

Nov. 4, 1811, after his final retirement from congress, the speaker of the house presented his petition, setting forth his prosecution and conviction under the sedition law (see "State Trials of the United States"), that he had suffered imprisonment, and been made to pay the sum of \$1,060.90, and that he wished the money refunded. It was not until 18 years after his death, on July 4, 1840, a law was passed, paying to his heirs the specified sum, with interest from Feb., 1799. It was considered by congress that the fine was paid under a *void law*, and on principle should be refunded.

In 1811-12, Col. Lyon was employed by the U. S. war department to build gun-boats for the war with England, but he became bankrupt from the speculation. In 1820, he was appointed by President Monroe a factor among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas; and when that territory was organized in 1822, was elected the first delegate to congress, but did not live to take his seat. His remains were interred at Eddyville. His sons-in-law removed, in 1802, to the Illinois country, were repeatedly members of the Indiana territorial and of the Illinois state legislatures, of the constitutional convention, county judge, and otherwise honored and useful. His son Matthew (father of Gen. H. B. Lyon), represented Caldwell county for two years in the Ky. legislature, 1834 and '35, and died young, in 1840. Of his son Chittenden, see below.

Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, said of Matthew Lyon: "He possessed some talent, and was always, during a long and important life, an excessively warm and enthusiastic partisan in politics. He was a droll composition. His leading trait of character was his zeal and enthusiasm, almost to madness itself, in any cause he espoused. He never seemed to act coolly and deliberately, but always in a tumult and bustle—as if he were in a house on fire, and was hurrying to get out. His Irish impulses were honest, and always on the side of human freedom; this covered his excessive zeal."

Col. CHITTENDEN LYON, after whom Lyon county was named, was the oldest son of Col. Matthew Lyon above; represented Caldwell county in the Ky. legislature, in 1822, '23, and '24, and the district in congress for eight years, 1827-35. He was a man of prodigious physical proportions, being 6½ feet high in his stockings, and weighing 350 pounds. He was the champion fighter of that whole region, in his day. In 1825, Col. Lyon was engaged in a very exciting contest for a seat in the state senate, in which he was defeated by Dickson Given; and some years later, in a no less exciting race for congress, in which Linn Boyd was his unsuccessful competitor. During one of these contests, Andrew (or Andy) Duncan—a man of like powerful frame and strength, and nearly as large, and his equal in personal prowess, for both were as game as Old Hickory himself—proposed to Col. Lyon, to whom he was bitterly opposed, that he would vote for him at the election, if he (Lyon) "would go out on fair ground, and fight him a fair old-fashioned Kentucky fist fight." Col. Lyon had braved too many storms, and steered too many flat and keel-boats over dangerous shoals, to be backed down by so fair a proposition! So, at it they went—Duncan quite confident that he could give the colonel a good trouncing. No easy task, it proved. The fight was long and bloody, and neither showed signs of relinquishing the field or even whispering "hold, enough." At last, friends parted them, and called it a drawn battle. The contestants washed, took a drink together of old Robertson whisky (of which they were both fond), shook hands, and made friends for the occasion, as they were personally. Duncan kept his part of the contract, and gave a hearty vote for his jolly competitor in the square stand-up fight.

MADISON COUNTY.

MADISON was a county of Virginia, one of nine established by the general assembly of that state out of Kentucky county, afterwards called Kentucky district, before the separation of Ken-

tucky, and her admission into the Union, June 1, 1792; it was formed (the 7th in order) in 1785, out of part of Lincoln co., and named in honor of James Madison, afterward president of the United States. It is situated in the eastern middle portion of the state, on the waters of Kentucky river, which is its boundary line on the N., N. E., and N. W.; and is bounded N. by Fayette and Clark, E. by Estill, S. by Jackson and Rockcastle, and W. by Garrard and Jessamine. It is much the largest of the bluegrass counties, with a diversified surface—the western quite broken and hilly, the central generally undulating; the eastern lies well, but the soil is not so rich and productive as the other portions. The great business of the county has gradually settled into stock-raising, the production of tobacco and hemp which were once leading crops having almost entirely ceased. In 1870, Madison was the 2d largest cattle producing county, the 5th in hogs, and the 4th in corn. The principal streams of the county are Drowning, Muddy, Otter, Tate, and Silver creeks, all named by Daniel Boone, and flowing into Kentucky river.

Towns.—*Richmond* is the county seat—first settled by John Miller in 1785, but not incorporated until 1809, although *Milford*, the original county seat, was “established” in 1789; it is 50 miles from Frankfort, and 26 S. E. of Lexington; is the terminus of the Richmond branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, by which it is distant from Louisville 138 miles, and 34 miles from the main S. E. line or Knoxville branch of that railroad. It is a handsome town, with a thriving, wealthy, and intelligent population of 1,629 in 1870, and steadily increasing. Besides one of the handsomest court houses in the state, it contains 6 churches (Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Reformed or Christian, Roman Catholic, and African), a female academy, 12 lawyers, 6 doctors, 2 hotels, 3 National banks, a newspaper (the *Kentucky Register*), and quite a number of business houses. *Kirksville*, 10 miles S. W. of Richmond; population about 200. *Kingston*, 7 miles S.; population 200. *Waco*, 8½ miles E., and *Elliston*, adjoining; population of both, 300. *Rogersville*, *Speedwell*, *Union*, *Doyleville*, *Foxtown*, and *Stringtown*, are small places. *Berea*, 15 miles S. of Richmond, population about 200, is the seat of a flourishing academy or college, attended by children of both sexes, white and black. *Boonesborough*, which was established by the legislature of Virginia in 1779 as a town, and so lately as 1810 had 68 inhabitants, has almost disappeared as a village.

STATISTICS OF MADISON COUNTY.

When formed.....	See page 26	Tobacco, hay, corn, wheat...pages	266, 268
Population, from 1790 to 1870.....	p. 258	Horses, mules, cattle, hogs.....	page 268
“ whites and colored.....	p. 260	Taxable property, in 1846 and 1870...p.	270
“ towns.....	p. 262	Land—No. of acres, and value of....p.	270
“ white males over 21.....	p. 266	Latitude and longitude.....	p. 257
“ children bet. 6 and 20 yrs. p.	266	Distinguished citizens.....	see Index.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM MADISON COUNTY, SINCE 1815.

Senate.—Thos. Kennedy, 1792; Humphrey Jones, 1814–22; Thos. C. Howard, 1822–26; Archibald Woods, 1826–29; Robert Miller, 1829, '34–38; Jas. DeJarnett,

1830-34; Chas. J. Walker, 1838-42; Wm. Chenault, 1842-46; John Speed Smith, 1846-50; Reuben Munday, 1851-55; David Irvine, 1855-59; E. W. Turner, 1873-77.

House of Representatives.—Wm. Williams, W. Kerley, 1815; Samuel South, 1815, '16, '17; David C. Irvine, 1816; Archibald Woods, 1816, '17, '20, '24; John Tribble, 1817; Jos. Barnett, Josiah Pbelps, 1818; Thos. C. Howard, 1818, '19, '20, '21; Wm. Rodes, 1819; John Speed Smith, 1819, '27, '30, '39, '41, '45; Jas. Stone, 1820, '21; Jas. Dejarnett, 1821, '22; Wm. McClanahan, 1822; Wm. Chenault, 1822, '40; Daniel Breck, 1824, '25, '26, '27, '34; Squire Turner, 1824, '25, '26, '30, '31, '39; David Bruton, 1825; Robert Harris, 1826, '28; Jos. Turner, 1827; Wm. H. Caperton, 1828; Abner G. Daniel, 1828, '29, '31; Humphrey Jones, 1829; Clifton Rodes, 1829, '30; Wm. R. Letcher, 1831; John White, Jos. Collins, 1832; Edmund L. Shackelford, Andrew Crews, 1833; Chas. J. Walker, 1834; Caldwell Campbell, 1835; Cassius M. Clay, 1835, '37; Thos. J. Gentry, 1836; John S. Busby, 1836, '37; Wm. T. Fox, Thos. Royston, 1838; Jefferson Williams, 1840; Reuben Munday, 1841; Samuel M. Fox, Nicholas Hecker, 1842; Abner Oldham, 1843; Thos. J. Gentry, 1843, died Feb. 5, 1844, succeeded by Thompson Burnam; Robert R. Harris, Richard Runyon, 1844; Salem Wallace, 1845; David Irvine, David Martin, 1846; Madison Boulware, 1847; Cyrus Turner, 1847, '48; Waller Chenault, 1848; Leland D. Maupin, Palestine P. Ballard, 1849; Wm. Harris, Wm. T. Terrill, 1850; Barnett C. Moran, 1851-53; Curtis F. Burnam, 1851-53, '59-63; Jas. Richardson, Henry T. Allison, 1853-55; Wm. M. Miller, Coleman Covington, 1855-57; Curtis Field, jr., Claiborne W. White, 1857-59; Wm. S. Neale, 1859-61, '63-65; George W. Ballew, 1865-67, seat declared vacant because of military interference, Dec., 1865, succeeded by A. J. Mershon, 1865-67; Andrew T. Chenault, 1867-69; Jas. B. McCreary, 1869-75 (who was speaker, 1871-75.)

Centenarians.—James Byrum died in Madison county, in 1871, aged 107 years, having been born in Hillsboro, North Carolina, in 1764; came to Ky. about 1793; was never sick in his life. Enos Hendren, another citizen of Madison, and native of North Carolina, who frequently was at work in his garden during the last year of his life, died Aug. 12, 1872, aged 108 years. The latter had been a member of the Baptist church for 90 years, and the former for nearly 80 years. Daniel Pureell died March, 1873, aged 105.

Springs.—White sulphur springs are numerous in Madison county; one of superior quality, 14 miles e. of Richmond, was resorted to by invalids prior to the late civil war. There is a black sulphur spring, highly impregnated with salt, at or near Boonesborough; this was a great resort of buffalo, deer, and other animals, when Kentucky was first explored.

Of Mounds, several are found in Madison county; one was partially explored, over thirty years ago, but no relics discovered. A large fire mound have been burned near the base, before the mound was reared, as the coals were so well preserved as to show clearly the wood from which they were burned.

Shot Iron Ore, or iron gravel, is mixed with the soil, about half way between Richmond and Elliston, and around the latter place.

The Black Limestone Shale, underlying the black slate, was broken up and used to metal or macadamize several miles of the Richmond and Irvine turnpike—that part between the Kentucky river and Muddy creek. It made a good dry solid road.

There are some *Bituminous Coal-fields* about 15 miles e. of Richmond, which have been but little worked; also, in the southern part of the county, in the Big Hills, where Rock Lick and Roundstone creeks take their rise.

Hydraulic Stone, of superior quality, is abundant in the bluffs of the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Red river.

A Petrified Indian was exhumed, when digging out a spring on the farm of H. P. Young, on Tate's creek, in Madison county, in 1872.

The Earliest White Visitor to the country east of what is now Madison county was John Findlay (generally written Finley); who, in 1767, on an expedition with the double purpose of hunting and of trading with the Indians, came along a route called the warriors' road or path (it is delineated on the map in Filson's Kentucky, published in 1784 at Wilmington, Delaware) "leading from the Cumberland ford, along the broken country lying on the eastern branch of the Kentucky river, and so across the Licking river, toward the mouth of the Scioto." This route was much frequented by the Indian tribes, in passing northward or southward through Kentucky, whether for purposes of hunting or war. No permanent village of the modern Indians was ever

known in Kentucky—indeed none at all, except that on the high ground of the Kentucky bank of the Ohio river, immediately opposite the mouth of the Scioto river, to which some French traders and Shawnee Indians fled for refuge from a remarkable flood which overflowed all their town on the Ohio side. As late as 1773, while the principal town was on the Ohio side, this temporary settlement continued; but before 1778 it had entirely disappeared, by the act of the Indians themselves.

Two years later, Findlay conducted Daniel Boone, John Stewart, Joseph Holden, James Mooney (or Monay), and Wm. Cool, in 38 days from their homes on the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, to a spot "on Red river, the northernmost branch of Kentucky river, where John Findlay had formerly been trading with the Indians, and where, on June 7, 1769, from the top of an eminence they saw with pleasure the beautiful level of Kentucky."* This was probably 20 miles directly east of Madison county, in what is now Estill county; and the party continued "hunting with great success, until Dec. 22, 1769," when as Boone and Stewart rambled on the banks of the Kentucky river (probably within the present county of Madison), a company of Indians rushed out of a thick canebrake and made them prisoners. They made their escape, after seven days captivity and confinement, and returned to their camp on Red river—which they found plundered, and their comrades "dispersed or gone home." Findlay made his way back to the settlements (see under Josh Bell county), probably taking Holden, Mooney, and Cool with him. Shortly after, Stewart was killed by the Indians; but not until Squire Boone and another adventurer had found their way from North Carolina to his brother's camp in the cane land. The tragic death of Stewart frightened the unknown new comer, and he "returned home by himself." The brothers were thus left alone in the howling wilderness. On the 1st of May, 1770, Squire Boone "returned home for a new recruit of horses and ammunition, leaving Daniel alone—without bread, salt, or sugar, or even a horse or dog. He passed a few days uncomfortably; the idea of a beloved wife and family, and their anxiety on his account, would have disposed him to melancholy, if he had further indulged the thought."† While thus alone, in May, 1770, he wandered to the hills that skirted the Ohio river, and for the first time looked down upon the majestic stream that formed the great northern and western boundary of the mighty state he was then exploring. On the 27th of July, Squire Boone returned, with horses and ammunition; and the brothers, "monarchs of all they surveyed," hunted through and explored the country until March, 1771, when they made their way back to their North Carolina homes.

Daniel Boone, then—if not the first white visitor, as he became in 1775 the first permanent settler—was one of the six explorers who first trod the soil of Madison county. Of the eight earliest visitors, he and his brother Squire alone became pioneer settlers. [To these, may possibly be added Christopher Gist (see p. 16, vol. i,—as first of all. His route is too obscure, to be certain.)

The Second Visitors to Madison county were part of the McAfee company; who, during Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 2d and 3d, 1773, passed up the Kentucky river, on the south side, within two miles of the river, and crossed the Cumberland mountain into Powell's valley, Va.—returning from their surveys at Frankfort, and in Anderson and Mercer counties. They were James, George, and Robert McAfee, and Samuel Adams.‡

March to May, 1775.—For an account of Capt. Wm. Twetty's company, the attack on them by Indians, their arrival and that of Col. Richard Henderson's company at Boonesborough, the opening of the land office, and meeting of the people of Transylvania, see *Annals of Kentucky*, page 18, Vol. I. The following is additional, and more full:

By the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, in the province of New York, Nov. 5, 1768,|| the Six Nations of Indians (Mohawks, Tuscaroras, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas), with certain "dependent tribes" (Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoese, and others) dwelling north of the Ohio river—who also claimed

* Boone's Autobiography, in Filson's Kentucky. † Same.

‡ MS. General and Natural History of Kentucky, by Gen. Robert B. McAfee, 1806.

|| See history and full text of the Treaty, Butler's Ky., 2d. ed., 1836, pp. 472-488.

and exercised an interest in and ownership over the hunting grounds now included in the state of Kentucky—ceded to the King of Great Britain the lands lying back of the British settlements, and east and south of the Ohio river, as far west as the Cherokee or Hogohege [*i. e.* Tennessee] river.

The Treaty of Hard Labor, in South Carolina, with the Cherokee Indians, made Oct. 14, 1768, just prior to that of Fort Stanwix, had surrendered to them whatever territory west of the Kanawha river was claimed to have been acquired of the northern tribes.

The Treaty of Lochaber, in South Carolina, Oct. 18, 1770, with the same Indians, made more definite the treaty of Hard Labor; and for the second time determined that the territory south of the Ohio and west of the Kanawha belonged to the Cherokee Indians, and was still their hunting grounds.

Thus stood matters at the time of the tremendous and decisive battle of the "Point," or Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Kanawha river, Virginia, Oct. 10, 1774. Lord Dunmore, colonial governor of Virginia, by proclamation, Jan., 1775, stated that "the Shawnees, to remove all ground of future quarrel, have agreed not to hunt on this side of the Ohio," etc.

*Patrick Henry** (the great Virginia orator, afterwards governor of that state), early in 1774, entered into an arrangement with Hon. Wm. Byrd, John Page, Esq., and Col. Wm. Christian, all of Virginia, for the purpose of purchasing from the Cherokees "some of their land on the waters of their own river in Virginia." They accordingly sent an agent, Mr. Kennedy, and found them disposed to treat upon the subject. A change of public affairs, of an imminent character, made the great orator abandon the project—for which in his deposition he gives his reasons as follows:

"Not long after this, and before any treaty was resolved on, the troubles with Great Britain seemed to threaten serious consequences; and this deponent became a member of the first Virginia convention, and a member of the first continental congress, upon which he determined with himself to disclaim all concern and connection with Indian purchases, for the reasons following: that is to say, he was informed, shortly after his arrival in congress, of many purchases of Indian lands, shares in most or all of which were offered to this deponent, and constantly refused by him, because of the enormity of the extent to which the bounds of those purchases were carried; that disputes had arisen on the subject of these purchases; and that this deponent, being a member of congress and convention, conceived it improper for him to be concerned as a party in any of these partnerships, on which it was probable he might decide as a judge. He was farther fixed in his determination not to be concerned in any Indian purchases whatever, on the prospect of the present war, by which the sovereignty and right of disposal of the soil of America would probably be claimed by the American states."

The Transylvania Company's is the only one of the purchases thus alluded to which bears upon the history of Kentucky. In the fall of 1774, nine gentlemen from Graubville and adjoining counties, in North Carolina—Col. or Judge Richard Henderson (see biographical sketch under Henderson county), John Lattrell, Nathaniel Hart, Thomas Hart, David Hart, Wm. Johnston, John Williams, James Hogg, and Leonard Hendley Bullock—made preliminary arrangements, at the Sycamore shoals on the Watauga river, with the Overhill Cherokee Indians for a treaty, which was consummated on March 17, 1775, at the residence of Col. Chas. Robertson (which was probably in a fort), on the Watauga river, a tributary of the Holston river, in what is now northeastern Tennessee. The treaty lasted about twenty days;† and was executed by Oconistoto, chief warrior and first representative of the Cherokee nation of Indians, Attacullaallah (or the Little Carpenter), and Savanooko or Coronoh, prominent chiefs. For £10,000 lawful money of Great Britain, they decided, by a remarkable document, all the territory lying between the Cumberland river and the "Kentucky, Chenoca, or what by the English is

* See Patrick Henry's Deposition, June 4, 1777.

† Narrative of Hon. Felix Walker, who was present as one of Capt. Twetty's company, on his way to Kentucky; he was afterwards a member of congress from North Carolina.

called *Louisa** river ;" up the latter and its most northwardly branch, thence to the top ridge of Powell's mountain, thence to the head spring of the most southwardly branch of the Cumberland river, thence down said river to its mouth, and up the Ohio river to the mouth of the Kentucky—a magnificent territory of not less than 17,000,000 acres.

