

A GLIMPSE AT
Historic Madison County
and Richmond, Kentucky

BY
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Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College

Endorsed by the Daniel Boone
Bicentennial Commission

ISSUED BY
The Richmond Chamber of Commerce
INCORPORATED
and the
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INCORPORATED
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By JONATHAN TRUMAN DORRIS

FOREWORD

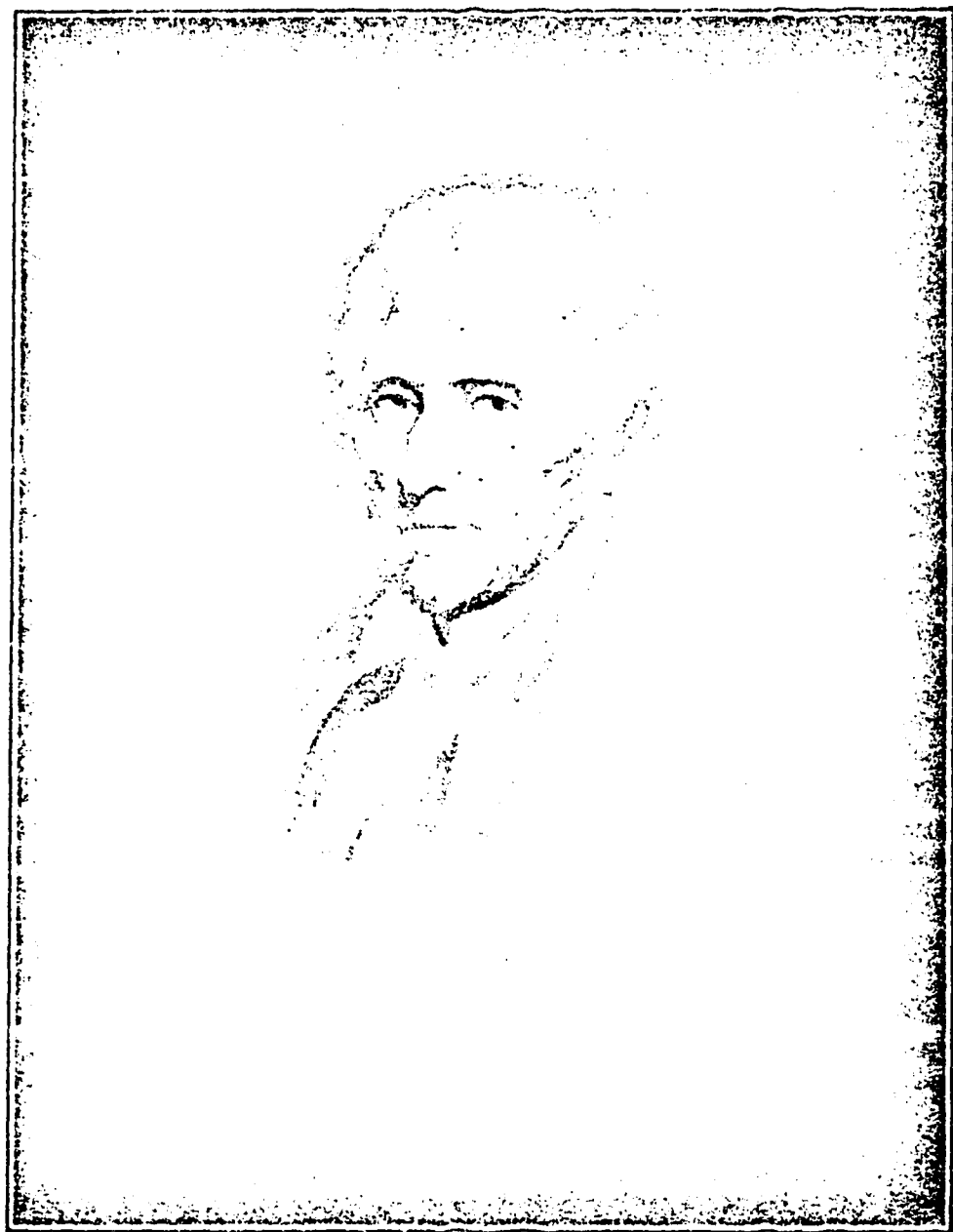
Since 1934 is the bicentennial of the birth of Daniel Boone, the appearance of this booklet may be timely. The appropriateness of *A Glimpse at Historic Madison County and Richmond, Kentucky*, has caused the Daniel Boone Bicentennial Commission to endorse its publication. The work is intended to present some of the important facts concerning the history of Madison County. It should appeal to the many tourists who annually travel the Dixie Highway and to natives and others who do not know the contributions Madison County and Richmond have made to the history of the State and the Nation. It is also expected to suggest to other counties and towns in Kentucky the desirability of issuing similar publications, if their past has not yet been recorded in printed form. Only those items, for the most part, which are really historically significant are given, and their treatment is necessarily brief.

The work is not intended to be even a short history of Madison County, as its brevity and the manner of treatment should suggest. The author hopes to publish a history of Madison County in 1936, when the County reaches the sesquicentennial of its organization.

The author is indebted to Mr. Otto A. Rothert, Secretary of The Filson Club; Dr. H. L. Donovan, President of the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College; and Judge James M. Benton, a native of Madison County but now a citizen of Winchester, Kentucky, for reading the manuscript of this booklet. Mr. H. deB. Forbes, of Richmond, prepared the map of the County.

J. T. D.

Richmond, Kentucky
June, 1934.



DANIEL BOONE

*From Chester Harding's portrait (1819) of
Daniel Boone in the Filson Club, Louisville*

*D*EDICATED to the
memory of Daniel
Boone and his associ-
ates, whose pioneering en-
hanced the Nation's glory in
its infancy and led multitudes
to a veritable paradise.

CONTENTS

	Page
Round Hill -----	1
Boone's Rock -----	2
Daniel Boone -----	2
The Fort at Boonesborough -----	8
Transylvania Colony -----	10
Boone's Trace or The Wilderness Road -----	12
Sycamore Hollow -----	13
Boonesborough -----	15
Madison County -----	18
Richmond -----	21
General Green Clay -----	23
Cassius Marcellus Clay -----	24
John Crooke's Compass -----	25
White Hall -----	26
Cannon Used to Defend "The True American" -----	27
The Battle of Richmond -----	27
The U. S. Grant House -----	29
A Map of Madison County -----	30-31
Kit Carson -----	32
Justice Samuel Freeman Miller -----	34
Waco and Bybee Pottery -----	34
Irvineton, Now United States Trachoma Hospital -----	35
Old Meeting Houses -----	38
Berea College -----	38
Central University -----	41
Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College -----	43
The John Wilson Townsend Library -----	46
Old Kentucky Homes -----	47
Madison County Firsts in Kentucky -----	49
Some Distinguished Men and Women Born in Madison County	52
Some Distinguished Citizens of Madison County, but not Natives -----	56
Richmond Cemetery -----	60
Richmond Chamber of Commerce -----	62
Madison County Historical Society -----	62
The Daniel Boone Bicentennial -----	63
75 Photographs and Illustrations	

A Glimpse at Historic Madison County and Richmond, Kentucky

ROUND HILL

The oldest known work of man in Madison County is Round Hill. This relic of the Mound Builders is about ten miles from Richmond, near Kirksville, which is about two miles off the Richmond-Lancaster Pike and easily accessible. The mound is now about twenty-five feet high and two hundred and fifty feet in circumference at the base. It is one of the largest of its kind in Kentucky and indicates something in the life of the people who inhabited this region long before the white man came.



Round Hill as it appears today

Other prehistoric mounds exist in Madison County. Among them is one similar in shape and nearly as large as Round Hill, about seven miles from Richmond on the Barnes Mill pike. It is less than a hundred feet from the bridge over Silver Creek, near the spacious pre-Civil War brick residence of Samuel Estill, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Noland. The State should acquire and preserve these mounds for all time.

BOONE'S ROCK

Daniel Boone and his brother Squire came to Kentucky in 1769 to hunt and explore. To replenish their supply of ammunition,



"Squire Boone 1770" Rock

salt and other necessities Squire returned, in 1770, to the settlements east of the mountains, and it is believed that, on his return to Kentucky some months later, he cut his name and the date on this large limestone rock to inform his brother Daniel of his whereabouts. The rock stood in the southern part of Madison County between Buzzard Basin Knob and Morton's Knob until 1891, when it was removed to the Courthouse Square in Richmond. It is a valuable relic of the earliest pioneer days in Kentucky.

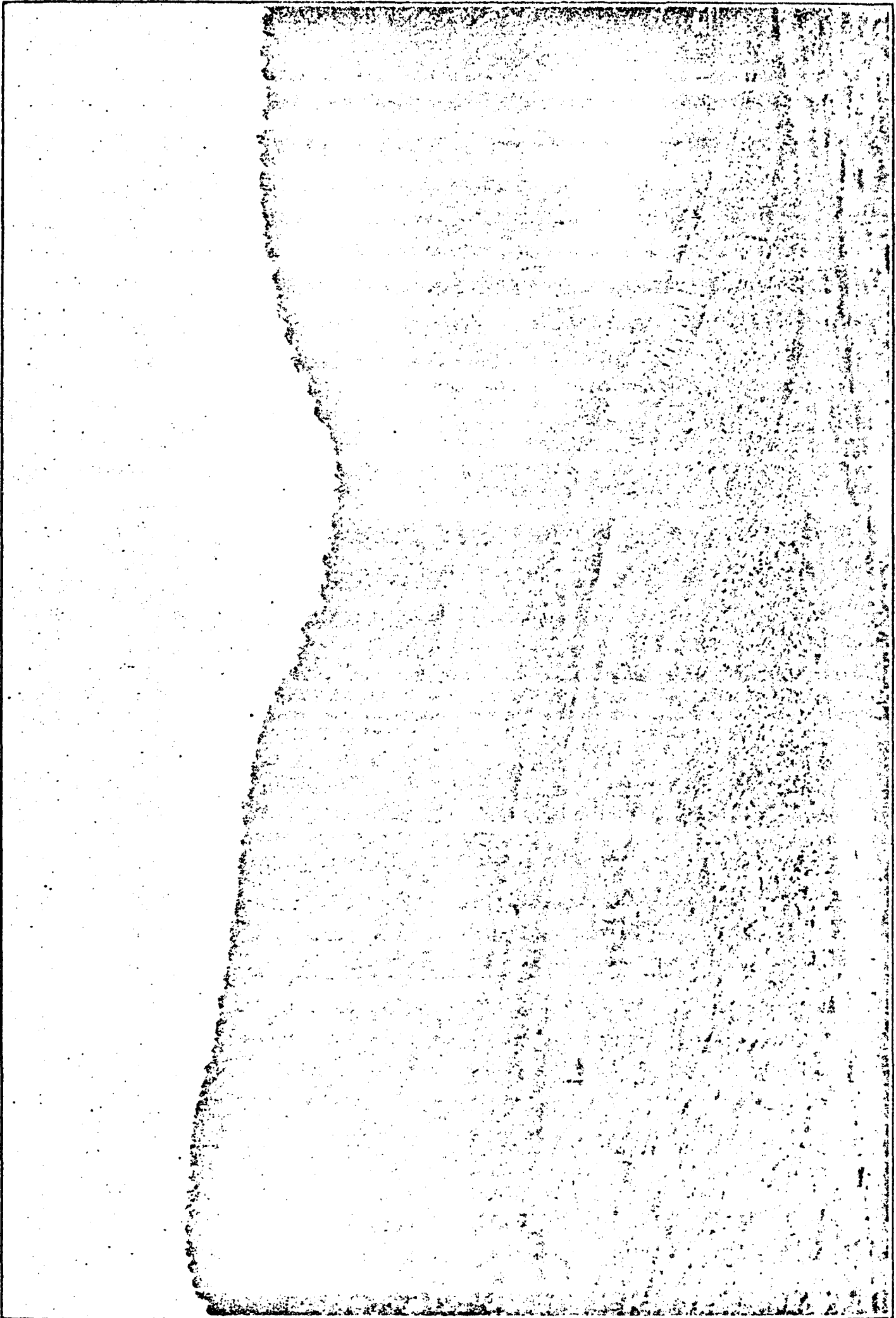
The rock originally stood on end between the knobs as though it had been planted there by a race of giants. Another large stone, similar in shape, lies

flat only a few feet away. Perhaps "Daniel Boone 1770" is inscribed on its under side.

