayne's subordinates in the southern campaign. Sixty aragoons, under Major Fauntleroy Moore, accompanied Col. Moylan, following July 10. The detachment of artillery had one major, three captains, three captain lieutenants, and three lieutenants with it. Col. Thomas Craig followed, with a detachment composed mostly of eighteen months' men.\*

When Wayne was about leaving York May 26, 1781, there was some insubordination, which he promptly quelled by shooting down the offenders, as alluded to in his letter to Prest. Reed (Penn'a Archives, O. S., vol. ix, page 173.) Leonard Dubbs, who died at Harrisburg in 1840, and had been a drummer throughout the war, often related that one Jack Maloney, an Englishman, one of the sergeants in command of the men at the Revolt of the Line, and whom he believed to be a true man, as he had advised the hanging of the British spies, started the difficulty, and called upon all true soldiers to help him, a man named Smith and two other men rushed from the ranks. (See Lieut. Denny's account of the execution, Penn'a Hist. Soc. Publications, vol. vii, page 238.)

Wayne's command joined Lafayette at Raccoon ford, on the Rapidan, on the 10th of June, fought at Green Springs on the 6th of July, opened the second parallel at Yorktown, October 12, which Gen. Steuben, in his division orders of October 21, says "he considers the most important part of the siege." After the surrender o. Cornwallis, three regiments and a detachment of artillery were ordered to the southward, under Gen. St. Clair, and with Wayne, closed the battles of the Revolution at Sharon, Georgia, and only when their services were no longer needed, in the summer of 1783, returned from James Island, South Carolina, to Philadelphia. Discharged 3d, September, 1783, at the barracks on Third street, south of Green, known long after as the Hall of the Commissioners of the Northern Liberties.

\*See Col. Craig's letter Penn'a Archives, O. S., vol. ix, page 503. This is probably the new regiment alluded to in Denny's Journal, page 249, that reached Yorktown October 20: "the officers hastened to partake of the siege, but were too late."—Ibid.

# PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES

*Fifth Series*

VOLUME IV.

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HON. FRANK M. FULLER,  
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HARRISBURG, PA.:  
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1906.

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List of "Soldiers of the Revolution who received pay for their services," Taken from Manuscript Record, having neither date nor title, but under "Rangers on the Frontiers, 1778-1783" was published in Vol. XXIII, Penna. Archives, Third Series, by the Former Editor. (c)

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Heylman, Martin, private.  
 Scott, Benjamin, private.  
 Scott, Emar, private.  
 Scott, Jonathan, private.  
 Scott, Joseph, private.  
 Siddons, Deb. (Estate of).  
 Swift, Jno., Esq. (No rank stated).  
 Thomas, Manasseh, private.

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 CHESTER COUNTY. (c.)
 

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Brooks, David, private.  
 Chalfant, Robert, private.  
 Jacobs, John (Estate of), private.  
 Millarel, Thos., private.  
 Rankin, Robert, lieutenant.  
 Richter, Jacob, private.  
 Way, Caleb, private. New Levies.

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 CUMBERLAND COUNTY. (c.)
 

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Adair, James, private.  
 Adams, Jacob, private.  
 Adams, Mathew, private.  
 Adams, Thomas, private.  
 Adams, William, private.  
 Aderson, John, private.  
 Agdon, Isaac, private.  
 Alken, William, private.  
 Albright, George, private.  
 Alexander, Francis, private.  
 Alexander, John, private.  
 Alexander, Samuel, private.  
 Alexander, Thomas, private.  
 Alexander, William, private.  
 Alford, John, private.  
 Allen, John, private.

## SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Allen, Peter, private.  
 Allison, John, private.  
 Allison, Mathew, private.  
 Allison, Thomas, private.  
 Alsworth, Andrew, private.  
 Anderson, Daniel, private.  
 Anderson, David, private.  
 Anderson, James, private.  
 Anderson, John, private.  
 Anderson, John, ensign.  
 Anderson, Robert, private.  
 Anderson, Thomas, private.  
 Anderson, William, private.  
 Andrew, David, private.  
 Anton, Abraham, private.  
 Ardely, Caleb, private.  
 Ardley, Caleb, private.  
 Armor, William, private.  
 Armstrong, Alexander, private.  
 Armstrong, George, private.  
 Armstrong, James, private.  
 Armstrong, Robert, private.  
 Armstrong, William, private.  
 Arones, Levy, private.  
 Ashton, Owen, private.  
 Askey, Thos., captain.  
 Asple, George, private.  
 Asple, Thomas, private.  
 Atinger, Christian, private.  
 Author, Samuel, private.  
 Bailey, James, private.  
 Balrd, James, private.  
 Baker, Samuel, private.  
 Baldridge, Thomas, private.  
 Balm, Frederick, private.  
 Bam, John, private.  
 Barclay, Hugh, adjutant.  
 Bard, William, private.  
 Barkeley, Mathias, private.  
 Barnesger, Lawrence, private.  
 Barnes, Og, private.  
 Barnett, Joseph, private.  
 Barnett, Samuel, private.  
 Barnhill, Robert, private.



McClellan, James, private.  
 McClellan, William, private.  
 McClelland, James, private.  
 McClenachen, James, private.  
 McClintock, Alexander, private.  
 McClintock, Hugh, private.  
 McClure, Abdel, private.  
 McClure, James, lieutenant.  
 McClure, John, private.  
 McClure, William, private.  
 McCollom, John, private.  
 McColmont, John, private.  
 McComb, John, lieutenant.  
 McCommon, Robert, private.  
 McConnell, James, private.  
 McConnell, Jno., captain.  
 McConnell, Mathew, private.  
 McConnell, Robert, private.  
 McConnell, William, private.  
 McCord, Joseph, private.  
 McCormick, Robert, private.  
 McCowan, Francis, private.  
 McCowan, William, private.  
 McCracken, James, private.  
 McCracken, William, private.  
 McCracken, Joshua, private.  
 McCulloch, Patrick, private.  
 McCunkey, John, private.  
 McCurdy, John, private.  
 McCurloch, Solomon, private.  
 McDonald, Alexr. (estate of), private.  
 McDonald, Alexander, private.  
 McDonald, Angus, private.  
 McDonnald, James, private.  
 McDowal, James, private.  
 McDowell, Alexander, private.  
 McDowell, James, private.  
 McDowell, John, private.  
 McDowell, Thos., captain.  
 McDowell, William, private.  
 McElhenny, James, private.  
 McElhayne, Andrew, private.  
 McFarlane, Jas., captain.

McFarlane, James, quarter master.  
 McFarlane, Wm., lieutenant colonel.  
 McFarlane, William, major.  
 McFarren, Saml., private.  
 McFore, Thomas, private.  
 McGaughey, William, private.  
 McGee, Patrick, private.  
 McGill, Hugh, private.  
 McGill, James, private.  
 McGowan, Charles, private.  
 McGraw, Morris, private.  
 McGuire, James, ensign.  
 McHarton, Archibd., private.  
 McIlroy, James, private.  
 McIlroy, Thomas, private.  
 McKee, David, private.  
 McKee, Robert, private.  
 McKee, William, private.  
 Mackenzie, Alexr., private.  
 McKenzie, Robert, private.  
 McKibon, Joseph, private.  
 McKim, James, private.  
 McKinney, Walter, captain.  
 McCracken, James, private.  
 McKunam, John, private.  
 McLaughlin, William, private.  
 McLeland, Henry, private.  
 McMahan, Benjamin, private.  
 McManagal, John, private.  
 McManigal, Neil, private.  
 McMichael, James, private.  
 McMullen, Saml., private.  
 McMullen, John, private.  
 McMullen, Michl., private.  
 McMurray, Samuel, private.  
 McNear, Robert, lieutenant.  
 McNeiley, James, private.  
 McNeir, John, private.  
 McNight, Robert, private.  
 McNitt, William, private.  
 McFear, Samuel, private.  
 McTier (?), Robert, ensign.  
 McQuibin, Jno., private.

PENNSYLVANIA  
ARCHIVES

Sixth Series

VOLUME XV—Part II.

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