The First Road or Trace, always known as Boone's trace, was cut, from the Long island on Holston river, not far from the place of treaty, to Boonesborough, on the Kentucky river, at this time—the proprietors of Transylvania having bargained with Daniel Boone to go before and open this road. Capt. Twetty's company of 8, joined that of Col. Boone (which included Squire Boone, Col. Richard Callaway, John Kennedy, and 18 others), making 30 in all, at Long island, and, March 10, 1775, started—marking the track with hatchets until they reached Rockcastle river. Thence, for 20 miles, they had to cut their way through a country entirely covered with dead brush. The next 30 miles were "through thick cane and reed; and as the cane ceased, they began to discover the pleasing and rapturous appearance of the plains of Kentucky. A new sky and strange earth seemed to be presented to their view! So rich a soil they had never seen before—covered with clover in full bloom. The woods were abounding with wild game—turkeys so numerous that it might be said they appeared but one flock, universally scattered in the woods. It appeared that nature, in the profusion of her bounty, had spread a feast for all that lived, both for the animal and rational world. A sight so delightful to their view and so grateful to their feelings, almost inclined them in transport to *kiss the soil of Kentucky*—in imitation of Columbus, as he hailed and saluted the sand on his first setting foot on the shores of America."†

The Disasters of this first attempt to open a road to Louisa or Cantuckey—as the Journal of Col. Richard Henderson designated the new territory, over which he and others were about to establish the government of the colony of Transylvania—were discouraging to the last extent. The Indians were "upon the war path," guarding the very threshold of their loved hunting ground—apparently realizing that the companies who were coming in for an "armed occupation" of their beautiful land would never voluntarily relinquish so capital a prize.

The First Contest between the whites and Indians, on Kentucky soil, occurred on Saturday morning, March 25th, 1775, in what is now Madison co., about 15 miles south of the Kentucky river. Unconscious of the near approach of danger, the men under Col. Boone lay in their camp asleep, unguarded, and without any sentinels to warn of approaching danger. The attack was sudden, about half an hour before day; the first notice, by a volley of rifles discharged at the sleepers around the camp fires. The contest was soon over. The Indians were not in force sufficient to overpower the whites, and having dispersed part of them, did not follow up their advantage—wisely concluding that although the suddenness of the attack had given a decided advantage, the attacked party would immediately rally, as they did, and be too formidable for them. Capt. Wm. Twetty was shot in both knees, and died on Tuesday, March 28th—the first death of a class of leading or prominent men, of whom so many fell victims to the Indian hate during the first eight years of the settling of Kentucky, culminating in the battle of the Blue Licks, Aug. 18, 1782, when the leaders were mowed down by the score. The Indians selected the leaders as the first object of an attack, realizing that nothing so contributed to the fright that precedes defeat as the loss of the directing head—their own universal experience, which they applied with unvarying wisdom. Besides the fatal wounds to Capt. Twetty, his body servant, a black man, was killed, and Felix Walker dangerously wounded. Some of the party did not recover from the panic; but following the trace they had just helped to make, continued their flight to the settlements in Virginia. Walker could not be removed without danger of instant death, and several ‡ remained with him at the same place for 12 days—when, carrying him in a litter between two horses, they proceeded to the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Otter creek; and selecting "a plain on the south side, wherein was a lick

* So named by Dr. Thomas Walker, on his first visit in 1747.

† Hon. Felix Walker's Narrative. ‡ See account of Twetty's fort, page 520.

with two sulphur springs strongly impregnated, they made a station and called it Boonesborough.*

On the 27th of March, only a few miles distant from the first attack, and near the Louisa (Kentucky) river, the same body of Indians fired on a camp of six men, killing Thomas McDowell and Jeremiah McPheeters; the other four, one a son of Samuel Tate, made their escape.

As the First Official Report (if that expression be not dignifying overmuch so plain a letter) of any thing like a fight with weapons upon Kentucky soil, and as the earliest in date which has been preserved of the few letters written in a life nine-tenths of a century long, the following from Daniel Boone,† accompanied with a *fac simile* of his signature, will be read with interest. On the outside, it was addressed to "Col. Richard Henderson—these with care." With the exception of the words *sculped* and *flusterate*, the bad spelling has been corrected. [For a *fac simile* copy of an entire letter from Col. Boone, written in 1809, when 78 years old, see under Boone county, *ante*. He was just 44, when the following was written:]

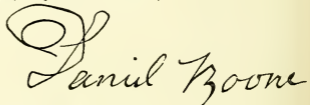
" APRIL THE FIRST, 1775.

" DEAR COLONEL:

" After my compliments to you, I shall acquaint you of our misfortune. On March the 25 a party of Indians fired on my company about half an hour before day, and killed Mr. Twetty and his negro, and wounded Mr. Walker very deeply, but I hope he will recover. On March the 28 as we were hunting for provisions we found Samuel Tate's son, who gave us an account that the Indians fired on their camp on the 27 day. My brother and I went down and found two men killed and sculped, Thomas McDowell and Jeremiah McPheeters. I have sent a man down to all the lower companies in order to gather them all to the mouth of Otter Creek.

" My advice to you, sir, is to come or send as soon as possible. Your company is desired greatly, for the people are very uneasy, but are willing to stay and venture their lives with you, and now is the time to flusterate the intentions of the Indians, and keep the country, whilst we are in it. If we give way to them now, it will ever be the case. This day we start from the battle ground, for the mouth of Otter Creek, where we shall immediately erect a fort, which will be done before you can come or send—then we can send ten men to meet you, if you send for them.

" I am, sir, your most obedient,



" N. B.—We stood on the ground and guarded our baggage till day, and lost nothing. We have about fifteen miles to Cantuck [Kentucky river] at Otter Creek."

From the "Journal of an Expedition to Cantuckey in 1775," by Col. Richard Henderson, of North Carolina (see biographical sketch under Henderson county), the following extracts are made:

1775, Monday, March 20. Having finished my treaty with the Indians at Watauga [in s. e. Tennessee], set out for Louisa [Kentucky].

Thursday, 30th. Arrived at Capt. Martin's, in Powell's Valley.

Friday, 31st. Employed in making a house to secure our wagons, as we could not possibly clear the way any farther.

Saturday, 1st April. Employed in making ready for packing [*i. e.*, loading horses with the baggage].

Sunday, 2d. Mr. Hart came up. [This was Capt. Nathaniel Hart, one of the proprietors of Transylvania, who had made the treaty at Watauga,

* Felix Walker's Narrative.

† In the possession of Judge James Hall, in 1835.

and father of Nathaniel Hart, afterwards prominent in Woodford county, and uncle of Mrs. Henry Clay, of Ashland. In 1779, he brought his family to Boonesborough, then built a station at the White Oak spring, about a mile above Boonesborough, in the same bottom of the Kentucky river, and removed to it. In Aug., 1782, while carelessly riding out in the vicinity of the fort, he was killed and scalped by a small party of Indians, who made their escape, although warmly pursued by Col. Boone. His widow survived him about two years.]

Wednesday, April 5th. Started off with our pack-horses.

Friday, 7th. About break of day, it began to snow. About 11 o'clock, received a letter from Mr. John Luttrell's camp [Mr. L. was another of the proprietors of Trausylvania], that there were five persons killed by the Indians, on the road to the Cantuckey. Same day, received a letter from Daniel Boone, that his company was fired upon by Indians—who killed two of his men, though he kept the ground and saved the baggage, etc.

Saturday, 8th. Started about 10 o'clock, crossed Cumberland Gap. About four miles from it, met about 40 persons returning from the Cantuckey, on account of the late murders by the Indians. Could prevail on only one to return. Several Virginians who were with us turned back from here.

Monday, 10th. Despatched Capt. Wm. Cocks [afterwards a prominent judge in Tennessee] to the Cantuckey, to inform Capt. Boone that we were on the road.

Sunday, 16th. About 12 o'clock, met James McAfee, with 18 other persons, returning from Cantuckey. [Of these, Robert McAfee, Samuel McAfee, and several others, were persuaded by Col. Henderson to turn back, and go with him to Boonesborough.]

Thursday, April 20, 1775. Arrived at Fort Boone, or the mouth of Otter creek, Cantuckey river—where we were saluted by a running fire of about 25 guns, all that were then at the fort. The men appeared in high spirits and much rejoiced at our arrival.

Friday, April 21st. On viewing the fort, finding the plan not sufficient to admit of building for the reception of our company, and a scarcity of ground suitable for clearing at that advanced season, was at a loss how to proceed. Capt. Boone's company having laid out most of the adjacent good lands into lots of two acres each, and taking as it fell to each individual by lot, was in actual possession and occupying them. After some perplexity, resolved to erect a fort on the opposite side of a large lick, near the river bank, which would place us at the distance of three hundred yards from the other fort—the only place where we could be of any service to Capt. Boone's men, or *vice versa*.

Saturday, 22d. Finished running off all the lots we could conveniently get, 54 in number. Gave notice of our intention of having them drawn for in the evening. But Mr. Robert McAfee, his brother Samuel, and some more, were not well satisfied whether they would draw or not. They wanted to go down the river Cantuckey, about 50 miles, near Capt. Harrod's settlement—where they had begun improvements and left them on the late alarm. I informed them myself, in the hearing of all attending, that such settlement should not entitle them to lands from us. They appearing much concerned, and at a loss what to do, the lottery was put off till next morning, at sunrise—thereby giving them *time* to come to a resolution.

SUNDAY, APRIL 23D, 1775. Drew lots, and spent the day without public worship. The interval was employed in building a magazine, sowing seeds, etc.

Wednesday, May 3d. Capt. John Floyd arrived here, conducted by one Joe Drake, from a camp on Dick's river, where he had left 30 of his company from Virginia; and said that he was sent by them to know on what terms they might settle our lands. Was much at a loss on account of this gentleman's arrival and message—as he was surveyor of Fincastle county under Col. Preston.

Sunday, May 7th. Went into the woods after a stray horse; staid all night; and on our return, found Capt. Harrod and Col. Thos. Slaughter, from Harrodstown, on Dick's river. It is, in fact, on the head of Salt river, and

not on Dick's river. Col. Slaughter and Capt. Harrod seemed very jocose, and in great good humor.

Monday, 8th. Was very much embarrassed by a dispute between the above. The last mentioned gentleman, with about 40 men, settled on Salt river last year (1774), was driven off [by the Indians], joined the army [under Col. Lewis, that fought the battle of Point Pleasant, 10th October, 1774.] with 30 of his men; and being determined to live in this country, had come down this spring from the Monongahela, accompanied by about 50 men—most of them young men without families. They had come on Harrod's invitation, and had got possession some time before we got here.

After much dispute about the respective claims of Slaughter and Harrod, for lands to be apportioned to their respective companies, in order to divert the debate on this irritating subject, a plan of government by popular representation was proposed.

The reception this plan met with from these gentlemen, as well as Capt. John Floyd, a leading man on Dick's river, gave us great pleasure; and therefore we immediately set about the business.

Appointed Tuesday, May 23d, instant, at Boonesborough, for the meeting of delegates, and accordingly made out writings for the different towns [or settlements] to sign. For want of a little obligatory law or some restraining authority, our game soon—nay, as soon as we got here, if not before—was driven off very much. As short a distance as good hunters thought of getting meat was 15 or 20 miles; nay, sometimes they were obliged to go 30 miles—though, by chance, once or twice a week, buffalo was killed within 5 or 6 miles of the camp. The wanton destruction of game gives great uneasiness.

Saturday, May 13th. No scouring of floors, sweeping of yards, or scalding bedsteads, here.

About 50 yards from the river [Kentucky] behind my camp, and a fine spring a little to the west, stands one of the finest elms that perhaps nature has ever produced. The tree is produced on a beautiful plain, surrounded by a turf of fine white clover, forming a green to the very stock. The trunk is about 4 feet through to the first branches, which are about 9 feet from the ground. From thence it regularly extends its large branches on every side, at such equal distances as to form the most beautiful tree the imagination can suggest. The diameter of the branches from the extreme end is 100 feet; and every fair day it describes a semicircle on the heavenly green around it, of upwards of 400 feet in circuit. At any time between the hours of 10 and 2, 100 persons may commodiously seat themselves under the branches.

This divine tree—or, rather, one of the many proofs of the existence from all eternity of its Divine Author—is to be our church, council chamber, etc. Having many things on our hands, we have not had time to erect a pulpit, desks, etc.; but hope, by Sunday sevensnight, to perform divine service in a public manner, and that to a set of *scoundrels*, who scarcely believe in God or fear a devil—if we are to judge from most of their looks, words, or actions.

Tuesday, May 23d, 1775. Delegates met from every town [1. Harrodsburg; 2. Boiling Spring settlement, 6 miles s. e. of Harrodsburg; 3. St. Asaph's, 1 mile w. of Stanford, in Lincoln county; and 4. Boonesborough]—pleased with their stations, and in great good humor.

Wednesday, May 24th. Convention met (under the divine elm) for the colony of Transylvania; sent a message acquainting me that they had chosen Col. Thomas Slaughter as chairman, and Matthew Jouett, clerk—of which I approved, and went and opened business by a short speech, etc.

Thursday, May 25th. Three of the members waited on the proprietors with a very sensible address, which they asked leave to read; read it; and delivered an answer in return. Business went on. This day four bills were fabricated: 1. For establishing tribunals of justice and for recovery of debts; 2. For establishing a militia; 3. For preventing the destruction of game, etc.; 4. A law concerning fees. The delegates are very good men, and much disposed to serve their country.

Saturday, May 27th. Finished the Convention in good order—every body pleased.

Sunday, 28th May. Divine service, for the first time in Kentucky, was performed by the Rev. John Lythe, of the Church of England. Most of the delegates returned home.

Monday, 5th June. Made out commissions for Harrodsburg, Boiling Spring settlement, and St. Asaph's, both military and civil.

Friday, June 16th. Continue eating meat, *without bread*.

Sunday, June 18th. Michael Stoner, our hunter, not returned; was expected yesterday; *no meat*.

Wednesday, July 12th. Horses being almost worn out, went up the river (Kentucky) in a canoe, to get meat, if possible. Our salt *quite out*—except about a quart which I brought from Harrodsburg. Times a little melancholy; provision very scarce; *no salt*, to enable us to save meat at any distance from us. No accounts or arrival from within; weather very dry; the springs being scarce, water was rarely to be gotten. We were not able to raise above 14 or 15 fighting men at one time—unless they were all summoned, which could not easily be done without long notice, they being much dispersed, hunting, etc.

[Reference was made to another "Stitched book, covered with brown paper," beginning July 26, 1775—evidently a continuation of Col. Henderson's Journal; but inquiries of his relatives and friends in Kentucky and Tennessee, in 1836-38, failed to discover it. Similar inquiries by the author of this work, made of his descendants in North Carolina in 1873, were likewise unsuccessful. The foregoing is now published above, in book form, for the first time—existing, heretofore, only in the original MS. or in an old newspaper communication.]

R.H.C.

This was organized the first Anglo-American government on the west side of the Allegheny range of mountains. It was silently superseded by the government of Virginia—in pursuance of an ancient colonial policy to allow no Indian transfers of territory to private persons; it was contrary to the chartered rights of the state. The act of the state was not without some compensation—some 200,000 instead of 17,000,000 acres—the former embraced in and designated as a tract of land twelve miles square, on the Ohio, below the mouth of Green river.

COPY OF THE ORIGINAL

"Journal of the Proceedings

OF THE

HOUSE OF DELEGATES OR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COLONY OF TRANSYLVANIA,

Began on Tuesday the 23d of May, in the year of our Lord Christ 1775, and in the fifteenth year of the reign of his Majesty, King of Great Britain."

The proprietors of said colony having called and required an election of Delegates or Representatives to be made for the purpose of legislation, or making and ordaining laws and regulations for the future conduct of the inhabitants thereof, that is to say, for the town of Boonesborough six members, for Harrodsburg three, for the Boiling Spring settlement four, for the town of St. Asaph four, and appointed their meeting for the purpose aforesaid, on the aforesaid 23d of May, *Anno Domini* 1775:—

It being certified to us here this day, by the secretary, that the following persons were returned as duly elected for the several towns and settlements, to-wit:

<i>For Boonesborough,</i>	<i>For Harrodsburg,</i>	<i>For Boiling Spring,</i>	<i>For St. Asaph,</i>
Squire Boone,	Thomas Slaughter,	James Harrod,	John Todd,
Daniel Boone,	John Lythe,	Nathan Hammond,	Alexander Spotswood
William Cooke,	Valentine Harmon,	Isaac Hite, and	Dandridge,
Samuel Henderson,	James Douglass;	Azariah Davis;	John Floyd, and
William Moore, and			Samuel Wood.
Richard Callaway;			

Present—Squire Boone, Daniel Boone, Samuel Henderson, William Moore, Richard Callaway, Thomas Slaughter, John Lythe, Valentine Harmon, James Douglass, James Harrod, Nathan Hammond, Isaac Hite, Azariah Davis, John Todd, Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, John Floyd, and Samuel Wood, who took their seats at convention.

The House unanimously chose Colonel Thomas Slaughter Chairman, and Matthew Jouett Clerk, and after divine service was performed by the Rev. John Lythe, the House waited on the proprietors and acquainted them that they had chosen Mr. Thomas Slaughter Chairman, and Matthew Jouett Clerk, of which they approved; and Colonel Richard Henderson, in behalf of himself and the rest of the proprietors, opened the convention with a speech, a copy of which, to prevent mistakes, the Chairman procured.

Ordered, that said speech be read—read the same which follows:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Convention :

You are called and assembled at this time for a noble and an honorable purpose—a purpose, however ridiculous or idle it may appear at first view, to superficial minds, yet is of the most solid consequence; and if prudence, firmness, and wisdom are suffered to influence your councils and direct your conduct, the peace and harmony of thousands may be expected to result from your deliberations; in short, you are about a work of the utmost importance to the well-being of this country in general, in which the interest and security of each and every individual is inseparably connected; for that state is truly sickly, politically speaking, whose laws or edicts are not careful equally of the different members, and most distant branches, which constitute the one united whole.

Nay, it is not only a solecism in politics, but an insult to common sense, to attempt the happiness of any community, or composing laws for their benefit, without securing to each individual his full proportion of advantage arising out of the general mass; thereby making his interest (that most powerful incentive to the actions of mankind) the consequence of obedience: this at once not only gives force and energy to legislation, but as justice is, and must be eternally the same, so your laws, founded in wisdom, will gather strength by time, and find an advocate in every wise and well-disposed person.

You, perhaps, are fixing the palladium, or placing the first corner-stone of an edifice, the height and magnificence of whose superstructure is now in the womb of futurity, and can only become great and glorious in proportion to the excellence of its foundation. These considerations, gentlemen, will, no doubt, animate and inspire you with sentiments worthy the grandeur of the subject.

Our peculiar circumstances in this remote country, surrounded on all sides with difficulties, and equally subject to one common danger, which threatens our common overthrow, must, I think, in their effects, secure to us an union of interests, and, consequently, that harmony in opinion, so essential to the forming good, wise, and wholesome laws. If any doubt remain amongst you with respect to the force or efficacy of whatever laws you now, or hereafter make, be pleased to consider that all power is originally in the people; therefore, make it their interest, by impartial and beneficial laws, and you may be sure of their inclination to see them enforced. For it is not to be supposed that a people, anxious and desirous of having laws made,—who approve of the method of choosing delegates, or representatives, to meet in general convention for that purpose, can want the necessary and concomitant virtue to carry them into execution.

Nay, gentlemen, for argument's sake, let us set virtue for a moment out of the question, and see how the matter will then stand. You must admit that it is, and ever will be, the interest of a large majority that the laws should be esteemed and held sacred; if so, surely this large majority can never want inclination or power to give sanction and efficacy to those very laws, which advance their interest and secure their property. And now, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the convention, as it is indispensably necessary that laws should be composed for the regulation of our conduct, as we have a right to make such laws without giving offense to Great Britain, or any of the American colonies, without disturbing the repose of any society or community under heaven; if it is probable, nay, certain, that the laws may derive force and efficacy from our mutual consent, and that consent resulting from our own virtue, interest, and convenience, nothing remains but to set about the business immediately, and let the event determine the wisdom of the undertaking.