The elevation of each knob is about 1400 feet. The elevation of the stream (Blue Lick Creek) and the road below is about 850 feet. The point where the rock stood has an elevation of about 1250 feet. (See map).

DANIEL BOONE

Daniel Boone, the most famous pioneer connected with the history of Madison County and Kentucky, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, on November 2, 1734. His parents moved, about 1748, to Holman's Ford on the Yadkin River in North Carolina, where Daniel married Rebecca Bryan in 1755. He was with Braddock in 1755 in his unfortunate expedition against the French



Buzzard Basin Knob (left) and Morton's Knob (right) showing point X where "Squire Boone 1770" Rock originally stood. (See map).

in Western Pennsylvania. Ten years later he visited Florida and made plans to settle there. Soon after returning from Florida he became interested in Kentucky, which he and his brother Squire explored during the years 1769-71.

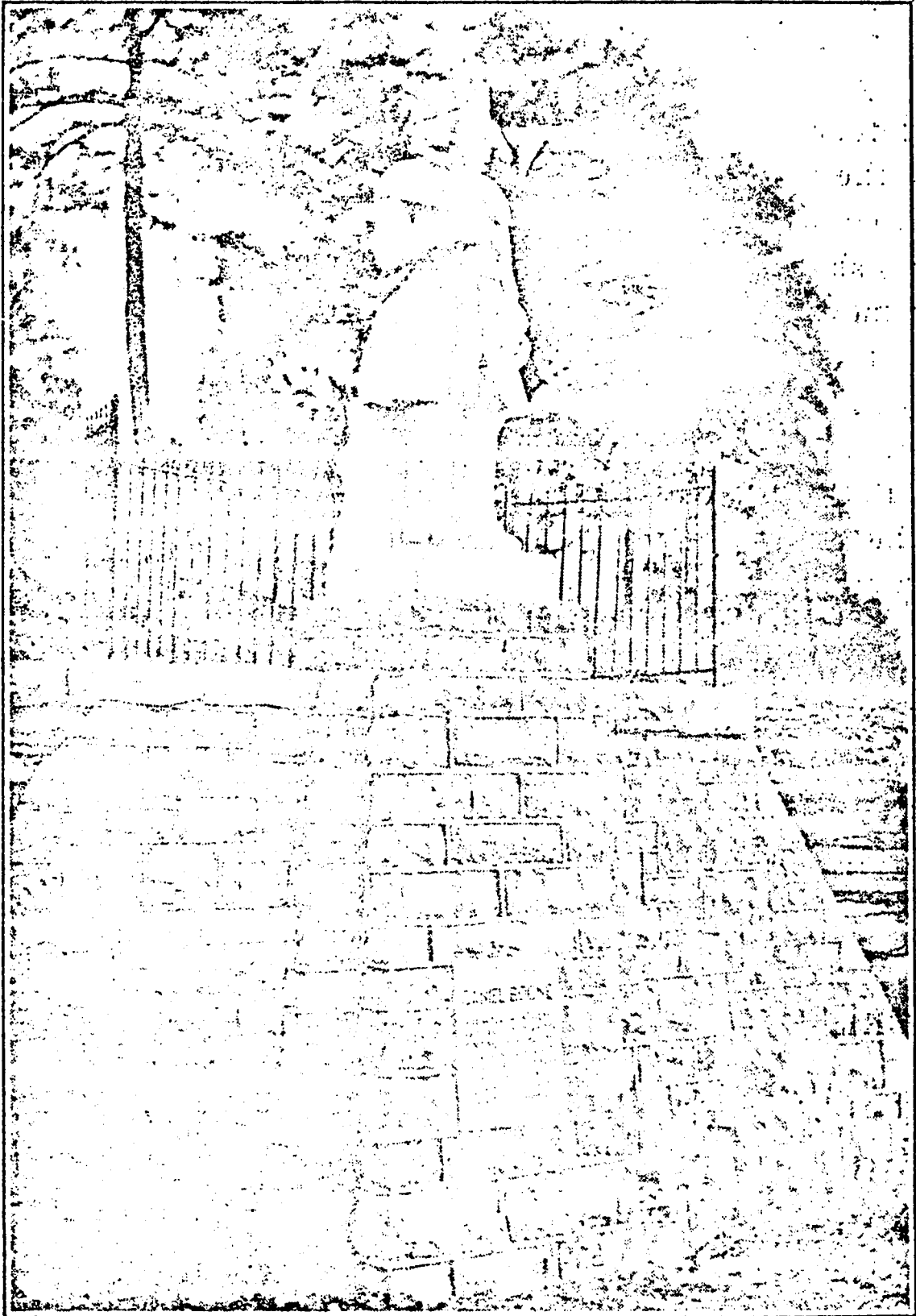
Boone was so charmed with Kentucky that he determined to settle there. In 1773 he started westward with several families, including his own; but Indians attacked his little company near the Cumberland Mountains and caused opposition to further progress to develop. Boone would have gone on, even though his eldest son was among the slain, but others of his party insisted on turning back. He yielded to their entreaties and returned as far east as the settlements on the Clinch River, where he waited for a more opportune time to settle in Kentucky. To Daniel Boone, therefore, belongs the first actual attempt to found a settlement in Kentucky, and only the irresolution of others prevented his doing so in 1773.

In the summer of 1774 Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, sent Daniel Boone and a companion to warn settlers at Harrodsburg and surveyors elsewhere in Kentucky against dangers from anticipated Indian attacks. Had Boone not performed this mission James Harrod and others might not have lived to return and re-occupy their cabins at Harrodsburg in March, 1775. It should be noted that Boone acquired a lot and built a cabin at Harrod's settlement during his visit in 1774. One may say, therefore, that Daniel Boone had a close connection with the establishment of the first settlement in Kentucky—Harrodsburg.

Boone was active in the campaign against the Shawnee Indians in the late summer and autumn of 1774. In March, 1775, in the employ of Richard Henderson and Company, he cut an emigrant trail by way of Cumberland Gap to a place on the south bank of the Kentucky River where Boonesborough was established in April of that year. He directed the defense of Boonesborough in 1776 and 1777, but in January, 1778, he was captured while making salt at Blue Licks, some distance north of Boonesborough, and taken to Detroit. The Shawnees refused Governor Hamilton's offer of a hundred pounds for his release, and their chief, Blackfish, adopted him as his son. Boone escaped from the Indians north of the Ohio, as they were returning to attack Boonesborough, and successfully defended the fort at that place during the ten-day siege in September, 1778. In 1781 he represented Fayette County in the Virginia legislature. He was in the disas-

trous Battle of Blue Licks in 1782, where he lost a son, and after this defeat he accompanied George Rogers Clark's punitive expedition against the Indians north of the Ohio.

Boone lost his titles to lands in Kentucky and, after living



This Statue of Daniel Boone, by A. D. Fisher, of Winchester, Kentucky, was erected near the Clark County end of the Fort Boonesborough Memorial Bridge and unveiled on July 4, 1933, by citizens of Clark County, Kentucky. Mr. Fisher conceived this idea of Boone's personality after considerable research.

in what is now West Virginia and representing Kanawha County in the Virginia legislature, moved, about 1799, to Missouri and accepted a commission from the Spanish government. He made long

expeditions into the interior of the Louisiana country and about 1814 went as far as the Yellowstone River. At the time of his death, September 26, 1820, the Missouri legislature declared a twenty-day period of mourning in his memory, and in 1845 the Kentucky legislature caused his and his wife's remains to be moved from Missouri to the cemetery at Frankfort. Collins fittingly says (1874) of this act of Kentucky: "It was as the beautiful and touching manifestation of filial affection shown by children to the memory of a beloved parent; and it was right that the generation who were reaping in peace the fruits of his toils and dangers, should desire to have in their midst . . . the sepulchre of this primeval patriarch, whose stout heart watched by the cradle of this now powerful commonwealth, in its weak and helpless infancy . . ."

It is indeed fitting, therefore, that the bicentennial of Daniel Boone's birth should be celebrated in the County and State where he rendered his greatest services to the Nation. The Commission created by the Kentucky legislature early in 1934 for that purpose has included in its plans for the celebration the establishment of national monuments at Boonesborough, Boone's Station, Bryan's Station, and the Blue Licks Battlefield, in honor of Boone and his associates. This achievement will cause the site of the old fort and town of Boonesborough to become a beautiful park and a great national shrine.

INSCRIPTION ON A. D. FISHER'S BOONE MONUMENT

Born 1734—Died 1820

Explored Kentucky, 1769-1774

Opened Wilderness Road, 1775

Founded Boonesborough, 1775

Hunter—Surveyor—Soldier

Foremost Pioneer of Kentucky

"An Instrument Ordained to Settle the
Wilderness"

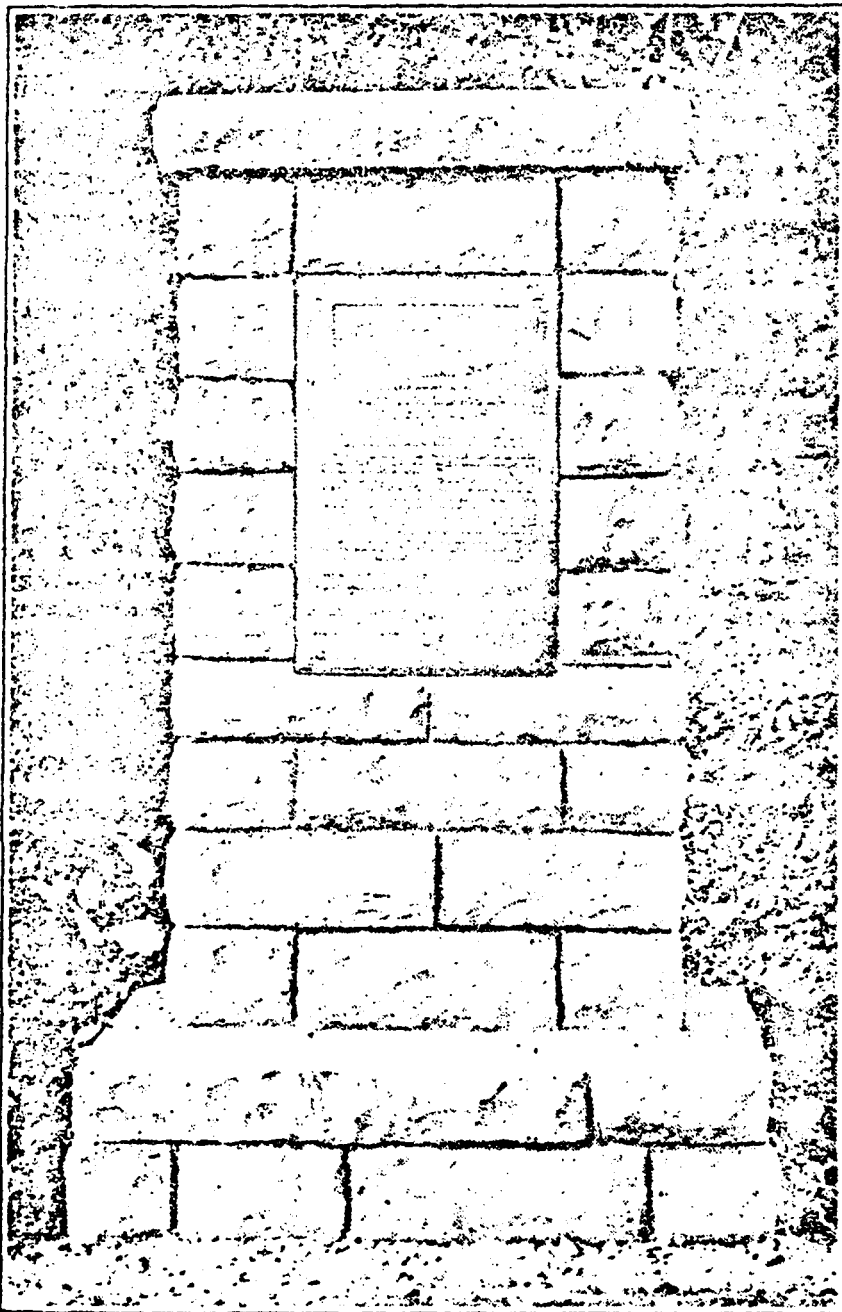
INSCRIPTION ON THE BOONESBOROUGH D. A. R. STONE MARKER

— 0 —

FORT BOONESBOROUGH MEMORIAL BRIDGE

1931

Near The Site of Fort Boonesborough (1775-1783)
First Fortified Station West of the Alleghenies.