Among the many objects that must present themselves for your consideration, the first in order, must, from its importance, be that of establishing courts of justice, or tribunals for the punishment of such as may offend against the laws you are about to make. As this law will be the chief cornerstone in the ground-work or basis of our constitution, let us in a particular manner recommend the most dispassionate attention, while you take for your guide as much of the spirit and genius of the laws of England, as can be interwoven with those of this country. We are all Englishmen, or, what amounts to the same, ourselves and our fathers have, for many generations, experienced the invaluable blessings of that most excellent constitution, and surely we can not want motives to copy from so noble an original.

Many things, no doubt, crowd upon your minds, and seem equally to demand your attention; but next to that of restraining vice and immorality, surely nothing can be of more importance than establishing some plain and easy method for the recovery of debts, and determining matters of dispute with respect to property, contracts, torts, injuries, etc. These things are so essential, that if not strictly attended to, our name will become odious abroad, and our peace of short and precarious duration; it would give honest and disinterested persons cause to suspect that there was some colorable reason, at least, for the unworthy and scandalous assertions, together with the groundless insinuations contained in an infamous and scurrilous libel lately printed and published, concerning the settlement of this country, the author of which avails himself of his station, and under the specious pretense of proclamation, pompously dressed up and decorated in the garb of authority, has uttered invectives of the most malignant kind, and endeavors to wound the good name of persons, whose moral character would derive little advantage by being placed in competition with his, charging them, among other things equally untrue, with a design "of forming an asylum for debtors and other persons of desperate circumstances;" placing the proprietors of the soil at the head of a lawless train of abandoned villains, against whom the regal authority ought to be exerted, and every possible measure taken to put an immediate stop to so dangerous an enterprise.

I have not the least doubt, gentlemen, but that your conduct in this convention will manifest the honest and laudable intentions of the present adventurers, whilst a conscious blush confounds the willful calumniators and officious detractors of our infant, and as yet, little community.

Next to the establishment of courts or tribunals, as well for the punishment of public offenders as the recovering of just debts, that of establishing and regulating a militia, seems of the greatest importance; it is apparent, that without some wise institution, respecting our mutual defense, the different towns or settlements are every day exposed to the most imminent danger, and liable to be destroyed at the mere will of the savage Indians. Nothing, I am persuaded, but their entire ignorance of our weakness and want of order, has hitherto preserved us from the destructive and rapacious bands of cruelty, and given us an opportunity at this time of forming secure defensive plans to be supported and carried into execution by the authority and sanction of a well-digested law.

There are sundry other things, highly worthy your consideration, and demand redress; such as the wanton destruction of our game, the only support of life amongst many of us, and for want of which the country would be abandoned ere to-morrow, and scarcely a probability remain of its ever becoming the habitation of any Christian people. This, together with the practice of many foreigners, who make a business of hunting in our country, killing, driving off, and lessening the number of wild cattle and other game, whilst the value of the skins and furs is appropriated to the benefit of persons not concerned or interested in our settlement: these are evils, I say, that I am convinced can not escape your notice and attention.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, you may assure yourselves that this new-born country is an object of the most particular attention of the proprietors here on the spot, as well as those on the other side of the mountains; and that they will most cheerfully concur in every measure which can in the most distant and remote degree promote its happiness or contribute to its grandeur.

May 23, 1775. RICHARD HENDERSON.

Ordered, that Colonel Callaway, Mr. Lythe, Mr. Todd, Mr. Dandridge, and Mr. Samuel Henderson, be a committee to draw up an answer to the proprietors' speech.

May 25th. Mr. Todd produced to the house an answer (drawn up by the committee) to the proprietors' speech, and being approved of by the committee, ordered, that Mr. Todd, Mr. Coker, and Mr. Harrod, wait on the proprietors with an answer to their address which is as follows:

Colonel Richard Henderson and Company—Gentlemen—

We received your speech with minds truly thankful for the care and attention you express towards the good people of this infant country, whom we represent. Well aware of the confusion which would ensue the want of rules for our conduct in life, and deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the trust our constituents have reposed in us, though laboring under a thousand disadvantages, which attend prescribing remedies for disorders, which *already* call for our assistance, as well as those that are lodged in the womb of futurity. Yet the task, arduous as it is, we will attempt with vigor, not doubting but unanimity will insure us success.

That we have an absolute right, as a political body, without giving umbrage to Great Britain, or any of the colonies, to frame rules for the government of our little society, can not be doubted by any sensible, unbiassed mind—and being without the jurisdiction of, and not answerable to any of his Majesty's courts, the constituting tribunals of justice shall be a matter of our first contemplation; and as this will be a matter of the greatest importance, we will still keep in the genius and spirit of the English laws, which happy pattern it shall be our chief care to copy after.

Next to the restraint of immorality, our attention shall be directed towards the relief of the injured as well as the creditor, nor will we put it in the power of calumny and scurrility to say, that our country is an asylum for debtors or any disorderly persons.

Nor shall we neglect, by regulating a militia, as well as the infancy of our country will permit, to guard against the hostilities and incursions of our savage enemies, and at the same time, to be cautious to preserve the game of our country, so essentially necessary for the subsistence of the first adventurers.

Conscious, gentlemen, of your veracity, we can not express the satisfaction we experience, that the proprietors of this promising colony are so ready to concur with us in any measure which may tend to promote its happiness and contribute to its grandeur.

THOMAS SLAUGHTER, *Chairman.*

To which Colonel Henderson returned the following answer:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—

From the just sense of the nature and importance of the trust reposed in you by your constituents, and your laudible and truly patriotic resolution of exerting your abilities in the service of your country, we derive the most sanguine hopes.

Arduous as the task is, every difficulty must give way to perseverance, whilst your zeal for the public good is tempered with that moderation and unanimity of opinion, so apparent in your conduct.

We, gentlemen, look with infinite satisfaction on this happy presage of the future felicity of our infant country, and hope to merit a continuation of that confidence you are pleased to express in our veracity and good intentions.

While our transactions have credit for the integrity of our desires, we can not fail uniting with the delegates of the good people of this country, fully persuaded that the proprietors are zealously inclined to contribute every thing in their power which may tend to render it easy, prosperous, and flourishing.

May 25th, 1775.

RICHARD HENDERSON,
For himself and the company.

On motion made, ordered, that Mr. Todd have leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of Courts of Judicature, and regulating the practice there-

in,—Ordered, that Mr. Todd, Mr. Dandridge, Mr. Callaway, and Mr. Henderson, do bring in a bill for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, leave is given to bring in a bill for regulating a militia,—Ordered, that Mr. Floyd, Mr. Harrod, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Douglass, and Mr. Hite, be a committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Daniel Boone, leave is given to bring in a bill for preserving game, etc.,—Ordered, that Mr. Boone, Mr. Davis, Mr. Harmon, Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Moore, be a committee for that purpose.

The bill for establishing Courts of Judicature, and regulating the practice therein, brought in by the committee, and read by Mr. Todd, passed the first time,—Ordered to be referred for second reading, etc.

The bill for establishing and regulating a militia, brought in by the committee, and read by Mr. Floyd,—Ordered to be read by the Clerk. Read by the Clerk,—Passed the first time.—Ordered to be referred for second reading.

The bill for preserving game, brought in by the committee, ordered to be read by the Clerk,—Read and passed the first time,—Ordered to be referred for second reading. Ordered, that the convention be adjourned until tomorrow, 6 o'clock.

May 26th. Met according to adjournment,—Mr. Robert McAfee appointed Sergeant at Arms.

Ordered, that the Sergeant at Arms bring John Guess before this convention, for to answer for an insult offered Colonel Richard Callaway.

The bill for regulating a militia, read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for establishing Courts of Judicature and regulating the practice therein: read second time,—Ordered to be recommitted, and that Mr. Dandridge, Mr. Todd, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Callaway be a committee to take it into consideration.

On motion of Mr. Todd, leave is given to bring in an attachment bill,—Ordered, that Mr. Todd, Mr. Dandridge, and Mr. Douglass, be a committee for that purpose.

The bill for establishing writs of attachment, read by the Clerk and passed the first time,—Ordered to be referred for second reading.

On motion of Mr. Dandridge, leave is given to bring in a bill to ascertain Clerk's and Sheriff's fees. The said bill was read and passed the first time,—Ordered to be referred for the second reading.

On motion made by Mr. Todd, ordered, that Mr. Todd, Mr. Lythe, Mr. Douglass, and Mr. Hite, be a committee to draw up a compact between the proprietors and the people of this colony.

On motion of Mr. Lythe, leave is given to bring in a bill to prevent profane swearing and sabbath breaking—Read the same by the Clerk,—Ordered, that it be recommitted, and that Mr. Lythe, Mr. Todd, and Mr. Harrod, be a committee to make amendments, etc.

Mr. Guess was brought before the convention and reprimanded by the Chairman.

Ordered, that Mr. Todd and Mr. Harrod wait on the proprietors to know what name for this colony would be agreeable. Mr. Todd and Mr. Harrod reported, that it was their pleasure that it should be called Transylvania.

The bill for ascertaining Clerk's and Sheriff's fees read the second time—passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The attachment bill read the second time and ordered to be engrossed. A bill for preserving game, read the second time and passed,—Ordered to be recommitted, and that Mr. Todd, Mr. Boone, and Mr. Harrod be a committee to take it into consideration.

The militia bill, read the third time and passed. On motion of Mr. Todd, leave is given to bring in a bill for the punishment of criminals,—Ordered, that Mr. Todd, Mr. Dandridge, and Mr. Lythe, be a committee for that purpose.

The bill for establishing Courts of Judicature and regulating the practice therein, read second time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Boone, leave is given to bring in a bill for improving the breed of horses,—Ordered that Mr. Boone, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Hammond, bring in a bill for that purpose.

The bill for ascertaining Clerk's and Sheriff's fees, read the third time and passed. The bill for establishing writs of attachment, read the third time and passed.

On motion, ordered, that Mr. Todd have leave to absent himself from this house.

The bill for punishment of criminals, brought in by the committee, read by the Clerk, passed the first time and ordered to be considered, etc.

The bill for establishing Courts of Judicature and regulating the practice therein, read the third time with amendments and passed.

The bill for improving the breed of horses, brought in by Captain Boone, read the first time—passed and ordered to be referred for consideration, etc.

Ordered, that the convention adjourn till to-morrow, 6 o'clock.

Met according to adjournment.

The bill to prevent profane swearing and sabbath breaking, read the second time with amendments,—Ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the punishment of criminals brought in and read—passed the second time,—Ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the improvement of the breed of horses, read the second time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Ordered, that Mr. Harrod, Mr. Boone, and Mr. Cocke wait on the proprietors, and beg that they will not indulge any person whatever, in granting them lands on the present terms, unless they comply with the former proposals of settling the country, etc.

On motion of Squire Boone, leave is given to bring in a bill to preserve the range,—Ordered that he have leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

The following message received from the proprietors, as follows, to-wit:

To give every possible satisfaction to the good people, your constituents, we desire to exhibit our title deed from the Aborigines and first owners of the soil in Transylvania, and hope you will cause an entry to be made of the exhibition in your journal, including the corners and abutments of the lands or country contained therein, so that the boundaries of our colony may be fully known and kept on record.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

Transylvania, 27th May, 1775.

Ordered, that Mr. Todd, Mr. Douglass, and Mr. Hite inform the proprietors that their request will be complied with; in consequence of which, Colonel Henderson personally attended the convention, with John Farrow, attorney in fact for the head warriors or chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, who, in presence of the convention, made livery and seizin of all the lands in a deed of feoffment, then produced and bearing date the seventeenth day of March last, 1775.

To which Colonel Henderson, in behalf of himself and company, produced his deed, which is bounded and abutted as follows, viz: Beginning at the Ohio river at the mouth of the Kentucky, Chenoa, or what by the English is called Louisa river; from thence running up the said river and the most northerly branch of the head spring thereof; thence a southeast course to the top ridge of Powell's mountain; thence westwardly along the ridge of Powell's mountain unto a point from which a northwest course will strike or hit the head spring or the most southwardly branch of Cumberland river; thence down the said river, including all its waters, to the Ohio river; thence up the said river to the beginning.

A bill for preserving the range, brought in by the committee, was read—passed the first time,—Ordered to be laid by for a second consideration.

The bill to prevent profane swearing and sabbath breaking, read the third time and passed.

Ordered, that Mr. Callaway and Mr. Cocke wait on the proprietors, with the laws that have passed, for their perusal and approbation.

The committee appointed to draw up the compact between the proprietors and the people, brought in and read it, as follows, viz:

WHEREAS, it is highly necessary for the peace of the proprietors, and the security of the people of this colony, that the powers of the one and the liberties of the other be ascertained,—We, Richard Henderson, Nathaniel

Hart, and John Luttrell, on behalf of ourselves as well as the other proprietors of the colony of Transylvania, of the one part, and the representatives of the people of said colony, in convention assembled, of the other part, do most solemnly enter into the following contract and agreement—to wit:

1st. That the election of delegates in this colony, be annual.

2d. That the convention may adjourn and meet again on their own adjournment; provided, that in cases of great emergency the proprietors may call together the delegates before the time adjourned to, and if a majority does not attend, they may dissolve them and call a new one.

3d. That to prevent dissension and delay of business, one proprietor shall act for the whole, or some one delegated by them for that purpose, who shall always reside in the colony.

4th. That there be perfect religious freedom and general toleration—Provided, that the propagators of any doctrine or tenets, evidently tending to the subversion of our laws, shall for such conduct be amenable to, and punished by the civil courts.

5th. That the judges of the superior or supreme courts be appointed by the proprietors, but be supported by the people, and to them be answerable for their mal-conduct.

6th. That the quit-rents never exceed two shillings sterling per 100 acres.

7th. That the proprietors appoint a sheriff, who shall be one of three persons recommended by the court.

8th. That the judges of the superior courts have, without fee or reward, the appointment of the clerks of this colony.

9th. That the judges of the inferior courts be recommended by the people, and approved of by the proprietors, and by them commissioned.

10th. That all other civil and military officers be within the appointment of the proprietors.

11th. That the office of Surveyor General belong to no person interested or a partner in this purchase.

12th. That the legislative authority, after the strength and maturity of the colony will permit, consist of three branches, to wit: the delegates or representatives chosen by the people; a council not exceeding twelve men, possessed of landed estate, who reside in the colony; and the proprietors.

13th. That nothing with respect to the number of delegates from any town or settlement, shall hereafter be drawn into precedent, but that the number of representatives shall be ascertained by law, when the state of the colony will admit of amendment.

14th. That the land office be always open.

15th. That commissions without profit be granted without fee.

16th. That the fees and salaries of all officers appointed by the proprietors, be settled and regulated by the laws of the country.

17th. That the convention have the sole power of raising and appropriating all public moneys, and electing their treasurer.

18th. That, for a short time, till the state of the colony will permit to fix some place of holding the convention which shall be permanent, the place of meeting shall be agreed upon between the proprietors and the convention.

To the faithful, and religious, and perpetual observance of all and every of the above articles, the said proprietors, on behalf of themselves as well as those absent, and the chairman of the convention on behalf of them and their constituents, have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their seals, the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

RICHARD HENDERSON. [Seal.]

NATHANIEL HART. [Seal.]

JOHN LUTTRELL. [Seal.]

THOMAS SLAUGHTER, *Chairman*. [Seal.]

A bill for improving the breed of horses, read the third time and passed.

The bill for the punishment of criminals, read the third time and passed.

The bill to preserve the range, read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Ordered, that Mr. Lythe wait on Colonel Henderson and the rest of the

proprietors, with the bill for establishing Courts of Judicature, and regulating the practice therein.

The bill to preserve the range, read the third time and passed.

Ordered, that Colonel Callaway wait on the proprietors with the bill for preserving the range.

Ordered, that a fair copy of the several bills passed into laws, be transmitted to every settlement in this colony that is represented.

Ordered, that the delegates of Boonesborough be a committee to see that the bills that are passed be transcribed in a fair hand, into a book for that purpose.

Ordered, that the proprietors be waited on by the Chairman, acquainting them that all the bills are ready for signing.

The following bills, this day passed and signed by the proprietors, on behalf of themselves and partners, and the Chairman of the convention, on behalf of himself and the other delegates :

1st. An act for establishing Courts of Judicature, and regulating the practice therein.

2d. An act for regulating a militia.

3d. An act for the punishment of criminals.

4th. An act to prevent profane swearing and sabbath breaking.

5th. An act for writs of attachment.

6th. An act for ascertaining clerks' and sheriffs' fees.

7th. An act to preserve the range.

8th. An act for improving the breed of horses.

9th. An act for preserving game.

All the above-mentioned acts were signed by the Chairman and proprietors, except the act for ascertaining clerks' and sheriffs' fees, which was omitted by the clerk not giving it in with the rest.

Ordered, that at the next meeting of Delegates, if any member be absent, and doth not attend, that the people choose one to serve in the room of such absent member.

Ordered, that the convention be adjourned until the first Thursday in September next, then to meet at Boonesborough.

MATTHEW JOUETT, Clerk.

History of the Colony of Transylvania—continued.—Col. Daniel Boone's company of 21 men, increased to 30 by the addition of Capt. Twetty's company of 9, at Watauga, it has already been seen, reached within about 15 miles of Boonesborough, when they were attacked by Indians. (For further account of the temporary fort erected there for defense, see a few pages ahead.) On reaching the southerly bank of the Kentucky river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the mouth of Otter creek, on the evening of April 1st, 1775, reduced to 25 in number, they began the erection of another small fort, which Col. Henderson called Fort Boone, when he reached the spot on the 20th of April and found it still unfinished. "Two or three days' work would have made it tolerably safe;"* but from the day that Capt. Wm. Cocks arrived with encouraging news from Col. Henderson's party it was totally neglected. It was still unfinished on the 12th of June, "notwithstanding the repeated applications of Capt. Boone, and every representation of danger from the proprietors." The company of Col. Henderson, with that of Capt. John Luttrell which had preceded him a few days, had increased the number of guns—a familiar way of reckoning the men fit for military duty—to about 65. Others came, until 80 men were at Boonesborough; but this was the maximum for 1775. By the middle of June, the number had run down to 50, and was steadily declining. Some unpleasantness occurred or was manifested among the proprietors:* "Our plantations extend near two miles in length, on the river and up Otter creek. . . . Should any successful attack be made on us by the Indians, Capt. Nathaniel Hart, I suppose, will be able to render sufficient reasons to the surviving company for withdrawing from our camp, and refusing to join in

* Col. Richard Henderson's letter to the Proprietors, from Boonesborough, June 12, 1775.

building a fort for our mutual defense. . . . Our men, under various pretenses, are every day leaving us."

Before Daniel Boone and his co-workers in opening the road which to this day is proudly pointed out as Boone's Trace, reached the Kentucky river, other daring adventurers and settlers—following in the wake of the two companies of Isaac Hite and Col. James Harrod, who in 1774 erected and parceled out the "lottery cabins," on the waters of Dick's and Salt rivers, and of Shawnee Run—had already come into the same region, in such numbers as to be called the Harrodsburg, Boiling Spring, and St. Asaph's "settlements." Of these several companies, some had already made a clearing and built a cabin, arranged with others to plant corn for them, and reached Cumberland Gap on their return home. Col. Henderson met 40 of them, on April 8, 1775, at a point 4 miles west of Cumberland Gap—all eagerly pressing towards the settlements, and away from the bloody scenes just enacted in their rear in now Madison county. Only one could be prevailed upon to venture back to the land of danger and of promise. Eight days later, April 16, they met James McAfee at the head of a company of 18, also returning; and of that number, Robert and Samuel McAfee were persuaded to go back to Boone's fort with them. In addition to these 58, Col. Henderson's journal (*ante*) mentions a company of 32 from Virginia, under Col. John Floyd—who were already on Dick's river, in April. His letter of June 12th speaks of 40 more whom he met, in the same month, going back to Virginia; and adds that there were still about 60 or 70 in now Mercer county, 19 in now Harrison county, besides a surveying party of 13 in now Fayette county. This presents a total of 230 men already at various points in Kentucky—in advance of the organized Transylvania Colony movement, which accomplished so much towards the permanent possession of the "Kentucky country."

In the long struggle between liberty and despotism, more or less modified—a struggle coeval almost with the creation of man—the world has scarcely presented so thorough a condition of personal freedom as that enjoyed by the pioneer hunters of Kentucky. Art could make no palace so grand as their home. Physical nature had no real want which the forest did not supply. The purest air of heaven combined with the high exercise of the chase to produce the most perfect bodily health. Sickness was the greatest stranger in early Kentucky. Death from natural causes was so remarkable, that "on one occasion when a young man was taken sick and died, after the usual manner of nature, the women in the fort sat up all night, gazing upon him as an object of beauty."* Wherever the pioneer went, his hands obtained him all that was necessary to existence. The forest furnished him more than he could eat; he had but to put forth his hand and call it his own. The skins that enwrapped his food became his own clothing. The canopy of heaven was his roof; the ground, that brought forth so abundantly, if he chose to till it, was his bed. Wherever it pleased him to remove, his house was ready for him. If the land were not his own, he made it so by clearing a spot, and carving his name upon a tree as the record of his ownership; he planted a few seeds, and went away; he returned, and gathered his crops. His life was one of constant danger, scarcely one of toil; one of an ever-fresh excitement, that he loved despite the danger. It would be strange, then—when for two years he had taken up the land and laid it down at pleasure—had surveyed where and as many acres as he chose, and none gainsaid his right and ownership—if now the new-made claim of Henderson & Co. to be proprietors of all the land should be either promptly or at all conceded. Those who came with Col. Henderson, or before him at his instance, were tempted and employed by the promise of lands purchased of the Indians—whose ownership the pioneers had felt was much like their own, attaching to them personally where they went and while they staid. They who were already in the land, who had spied it out and were reveling in its luxuries, would be "hail fellows, well met," with the lordly Transylvanians; but so far acknowledge their superior rights as pay them *tribute*, NEVER! They would help them open the country, combine with them for defense, counsel with them for the

* Ex-Gov. Morehead's Boonesborough address, May 25, 1840, page 143.

common safety and common good, meet them for any purpose upon equal terms; but submit to them as lords of the soil, entitled to an annual quit-rent, NEVER!! They found Kentucky free soil, and with their blood would help to keep it free. A common government, an equal representative government, they would help to establish and maintain; the air they breathed was too free and too pure, and the surroundings of their homes too inspiring and grand, to teach them the virtue of a proprietary government. They united in a protest and petition, addressed "To the Honorable the Convention of Virginia," in which appear the following sentences—which showed they were willing to submit to what they regarded as the right, but prompt to repel and resent the wrong:

The Petition of the inhabitants, and some of the intended settlers, of that part of North America now denominated Transylvania, humbly sheweth:

WHEREAS some of your petitioners became adventurers in that country from the advantageous reports of their friends who first explored it; and others since, allured by the specious show of the easy terms on which the land was to be purchased from those who style themselves proprietors, have, at a great expense and many hardships, settled there, under the faith of holding the lands by an indefeasible title, which those gentlemen assured them they were capable of making.

But your petitioners have been greatly alarmed at the late conduct of those gentlemen, in advancing the price of the purchase money from twenty shillings to fifty shillings sterling per hundred acres. At the same time they have increased the fees of entry and surveying to a most exorbitant rate; and, by the short period prefixed for taking up the lands, even on those extravagant terms, they plainly evince their intention of rising in their demands as the settlers increase or their insatiable avarice shall dictate.

And your petitioners have been more justly alarmed at such unaccountable and arbitrary proceedings, as they have lately learned—from a copy of the deed made by the Six Nations with Sir William Johnson, and the commissioners from this colony, at Fort Stanwix, in the year 1768—that the said lands were included in the cession or grant of all that tract which lies on the south side of the river Ohio, beginning at the mouth of Cherokee or Hogohege river, and extending up the said river to Kettaning. And, as in the preamble of the said deed, the said confederate Indians declare the Cherokee river to be their true boundary with the southard Indians, your petitioners may, with great reason, doubt the validity of the purchase that those proprietors have made of the Cherokees—the only title they set up to the lands for which they demand such extravagant sums from your petitioners, without any other assurance for holding them than their own deed and warrantee—a poor security, as your petitioners humbly apprehend, for the money that, among other new and unreasonable regulations, these proprietors insist should be paid down on the delivery of the deed.

And, as we have the greatest reason to presume that his majesty, to whom the lands were deeded by the Six Nations for a valuable consideration, will vindicate his title, and think himself at liberty to grant them to such persons and on such terms as he pleases, your petitioners would, in consequence thereof, be turned out of possession, or be obliged to purchase their lands and improvements on such terms as the new grantee or proprietor might think fit to impose; so that we can not help regarding the demand of Mr. Henderson and his company as highly unjust and impolitic, in the infant state of the settlement, as well as greatly injurious to your petitioners, who would cheerfully have paid the consideration at first stipulated by the company, whenever their grant had been confirmed by the crown, or otherwise authenticated by the supreme legislature.

And, as we are anxious to concur in every respect with our brethren of the united Colonies, for our just rights and privileges, as far as our infant settlement and remote situation will admit of, we humbly expect and implore to be taken under the protection of the honorable Convention of the Colony of Virginia, of which we can not help thinking ourselves still a part, and request your kind interposition in our behalf, that we may not suffer under the rig-

orous demands and impositions of the gentlemen styling themselves proprietors, who, the better to effect their oppressive designs, have given them the color of a law, enacted by a score of men, artfully picked from the few adventurers who went to see the country last summer, overawed by the presence of Mr. Henderson.

And that you would take such measures as your honors in your wisdom shall judge most expedient for restoring peace and harmony to our divided settlement; or, if your honors apprehend that our case comes more properly before the honorable the General Congress, that you would in your goodness recommend the same to your worthy delegates, to espouse it as the cause of the Colony. And your petitioners, etc.*

Jediah Ashcraft,	Wm. Fields,	Joseph Lyon,	Jesse Pigman,
Robert Atkinson,	Wm. Gaffata,	John Maxwell,	Samuel Pottinger,
Thomas Bathugh,	Joseph Gwynne	Wm. McElroy,	Isaac Pritchard,
John Beesor,	John Hardin,	Hugh McMillion,	Archibald Reeves,
David Brooks,	Jehu Harlan,	Elijah Mills,	Wm. Rice,
Edward Brownfield,	Silas Harlan,	John Mills,	John Severn,
James Calley,	James Harrod,	John Moore,	Wm. Shepherd,
John Camron,	Levi Harrod,	Samuel Moore,	John Simms, sen.,
J. Zebulon Collins,	Wm. Harrod,	Simon Moore,	Henry Simons,
Herman Consoley,	Wm. Hartley,	Thomas Moore,	Adam Smith,
John Conway,	John Helm,	Wm. Myers,	Henry Thomas,
Leonard Cooper,	Meredith Helm, Jr.,	Ralph Naylor,	Michael Thomas,
John Corby,	Abraham Hite, Jr.,	Robert Naylor,	Moses Thomas,
Charles Cracraft,	Andrew House,	Barnet Neal,	Samuel Thomas,
Wm. Crow,	John House,	Adam Neilson,	George Uland,
Benjamin Davis,	Simeon House,	Richard Owen,	Abraham Vanmeter,
Thomas Dean,	Wm. House,	Benjamin Parkison,	Barnard Walter,
Robert Doak,	James Hughes,	Joseph Parkison,	James Willie,
Patrick Doran,	Arthur Ingram,	Thomas Parkison,	Thomas Wilson,
Benjah Dunn,	Thomas Kennedy,	Wm. Parkison,	Wm. Wood,
John Dunn,	John Kilpatrick,	Peter Paul,	Conrad Woolter.

The date of the foregoing rather energetic protest—signed by 84 men, mostly in and around Harrodsburg, of whom only a few ever became prominent citizens—has not been preserved. From internal evidence, and from a letter to the proprietors of Transylvania colony from Col. John Williams, himself one of the proprietors and their agent, dated Boonesborough, Jan. 3, 1776, it would seem to have been written about Dec., 1775. In that letter, Col. Williams complains of "a small party about Harrodsburg who, it seems, have been entering into a confederacy not to hold lands on any other terms than those of the first year. . . . The principal man, I am told, at the head of this confederacy, is one Hite; and him I make no doubt but to convince he is in an error.

A *Meeting of the Proprietors of Transylvania* was held at their old home in Oxford, Granville county, North Carolina, on Monday, Sept. 25, 1775—at which seven were present, of the nine. Col. Richard Henderson, Col. Thomas Hart, and Capt. John Luttrell had returned from Kentucky, for the purpose of the meeting. Capt. Nathaniel Hart and his brother David remained in Kentucky. At this meeting, whose action had an important bearing on the success of their scheme of aggrandizement in the west—

Col. John Williams was constituted the agent of the company and general manager of their business interests in Kentucky, whither he was to remove immediately and remain until April 12, 1776, at a salary for that term of £150 proclamation money of North Carolina—payable out of the profits arising from the sale of lands after discharging the company's present engagements. In the event of his death or removal, Col. Richard Henderson, Capt. Nathaniel Hart, and Capt. John Luttrell, or any one of them, were to be temporarily agents for the company.

James Hogg was appointed to represent the colony of Transylvania in the Continental Congress then sitting at Philadelphia; he was to bear to that body a memorial "requesting that Transylvania be added to the number of the united Colonies," and Mr. Hogg be admitted to a seat as their delegate—

* Hall's Sketches of History in the West, vol. ii, pp. 236-239.

representing that "the memorialists having made this purchase from the aborigines and immemorial possessors, the sole and uncontested owners of the country, in fair and open treaty, and without the violation of any British or American law whatever, are determined to give it up only with their lives."

The agent was prohibited from granting any lands adjoining salt springs, gold, silver, copper, lead, or sulphur mines; and all deeds were to reserve to the proprietors *one-half* of all gold, silver, copper, lead, and sulphur mines. He was to appoint one or more surveyors—who should make all surveys "by the four cardinal points, except where rivers or mountains make it too inconvenient." Surveys on navigable rivers should extend two poles out for one pole along the river, and other surveys not be above one-third longer than wide. The price of lands until June 1, 1776, was fixed at £2½ sterling (\$12.10) per hundred acres, and \$8 fees for each survey—an average of about 13½ cents per acre. Besides this, an annual quit-rent should be reserved of two shillings sterling (nearly 50 cents) per 100 acres, or half a cent per acre—but this rent not to begin until the year 1780. At these rates, any settler before June, 1776, was privileged to take up not over 640 acres for himself, and for each taxable person he might take with him and settle there 320 acres more. Any person who should not immediately settle might buy not over 5,000 acres, at £3½ per 100 acres (about 17 cents per acre).

Col. Henderson was directed to survey not less than 200,000 acres for the company, to be equally divided between them; and each of the members might lay off not over 2,000 acres for himself. A present of 2,000 acres was made to Col. Daniel Boone for his "signal services." The thanks of the company were presented to Col. Richard Callaway "for his spirited and manly behavior in behalf of the colony," and a present made to *his* youngest son of 640 acres [none to himself]. A present of 640 acres was tendered to Rev. Henry Patillo, on condition he would settle in the colony (which he never did).

Precisely what inducements Col. Henderson and company held out to the large number of persons whom they induced to immigrate to Kentucky in 1775 does not appear. In their memorial to congress, Jan. 6, 1795, they claim to have "hired between 200 and 300 men," to go to Kentucky, begin the settlement at Boonesborough, build a fort, etc. Gen. Benjamin Logan, one of the earliest and most influential of the settlers, deposed, June 20, 1798, that "Col. Henderson & Co. offered 640 acres as a gratuity to those who raised corn in 1775 or 1776—one or both of those years, but I am not certain which. They also sold land in larger quantities by entries." At the meeting at Oxford, N. C., above mentioned, Sept. 25, 1775, they evidently made a serious change in their programme or terms; but did not indicate their first offers. It was the action of this meeting which precipitated the sharp protest above, and helped to concentrate the opposition of the settlers about Harrodsburg.

Non-success of the Colony of Transylvania—It would be singular, indeed, if so spirited and significant a demonstration of opposition to the proprietary government of Transylvania, or Col. Henderson & Co., were the only evidence of its want of acceptability to the adventurers and emigrants to Kentucky. It was not only not heartily supported by any portion of the people, but was positively unacceptable. The proprietors themselves, who had come out to foster and build up an enterprise which at one time promised magnificent results, were men of no ordinary character. Col. Richard Henderson, the three brothers Hart (Thomas, Nathaniel, and David), Capt. John Luttrell, and Col. John Williams, were all men of great energy and decision. Col. Henderson (see sketch under Henderson county) died at his home in Granville, N. C., Jan. 30, 1785; Nathaniel Hart was killed by Indians, just outside of his White Oak Spring fort, about a mile above Boonesborough, in Aug., 1782; John Luttrell was killed by the Tories in the Revolution, near his home in North Carolina, in 1781; John Williams became a judge in North Carolina in 1777, and a member of the Continental Congress in 1778; Thos. Hart was a member of the provincial congress of North Carolina in 1774, and a Revolutionary officer some years later. They seemed discouraged by the opposition that was gradually developed to their government, and did not rise in energy equal to the occasion. This may have been because the very founda-

tion upon which they were building was slippery and unsubstantial—because their co-proprietor, James Hogg, whom they commissioned as a delegate to the Continental Congress from the colony of Transylvania, was not invited to a seat in that body—because their approaches to the provincial congress of Virginia were not encouraged by Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, whom they first sought to convince of the wisdom and justice of their enterprise—and because Gov. Josiah Martin, of North Carolina (an Englishman by birth and a soldier by profession, with the most rigid notions of governmental sovereignty), promptly issued his proclamation in 1775, declaring illegal the Watauga purchase from the Cherokee Indians so far as it embraced lands now in Tennessee but then the western extension or portion of that state, as the Kentucky country was of Virginia; and not because they were appalled or disheartened by the rising difficulties all around them in their Transylvania colony. The strong men—the men of force and brains—who adventured into the wilderness, were not attracted to Boonesborough, but rather repelled. Such men, the world over, will not voluntarily go where from the nature of things they must be overshadowed. They shrink from an unequal contest. They will not fight against hope. They will dare any thing in a field that is inviting. They sought Harrodsburg, Logan's Station, McConnell's Station and Lexington, Beargrass and the Falls. The proprietors of Transylvania did not grapple such men to them with hooks of steel. Their movement evidently did not proceed from the people, was not for the good of the greatest number. There was at bottom, cropping out through it everywhere, a selfishness and a contractedness that did not consist with the largest liberty ideas which obtained a few miles further west. The only man of note after Daniel Boone (and his mission of opening a road was already finished) whom they propitiated, was Col. John Floyd; and that was in a subordinate position, as a surveyor—which involved faithful labor, but did not draw to them and develop for them his brains and influence.

Col. Henderson and his partners were too well read, too observing, and too good judges of human nature, to hope for success against the power of the state. As soon as they realized that they could not be upheld and acknowledged in their claim to sovereignty, and that the state of Virginia whenever suitable occasions for legislation presented never ceased or hesitated to exercise her right of sovereignty, they quietly abandoned some of their pretentious claims, and acted wisely in locating and preempting, each for himself, 400 and 1,000 acres of land, as provided for in the laws of Virginia. They exerted themselves—in perfect good faith to those who had entered land in their land-office, and paid the fees they charged—in endeavoring to procure from the state of Virginia an official acknowledgment of their own title to these lands as owners. They failed in this, too—a step that would have been wise on the part of the state, at once conciliating and assuring all who had ventured their lives and their property in a well-meant effort to secure a home and lands in the new El Dorado. Instead of promptly disavowing the acts of Henderson & Co., it was not until Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1778, that the Virginia house of delegates

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

Resolved—That the purchases heretofore made by Richard Henderson and Company, of that tract of land called Transylvania within this commonwealth, of the Cherokee Indians, is void. But as the said Richard Henderson and Company have been at very great expense in making the said purchase, and in settling the said lands—by which this commonwealth is likely to receive great advantage, by increasing its inhabitants and establishing a barrier against the Indians—it is just and reasonable to allow the said Richard Henderson and Company a compensation for their trouble and expense."

—Which action of the house, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1778, was "agreed to by the senate." Accordingly, not long after, rehearsing the second resolution above—

"It was enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That all that tract of land situate, lying, and being on the waters of the Ohio and Green rivers, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Green river; thence running up the same twelve and a half miles when reduced to a straight line; thence running at right angles with the said reduced lines twelve and a half miles on each side the said river; thence running lines from the termination of the line extended on each side the said Green river, at right angles with the same, till the said lines intersect the Ohio, which said Ohio shall be the western boundary of the said tract—be, and the same is hereby granted the said Richard Henderson and Company, and their heirs, as tenants in common; subject to the payment of the same taxes as other lands in this commonwealth are, but under such limitation of time, as to the settling the said lands, as shall be hereafter directed by the General Assembly.

"But this grant shall, and it is hereby declared to, be in full compensation to the said Richard Henderson and Company and their heirs, for their charge and trouble, and for all advantage accruing therefrom to this commonwealth; and they are hereby excluded from any further claim to lands, on account of any settlement or improvements heretofore made by them, or any of them, on the lands so as aforesaid purchased from the Cherokee Indians."*

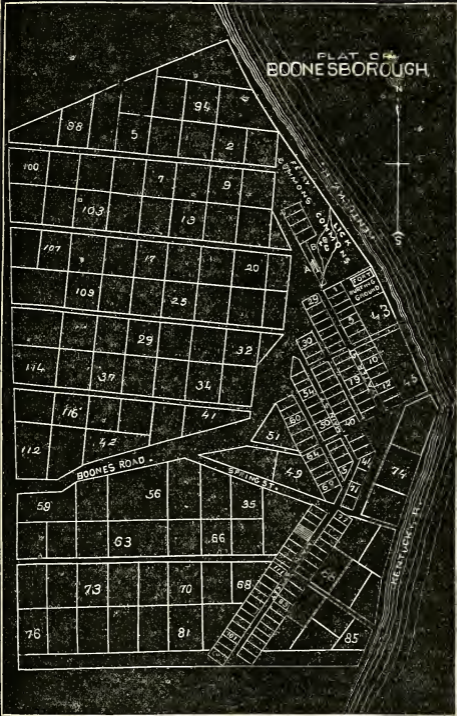
The First Ferry established in the now state of Kentucky by act of the Virginia legislature, was in Oct., 1779, "at the town of Boonesborough, in the county of Kentucky, across Kentucky river, to the land on the opposite shore—the price for a man three shillings [50 cents], and for a horse the same; the keeping of which ferry, and emoluments arising therefrom, are hereby given and granted to Richard Callaway, his heirs or assigns, so long as he or they shall well and faithfully keep the same according to the directions of this act." [Only 8 other ferries were established by the state of Virginia, up to 1792, when Kentucky became a state. These were, in 1785, across the Kentucky river, to James Hogan, at the mouth of Hickman's creek in now Jessamine co; to David Crews, at the mouth of Jack's creek in now Madison co; to Wm. Steele, at Stone Lick; and two over the Ohio river to John Campbell, one each to the mouths of Silver creek and Mill run; in 1786, to John Curd, over the Kentucky river at the mouth of Dick's river, and one to James Wilkinson, at Frankfort; and in 1791, to Joseph Martin, across Cumberland river.]