Boone Monument erected in 1930, at the Madison County end of the Boonesborough Bridge by the Boonesborough Chapter of the D. A. R.

Fort Boonesborough Was the First Fort to be Built In Kentucky. It Was Two Hundred Miles West of the Nearest Outpost of Civilization.

It Was the Largest and Best Built of All the Forts and Stood for the Protection of All the Smaller Stockades.

It Withstood the Siege of 1777 and the Great Siege of 1778 Which Lasted 10 Days. Daniel Boone In Command.

The Besieging Force of 400 Indians and 12 Frenchmen In the Employ of the British Was Under the Command of Cap't. De Quindre. A Partisan of the British at Detroit.

The Pioneer Women In the Fort Carried All the Water and Powder From Without the Fort During the Siege.

British Power On the West In the War of the American Revolution Was Subdued By the Pioneers at Fort Boonesborough Under Boone.

"Fort Boonesborough Became the Gateway Which Saved For the United States Its Empire of the West."

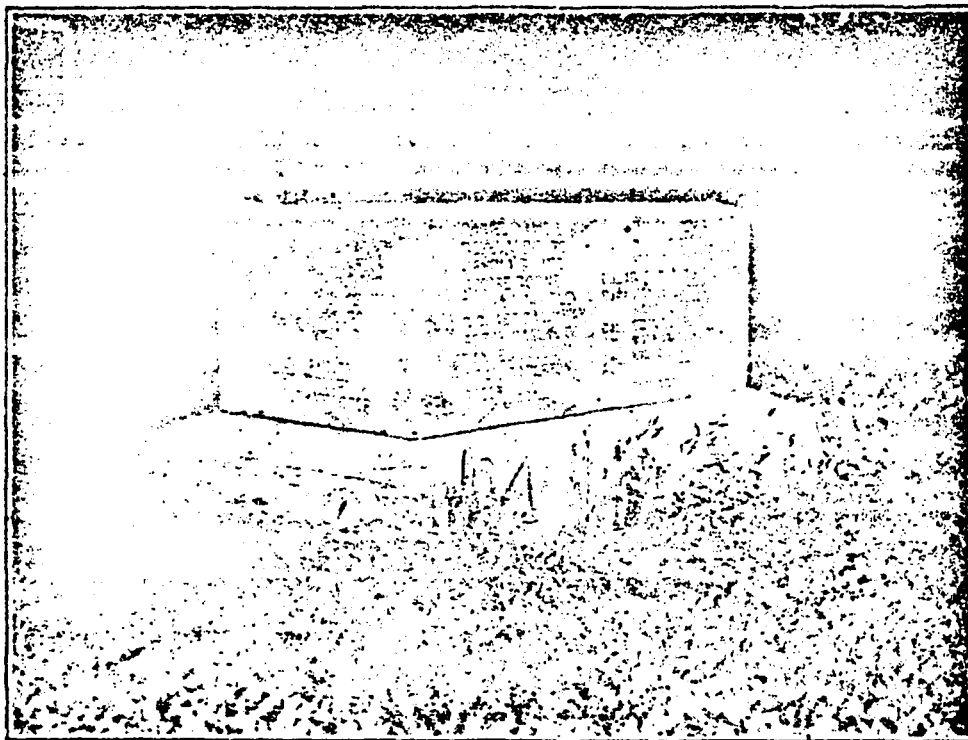
Erected By The
Boonesborough Chapter

Daughters Of The
American Revolution

1931

THE FORT AT BOONESBOROUGH

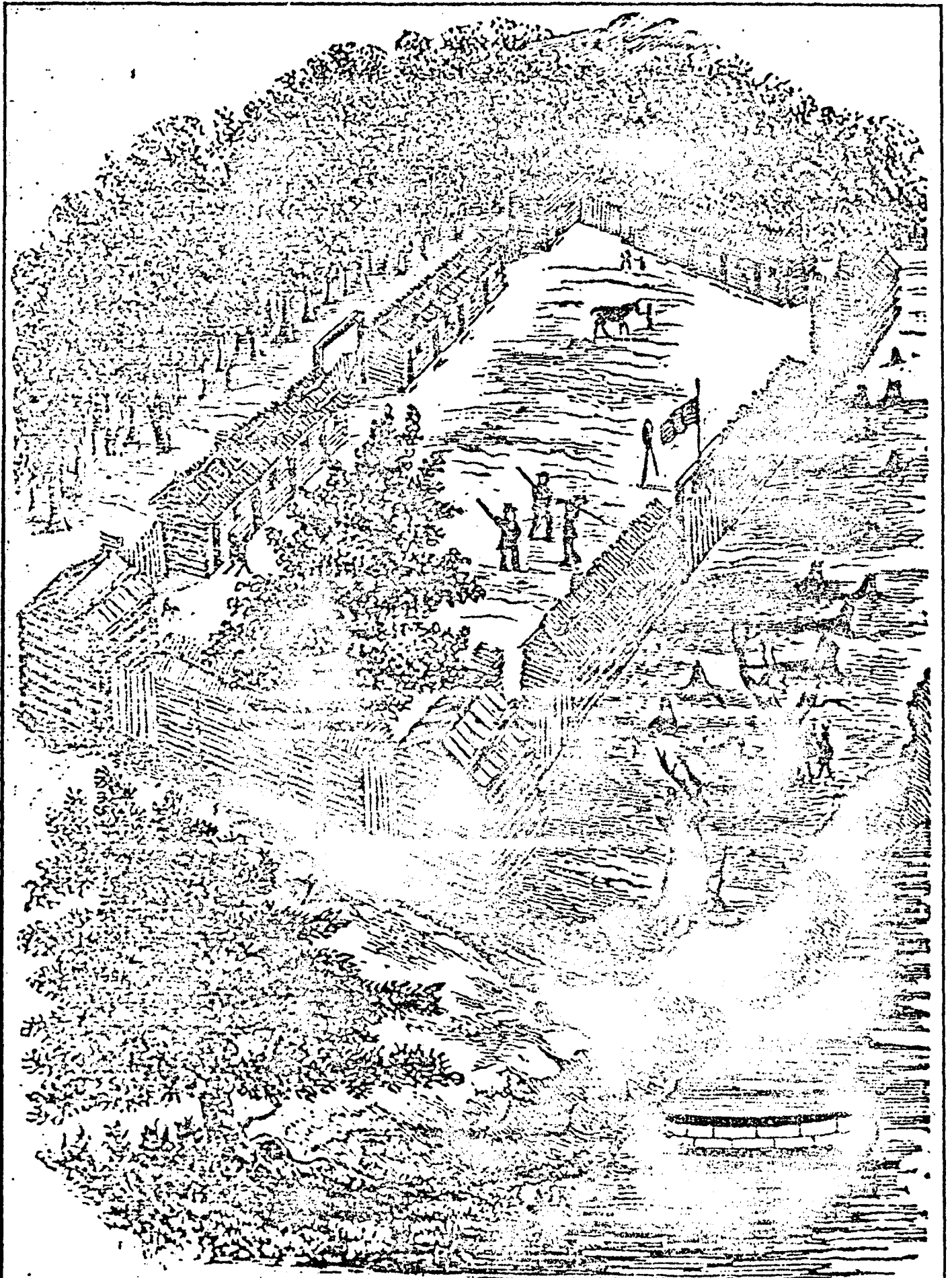
As soon as Daniel Boone arrived at the Kentucky River (April 1, 1775) he began to erect a fort at a salt lick about sixty yards from the south side of the river and nearly a mile below the mouth of Otter Creek. It was not until June 14, however, that this fort was completed. Boone's Fort, apparently, was never of much consequence. Its smallness and location did not satisfy Richard Henderson, who, the day after his arrival (April 20), chose a site further up the river and about three hundred yards from Boone's fort, where another fort was soon begun. This fort stood just above Sycamore Hollow with one corner about sixty feet from the river. It appears that it was not entirely completed until very late in 1776, or very early in 1777, and that in 1778 it was further improved. It is this second fortification to which properly belongs the term Fort Boonesborough. The accompanying illustration of it was reproduced from Lewis Collins' "Histori-



Stone Marker placed on the site of the fort at Boonesborough in 1907 by the Boonesborough Chapter of the D. A. R.

cal Sketches of Kentucky," published in 1847. This conception of the fort was arrived at by studying a drawing of the ground plan of the fort by Richard Henderson, the chief founder of the Transylvania Colony. The date 1775 and the flag in the Collins illustration suggest errors.

The fort at Boonesborough has been estimated as having been about 260 feet long and 180 feet wide. Its greatest usefulness was during the Indian attacks of 1777 and 1778. For ten days in 1778 (September 7-16) its strength made it possible for thirty men and twenty boys, assisted by the women, to resist four hundred and fifty Indians under Captain De Quindre, who had been sent by General Hamilton of Canada to destroy Boonesborough. Within the fort the cattle



OLD FORT AT BOONSBOROUGH, 1775.

The fort at Boonesborough, reproduced from an illustration in Lewis Collins' "Historical Sketches of Kentucky," published in 1847.

and other property of the settlers were also protected during the siege. This victory surely saved other settlements in Kentucky from destruction and made more certain George Rogers Clark's possession of the Illinois Country in 1778-79 and the recapture of Vincennes in February, 1779, thereby contributing to those influences which caused the British to yield the territory north of the Ohio to the United States in 1783.

Soon after the Revolution the fort at Boonesborough disappeared. Its site is marked today by a stone on which are inscribed the names of many of the first settlers of Boonesborough. The marker is enclosed by a stone wall about fifty feet square. The fort is likely to be restored as a part of the present program to establish a national monument at Boonesborough.

TRANSYLVANIA COLONY

At Hillsborough, North Carolina, on August 27, 1774, Richard Henderson and five others, including Thomas Hart, who later

became the father-in-law of Henry Clay, formed the Louisa Company. Their purpose was "to rent or purchase land" from the Indians west of the Allegheny Mountains. It appears that for more than a decade earlier the forerunner of this organization—Richard Henderson and Company—had existed, and Daniel Boone had been active in its service in what is now Tennessee and Kentucky. The Louisa Company soon admitted James Hogg and several other North Carolinians to its membership, and changed its name to the Transylvania Company.

On March 17, 1775, at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga River, Richard Henderson and his associates purchased nearly



Colonel Richard Henderson, chief founder of the Transylvania Colony, represented as opening the legislature of the Colony of Transylvania, on May 23, 1775, under the famous Great Elm.

20,000,000 acres of land from the Cherokee Indians for merchan-

dise worth about \$50,000. Approximately two-thirds of the purchase was enclosed by the Kentucky, Ohio, and Cumberland rivers. The remainder lay south of the Cumberland. The area thus acquired was named Transylvania, and plans were hastened to settle it and obtain its recognition as a new English colony. Daniel Boone was engaged as early as March 10, 1775, to cut a trail to, and establish a settlement on, the Kentucky River, a task which he soon accomplished. By the middle of June, 1775, a fort was completed in what is now Madison County, and a town begun, which Virginia incorporated as Boonesborough, in October, 1779.