Boonesborough, "on the Kentucky river, in the county of Kentucky," was "established a town, for the reception of traders," by act of the Virginia legislature in Oct., 1779—in accordance with the petition of the inhabitants. Twenty acres had already been laid off into lots and streets, 50 more were directed to be so laid off, and the balance of 640 acres (570 more) were to be laid off for "a common." Lots were "to be conveyed to the persons first making application—subject to the condition of building within three years on each lot a dwelling-house at least 16 feet square, with a brick, stone, or dirt chimney." Richard Callaway, Chas. Minn Thruston, Levin Powell, Edmund Taylor, James Estre [mistake for Estill], Edward Bradley, John Kennedy, David Gist [mistake for Gass], Pemberton Rollins, and Daniel Boone, gentlemen, were appointed trustees, but refused to act; and by "an act to explain and amend," in 1787, Thos. Kennedy, Aaron Lewis, Robert Rodes, Green Clay, Archibald Woods, Benj. Bedford, John Sappington, Wm. Irvine, David Crews, and Higgason Grubbs, gentlemen, were made the trustees.

The following sketch of the Town Plat of Boonesborough is taken from a copy of the original, which copy was kindly loaned for this purpose by John Stevens, who now owns as a beautiful farm nearly all the 640 acres embraced in this plat. The original was probably worn out or destroyed more than 80 years ago—about which time this copy was taken. Mr. Stevens' residence is on Lot No. 51. Spring street is named after one of the three fine springs which caused the selection of the spot originally as a fort; the spring is on the river bank at the foot of the street—where there was, and still is, a ford in low water. The other two springs, one of them a sulphur spring, are near A on the Lick Commons. The Elm

* Littell's Laws of Kentucky [and Virginia], Appendix to vol. iii, page 5—.

FLAT C
BOONESBOROUGH



Tree under which the first legislative council was held and the first sermon preached [see page 501.] was at B, on the Lick commons. John Stevens, David Oldham, and other boys played marbles under its shade, on many a Sunday, about 1825. It was cut down for its wood (of which it made many cords), by the servants of Samuel Halley, about 1828. Mr. Stevens, when 60 years of age, was as eloquent and enthusiastic in describing it to the author of this, when visiting the spot, on April 10, 1873, as was Col. Henderson in his Journal (see page 500). The old (large) fort stood on the lot afterwards used as a public burying-ground—and where Col. Richard Callaway and other pioneers killed by the Indians were buried within the fort or stockade. Nothing now marks the site of the fort except a few stones which composed the foundations of two chimneys. The temporary small fort first built stood near the elm tree. The ferry house is on Lot 76. "Boone's Road" is the old trace by which the fort was originally reached, passing up a branch and over the ridge; the present turnpike crosses it in several places, where it is still plainly visible. At D are still standing parts of the thick walls of the tobacco warehouse, built some 80 years ago when Boonesborough was a shipping point of considerable importance. Its glory, in this regard, too, has departed, although in 1871 a little steamer called "Daniel Boone" was built here. The bank in front of where the fort stood is quite steep and high, and could be easily tunneled—as was attempted by the Indians during their great siege, in Aug., 1778 (see page 529). French street was named after James French, the father of the late Judge Richard French, of Mountsterling, who represented the district in congress for six years, between 1835 and 1849; and Calk street after Wm. Calk, who lived here in 1775, and who built the first cabin in now Montgomery co., near Mountsterling, in 1779. We curiously inspected the three sycamore trees still standing on the Lick commons, which were silent witnesses of the sieges in 1777-78. Of two of them, the trunks (some 20 feet in circumference) are mere shells, entirely open on the side next the fort. That side and their center were literally killed by the bullets fired, during the long siege, into them, but at the Indians concealed behind them. For 40 years, until the supply was exhausted a few years ago, Mr. Stevens obtained from these two trees all the bullets he used for sinkers of his fishing-lines.

To a Daughter of Daniel Boone was granted by the legislature of Virginia a body of land on Hayes' fork of Silver creek, just s. e. of Kingston—now owned (1873) by John E. McHenry.

The Form of Henderson & Co.'s Warrant, or order of survey, exists nowhere in print. From an original, written in a clear bold hand, issued in favor of Wm. Poague, father of the late Gen. Robert Pogue, of Mason co., Ky., and carefully preserved among the papers of the latter, is copied below the form used after the foregoing meeting of the Proprietors in Sept., 1775. (Wm. Poague died Sept. 3, 1778, from wounds by Indians near Dauville—see under Mercer county.)

Transylvania, } SS. RICHARD HENDERSON & Co., Proprietors of the
Boonesborough, } Colony of Transylvania.

To JOHN FLOYD, Esquire, Surveyor of the said Colony:



You are hereby authorized and required to survey and lay off for Wm. Poague six hundred and forty acres of land, lying on the west branches of Clark creek, known by the name of Gilmer's lick, abt. three miles west of Wm. Whitley's place where he lives, and marked on a tree with powder, W^{POAGUE}.

And the same having surveyed, pursuant to the rules of our office laid down and our instructions by the surveyor to be observed; two fair and correct plots of the same you make or cause to be made, with your proceedings thereon, into our office, within three months from the date hereof, wherever then held within our said Colony. Given under our seal at Boonesborough, the fifteenth day of January, 1776.

JNO. WILLIAMS, Agt., &c.

Endorsed.—No. 676. Wm. Poague's War! for 640 acres of land, Gilmer's lick.

First Settlement of Kentucky.—[To correct a prevailing but erroneous opinion that the first settlement of Kentucky was at Boonesborough in April, 1775, the following is inserted here, instead of under Mercer county, where it otherwise more appropriately belongs:]

The present state of Kentucky was *visited* by various parties, at different periods from 1747 to 1772. (See Collins' Annals of Kentucky, vol. i, pp. 15 to 17; also, under the counties of Boone, Boyd, Bracken, Carroll, Fleming, Franklin, Greenup, Henry, Jefferson, Josh Bell, Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Mason, Mercer, and other counties herein.) The first visits that gave promise of return and settlement were those of 1773, with the large number of surveys in that year. An "improver's cabin"—i. e., a square of small logs erected breast high, but not roofed nor inhabited—was built in Bracken county, that year (see under Bracken county), but none elsewhere in the state.

In May, 1774, Capt. James Harrod's company of adventurers, of 31 men,*

James Blair,	Jared Cowan,	David Glenn,	Evan (or John) Hinton
James Brown,	John Cowan,	Thomas Glenn,	— Rees,
Abraham Chapline,	John Crow,	Silas Harlan,	John Shelp,
John Clark,	Azariah Davis,	James Harrod,	James Wiley,
John Crawford,	William Fields,	Thomas Harrod,	John Wilson, †
		James Harlan,	

And 10 others whose names we can not ascertain, came down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers in periogues or canoes, to the mouth of the Kentucky river, which they ascended to the mouth of a creek called (from that fact) Landing run (now Oregon), in the lower end of the present county of Mercer, and east of the village of Salvisa; thence across to Salt river near McAfee's station, and up that river to Fountain Blue, and to the place where Harrodsburg now stands. In two or three weeks this was followed by Isaac Hite's company of adventurers, of 11 men—

Robert Gilbert,	James Knox,	Jacob Sandusky,	David Williams,
James Hamilton,	James McColloch,	James Sodonsky,	and one other name
Isaac Hite,	Alexander Petrey,	Benjamin Tutt,	not preserved. †

Capt. Harrod and his company encamped at the Big Spring on the east of the place where it was agreed to lay off a town. Thence the men scattered in small companies, to select locations, improve lands, and build cabins, which they divided among themselves by lot—and as the "lottery cabins" they were known as long as they lasted. Thus—John Crow's lottery cabin was near the town spring of Danville, James Brown's on Clark's run $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile s. e. of said spring, and James Blair's $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles s. w., Wm. Field's $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles w. of Danville, † John Crawford's 4 miles s. of Danville, and James Wiley's 3 miles e. of Harrodsburg. There is good reason to believe that cabins were not built for all of the company, and therefore those built were apportioned by lot. The men of Hite's company "improved," but generally without building cabins. James Harrod found what he called the Boiling Spring, and which in May, 1775, was called the "Boiling Spring Settlement," 6 miles s. of Harrodstown, where he cut down brush and made his improvement; and which became his home until his murder, and that of his widow for many years after.

But the Big Spring was the rallying point or camp of Harrod's company, where they were joined by Hite's men; and on June 16, 1774, † they laid off a town, giving each man a half-acre lot and a ten-acre outlot. While this surveying was going on, Daniel Boone and Michael Stoner—then on their way to or from the Falls of the Ohio (at Louisville), whither they were sent by Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, to warn Col. John Floyd and other surveyors sent out by him of threatened Indian hostilities (which culminated shortly

* Sketch of First Settlement of Kentucky, written in June, 1841, by Gen. Robert B. McAfee, and another sketch by same, Aug., 1845.

† Depositions of Capt. David Williams in 1794, James Sodonsky in 1797, Capt. John Cowan in 1798, Hon. James Brown in 1790, Col. Abraham Chapline in 1806, and others. Also, Sneed's Printed Decisions of the Ky. Court of Appeals, and Records of Ky. Land Office.

‡ Map of Survey by James Thompson, surveyor Lincoln co., Aug. 20, 1802.

§ Conversations between Gen. Robert B. McAfee and Col. Abraham Chapline.

after in the great battle of "the Point" or Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Kanawha river, in West Virginia, Oct. 10, 1774, and in which most of the above 42 men were engaged)—reached there, and Boone assisted in laying off lots. A lot was assigned to him adjoining one laid off for — (John or Evan) Hinton;—upon which was immediately built a double log cabin, which was known indiscriminately as Boone's or Hinton's cabin, until it, with the other 3 or 4 built at the same time near by, was burnt by the Indians, March 7, 1777, just after Thomas Wilson and his family had escaped from one of them into the fort.* Thus Daniel Boone himself assisted in the foundation of the first inhabited town in Kentucky. [Capt. Thomas Bullitt laid off the town of Louisville on the 1st of August, 1773, but it was not settled for five years after, until Oct., 1778.] These 4 or 5 cabins stood on the south side of the town branch, near where Archibald Woods was living in 1841, and about 120 yards below the town spring. They were occupied by the men of the two companies until July 10, 1774, when the Indians fired upon a party of 5 of them at Fontainebleau or Fountain Blue, a large spring 3 miles below Harrodstown (where corn had already been planted). They instantly killed Jared Cowan, while engaged in drying some papers in the sun. Jacob Sandusky and two others, not knowing but that the others had been killed, escaped through the woods to the Cumberland river, and thence went by canoe to New Orleans † The remaining man fled to Harrodstown, and gave the alarm. Captains Harrod and Chapline, and a strong party went down and buried Jared Cowan and secured his papers; then collected up their scattered men, and returned to Virginia by the Cumberland Gap.

The town thus laid off was named *Harrodstown*, and subsequently known or spoken of as *Oldtown*, even for years after it received its present name of *Harrodsburg*. These cabins and this "town" thus suddenly vacated—under the double operation of the alarm created by Boone's message and the panic resulting from the killing of Jared Cowan—were re-occupied on the 15th of March, 1775, by a new company (including many who were with him in 1774) under Capt. James Harrod, although Harrod himself shortly after settled at his new Harrod's station, 6 miles s. e. of Harrodstown on the present turnpike to Danville. Although more than half of the early adventurers of 1775 (who had come intending to settle) were frightened hurriedly back to Virginia by the several Indian attacks in March (see Daniel Boone's letter, *ante*, page 498); yet these cabins were not abandoned. Of Harrod's company from the Monongahela country, besides others temporarily, 5 at least—Lewis Holmes, Richard Benson, John Lynch, Samuel Cartwright, and Daniel Linn ‡—continued in the occupancy of one or more of the cabins, and were thus found on Sept. 8, 1775, when Gen. James Ray, then quite a young man, accompanying his mother, Mrs. Hugh McGary, her husband, and the children of both husbands, Richard Hogan and Thomas Denton with their families, and several others, reached Harrodsburg. At the head of Dick's river, in now Rockcastle county, this McGary party separated from Daniel Boone and his family, who with 21 men took their course to the new fort at Boonesborough—reaching there also on Sept. 8, 1775. Thus Daniel Boone's wife and daughter, as he himself said, were "the first white women who ever stood upon the banks of Kentucky river," § while on the same day Mrs. McGary, Mrs. Hogan, and Mrs. Denton formed the first domestic circle at Harrodsburg, and were the first white women upon the waters of Salt river.

As to the continued occupation of Harrodsburg, the Hon. Felix Walker says, in his narrative before quoted from, that he spent two weeks at Harrodsburg in June, 1775, "where we had a few men," in company with his old North Carolina friend, Capt. James Harrod. Col. Richard Henderson, in his letter from Boonesborough, June 12, 1775, to the proprietors of Transylvania colony, says: "To the west, about 50 miles from us, are two settle-

* Capt. John Cowan's Journal, at Harrodsburg, from March 6, to Sept. 17, 1777. Also, Gen. George Rogers Clark's Diary, at Harrodsburg, from Dec. 25, 1776, to Nov. 22, 1777.

† Sketch of Jacob Sandusky or Sodousky, *American Pioneer*, ii, 326.

‡ Gen. James Ray so informed the historian, Mann Butler, in 1833.

§ Boone's Autobiography in Filson's Kentucky.

ments, within 6 or 7 miles one of the other [Harrodsburg, and the Boiling Spring, or Harrod's Station]; there were, some time ago, about 100 at the two places—though now, perhaps, not more than 60 or 70, as many of them are gone up the Ohio for their families, etc., and some returned by the way we came, to Virginia and elsewhere." And Daniel Boone, in his letter to Col. Henderson, dated April 1, 1775 [see page 498, *ante*], says: "I have sent a man down to all the lower companies, in order to gather them all to the mouth of Otter creek." Of these lower companies, the head and front in numbers and influence was Harrodsburg. That, and the settlements at Boiling Spring (6 miles s. e. of Harrodsburg), and at St. Asaph's (as Gen. Logan's station, 1 mile w. of Stanford, was called), were duly and strongly represented in the legislative assembly of Transylvania colony, May 23d to 28th, 1775.

Depositions and other well authenticated statements in possession of or examined by the author of this, show that the following persons were among those who resided or spent some time at Harrodsburg, during some portion of the year 1775, after March 11th, which was the date of the first arrival and re-occupancy of the cabins built in 1774—and which was at least 20 days before Col Daniel Boone's company reached the Kentucky river and laid the foundations of Boonesborough. Fourteen of them raised corn, within a few miles of Harrodsburg, and 2 of them near Lexington, that season :

David Adams,	John Grayson,	John Lynch,	Sevier Paulson,
Richard Benson,	Nathan Hammond,	Rev. John Lythe,	Nathaniel Randolph,
John Braxdale,	Evangelist Hardin,	George McAfee,	James Ray,
James Brown,	Valentine Harmon,	James McAfee,	Thomas Ryan,
Samuel Cartwright,	James Harrod,	Robert McAfee,	James Sodonsky,
Abraham Chapline,	John Higgins,	Samuel McAfee,	Samuel Scott,
John Cowan,	Henry Higgins,	Wm. McAfee,	John Severns,
Wm. Crow,	Isaac Hite,	Wm. McBrayer,	John Shelp,
Azariah Davis,	Richard Hogan,	James McCown,	Col. Thos. Slaughter,
Thomas Denton,	Lewis Holmes,	John McCown,	David Williams,
John Dougherty,	Samuel Ingram,	Hugh McGary,	Edward Williams,
James Douglass,	Garret Jordan,	John McGee,	John Wilson.
William Fields,	Patrick Jordan,	Wm. McMurty,	
James Gilmore,	Daniel Linn,	Archibald McNeill,	

Thus, there is cumulative testimony—from contemporary letters or private journals of the earliest settlers, attested and amplified by scores of depositions—that the first habitable cabins by white Americans in what is now Kentucky were built at Harrodstown (now Harrodsburg), immediately after the town was laid off into lots on June 16, 1774; that on July 10, 1774, because of information sent by Gov. Dunmore of expected Indian hostilities, verified on that day by the killing of Jared Cowan, a panic seized all the adventurers and settlers alike, and the entire country was abandoned as rapidly as possible; that it was not re-visited until Feb., 1775, nor re-occupied anywhere until March 11, 1775, when some of the aforementioned reached Harrodstown and took possession of the cabins of 1774; that these cabins were not all abandoned nor unoccupied at any time thereafter, but were burned by the Indians, and their occupants driven into the fort, on March 7, 1777—while others built by the families that reached Harrodsburg on Sept. 8, 1775, were permanently occupied and afterwards included in the fortification; that Daniel Boone, the founder of Boonesborough, on the morning of the day (April 1, 1775), when his company reached the spot which became Boonesborough, and while yet 15 miles distant from it, wrote his earliest preserved letter, and therein told Col. Henderson that he had "sent a man to all the lower companies" [of whose location at the Boiling Spring or Harrod's Station, and at Harrodsburg, he was advised by Samuel Tate's son and otherwise] "in order to gather them all to the mouth of Otter creek"—evidently designing that as the base of defensive military operations and strength; that on April 8, 1775, when only 4 miles from Cumberland Gap, Col. Richard Henderson, the great man of the Proprietary government of Transylvania, met 40 persons returning from Kentucky, and on April 16th (on Skaggs' creek in the s. e. part of now Rockcastle county, about 45 miles s. of Boonesborough and 55 miles s. e. of Harrodsburg), met James McAfee and 18 others just from the latter place,

and persuaded Robert, Samuel, and William McAfee to turn back and go with him to Boonesborough—of course, learning from them all about the settlements at Harrodsburg and the Boiling Spring; that his own Journal shows that on May 8, 1775, Col. Henderson learned from Capt. James Harrod and Col. Thomas Slaughter that "Harrod, accompanied by about 50 men, had come down that spring from Monongahela, and got possession some time before we (Henderson & Co.) got here."

But it is unnecessary to further recapitulate, or bring out in detail other evidence tending to the same point, viz: That the FIRST SETTLEMENT OF KENTUCKY WAS AT HARRODSBURG, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1774.