Richard Henderson arrived at the settlement on April 20, 1775, and soon issued a call for a convention to organize a government for the Colony of Transylvania. On May 23 seventeen delegates, representing Boonesborough, Harrodstown, St. Asaph, and Boiling Spring, assembled under a great elm tree in Sycamore Hollow, near the fort, and in a four-day session enacted nine laws and agreed upon a form of government. By the close of the summer of 1775 town lots had been laid out, a land office opened, a general store set up, and other activities necessary in a frontier community encouraged.

On September 25, 1775, the proprietors of the Transylvania Company elected James Hogg to carry a petition to the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, for the recognition of Transylvania as a member of the United Colonies. But this colonization scheme was doomed to failure. The authorities of Virginia frowned upon it, the Cherokees were declared to have no power to transfer the land, and the proprietors were "charged with republican innovations and Utopian schemes." Furthermore, news came from Transylvania settlers declaring their dissatisfaction with the Company's land policy. The Congress, therefore, did not recognize Transylvania. Harrodstown (later called Harrodsburg) under the leadership of George Rogers Clark, became the center of opposition to the pretensions of the Company, and in December, 1776, Virginia created the County of Kentucky, thereby extending her authority over that part of the Cherokee grant now in Kentucky. The first court of Kentucky County was held at Harrodstown on September 2, 1777.

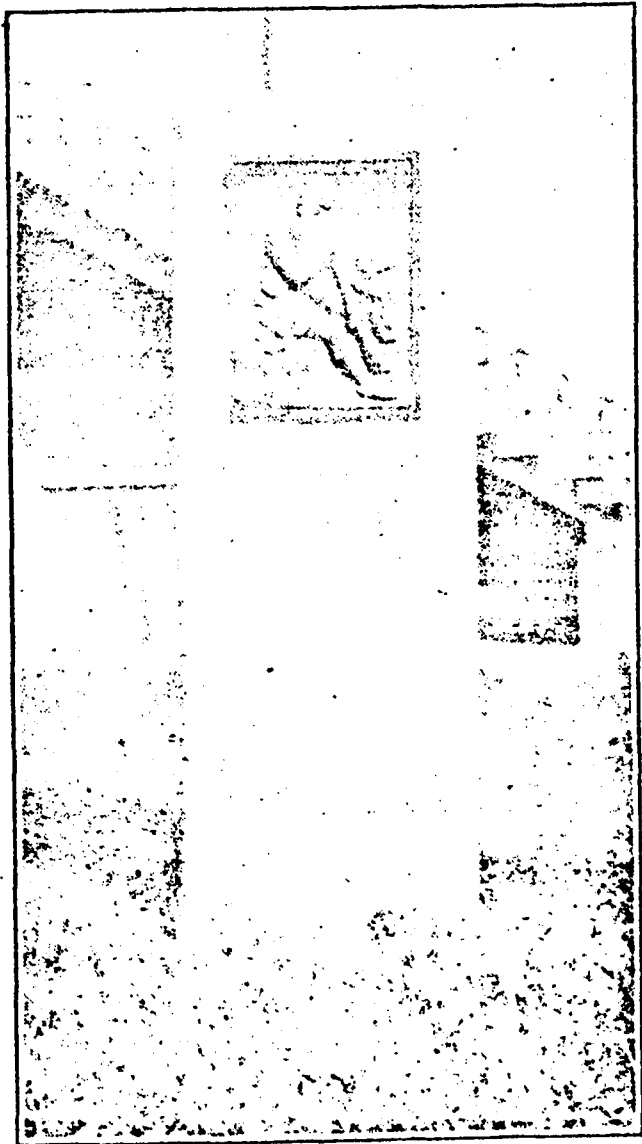
This abortive colonial enterprise, however, was a great asset to the expansive revolutionary program of the Americans. It encouraged a considerable emigration to Kentucky, and the fort at Boonesborough rendered the greatest protection to the settle-

ments south of the Ohio. Had the fort not withstood the long siege of September, 1778, the Indians and British would most likely have wiped out the other settlements in Kentucky and frustrated Clark in his attempt to hold the Illinois Country.

This singular service in itself justifies the recognition of the colonial efforts of Henderson and his colleagues in founding Boonesborough as a major service in the building of our Nation. Had there been no Transylvania Company, there would have been no Boonesborough, and that might have meant the defeat of George Rogers Clark and the probable loss of the Northwest Territory in the Treaty of 1783.

BOONE'S TRACE, or the WILDERNESS ROAD

On March 10, 1775, Daniel Boone, in charge of thirty woodchoppers employed by the Transylvania Company, began to cut a trail, or trace, from a point near the Watauga River, in what is now



Wilderness Road Marker, Courthouse Square, Richmond.

the extreme eastern part of Tennessee, through Cumberland Gap to a point on the Kentucky River where the first settlement of the Transylvania Company was to be made. Seven days later, at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga, the Company concluded a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, acquiring thereby nearly 20,000,000 acres of land for about \$50,000 in merchandise. The road which Boone cut through the wilderness passed through Cumberland Gap and on to Boone's Gap near Big Hill. The trace thence crossed what is now Madison County, and the workmen arrived at the Kentucky River on April 1, 1775.

This trace, or trail, became the general route taken by settlers who came into the Blue Grass Region via Cumberland Gap. Historians often refer to it as the Wilderness Road. Its course has

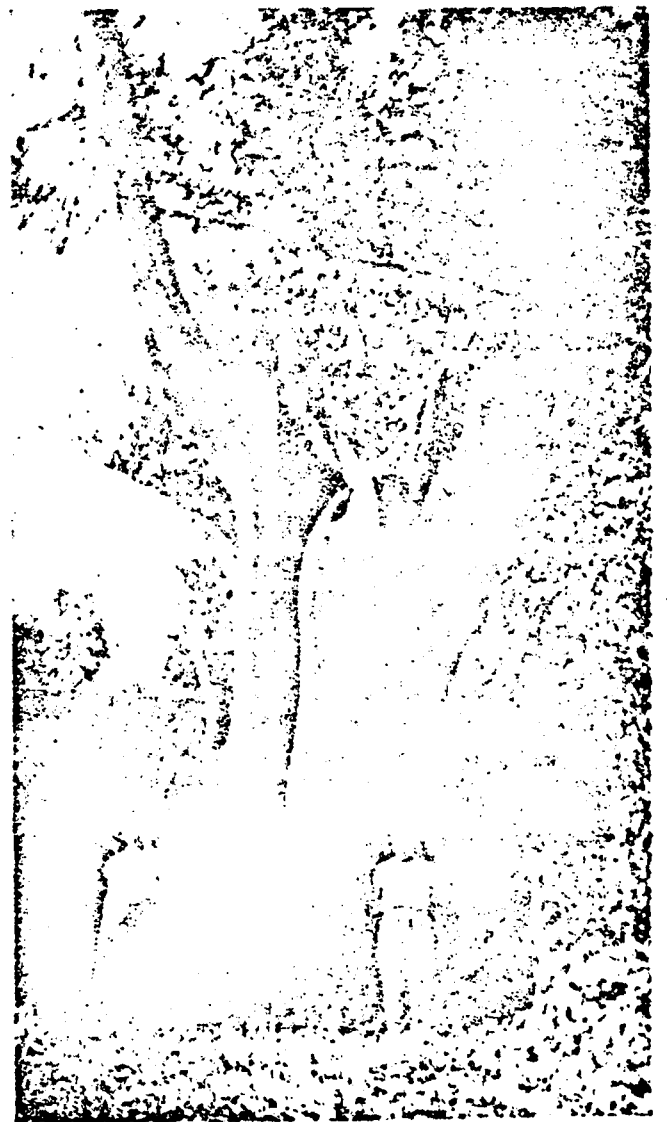
recently been marked, and the markers may be seen along the course of the old trail that passed through Madison County and near Richmond to Boonesborough.

SYCAMORE HOLLOW

Sycamore Hollow is one of the important historic spots in Kentucky. The place is an elongated depression of two or more acres, which opens into the Kentucky by means of a small stream called Spring Lick, or Creek. The Hollow became and remained the center of activity at Boonesborough. Its springs afforded water for man and beast and its giant sycamores and elm extended their benevolent branches. Just below it or near its upper edge not far from its entrance into the Kentucky the settlers built the large, strong fort which Henderson advised. Under the "Great Elm," on May 23-27, 1775, was organized the government of the Transylvania Colony; and on Sunday, May 28, 1775, this same tree became the house of worship during the first recorded religious service held in Kentucky, John Lythe officiating. A "Giant Sycamore" of the Hollow witnessed the famous powwow with the Indians before the long siege of Fort Boonesborough in September, 1778. Skulking savages sought points of advantage among trees of the Hollow during Indian attacks, and children gambled about this natural enclosure during periods of safety. Cabins were built and the soil tilled, and apparently the Hollow was included in the corporate limits of Boonesborough.

George W. Ranck says in his book on Boonesborough (1901)

that of the three giant sycamores which graced this spot in Daniel Boone's day "one fell in 1873 and the other in 1885", and



The last Giant Boonesborough Sycamore before its removal to Richmond in the autumn of 1932.



The last Giant Boonesborough Sycamore in all its glory. One of the springs nearby is also shown. This illustration was used in George W. Ranck's "Boonesborough," a 1901 Filson Club publication.

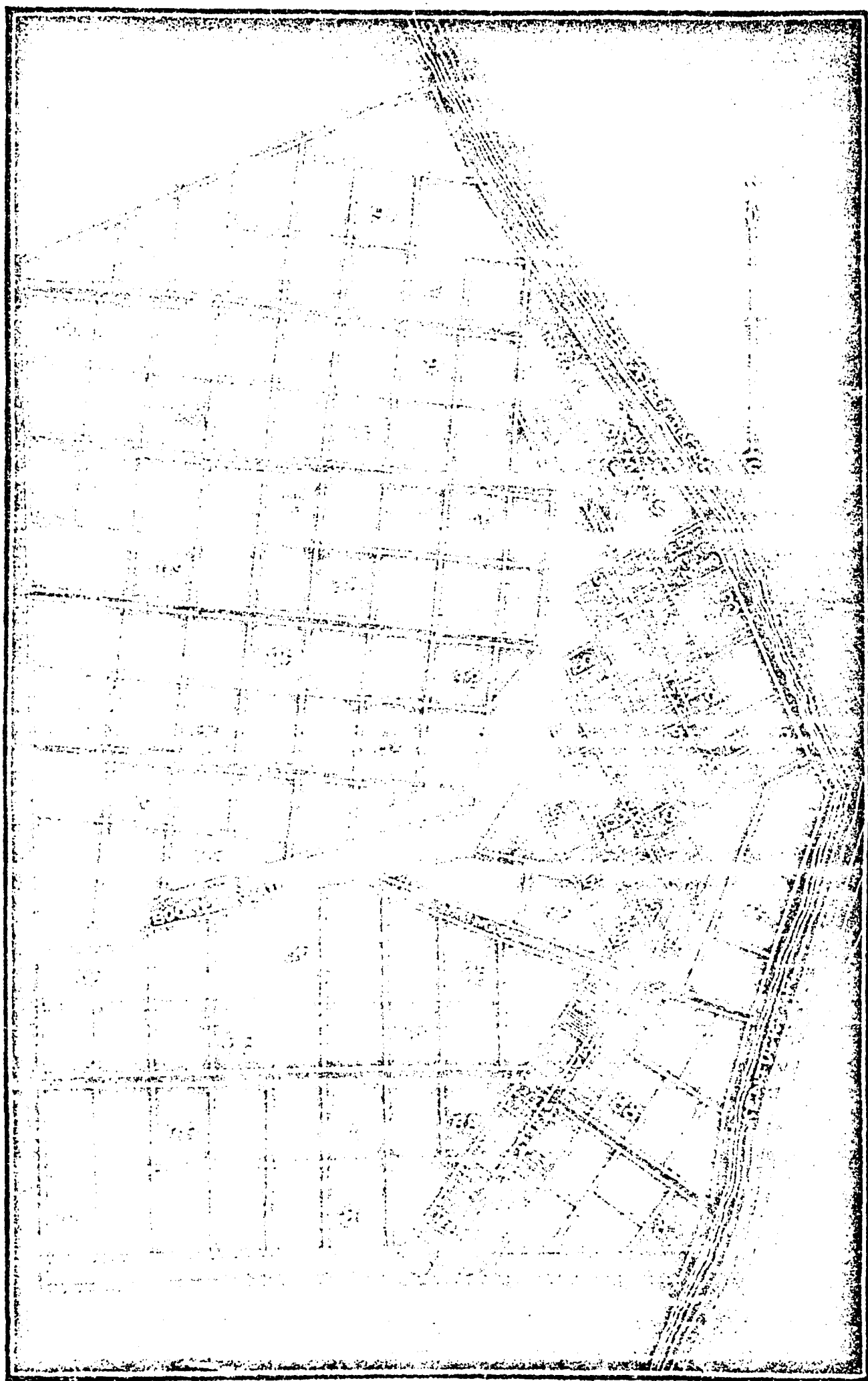
that the third, "hollowed by time, decay, and the leaden storms of a Revolutionary conflict, is now a mere shell within which four or five men could stand. It is the one solitary thing still at Boonesborough that has felt the familiar touch of Boone and Henderson and Kenton." Collins says (1874) that the sides of two of these trees toward the fort "were literally killed [in 1778] by the bullets fired during the long siege at the Indians concealed behind them."

The last of these three giant sycamores was removed in October and November, 1932, by the author of this booklet and some of his students to Richmond to be preserved for posterity. Its diameter at the base is six feet and two inches. The tree had died a few years before its removal. Sycamore Hollow is still noted as one of the largest sycamore groves in the United States. The springs in and near the place did much to influence Boone in choosing this site for his settlement. The springs no longer flow. The Hollow has filled to a depth of about nine feet since the Government built locks in the Kentucky River to aid navigation. Solid parts of the tree were removed below the surface to its roots to be used in making souvenirs.

BOONESBOROUGH

The arrival of Daniel Boone and his party at the Kentucky River on April 1, 1775, was the beginning of the town of Boonesborough, which thus became the second settlement in Kentucky. Harrodstown, or Harrodsburg, as the place was later called, had been settled in June, 1774, by James Harrod and a party of Virginians, who abandoned the place late in July, 1774, because of Indian hostilities. They returned, however, March 15, 1775, and made Harrodsburg a permanent settlement, thus antedating the settlement at Boonesborough by seventeen days.

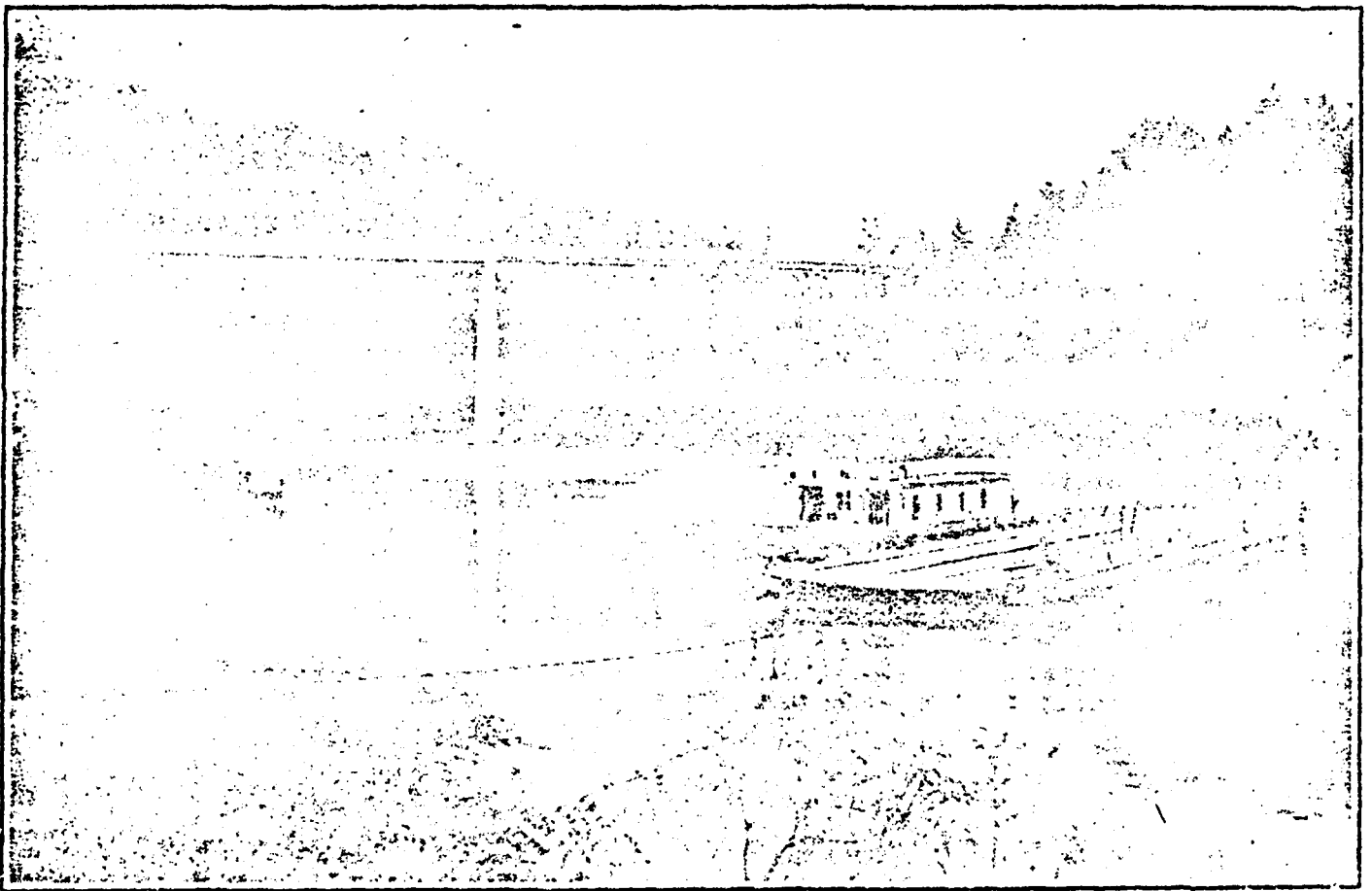
Boonesborough played an important part in the early history of Kentucky, as is told elsewhere in this booklet. By the time of its incorporation in October, 1779, a town plat of twenty acres had been laid off into streets and 119 lots. It was estimated that fifty acres more would soon be needed for the same purpose. The remainder (570 acres) of the section of land allotted the town was to be used as "commons" by the townspeople. The act of incorporation named Daniel Boone, Richard Callaway, James Estill, and seven others as trustees. They declined to serve, however,



The early plat of Boonesborough. (Courtesy of The Filson Club.)
Sycamore Hollow is shown extending across the Commons.

and in 1787 a supplementary law vested the government in ten other men, including Green Clay, William Irvine and Robert Rodes.

Boonesborough may be said to have had an auspicious beginning. It was established by the Transylvania Company, whose purpose was to found a colony west of the Allegheny Mountains. It had the first considerable fortification, and it was the first seat of government in what later became Kentucky. One of its citizens, Richard Callaway, obtained the first ferry rights (October,



Ferry and Bridge at Boonesborough. The ferry was discontinued after the opening of the bridge in 1931.

1779) in Kentucky at Boonesborough, and it was the first town in Kentucky to be incorporated (October, 1779). The town was also first in other particulars, but it was doomed to oblivion as an urban community.

It appears that in 1789 Boonesborough had "upwards of a hundred and twenty houses," and in 1792 it was conspicuous for its shipments of tobacco in barges down the Kentucky River. In 1792, Green Clay, William Clark, William Irvine, and thirty other Kentuckians offered the State 18,550 acres of land and 2,630 pounds sterling to locate its capital at Boonesborough. The town's prosperity, however, continued to wane. The census of 1810 gives its population as sixty-eight, and other government records show that it was intermittently a United States postoffice until Decem-

ber 4, 1866, when, it appears, postal service was discontinued and not resumed until the time of rural free delivery.

The place today has not even a country store, and there remains no vestige of the old cemetery which had its beginning within the walls of the fort. Even the last of the three giant sycamores, which witnessed many important stirring events in the first decade of Kentucky's early history, was removed to Richmond late in 1932.

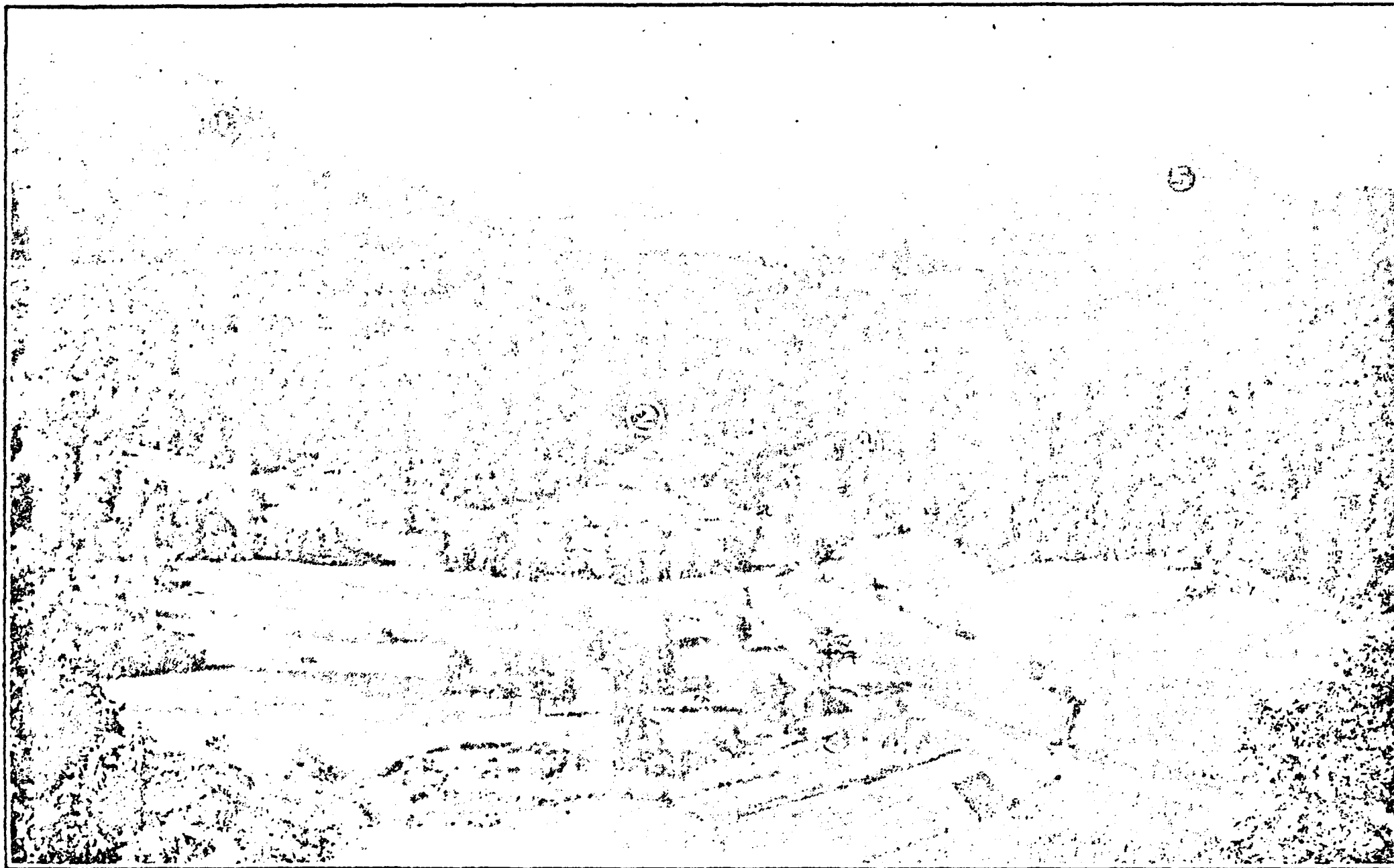


General view of the beach at Boonesborough.