The First Fort in Kentucky was erected on the 26th of March, 1775, about five miles s. of Richmond, in Madison county. From a survey made by Maj. John Croke, surveyor of Madison county, on May 28, 1817, it appears that TWETTY'S FORT—or THE LITTLE FORT, as it was indiscriminately called—was just 132 feet over one mile from Estill's old station, in an almost s. w. direction, on a small branch of Taylor's fork of Silver creek, and about a quarter of a mile w. of Hart's fork of Silver creek. There does not exist any printed mention of it; and yet from the depositions, on file in suits in the Fayette and Madison circuit court clerk's offices, of Wm. Bush, Jesse Oldham, Rev. Jos. Proctor, Peter Hackett, and 10 others, we gather—that it was built on the day after the before-day Indian attack upon Boone and Twetty's company, upon ground a little elevated, and about 100 yards from Boone's trace, in square form, about 6 or 7 feet high, of logs, and probably was not roofed; that it was built as a protection against further surprises or sudden attacks of Indians; that the wounded bodies of Capt. Wm. Twetty and his ward, young Felix Walker, were removed into it, and nursed there; that on the second day after it was built, being the third day after he was wounded, Capt. Twetty (who was shot in both knees) died, and was buried within the fort; that the company (see names in part, vol. i, page 18), remained there to nurse young Walker—all of them until April 1st, and part of them probably until April 6th, when he was well enough to be removed to Boonesborough. It was never finished nor again occupied as a fort, but was allowed to rot down and disappear. For six years it was one of the best known and most notorious localities in what is now Madison county; but its very existence and its name were entirely unknown to the present generation (1873).

The Second Fort in Kentucky, and the first station fortified, was that at Boonesborough. Col. Daniel Boone and his company arrived there April 1, 1775, and immediately built a couple of cabins having some of the advantages of a stockade fort, near A, the Elm tree, in the Plat of Boonesborough, ante, and which Col. Henderson, on his arrival with his company, April 20, 1775, dignified with the name of *Fort Boone*. Next day, Col. Henderson (see his Journal, page 499, ante), "after some perplexity, resolved to erect a fort on the opposite side of a large lick near the river bank, which would place us at a distance of 300 yards from the other fort—and yet the only place where we could be of any service to Boone's men, or *vice versa*." Here the main fort was built, and, according to the generally received account, completed on the 14th of June, 1775—which, if true in date, must have been suddenly hastened.* The accompanying rough engraving of the still rougher fort is filled out from an original plan of it, preserved in the handwriting of Col. Henderson. The dimensions of the enclosure are not stated; but, allowing 20 feet as the average size of the cabins and the intervening openings, would make the fort about 260 feet long and 180 feet wide.

The First Families which reached Boonesborough were—Daniel Boone's on Sept. 8, 1775; Col. Richard Callaway's, Wm. Poague's, and John Barney Stagner's, in company, about Sept. 26, 1775. Wm. Poague, in Feb., 1776, removed his family to the fort at Harrodsburg; and Barney Stagner his,

* Col. Henderson's letter to the Proprietors, dated Boonesborough, June 12, 1775, says that when his company reached that place on April 20th, "a small fort only wanted two or three days work to make it tolerably safe. . . . and unto this day remains unfinished."

within a year and a half—for on June 22, 1777, he was killed by Indians and beheaded, half a mile from Harrodsburg.* But few families were brought to Madison county before 1779–80.

The First Marriage in Kentucky was in the fort at Boonesborough, August 7, 1776, by Squire Boone; Samuel Henderson, younger brother of Col. Richard Henderson, to Elizabeth (generally called Betsey) Callaway, eldest daughter of Col. Richard Callaway. Their first child, Fanny, was born in the fort, May 29, 1777—the first white child of parents married in Kentucky, and the 5th white child born in the state.† This was the Betsey Callaway who, with her younger sister Fanny, and Jemima Boone, were captured by Indians on July 14, 1776, and rescued two days after (see below).

The Stations in now Madison county were: *Boonesborough*, established April 1, 1775. *Estill's*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles s. e. of Richmond, on the turnpike to Big Hill and Cumberland Gap; settled by Capt. James Estill, Thos. Warren, Rev. Joseph Proctor, and others, in Feb. and March, 1780; it was sometimes called Estill's old station, to distinguish it from the new one of the same name, started by James and Samuel Estill about 2 miles distant, s. e., and 5 miles from Richmond, which now belongs to Jonathan T. Estill. *George Boone's* (a brother of Daniel and Squire Boone, who moved to Shelby county about 1810), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles n. w. of Richmond, near the turnpike to Lexington, on farm of Smith Collins. *Hoy's*, on w. side of Lexington turnpike, 6 miles n. w. of Richmond, and about 400 yards s. w. of Foxtown (where James Hendricks now lives); settled in spring of 1781, by Wm. Hoy, who died in March, 1790. *Irvine's*, in Tate's creek bottom, 2 miles w. of Richmond; settled in the fall of 1781, by Capt. Christopher Irvine and Col. William Irvine. *Grubbs'* on Tate's creek, about 2 miles w. of Hoy's station; settled in 1781 by Hig-gason Grubbs—who settled another station, some years later, further east, on Muddy creek. *Tanner's*, 80 yards nearly e. of Gen. Cassius M. Clay's residence, 6 miles n. w. of Richmond; settled by John Tanner in 1781, but station not built until 1782. *Bell's*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Paint Lick creek, and 3 miles e. of the railroad station of that name, enclosed one of the most remarkable springs in the world—about 12 feet square at top, and 100 feet deep, boiling up pure, cold, and fresh, and flowing off in a large and constant stream. *White Oak Spring*, sometimes called *Hart's* station, 1 mile above Boonesborough, in same Kentucky river bottom; settled in 1779, by Capt. Nathaniel Hart and some Dutch families from Pennsylvania. *Warren's*, 1 mile from Estill's station; settled by Thos. Warren. *Crews'*, about 1 mile n. w. of Foxtown, 6 miles n. w. of Richmond, and 1 mile from George Boone's station; on Samuel B. Phelps' farm, near the Lexington turnpike—in a direct line from the Shallow-ford station to Boonesborough, 2 miles from the former and 6 miles from the latter; settled by David Crews in the fall of 1781. *Shallow-ford* station, at the Shallow-ford prong of Tate's creek, on the farm of Isaac Shelby Irvine, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles n. of w. of Richmond, 3 miles from Foxtown, and 8 miles from Boonesborough; the second station established in the county; was on the main road from Boonesborough to Harrodsburg; signs of the old fort are still seen. A straight quarter-race-track, probably the first in the state, passed within less than 200 yards; at the end of the track, just as he was pulling up his horse, a rider was shot by an Indian in the edge of the cane-brake. The remains of a water-mill and small still-house are yet seen, about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile n., which are claimed to have been the first erected in the state. Col. Robert Rodes, one of the noblest of the pioneers, lived on Shallow-ford creek, in 1783. (John) *Woods'* station was on Dreaming creek. (Stephen) *Hancock's* was close by Irvine's station, also on Tate's creek. *Estill's* station was sometimes, by a failure to catch the right sound of the name, called *Aston's* or *Ashton's*—as Daniel Boone and others at first called Capt. James

* Papers of the Poague family, examined by the author. Also, statements of Wm. Poague's daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, in 1806 and 1845. R.H.C.

† On the authority of Alfred Henderson, their son, 80 years old, living at High Hill, Texas—in letter to the author from Rev. R. H. Rivers, D.D., Louisville, dated Feb. 10, 1873. Besides this son, two daughters are still living—Mrs. Sally Rivers, Louisville, aged 86, and Mrs. Estill, Talladega, Ala., aged 82.

Estill. Warner's station was on Otter creek. The locality of *Scrivener's* station is unknown.

The following stations were in adjoining counties, close to the Madison county line. *Adams'*, *Kennedy's*, and *Paint Lick*, in Garrard county; (*Daniel*) *Boone's* station, E. of where Athens is, and *McGee's*, on Cooper's run, both in Fayette county, the former 4 and the latter 3 miles from Boonesborough; *Marble creek* station, 7 or 8 miles from Boonesborough.*

The First Court House of Madison county was at Milford (now known as the mythical "Old Town"), 4 or 4½ miles s. w. of Richmond. It was established by act of the Virginia legislature, in 1789. The same act of the Kentucky legislature which directed the removal of the county seat to the new town of Richmond, authorized the county court of quarter sessions—then composed of Thomas Clay, his brother Green Clay, and Robert Rodes—to meet at Milford in April, and adjourn to John Miller's new stable in Richmond. A bitter feeling of opposition to the removal was manifested in the s. w. part of the county—not even allayed by the fact that a commission fairly assessed all individual damages caused by the removal, nearly \$2,000 in the aggregate, which were promptly paid by the friends of the removal. A *coup d'état*, worthy of the then great Napoleon or his since illustrious nephew, was planned and executed. To avoid a difficulty with old Tom Kennedy, who did nothing by halves, the judges, and sheriff (Archibald Woods), met in the court house at Milford at sunrise, made proclamation as provided in the legislative act, and at once adjourned court to the stable in Richmond. Two hours later, about 9½ A.M., the quiet residents of the dead capitol "snuffed the battle from afar," and alarm ruled the hour. Tom Kennedy (oldest of a noteworthy set of pioneer brothers)—John (who was killed by Indians at Cumberland Gap, when returning to Kentucky in 1780 or 1781), Joseph, David, and Andrew—at the head of about 300 excited men, armed with canes and clubs, rode up to the door of the old stone court house, and swore the judges should not open and adjourn court that day. He called on Sam Estill, the landlord of the village tavern, for whiskey for the crowd, and repeated his threat. Estill nonplussed him by the assurance that the court had been held and the records removed, several hours ago. Dave Kennedy, the bully—a man of remarkable physical development, whom few would have the hardihood to encounter—then offered to "whip any body who was in favor of the removal." At last, Wm. Kerley was found, who consented to "fight him in the stray pen, if nobody would interfere." Dave, cried out in homely phrase, "it's a wedding." Kerley objecting that his hair was too long, they both had their hair trimmed, and then well greased. Kerley soon got his antagonist down, straddled him, and kept on knocking him on the head and jerking his arms against the sharp rocks in the rough natural floor of the stray pen. Blood flowed, and the fight grew more earnest, but Kennedy scorned to acknowledge defeat. With a lockjaw grip he seized Kerley's left forefinger with his teeth, but Kerley tore the bone out, leaving the mouthful of flesh. Hugh Ross, his brother-in-law and second, stooped down with his mouth close to Kennedy's, and halloed "enough," and thus ended the bloody set-to. But this personal defeat only intensified the bitterness of the Paint Lick people. To propitiate them, the new county of Garrard was formed in 1796, and the disaffected were given a county seat at Lancaster, miles nearer home than Richmond.

The County of Madison was organized Aug. 22, 1786, at the house of George Adams. Maj. Geo. Adams, Col. John Snoddy, Capt. Christopher Irvine, Capt. David Gass, James Barnet, John Bowles [the misspelled and mispronounced name, for many years, of the father of Chief Justice John Boyle], James Thompson, Archibald Woods, Nicholas George, and Joseph Kennedy, gentlemen, were the first justices and held the first court. Col. Wm. Irvine was elected the first clerk, and Joseph Kennedy the first sheriff.

The next term of court was held at the house of David Gass, Oct. 24, 1786; "Ordered, That the south end of this house [Gass's residence] be appointed the public jail of this county until the next court."

* Most of the above was obtained from depositions, and explained by old residents.

Feb. 27, 1787—"Ordered, That the court house be erected at the place near where Capt. Gass' path leaves the great road, near Taylor's fork of Silver creek." Also—"Ordered, That Geo. Adams, *gentleman*, be appointed and desired to purchase record books for the use of the clerk's and surveyor's offices, and that he procure the same on *credit* if in his power." Madison county was once not so wealthy as at present.

The First Cabin in Madison county, outside of the fort at Boonesborough, or its vicinity, was built by Squire Boone, Daniel's younger brother, in 1775—near his "Stockfield" tract of 1,000 acres on Silver creek. But while fixing to remove his family, he sold out and left.

The First Store in Kentucky was at Boonesborough, where Henderson & Co. sold goods in April, 1775—so say both the historian, Mann Butler,* and the late Nathaniel Hart, Sen., of Woodford county, Ky. The extent of its business and variety of its stock of goods, is not known. Lead was charged at 16½ cents and powder at \$2.66½ per pound, while ordinary labor was only credited at 33½ cents per day, and 50 cents per day for "ranging, hunting, or working on roads."

The Number of Settlers in Kentucky, in May, 1775, all within 50 miles of Boonesborough, was computed by a close observer—at least as far back as 1833, when many of them were still living, with whom he may have consulted—at fully 300; and that they had about 230 acres under cultivation in corn †—of which latter, probably not over one-third was within the present boundaries of Madison county.

The Earliest Crops in Madison county.—In 1775, corn was raised by Col Richard Callaway, Capt. Wm. Cocks, George, Robert, and Wm. McAfee, Wm. and Samuel Barton, Wm. Cooper, John Farrow, Capt. Nathaniel Hart, Thos. Johnston, Jesse Oldham, and Page Portwood—as proved by depositions, examined by the author, in the courts of Fayette, Madison, and Lincoln counties, and by the records of the Land office of Kentucky. Doubtless, more than 20 other men raised corn in Madison county, the same season. In 1776, many others raised corn, for the first time. John Boyle, in Oct., 1775, planted some *peach stones*, near where Estill's station was established, 4½ years later. In 1776, Richard Hinde raised *watermelons* and *muskmelons*, near the Kentucky river, 6 miles above Boonesborough. In 1775, James Bridges had a *turnip patch*, of ¼th of an acre, on Muddy creek, 5 miles above its mouth. In the fall of 1779, emigrants along Boone's trace helped themselves to *pumpkins* from Capt. Nathaniel Hart's field, 1 mile from Estill's station. They scattered the seed along a branch of Otter creek, which came up, and in consequence it was named Pumpkin Run.

The First Mill mentioned in the records of Madison county was Ham's, in Oct., 1786; several were built earlier.

The First Minister authorized to solemnize the rights of matrimony was Rev. James How, Dec. 26, 1786.

The First Dutch Emigration to Kentucky, in a group or company, was in 1781, to White Oak Spring Station, on the Kentucky river, 1 mile above Boonesborough—Henry Banta, Sen., Henry Banta, Jr., Abraham and John Banta; Samuel, Peter, Daniel, Henry, and Albert Duryee; Peter Cosart or Cozad, Fred. Ripperdan, and John Fleuty.

The First Hewed Log House in Madison county was built by Gen. Green Clay, at the present home of his son, Gen. Cassius M. Clay. That was replaced in 1799, by a brick house, covered with honey-locust shingles!

The First School in Madison county, so far as is now known, was taught in Boonesborough fort in 1779, by Joseph Doniphan, when 22 years old, grandfather of the late Chancellor and ex-Judge Joseph Doniphan, of Augusta, Ky., and father of Gen. Alex. W. Doniphan, now of St. Louis, Mo. His school averaged 17 scholars during that summer. He came out in 1778 and returned in 1780 to Stafford county, Va.; remaining there until 1792, when he removed to Mason county, Ky. While a justice of the peace in Virginia, in 1787, Gen. George Washington was several times a litigant before him, suing for small sums, as high as £31. The small docket containing the record of

* Butler's History of Kentucky, page 31.

† Same, page 30.

these suits is still preserved by a grandson, Wm. D. Frazee, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Original Roll and Muster of Scouts in the service of the United States, ordered by Brig. Gen. Charles Scott, of Ky., on the frontiers of Madison county, from May 1, 1792, to Aug. 22, 1792, embraces 6 names—Alex. Bayless, Wm. Crawford, David Kincaid, Jos. Logsdon, Jacob Miller, and Wm. Moore—and 648 days service. It was sent to the author, April 13, 1873, by the venerable Dr. Alex. Miller, still living, in his 90th year, and a citizen of Richmond since 1806. He was personally acquainted with many of the spies and early settlers. His father-in-law, Col. James Barnett, was one of the first magistrates in Madison county in Aug., 1786, and in charge of the spies in 1784–85; he had been a captain in the Revolutionary war, in the Virginia line on continental establishment, and was colonel of one of three regiments under Gen. Geo. Rogers Clark on his last expedition against the Indians, which proved abortive; he died on Silver creek, in 1835, aged 86.

More Springs.—One mile s. of Berea are the Slate Lick springs, of fine white sulphur water; and three miles beyond Kingston, the Red Lick springs, black sulphur and chalybeate.

A Cave, near the Lancaster or Silver creek turnpike, runs through the hill for half a mile.

An old Bear Wallow, so named by Daniel Boone, is at Harris' station, on the railroad, 3 miles s. of Richmond. The pond is still there, and its water, probably slightly salt, is as much sought by stock and domestic animals, as formerly by wild animals.

Boone's Gap is in the Big Hill, 2 miles s. of Berea.

Several Mounds of remarkable size are in Madison county: Two on Caldwell Campbell's farm, 8 miles s. w. of Richmond, on the turnpike to Lancaster—one small, the other about 225 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 35 feet high. Four miles w. of this, below Kirksville, is a mound about 40 feet high, 225 feet long, and 45 feet wide.

Ancient Cemetery.—*A Race of Giants.*—On five high points on Caldwell Campbell's farm, and on a farm of Samuel and Walker Mason, adjoining, 8 miles s. w. of Richmond, are burial grounds of pre-historic inhabitants—in all embracing fully 3 acres. On one part, about 1½ acres, have been discovered the skeletons of giants—the femur, tibia, skull, and inferior maxillary bones so large, when compared with the size of the late John Campbell (himself 6 feet 4 inches high), as to indicate a race 7 to 8 feet high. John Campbell slipped the inferior jaw-bone of one entirely over his own, flesh and all. Samuel Campbell, the father of these brothers, emigrated to Madison county in 1778.

Records on Stone.—The most remarkable records of incidents in early Kentucky history on stone—as distinguished from those on trees in Allen, Barren, Greenup, Lawrence, Warren, and other counties, preserved elsewhere in this history—are still plainly visible in the s. e. portion of Madison county.

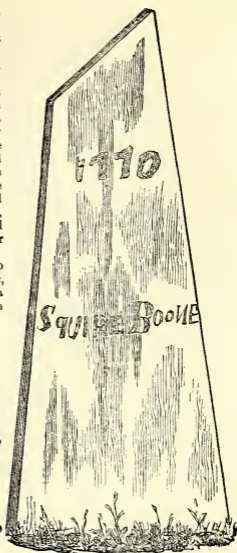
No. 1 is a *fac simile* of the engraving on a hard limestone rock, on the top of Joe's Lick Knob, 10 miles s. e. of Richmond; supposed to have been done by a Mr. Russell, who about 1797 cut the stone for the residence of Gen. Green Clay, 6 miles n. w. of Richmond, on the Lexington turnpike.* The letters are 1½ inches long, somewhat rough, but evidently done with good tools, and the work of a mechanic. Of the first name, Jon. Zim, nothing is known. E. Reed was shot by an Indian and killed, while perched in the fork of a hickory tree, on the top of Joe's Lick Knob, watching a "deer lick" in a cove below the rock, within rifle shot of the hunter; the tree, which is now cut down, stood so close to the engraved rock that a hunter could step from the rock into the fork.

No. 2, a *fac simile* of what is universally known in that region as "Boone's Rock," stands in a rich cove called the Horse cove, about 1½ miles s. e. of the Little Blue Lick, and near the Morton Knob. The rock, of limestone, stands

* The original sketches and drawings were made for this work, April 13, 1873, by Albert S. Cornelison and T. B. Ballard, and forwarded by P. P. Ballard, deputy U. S. assessor at Richmond, Ky.

on edge; is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick and 3 feet wide at the base, and tapers to 2 feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick at top; is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high on one side, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the other. It is supposed that on his return from Virginia, whither he had gone, on May 1, 1770, "by himself, for a new recruit of horses and ammunition, leaving his brother Daniel by himself, without bread, salt, or sugar, without company of his fellow-creatures, or even a horse or dog," that Squire Boone here carved his name to inform his brother of his safe return, and of the secretion close by of some of his supplies. He found him, on the ensuing July 27, 1770, at the "little cottage which they had prepared to defend them from the winter storms," only 6 months previous.*

On the s. side of the Morton Knob and near the Horse cove is a *rock fence*, about 500 yards long, put up in a rough manner. The oldest settlers can give no account of it.



1797

JON. ZIM.

E. REED.

An Old Indian Town House—so called by the earliest settlers—but really a town house of a pre-historic race, not of the modern Indians, was quite distinct in 1776 and for some years after; but in 1806 had almost disappeared, from frequent ploughings and the rains. It was on the Walnut Meadow fork of Paint Lick creek, in the s. e. part of Madison county, and by actual measurement of the county surveyor, was just $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles n. of w. from where Boone's trace crossed Silver creek. John Kennedy built a good cabin on the spot, before April, 1776—in which year he cleared 16 acres of ground, raised a fine corn crop, and built a fence around part of it.

Boone's Trace—which, by contract with Col. Richard Henderson, was distinctly marked and sometimes cleared out by wood-choppers, all the way from Cumberland Gap to Boonesborough, and was the first road ever made by contract or otherwise in Kentucky—followed from the fort up the Kentucky river one mile, nearly to the mouth of Otter creek, thence up the creek; at half a mile from the mouth, crossed to the e. side; crossed again to the w. side, when $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the fort; struck the mouth of the East fork of Otter, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distance from the fort; thence followed up Otter creek,

* "The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boone, formerly a Hunter; containing a Narrative of the Wars of Kentucky."

diverging westward toward Richmond; then turned again directly s., crossing Pumpkin run, to Estill's station; thence, a general s. course, to *Boone's Gap* in the Big Hill; thence over on to the Roundstone lick fork of Rockcastle river, etc.—as per Maj. Crooke's survey, Dec., 1812.

Hancock Taylor, who, in 1769, with his brother, Col. Richard Taylor (father of President Zachary Taylor), and others, descended the Ohio river to New Orleans, came to Kentucky as a surveyor in 1773, again in 1774, and was subsequently killed by Indians, in same year, and buried on Taylor's fork of Silver creek in Madison county (which was named after him). In 1803, his brother Richard came to search out his grave; and Robert Rodes (with his son William, now Col. Wm.) went with and showed him the grave—about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a little w. of s., from the court house in Richmond; they marked the grave by a pile of stones, and by a headstone carved by a boy in the neighborhood.

A Kentucky Romance of 1776.—Late in the afternoon of Sunday, July 14, 1776, Elizabeth (or Betsey) Callaway and her sister Fanny, daughters of Col. Richard Callaway, and Jemima Boone, daughter of Col. Daniel Boone—the first named 16 and grown, the others 14 years old—were captured by Indians, while playing in a canoe in the Kentucky river, a short distance below the fort at Boonesborough. Though they screamed with fright, Elizabeth Callaway fought with her paddle, gashing an Indian's head to the bone. They were dragged from the canoe and hurried off, they knew not whither or to what fate. Colonels Boone and Callaway were absent at the time; but soon returned, and at the head of two parties, one on foot, the other on horseback, began the pursuit. With Boone, on foot, were Samuel Henderson, Capt. John Holder, and Flanders Callaway (the lovers of the three girls, in the order named, and who afterwards married them), Maj. Wm. B. Smith, Col. John Floyd, Bartlett Searcy, and Catlett Jones—who pressed forward in the direction the Indians had gone, but five miles before dark overtook them. By light, next morning, and all day Monday, they pushed on rapidly, some 30 miles further, fearful the girls would grow weary of traveling and be put to death by the savages. The pursuers took fresh courage from every new sign of life in the carefully concealed, but as carefully followed trail—for Elizabeth broke twigs off bushes, and when her life was threatened, by upraised tomahawk, for this, tore small pieces of her dress and dropped along the way. She also impressed the print of her shoes, where the ground would allow it—having refused to exchange her shoes, and put on moccasins, which the younger girls in their alarm submitted to. The Indians compelled them to walk apart, as they did, in the thick cane, and to wade up or down the little branches of water, so as to hide their trail and deceive as to their number.

On Tuesday morning, the whites renewed the chase; and after going about five miles, saw a gentle smoke curling in the air, over where the Indians had kindled a fire to cook some buffalo veal for breakfast. Says Col. Floyd, in a letter written the next Sunday,* "Our study had been how to get the prisoners, without giving the Indians time to murder them after they discovered us. We saw each other nearly at the same time. Four of us fired, and all of us rushed on them—by which they were prevented from carrying any thing away except one shot gun without any ammunition. Col. Boone and myself had each a pretty fair shot, as they began to move off. I am well convinced I shot one through the body. The one he shot dropped his gun; mine had none. The place was covered with thick cane; and being so much elated on recovering the three poor little heart-broken girls, we were prevented from making any further search. We sent the Indians off almost naked; some without their moccasins, and none of them with so much as a knife or tomahawk. [Only one of them ever reached home; the others died from wounds or famine.] After the girls came to themselves sufficiently to speak, they told us there were five Indians—four

* Letter to Col. Wm. Preston, July 21, 1776. Also, letter of Dr. Matthew L. Dixon, son-in-law of said Elizabeth Callaway, afterwards Mrs. Samuel Henderson, July, 1835. Also, deposition of Peter Scholl, nephew-in-law of Daniel Boone, April, 1818, and other depositions.

Shawanese and one Cherokee; they could speak good English, and said they should go to the Shawanese towns. The war-club we got was like those I have seen of that nation; and several words of their language, which the girls retained, were known to be Shawanese."

Another circumstance attending the recapture is preserved. Elizabeth Callaway was dark complexioned, made more so by the fatigue and exposure. She was sitting by the root of a tree, with a red bandanna handkerchief around her, and with the heads of her sister and Jemima Boone reclining in her lap. One of the men, mistaking her for one of the Indians, raised the butt of his gun, and was about bringing it down with all his muscular power upon her defenceless head—when his arm was arrested by one who recognized her. No harm was done; but the narrow escape from a most horrible death at the hands of a friend, produced a melancholy sensation never forgotten by the actors.

Kentucky County was created out of part of Fincastle county, on Dec. 31, 1776; and on April 18, 1777, Col. Richard Callaway and Col. John Todd were elected to represent the people in the general assembly of Virginia. Subsequently, Col. John Miller, Gen. Green Clay, Squire Boone, and Col. Wm. Irvine, living in what is now Madison county, were members of the Virginia legislature.

Ambuscade on Muddy Creek.—In 1781, a company of Dutchmen (Hollanders) came from near Danville to the White Oak Spring fort one mile above Boonesborough, seeking lands for a settlement. In December of that year, Fred. Ripperdan and several others of the number, went over to Estill's station, which was on Little Muddy creek $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth, and arranged with Capt. James Estill and his brother Sam. (celebrated as an Indian fighter), to show them lands whereon to begin a station.* As they rode along a trace in the cane down the creek, Capt. Estill in front and Sam. in the rear, they passed half a mile from the station, a large red oak tree which had lately fallen close to the trace. It was covered with red leaves; and behind it lay in ambush some Indians, who had cut cane and stuck in a crack of the tree, the better to conceal them. Sam. Estill—whose large grey eyes and almost eagle vision, nothing in the forest, moving or still, could escape—espied a moccasin behind the tree, instantly fired through the cane, then threw himself off his horse on the opposite side, and shouted "Indians." The Indians fired, too, one shot badly breaking the right arm of Capt. Estill, whose horse wheeled and dashed back to the station. The captain seized the bridle with his teeth, his left hand holding his rifle, but his horse was beyond control. A large, painted-black and horrid-looking Indian sprang over the tree, towards Ripperdan, to tomahawk him—all now being off their horses. Ripperdan in his fright forgot to help himself, but called to Sam. Estill to shoot the Indian. Estill, whose gun was empty, retorted, "Why don't you shoot him, d—n you! your gun's loaded." Thus re-assured by Estill's voice and command, Ripperdan jerked his gun to his shoulder and fired, the muzzle almost touching his enemy's breast. The Indian let his gun fall, clutched a sapling for support, uttered a loud noise like a bear and fell dead. The remaining Indians, learing a still more bloody welcome, retreated through the cane. Sam. Estill was indignant that his brother should have deserted his companions and sought safety in flight; but on returning to the station and finding him dangerously wounded, and his horse the cause of the undesigned desertion, his brother stood with him in higher favor than ever. The broken arm cost the captain his life; confining him to the station most of the winter, and at the battle of "Little Mountain," near Mountsterling, on March 22, 1782, giving way suddenly, while engaged in a life and death struggle with a powerful Indian—who buried his tomahawk in the head of his noble victim. (See description of the battle, under Montgomery county.)

The First Settler of Richmond was Col. John Miller (father of Wm. Malcolm Miller), who, in the fall of 1784, settled with his family in the cane near Main street, on Lot No. 4, and afterwards built the first hewed-log house in the

* Depositions of Jos. Ellison and Thos. Warren, Aug., 1809, and Nich. Procter May, 1811. Also, letter to the author from Col. James W. Caperton, April, 1873.

place. The town was laid off, "beginning at Col. John Miller's fodder-stack." It was to his new stable the county seat was removed from Milford or Old Town (see *ante*). Col. Miller was born in Albemarle co., Va., Jan. 1, 1750, and died Sept. 8, 1808—aged 58; he was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and at the siege of Yorktown; was a representative from Madison county in the Virginia, and one of the earliest afterwards in the Kentucky, legislature.

Attacks on Boonesborough.—From the very first, the fort was the central object of Indian hostilities. On April 4, 1775, only three days after it was begun, the Indians killed one of the whites. On Dec. 24, of the same year, they killed one man and wounded another; thus seeming determined to persecute the whites for erecting the fortification.

The infant settlement at Boonesborough continued to be incessantly harassed by flying parties of Indians; and on the 15th of April, 1777, a simultaneous attack was made on Boonesborough, Harrodsburg and Logan's fort, by a large body of the enemy. But being destitute of artillery and scaling ladders, they could produce no decided impression on the fort. Some loss was sustained by Boonesborough in men, and the corn and cattle of the settlers were partially destroyed, but the Indians suffered so severely as to retire with precipitation.

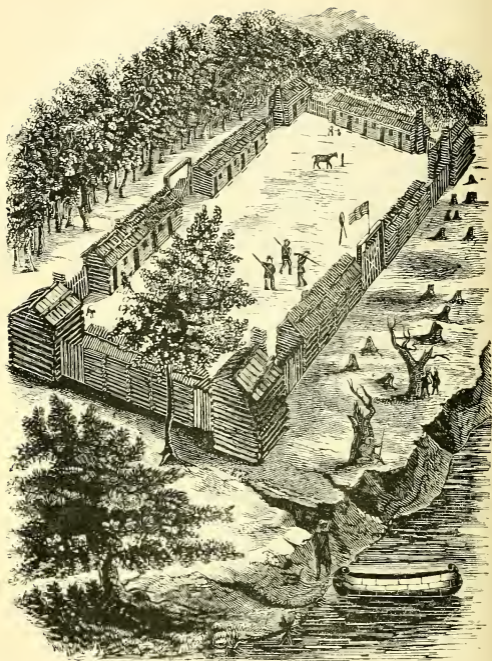
On the 4th of July, following, Boonesborough was again attacked by about two hundred warriors. The onset was furious, but unsuccessful. The garrison, less than half the number of the assailants, made a vigorous defence, repulsing the enemy with the loss of seven warriors known to have been killed, and a number wounded. The whites had one man killed and two wounded. The siege lasted two days and nights, when the Indians made a rapid and tumultuous retreat.

Some time in June, 1777, Major Smith with a party of seventeen men, followed a small body of Indians from Boonesborough to the Ohio river, where they arrived in time to kill one of the number, the remainder having crossed over. As they returned, about twenty miles from the Ohio, they discovered another party of about thirty Indians, lying in the grass, but were themselves unobserved. They immediately dismounted, tied their horses and left nine men to take care of them. Smith, with the remaining eight men of his party, crept forward until they came near the Indians. At this moment, one of the Indians passed partly by Smith, in the direction of the horses. He was shot by one of the whites. He gave a loud yell, and his friends supposing he had killed some wild animal, burst out in a noisy fit of laughter. At that instant Smith and his party fired on the savages and rushed upon them. The fire was returned, but the Indians speedily gave way and fled. Smith had one man (John Martin) wounded.*

On the 8th of August, 1778, a third attack was made upon Boonesborough. The enemy appeared in great force—the Indians, numbering at least five hundred warriors, armed and painted in their usual manner, were conducted by Canadian officers, well skilled in the usages of modern warfare. As soon as they were arrayed in front of the fort, the British colors were displayed, and an officer, with a flag, was sent to demand the surrender of the fort, with a promise of quarter and good treatment in case of compliance, and threatening "the hatchet," in case of a storm. Boone requested two days for consideration, which in defiance of all experience and common sense, was granted. This interval, as usual, was employed in preparation for an obstinate resistance. The cattle were brought into the fort, the horses secured, and all things made ready against the commencement of hostilities.

Boone then assembled the garrison, and represented to them the condition in which they stood. They had not now to deal with Indians alone, but with British officers, skilled in the art of attacking fortified places, sufficiently numerous to *direct*, but too few to *restrain* their savage allies. If they surrendered, their lives might and probably would be saved; but they would suffer much inconvenience, and *must* lose all their property. If they resisted and were overcome, the life of every man, woman and child would be sacrificed. The hour was now come in which they were to determine what was to be done. If they were inclined to surrender, he would announce it to the officer; if they were resolved to maintain the fort, he would share their fate, whether in life or death. He had scarcely finished, when every man arose and in a firm tone announced his determination to defend the fort to the last.

* Notes on Kentucky.



OLD FORT AT BOONESBOROUGH, 1775.

Boone then appeared at the gate of the fortress and communicated to Captain Duquesne the resolution of his men. Disappointment and chagrin were strongly painted upon the face of the Canadian at this answer; but endeavoring to disguise his feelings, he declared that Governor Hamilton had ordered him not to injure the men if it could be avoided, and that if nine of the principal inhabitants of the fort would come out into the plain and treat with them, they would instantly depart without farther hostility. The insidious nature of this proposal was evident, for they could converse very well from where they then stood, and going out would only place the officers of the fort at the mercy of the savages, not to mention the absurdity of supposing that this army of warriors would "treat," but upon such terms as pleased them, and no terms were likely do so short of a total abandonment of the country.

Notwithstanding these obvious objections, the word "treat," sounded so pleasantly in the ears of the besieged, that they agreed at once to the proposal, and Boone himself, attended by eight of his men, went out and mingled with the savages, who crowded around them in great numbers, and with countenances of deep anxiety. The treaty then commenced and was soon concluded. What the terms were, we are not informed, nor is it a matter of the least importance, as the whole was a stupid and shallow artifice. This was soon made manifest. Duquesne, after many, very many pretty periods about the "*bienfaisance et humanite*" which should accompany the warfare of civilized beings, at length informed Boone, that it was a custom with the Indians, upon the conclusion of a treaty with the whites, for two warriors to take hold of the hand of each white man.

Boone thought this rather a singular custom, but there was no time to dispute about etiquette, particularly, as he could not be more in their power than he already was; so he signified his willingness to conform to the Indian mode of cementing friendship. Instantly, two warriors approached each white man, with the word "brother" upon their lips, but a very different expression in their eyes, and grappling him with violence, attempted to bear him off. They probably (unless totally infatuated) expected such a consummation, and all at the same moment sprung from their enemies and ran to the fort, under a heavy fire, which fortunately only wounded one man.

The attack instantly commenced by a heavy fire against the picketing, and was retarded with fatal accuracy by the garrison. The Indians quickly sheltered themselves, and the action became more cautious and deliberate. Finding but little effect from the fire of his men, Duquesne next resorted to a more formidable mode of attack. The fort stood on the south bank of the river, within sixty yards of the water. Commencing under the bank, where their operations were concealed from the garrison, they attempted to push a mine into the fort. Their object, however, was fortunately discovered by the quantity of fresh earth which they were compelled to throw into the river, and by which the water became muddy for some distance below. Boone, who had regained his usual sagacity, instantly cut a trench within the fort in such a manner as to intersect the line of their approach, and thus frustrated their design.

The enemy exhausted all the ordinary artifices of Indian warfare, but were steadily repulsed in every effort. Finding their numbers daily thinned by the deliberate but fatal fire of the garrison, and seeing no prospect of final success, they broke up on the ninth day of the siege and returned home. The loss of the garrison was two men killed and four wounded. On the part of the savages, thirty-seven were killed and many wounded, who, as usual, were all carried off. This was the last siege sustained by Boonsborough. The country had increased so rapidly in numbers, and so many other stations lay between Boonsborough and the Ohio, that the savages could not reach it without leaving enemies in the rear.*

Besides Boonsborough, there were several other forts or stations in Madison—among them, Hoy's, Irvine's, Estill's and Hart's, or White Oak stations. The latter station was situated about a mile above Boonsborough, in the same bottom of the river, and was settled in 1779. The settlers were composed principally of families from Pennsylvania—orderly, respectable people, and the men good soldiers. But they were unaccustomed to Indian warfare, and the conse-

* McClung's sketches of Western Adventure

quence was, that, of some ten or twelve men, all were killed but two or three.* During the fall or winter of 1781-2, Peter Duree, the elder, the principal man of the connexion, determined to settle a new fort between Estill's station and the mouth of Muddy creek. Having erected a cabin, his son-in-law, John Bullock and his family, and his son Peter Duree, his wife and two children removed to it, taking a pair of hand-mill stones with them. They remained for two or three days shut up in their cabin, but their corn meal being exhausted, they were compelled to venture out, to cut a hollow tree in order to adjust their hand-mill. They were attacked by Indians—Bullock, after running a short distance, fell. Duree reached the cabin, and threw himself upon the bed. Mrs. Bullock ran to the door to ascertain the fate of her husband—received a shot in the breast, and fell across the door sill. Mrs. Duree, not knowing whether her husband had been shot or had fainted, caught her by the feet, pulled her into the house and barred the door. She grasped a rifle, and told her husband she would help him to fight. He replied that he had been wounded and was dying. She then presented the gun through several port holes in quick succession—then calmly sat by her husband and closed his eyes in death. After waiting several hours, and seeing nothing more of the Indians, Mrs. Duree sallied out in desperation to make her way to the White Oak Spring, with her infant in her arms, and a son three or four years of age, following her. Afraid to pursue the trace, she entered the woods, and after running till she was nearly exhausted, she came at length to the trace. She determined to follow it at all hazards, and having advanced a few miles further, she met the elder Mr. Duree, with his wife and youngest son, with their baggage, on their way to the new station. The melancholy tidings induced them, of course, to return. They led their horses into an adjoining canebrake, unloaded them, and regained the White Oak Spring fort before daylight.

About the same time, an attack was made on Estill's station, three miles south of Richmond, by a party of about twenty-five Wyandots. They killed one man, took a negro prisoner, and disappeared. Captain Estill was the commander of the station, and he immediately raised about an equal number of men and pursued them. He overhauled them at the Little Mountain, where the bloody battle was fought recorded under the head of Montgomery county.