Boonesborough is now only a bathing beach and a small summer resort. Its significance in the Nation's history, however, warrants the construction of an appropriate monument on the site of its old fort, the restoration of this fort, and the development of a national park within the corporate limits of the old town.

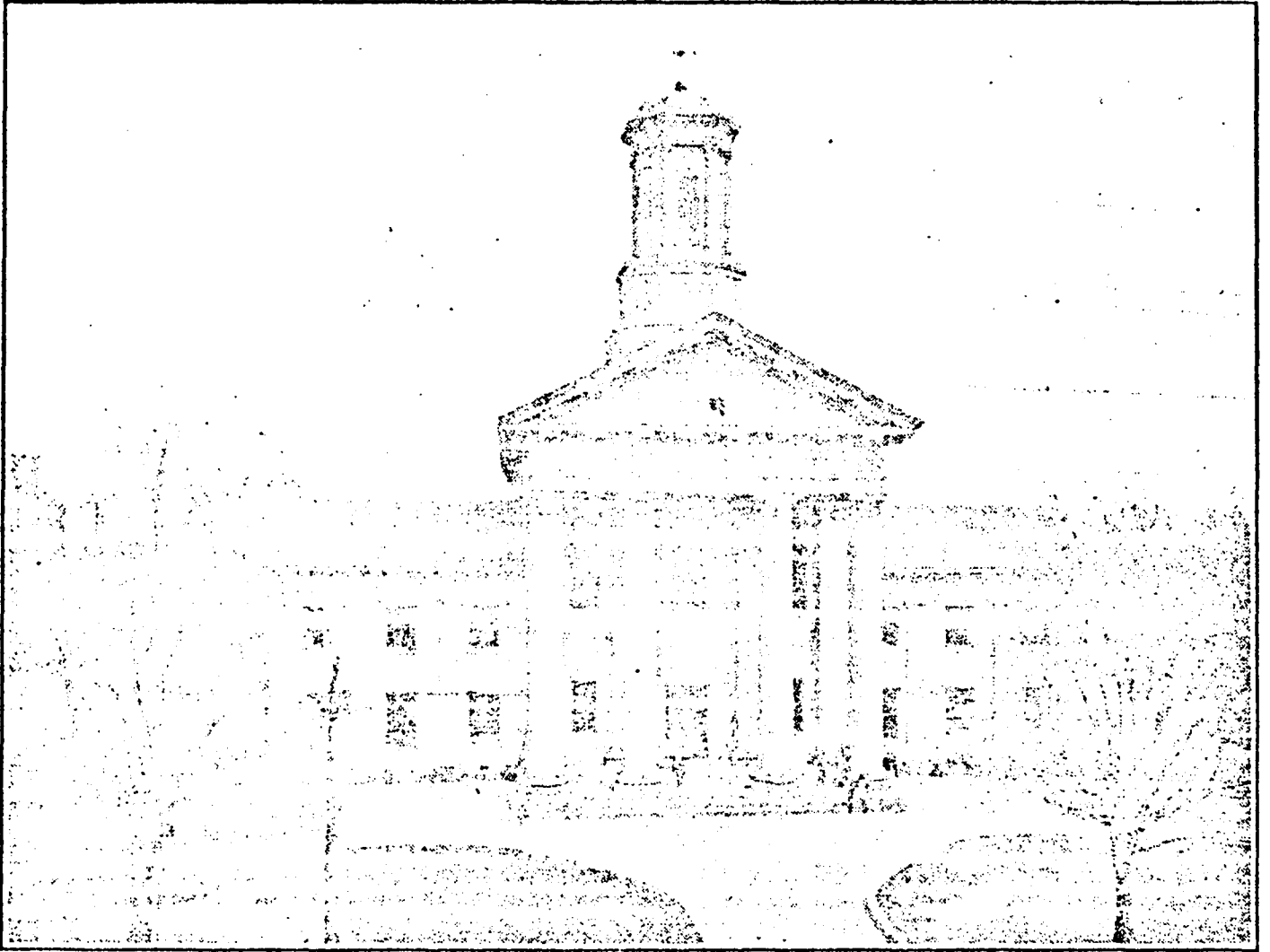
MADISON COUNTY

The Virginia law passed in 1785, creating Madison County, the fifth county in what is now the State of Kentucky, did not go into effect until August 22, 1786, when the new county was duly organized at the home of George Adams at a settlement called Milford, on Taylor's Fork of Silver Creek, about four miles southwest of the present town of Richmond. The commissioners' choice of a county-seat was confirmed by the Virginia legislature in 1789.



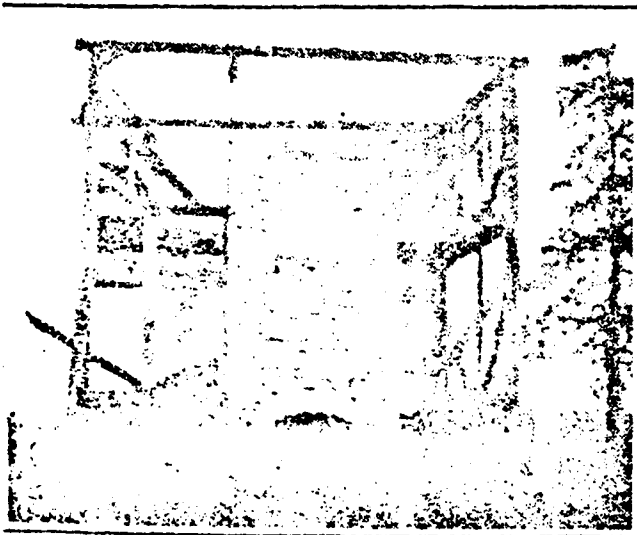
Big Hill view, looking toward Richmond: (1) The Palisades; (2) Madison-Jackson County Highway; (3) Jones Tavern, where General U. S. Grant spent a night in 1864; (4) The Boone Trail; (5) Pilot Knob. (See Map.)

At Milford a temporary place to hold court was prepared in 1787 at a cost of 880 pounds of tobacco, and a year later a stone and frame courthouse was built, where the business of the County



Present Courthouse, built 1849.

was conducted until 1798, when the seat of government was moved to a more favorable site, later called Richmond. It appears



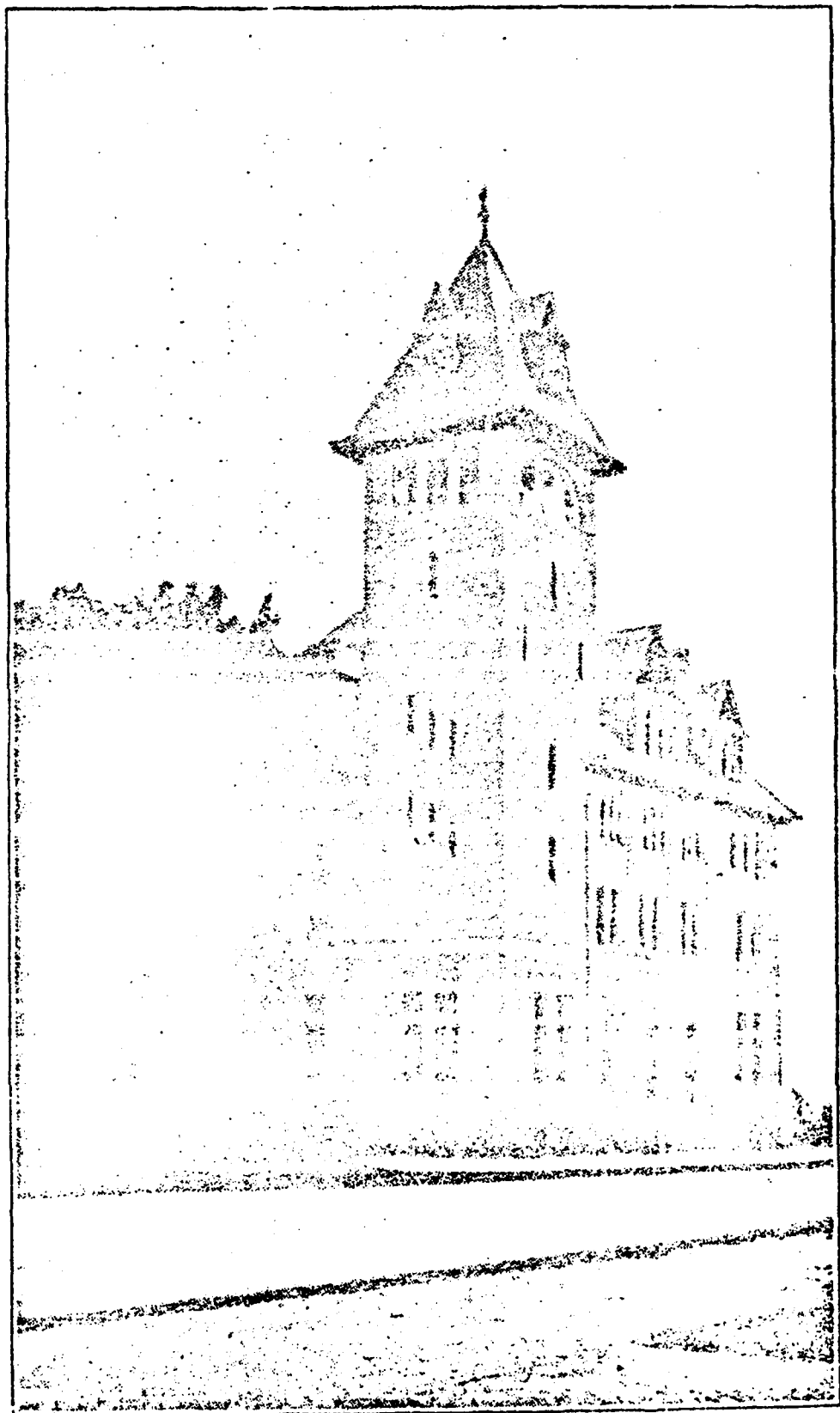
Ruins of the first Madison County courthouse, four and a half miles from Richmond, as it looked in 1912. The stone chimney still stands. (See map.)

that the removal was confirmed by a fistic encounter between representatives of the two communities, the Milfordites losing. The County authorities later compensated certain citizens of Milford to the amount of \$1,600 for the depreciation of the value of their property due to the change of the seat of government. In the formation of other counties Madison was reduced in size from time to time until it now contains only 446 square miles. It was named for James Madison, who later became President. Madison

County should celebrate the sesqui-centennial of its organization in 1936.

RICHMOND

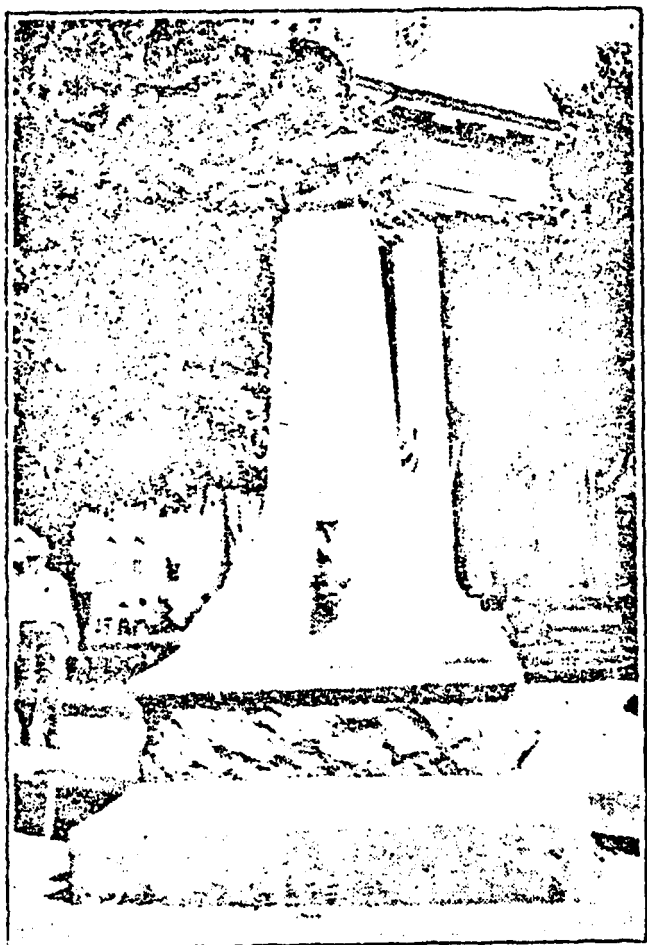
The first settlement at Richmond was made in 1784 by Colonel John Miller, who was a Revolutionary captain with Washington at Yorktown. It appears that Miller purchased four hundred acres of land from William Hoy, who had pre-empted one thousand acres where Richmond now stands. The order removing the county seat from Milford in 1798 stated "that the ridge near John Miller's barn and brick kiln is appointed and fixed on for the permanent seat of justice for this county." The records show that Miller's barn served as the courthouse until 1799, when another house was built, which served the county government until the present courthouse was erected in 1849.



Federal Court Building and Postoffice, built 1891.

Richmond was not incorporated until 1809, and as late as 1818 it was referred to, in print, as "a manufacturing little log village." The present

courthouse, though built eighty-five years ago, presents a very substantial and attractive appearance. Its massive classic archi-



The Pioneer Memorial Fountain, erected in 1906 at the S. E. corner of the Courthouse Square in Richmond by Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, a native of Madison County.

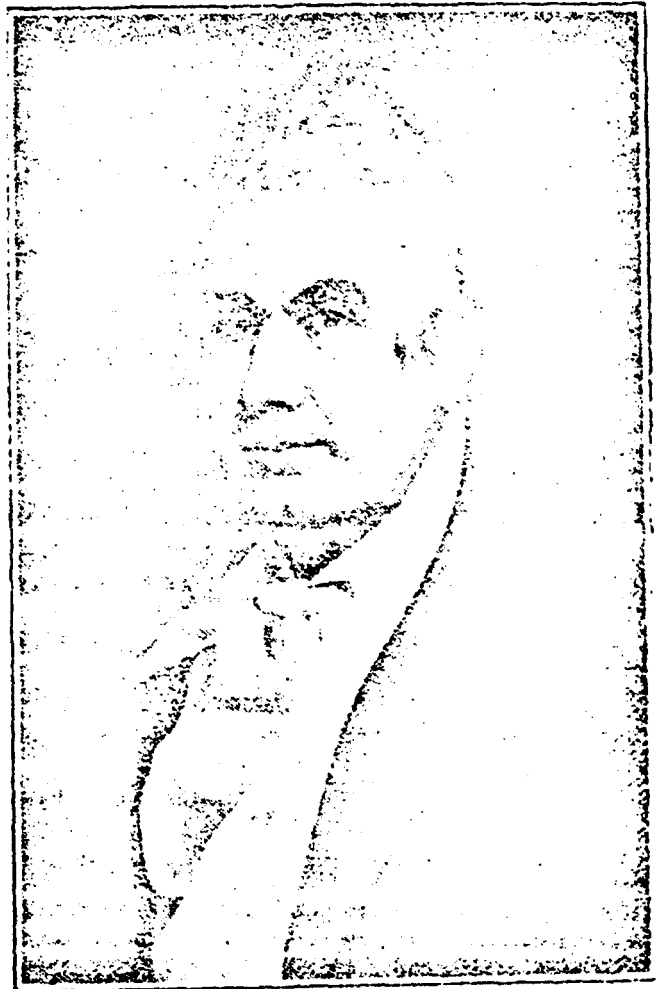
tecture is both impressive and beautiful. The records therein date back to August, 1786, and contain valuable information relating to the early history of Kentucky and Madison County. Richmond was named for Richmond, Virginia, which had been named by Colonel William Byrd, "probably because of the similarity of its site to that of Richmond on the Thames." The town now has about 7,000 inhabitants, exclusive of non-resident college students. It is replete in historic lore and includes houses which have stood for more than a hundred years. In many homes are interesting antiques, old manuscripts and books, and valuable paintings, many of which intrigue the imagination and stir the emotions.

THE INSCRIPTION ON THE DAVID R. FRANCIS PIONEER MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN:

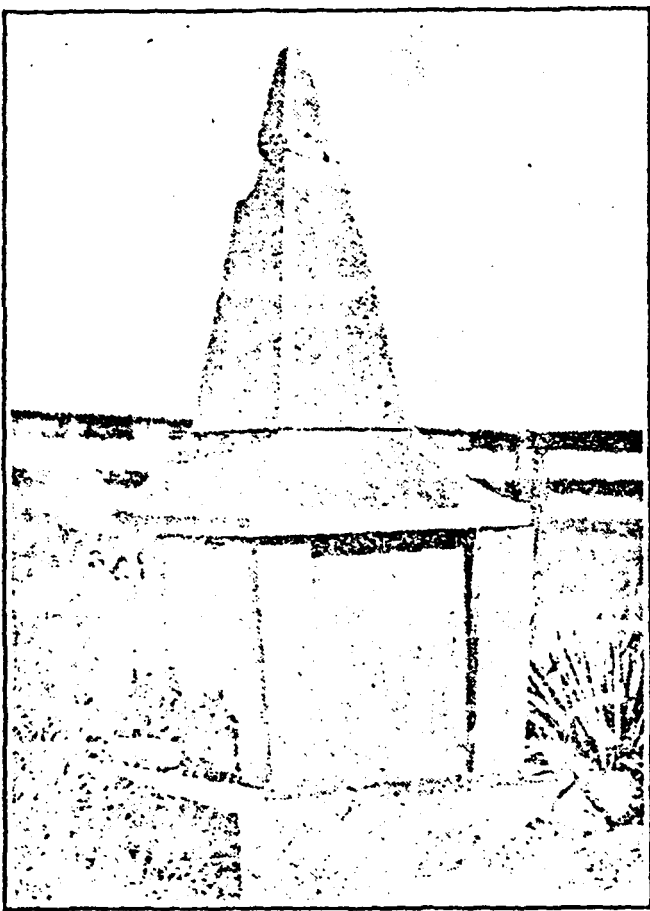
In memory of the pioneers who with energy born of conviction wrested wealth from the earth and gave an empire to untold generations to come, this memorial is dedicated by one of Kentucky's native sons. 1775-1906.

GENERAL GREEN CLAY

General Green Clay was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, August 14, 1757. He was a descendant of a British soldier sent to Virginia in 1676 to put down Bacon's Rebellion, and came as a young man from Virginia to what is now Madison County and soon settled on land where, in 1799, he built a brick residence which his son Cassius M., many years later, developed into the palatial mansion called White Hall. General Clay owned tens of thousands of acres of land in Kentucky. He served in the Virginia legislature from Kentucky and represented Madison County in the Virginia convention called in 1788 to ratify the Federal Constitution, voting against ratification.



General Green Clay, from steel engraving used in Cassius M. Clay's "Life, Memoirs, Writings and Speeches," Cincinnati, 1886.



Monument at the grave of General Green Clay.

He helped form the second constitution of Kentucky in 1799 and ably represented Madison County in both houses of the State legislature. General Clay commanded three thousand Kentucky troops, in 1813, to avenge the "Massacre of the Raisin," inspiring General Harrison with such confidence in his military ability, "that he placed that post under his command; and he subsequently de-

fended Fort Meigs against fifteen hundred British Canadians and five thousand Indians under Tecumseh . . ."

General Clay died, October 31, 1828, and was buried on his

estate within a few hundred yards of where White Hall stands. A very modest monument marks the grave of this illustrious early citizen of Madison County.

CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY

General Cassius Marcellus Clay, son of General Green Clay, was born in Madison County, October 19, 1810. He graduated with distinction from Yale University in 1832, having the singular



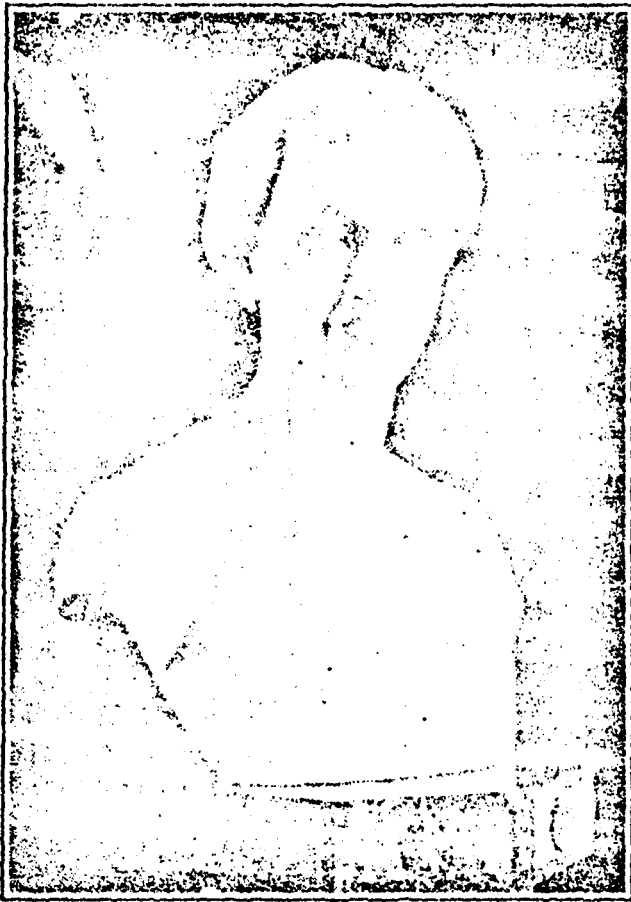
General Cassius M. Clay.

honor, on invitation, of giving the Washington Centennial address in New Haven, on February 22, 1832, then and there delivering his "first anti-slavery speech." In 1845, he founded at Lexington, Kentucky, an anti-slavery paper called "The True American," which he published for more than a year at the peril of his life. Though opposed to slavery and to the annexation of Texas, he served as captain in the Mexican War, and so endeared himself to his company of Kentuckians that, on his return, Lexington

gave him a public reception, and Madison County presented him with a beautiful sword. The sword is on display in the Berea College library. By this time Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, so appreciated Mr. Clay that, in 1848, he edited and published "The Writings, Speeches and Addresses of Cassius Marcellus Clay."