In August, 1792, seven Indians attacked the dwelling house of Mr. Stephenson, in Madison county. They approached the house early in the morning, before the family had risen, forced open the door, and fired into the beds where the members of it lay. Mrs. Stephenson was severely wounded, having her thigh and arm broken; but the rest of the family escaped unhurt. Mr. Stephenson sprang from his bed, seized his rifle, and returned the fire of the savages. Two young men, living with him, came to his assistance, and a severe conflict ensued. The assailants, although double the number of the defenders of the house, were ultimately expelled, having one of their number killed and several wounded. Mr. Stephenson was badly wounded, and one of the young men killed in the contest.

NATHANIEL HART, the elder, came to Kentucky in 1775, being among the first pioneers to the State. He was born in the year 1734, in Hanover county, Virginia. His father having died while he was young, his mother removed with the family to North Carolina. In 1760, Mr. Hart married, and engaged for several years in the mercantile business. In 1770 and 1771, he commanded a company in North Carolina in suppressing an insurrection, the object of which was to shut up the courts of justice and prostrate government itself. For his gallant and spirited behaviour while in the discharge of the arduous and hazardous duties which devolved upon him, he was handsomely complimented by the officers of the government. Shortly after this, Captain Hart, who had listened to the glowing descriptions which Boone gave of the beauty and fertility of the soil of Kentucky, was fired with the idea of forming a permanent settlement in a region presenting so many attractions to the adventurer. Accordingly, through his instrumentality, a company was formed composed of his own and four other families, with Colonel Henderson as its legal head, for the purpose of undertaking

*Letter of Nathaniel Hart, Sen., to Governor Morehead.

the purchase and settlement of the wilderness of Kentucky. As soon as the company was organized, Captain Hart set out alone on a trip to the Cherokee towns, on Holston, to ascertain, by a previous conference with the Indians, whether the purchase could be effected. After a propitious interview, he returned to North Carolina, taking with him a delegation of the Indian chiefs, who remained to escort the company back to the treaty ground, when, on the 17th of March, 1775, they negotiated the purchase of Transylvania from the Indians, and immediately departed for the Kentucky river. From this period Captain Hart spent most of his time in Kentucky, although he did not attempt to bring his family out till the fall of 1779. In August, 1782, as he was carelessly riding out in the vicinity of the fort, he was killed and scalped by a small party of Indians, who made their escape, although warmly pursued by Colonel Boone. His widow survived him about two years. Their descendants all reside in Kentucky.

In the final settlement of the affairs of Henderson & Co., the company allowed Captain Hart two hundred pounds for the extraordinary services rendered and risk incurred by him in the settlement of Kentucky.

Capt. CHRISTOPHER IRVINE, with his younger brother, the late Col. William Irvine, removed to Kentucky in 1778 or 1779, and settled in the present county of Madison, near where the town of Richmond now stands. In 1786, Capt. Irvine raised a company, and joined an expedition under Gen. Logan against the Indians in the northern part of Ohio. While on this expedition, he met his death in rather a singular manner. In a skirmish which took place, an Indian, who had been severely wounded,—a brave and fearless fellow,—made great efforts to effect his escape. Capt. Irvine and a part of his company gave pursuit, and were enabled to trail him by the blood which flowed from his wound, and stained the high grass through which he passed. The Indian discovered his pursuers, and when the foremost approached within rifle shot, he fired and killed him. He retreated again, and in his wounded state, loaded his rifle as he ran. Another of Capt. Irvine's company getting considerably in advance of his companions in the chase, the wounded Indian again turned, shot him dead, and resumed his retreat, reloading his rifle as he fled. The delay produced by the fatal effect of his fire, enabled him to get some distance ahead of his pursuers. Capt. Irvine, after losing two of his men by the fire of the Indian, became very much excited, and, contrary to the earnest advice of his party, determined to lead in the pursuit. He gave chase, and in a few minutes was within a short distance of the Indian, when the latter, with but too fatal an aim, fired a third time, and killed him. One of his men, who was close upon his heels, instantly sprang to the place where the Indian had concealed himself, and found him again loading his rifle! As quick as thought, he struck the Indian to the ground, and beat out his brains with the breech of his gun.

Capt. Irvine was a man of high character and standing—intrepid, energetic, and daring—with a strong and vigorous intellect—popular in the community, and beloved and admired by his pioneer companions. His widow married Gen. Richard Hickman, of Clark county, afterwards lieutenant-governor of Kentucky. *Irvine*, the county seat of Estill county, was named in honor of Capt. C. Irvine, and his brother, Col. William Irvine.

Col. WILLIAM IRVINE came to the county with his brother, and built a station, called *Irvine's Station*, near where Richmond stands. Col. Irvine was in the hard-fought and bloody battle at Little Mountain, known as "*Estill's defeat*," in the year 1782. About the close of the action, while Joseph Proctor, Irvine, and two others, were endeavoring to cover the retreat of the whites, Irvine was severely wounded, by a bullet and two buck shot entering his body a little above the left groin. The Indian who shot him, saw him fall, and, leaving the tree behind which he was sheltered, made a rapid advance with the view of tomahawking and scalping him. Irvine, as he approached, raised and presented his gun, which had just been fired, and was then empty, when the savage rapidly retreated to his tree for protection. Proctor, who was about fifty yards off, seeing the disabled condition of Irvine, called to him to mount, if he could, Capt. Estill's horse, (the owner having been previously killed), and retreat to a given point on

the trace, about three miles distant,—promising him that he would, from that point, conduct him to his station in Madison. This assurance was given by Proctor under the conviction that, from the severity of Irvine's wounds, combined with the great loss of blood, he would be unable to proceed further on the retreat than the point designated. Irvine determined to follow the advice of Proctor; but the Indian who had wounded him, appeared resolved to baffle all his efforts to make his escape. As Irvine attempted to mount, the Indian would abandon his shelter, and make towards him with his tomahawk, when the former would raise and present his empty gun, and the latter as quickly retreat to his tree. This was repeated four times in succession. On the fifth trial, Irvine succeeded in mounting the horse, and safely reached the place designated by Proctor. Upon his arrival, he was exceedingly faint from loss of blood, but had sufficient presence of mind to diverge from the main trace, and shield himself in a thicket near by. Here he dismounted, and holding on to his horse's bridle, laid himself against a log to die. In a short time, Proctor and his two companions reached the place of rendezvous, and the former, true to his promise, determined to search for Irvine; the latter objected, under the apprehension that the Indians were in close pursuit. Proctor, however, persisted in the search, and, in a few minutes, discovered, through the bushes, the white horse rode by Irvine. He approached cautiously, and with a stealthy step, fearing an Indian ambuscade. Irvine, notwithstanding, caught the sound of his footsteps, and suffered all the horrors of death, under the impression that the footsteps were those of an enemy and not a friend. He was, however, speedily undeceived. Proctor bound up his wounds, and relieving his burning thirst by a supply of water from a contiguous branch, mounted him on horseback, and placing one of the men behind to hold him, safely conveyed him to Bryan's station, where they arrived on the succeeding day. Col. Irvine suffered severely from his wounds, and did not fully recover his health for several years. The bullet and shot were never extracted, and he carried them with him to his grave. He died in 1820, thirty-eight years after receiving his wound.

Colonel Irvine was a man of estimable character and high standing. When Madison county was established, he was appointed clerk of the quarter session and county courts, and after the quarter session court was abolished, was made clerk of the circuit court. These offices (clerk of the county and circuit courts) he held until his death. While clerk of the former courts, and before the separation of Kentucky, he was elected to the legislature of Virginia—was a member of several conventions held at Danville, preparatory to the introduction of Kentucky into the Union, and was a member from Madison, of the convention which formed the second constitution of Kentucky. He was repeatedly elected an elector of president and vice-president of the United States. No man had a stronger hold upon the affections of the people, and but few have gone to the grave more generally lamented.

Col. JOHN SPEED SMITH, for forty years one of the leading lawyers and most prominent public men in eastern Kentucky, was a native of Jessamine co., Ky., born _____; settled in Richmond when its bar was one of the ablest in the country, with Martin D. Hardin at its head, and rapidly rose to prominence; represented Madison county in the Ky. house of representatives, 1819, '27, '30, '39, '41, and '45, and in the senate, 1846-50; was speaker of the former body, 1827; a representative in congress during Monroe's administration, 1821-23; appointed, by President J. Q. Adams, secretary of legation to the U. S. mission, sent to the South American congress which was to assemble at Tacubaya; appointed, by President Jackson, U. S. attorney for the district of Kentucky; appointed by the Ky. legislature, Jan. 5, 1839, as joint commissioner with Ex-Gov. James T. Morehead, to visit the Ohio legislature, and solicit the passage of laws to prevent evil-disposed persons in that state from enticing away, or assisting in the escape of, slaves from Kentucky, and to provide more efficient means for recapturing fugitive slaves by their masters or agents—which mission was entirely and handsomely successful. In the campaign of 1813, in the war with England and her Indian allies, he served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison, and proved himself a brave and vigilant officer.

A Little Girl dreamed that a ladder was let down from heaven, and she went up on it. Several hours after telling her dream, she and three other children, little boys, went into the valley near the new Estill's station (2 miles s. e. of the old Estill's station, and 5 miles from Richmond), after hickory nuts. They were surprised by Indians and captured. The little girl was killed, but the boys were carried off, and afterwards rescued or returned.

Richmond is on the Town fork of Dreaming creek, a branch of Otter creek, just 13 miles from the site of the old fort at Boonesborough, by the meanders of Dreaming and Otter creeks—as surveyed, Dec. 1, 1812, by Maj. John Crooke, surveyor of Madison county. By an air-line, the distance between those points is just 275 yards over 10 miles. The Town fork was so named, "owing to an old Indian town [pre-historic] near where the Court House now stands"—so says the deposition of Archibald Woods, Sen., Aug. 27, 1814.

For biographical sketches of citizens of Madison county, see as follows: Col. Daniel Boone, under Boone co.; Squire Boone, under Shelby co.; Col. Richard Callaway, under Calloway co.; Gen. Green Clay, under Clay co.; Capt. James Estill and Rev. Joseph Proctor, under Estill co.; Col. Richard Henderson, under Henderson co.; Gen. Martin D. Hardin, under Washington co.; and Rev. John H. Brown, D.D., under the sketch of the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL ESTILL, a younger brother of Capt. James Estill, and celebrated as an Indian fighter, was born in Virginia, Sept. 10, 1755, came to Boonesborough in the winter of 1778-9, and in the spring of 1781 to his brother's (Estill) station. He lived to be an old man, quite as remarkable for his size as in early life for his active bravery. It took a side of leather to make him a pair of boots. When he joined the Baptist church and was immersed, it required the strength and assistance of 12 men to baptize him, seated in a chair. His weight at death was 412 pounds.

Judge DANIEL BRECK was born in Topsfield, Mass., Feb. 12, 1788, and died at Richmond, Ky., Feb. 4, 1871—aged 83. His father, Rev. Daniel Breck, was a chaplain in the war of the Revolution, and as such was with Montgomery and Arnold in the assault upon Quebec, and wintered with the army in Canada; was afterwards pastor first in Massachusetts, then in Vermont, and lived to be nearly 100 years of age. The son, after many struggles in obtaining his education, alternately teaching and attending school, graduated in 1812 at Dartmouth college, and out of a large and brilliant class was selected to deliver the Philosophical Oration. He came to Richmond, Ky., Dec., 1814, and began the practice of law, rapidly achieving success and fame, as one of the ablest lawyers in the state; was chosen a representative in the Ky. legislature in 1824, '25, '26, '27, and '34—during which he originated the system of internal improvements, the Northern Bank, and other important measures; was appointed to the court of appeals bench, April 7, 1843, retiring in 1849 to run for congress, where he served two years, 1849-51, the intimate friend and counselor there, in the memorable struggle over the Compromise Measures, and through life, of Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden, and enjoying also the confidence and highest regard of Daniel Webster. He is pronounced by the profession one of the profoundest and most learned of the court of appeals bench. His death was noticed in a special message to the legislature, of marked appropriateness and discrimination, by Gov. Stevenson—his last act before retiring from the gubernatorial chair; and in eloquent addresses in the Ky. senate and house of representatives. In private life, he was eminently active and useful; he was exempted from the infirmities of age; his history at length would be a history of Madison county—from his intimate connection with its courts, its schools, its banks, its roads, its politics, and every other interest. He had singular self-reliance, balance, evenness of temper, and tenacity of purpose. In learning and mental discipline, he was equaled by few of the public men of his day; in great practical wisdom and almost unerring judgment, surpassed by none. He was a firm believer in the Christian religion, and died established in its hopes. He was married in

1819 to Miss Jane B. Todd, a daughter of Gen. Levi Todd, of Fayette county, one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, and one of the founders of Lexington in 1779.

Gen. CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY, son of Gen. Green Clay, was born in Madison co., Ky., Oct. 19, 1810; a graduate of Yale college, and a lawyer by profession; elected to the Kentucky legislature from his native county, in 1835, and again in 1837; removed to Fayette county, which he represented in the legislature in 1840, but was defeated at the next election on account of his anti-slavery views. In 1844, he canvassed the Northern states and denounced the annexation of Texas as a scheme for the extension of slavery.

In 1845, he established at Lexington a paper, *The True American*, in the interest of the abolition or anti-slavery party. His indiscreet and violent articles aroused the indignation of the community, which in a public meeting resolved on its suppression by forcible means if necessary, and advised Mr. Clay of this action. He returned a defiant answer, armed his office, and declared he would defend it until he perished. Fortunately for both parties he was prostrated by an attack of brain fever, and the people packed up his type and presses and removed them to Cincinnati. On his recovery, he resumed the publication of his paper in that city, and subsequently at Louisville, and circulated it in Kentucky without further molestation.

In 1846, while in command of a company of cavalry in the Mexican war, he was captured and held a prisoner for several months. On his return home he was presented by his fellow citizens with a sword in honor of his services. He continued his labors in the anti-slavery cause, and offered as a candidate for governor in 1851. His canvass of the state was extremely perilous, for the people were deeply incensed against the Abolitionists, but he passed unharmed through the ordeal. He received 3,621 votes, drawn from the Whig party, which defeated their candidate for governor; L. W. Powell, Democrat, being chosen by only 850 majority, while for lieutenant governor John B. Thompson, Whig, had 6,145 majority. In the late civil war, Mr. Clay espoused the Union cause, and was commissioned major general in that service; but pending its acceptance, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, in 1862, minister to Russia, where he remained until 1869. Mr. Clay's political views are now what are termed Conservative or Liberal Republican, in contradistinction or opposition to those who are supporters of President Grant's administration.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, generally known as Kit Carson, the most famous mountaineer, trapper, and guide of the last third of a century, was a native of Madison co., Ky., born on Tate's creek, Dec. 24, 1809, and died at Fort Lynn, Colorado, May 23, 1868—aged 58. Col. Wm. Rodes, of Richmond (still living, 1873), remembers seeing Kit on horseback behind his mother, as his father, Lindsay Carson, and family started on their tour of emigration to the then Far West, now Howard co., Mo. At 17, young Carson joined a hunting expedition, which gave him a taste for wild life on the plains he never could change; he was for 8 years a trapper, for 8 years more hunter for Bent's fort, then guide in the celebrated explorations of Lieutenant (afterwards Republican candidate for U. S. president in 1856, and in the Civil war a major general) John C. Fremont; lieutenant in rifle corps, U. S. army, 1847; U. S. Indian agent in New Mexico, 1853; in the Federal army, during the Civil war, rose to be colonel, then brevet brigadier general; and in 1865 resumed his Indian agency. He was one of the pioneers of the wool trade of California, in 1853 drove across the plains 6,500 sheep—an enterprise of great hazard and immense results. He was remarkable as a judge of Indian character, and for his influence with and control over the Indians; and to the day of his death, was noted for his modesty.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, in honor of whom this county received its name, was born in Port Royal, a town on the south side of the Rappahannock, in Virginia, on March 5, 1751. The house of his

parents, however, was in Orange county, where he always resided. Mr. Madison received the very best education the country afforded, having graduated at Princeton college, during the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Witherspoon. Upon leaving college, he studied law, not, however, with a view of making it a profession. In 1776 he was elected to the legislature of Virginia. At the succeeding county election he was not returned, but when the legislature assembled he was appointed a member of the council of State, which place he held until he was elected to Congress in 1779. Whilst a member of the council of State, he formed an intimate friendship with Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, which was never afterwards interrupted. He continued in Congress from 1780 till the expiration of the allowed term computed from the ratification of the articles of confederation in 1781. During the years 1780-81-82-83, he was a leading, active and influential member of that body, and filled a prominent part in all its deliberations. In the years 1784-85-86, he was elected a delegate to the State legislature. In 1786 he was a member of the convention at Annapolis, which assembled preliminary to the convention at Philadelphia, which formed the federal constitution. Of the latter convention he was also a member, and assisted to frame the present constitution of the United States. He continued a member of the old Congress by re-appointment until its expiration in 1786. On the adoption of the constitution, he was elected to Congress from his district, and continued a member from 1789 till 1797. He was the author of the celebrated resolution against the alien and sedition laws passed by the Virginia legislature in 1798. When Mr. Jefferson was elected president in 1801, he appointed Mr. Madison secretary of state, in which office he continued during the eight years of Jefferson's administration. In 1809, on the retirement of Mr. Jefferson, he was elected president, and administered the government during a period of eight years. At about sixty years of age, he retired from public life, and ever afterwards resided on his estate in Virginia, except about two months, while at Richmond as a member of the convention in 1829, which sat there to remould the constitution of the State. His farm, his books, his friends, and his correspondence, were the sources of his enjoyment and occupation during the twenty years of his retirement. On the 28th of June, 1836, he died, as serene, philosophical and calm in the last moments of his existence as he had been in all the trying occasions of life. When they received intelligence of his death, the Congress of the United States adopted a resolution appointing a public oration to commemorate his life, and selected the Hon. John Q. Adams to deliver it.

[This sketch properly belongs under Monroe county.]

JAMES MONROE, in honor of whom Monroe county was named, was the fifth president of the United States; born in Westmoreland co., Va., April 28, 1758; graduated at William and Mary college, 1776, and immediately entered as a cadet in a corps then organizing under Gen. Mercer; soon after was made lieutenant, and joined the army at York; was in the engagement at Harlaem heights, and at White Plains, and in the retreat of the army through the Jerseys; was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware and made the successful attack on the Hessians at Trenton—where he was wounded in the shoulder; was aid to Lord Sterling, in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; retired from the army, and entered the office of Thos. Jefferson as a student of law; in 1780, was sent by Mr. Jefferson, then governor, as a commissioner to Gen. DeKalb, to ascertain the strength and prospects of his (the southern) army; was a member of the legislature of Virginia, 1782, '86, '87, 1810; of the continental congress, when only 24 years old, 1782-85, for three years; of the Virginia convention, 1788, which adopted the constitution of the United States, but voted against its adoption; of the U. S. senate, 1790-94; minister to France, 1794-96; governor of Virginia, 1796-99; again sent to France, 1803, by President Jefferson, to act with Mr. Livingston, the resident minister there; was transferred to London, as successor to Mr. King; thence ordered to Spain, but returned to England on the death of Mr. Pitt; spent several years upon his farm in Virginia; was again governor, until he resigned to enter President Madison's cabinet as secretary of state; was president of the United States for eight years, 1817-25; and in retirement until his death, July 4, 1831, aged nearly 73.