General Clay served several terms in the Kentucky legislature; he gave land and money to the movement which produced Berea College; and he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency before the Republican convention in 1860. He was a minister to Rus-

sia during Lincoln's and Johnson's administrations. In 1862 he was



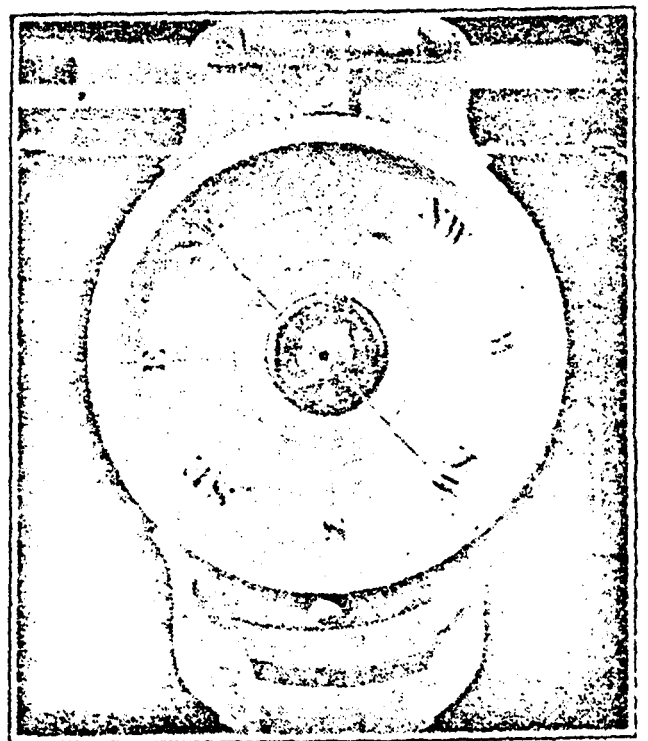
Joel T. Hart's bust of Cassius M. Clay, now in the possession of Mrs. Brutus J. Clay, Richmond.

made Major-General of Volunteers by President Lincoln. He always claimed the credit for the purchase of Alaska in 1867. He was one of the earliest emancipators, and no man of prominence in the United States manifested greater courage in fearlessly asserting his constitutional rights in assailing the institution of slavery. In 1886 he published the first volume of "The Life, Memoirs, Writings and Speeches of Cassius M. Clay." The second volume was never finished. Mr. Clay escaped death by violence many times and survived his bitterest and greatest enemies. He died July 22, 1903, at the age of ninety-three. The grave of Mad-

ison County's most picturesque and prominent son and citizen is in the Richmond Cemetery.

JOHN CROOKE'S COMPASS

This compass was used by Major John Crooke, surveyor of Madison County from 1795 to 1847, in surveying hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Kentucky, in laying out the town of Richmond in 1798, and in surveying Boone's Trace (the Wilderness Road) in 1812. It is the property of Major Crooke's great-granddaughter, Mrs. John Green, Madison County, and is on display at the Teachers College in Richmond. Mrs. Green also has a number of valuable manuscripts pertaining to her great-grandfather's long and interesting career as a surveyor.



Major John Crooke's compass.

Major John Crooke's long and interesting career as a surveyor.

WHITE HALL

White Hall was the home of Cassius Marcellus Clay, and in his lifetime was one of the show places in the State. Cassius M.'s father, General Green Clay (1757-1828), built one of the first two-story hewn log houses in Kentucky on or near the site later occupied by White Hall. About 1799 the General built a commodious brick home nearby, which his son Cassius M., soon after the Civil War, incorporated into the mansion White Hall. Its many rooms and spacious halls suggest the wealth and luxury expected of General Green Clay and his famous son. The great drawing room, with its artistic decorations and beautiful columns, testifies to the aesthetic sense of the owner of White Hall. This room was indeed a fitting place for Joel T. Hart's splendid bust of Cassius M. Clay and the many other works of art contained therein. The house is indicative of the magnificence of other

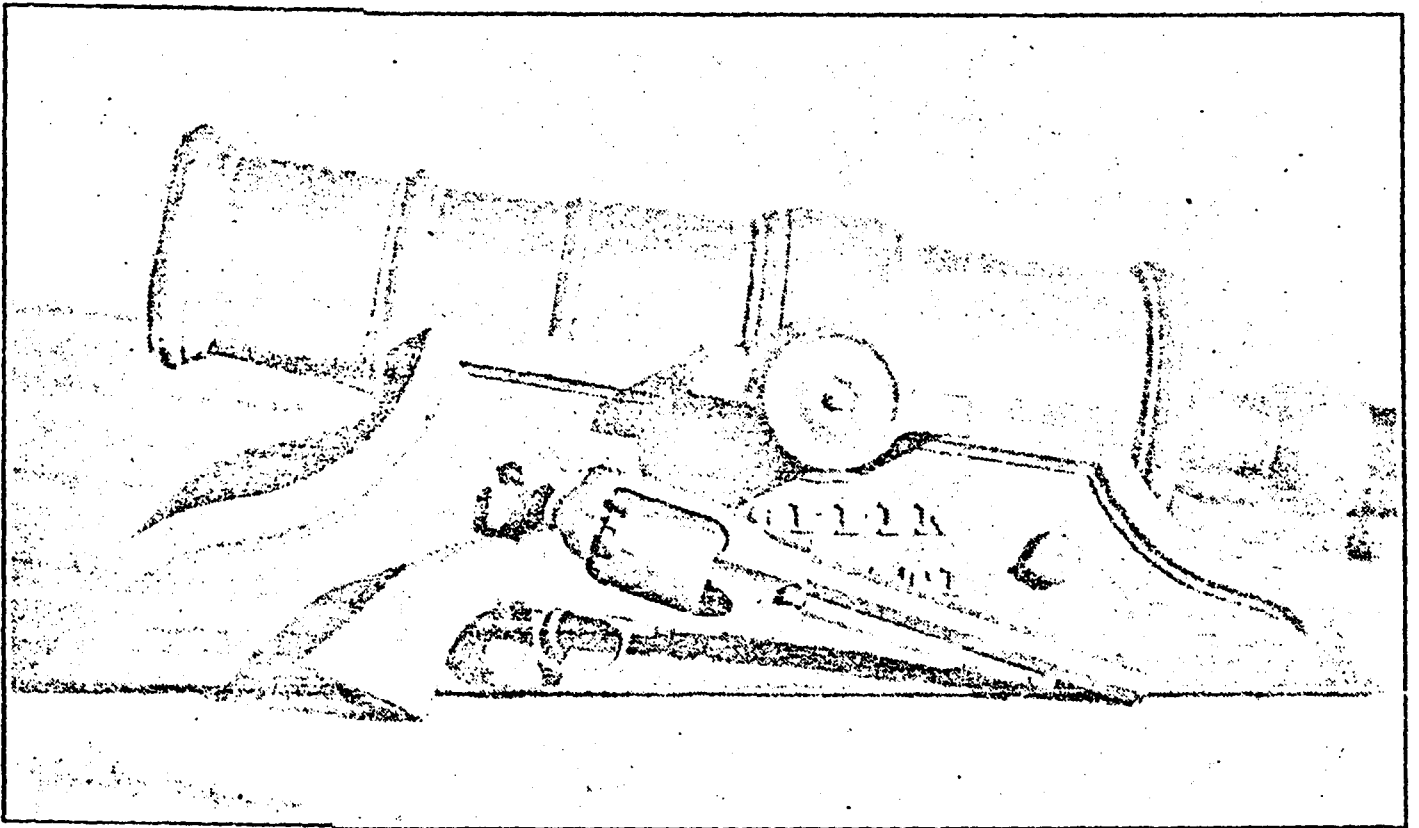


White Hall, the home of Cassius M. Clay, as it looks today.

days, although it is now in great need of repairs. The graves of General Green Clay and other members of the family are near the house. White Hall is a mile off the Richmond-Lexington pike, about six miles from Richmond (see map). It was named for the famous old royal palace Whitehall in London. Kentucky should preserve the historic home of the "Lion of White Hall," as Cassius M. Clay was called,

CANNON USED TO DEFEND "THE TRUE AMERICAN"

Cassius M. Clay began, in June, 1845, at Lexington, Kentucky, the printing of an anti-slavery paper called "The True American." When threats were made to stop its publication, he "purchased two four-pounder cannon at Cincinnati," and with other weapons and "six or eight persons" prepared to defend the "freedom of the press." His press was not molested as long as he remained in such readiness to repulse an attack. One of these



Cannon used in 1845 to defend "The True American." Colt's Revolver presented to C. M. Clay by President Lincoln in 1861, in appreciation of his defense of the White House and Navy Yard in Washington during the exciting weeks following Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. The cannon is in the possession of Mrs. Brutus J. Clay, Richmond. The revolver is in the possession of Caperton Burnam, Richmond.

cannon is in the possession of Mr. Clay's son's widow, Mrs. Brutus Junius Clay, and may be seen at her residence on West Main Street, Richmond.

THE BATTLE OF RICHMOND

While General Robert E. Lee, in August, 1862, was pushing the Federals aside and making a way for his first invasion of the North, the Confederates were also planning to occupy Kentucky and carry the war, perhaps, north of the Ohio. A month earlier General John H. Morgan had made his first raid through Ken-

tucky, returning via Richmond to Tennessee. It was evident, therefore, that Kentucky could be invaded. Accordingly, General Kirby Smith, with about 12,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, passed through the defiles west of Cumberland Gap, and, avoiding the Federal troops guarding that passage, marched on in the direction of Lexington and Cincinnati.

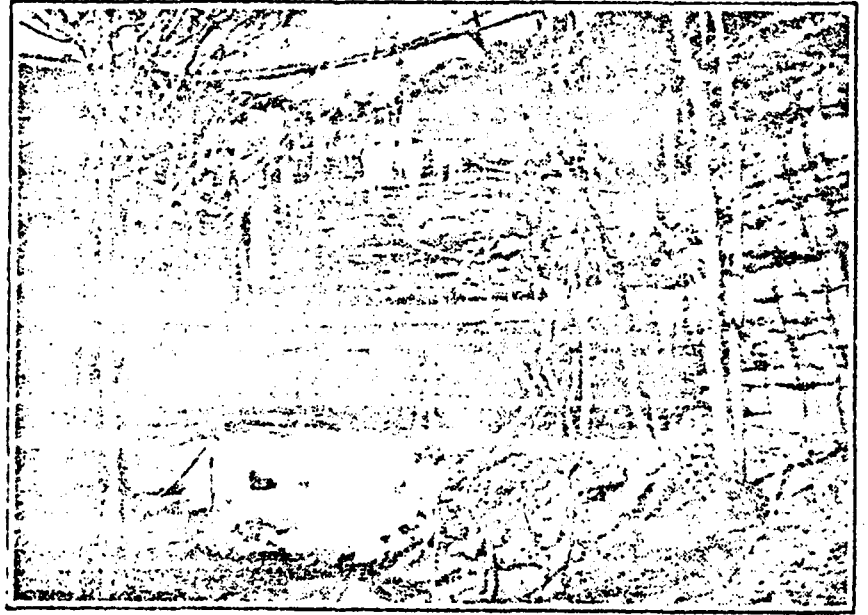
General William Nelson, whose headquarters were at Lexington, had about 16,000 troops to defend the Blue Grass Country. The Confederates met no opposition until they entered Madison



The Solomon Smith House, built more than a hundred years ago. At this house, which stands on the hill near the site of the old Madison Female Institute, the Union soldiers captured in the Battle of Richmond, were paroled

County, where about 7,000 of Nelson's command, under General M. D. Manson, were located near Richmond. The first skirmish occurred August 29 near Rogersville, on the Big Hill pike. In this engagement the Confederates were repulsed, but early the next day they drove the Federals back to Richmond and beyond to the Kentucky River. All day, with the temperature reaching ninety-six in the shade, the battle raged along the highway, over the meadows and cornfields, and even in the cemetery and on the streets of Richmond. The Federals made two or three des-

perate attempts to stop the enemy, but, being mostly raw troops just from their homes across the Ohio and believing themselves greatly outnumbered, their efforts were in vain. General Nelson arrived from Lexington about 2:00 P. M., and vainly tried to stem the tide. The Federal army was entirely routed, and Union soldiers who escaped, fled across the Kentucky River to the North. The Confederates reported the Union loss as 206 officers and men killed, 844 wounded, 4,303 prisoners, besides the capture of "9 pieces of artillery, 10,000 stands of small arms, and large quantities of supplies." Their own loss was probably 75 killed and 200 wounded. The Confederate Military History (Vol. VIII, p. 46) states that "the attack was made and resisted with energy and vigor, so much so that Smith believed that he had encountered 10,000 men, and Manson was confident that he was beaten by an army of veterans 16,000 strong."



Hiding place of Confederate soldiers on the Kentucky River in Madison County.

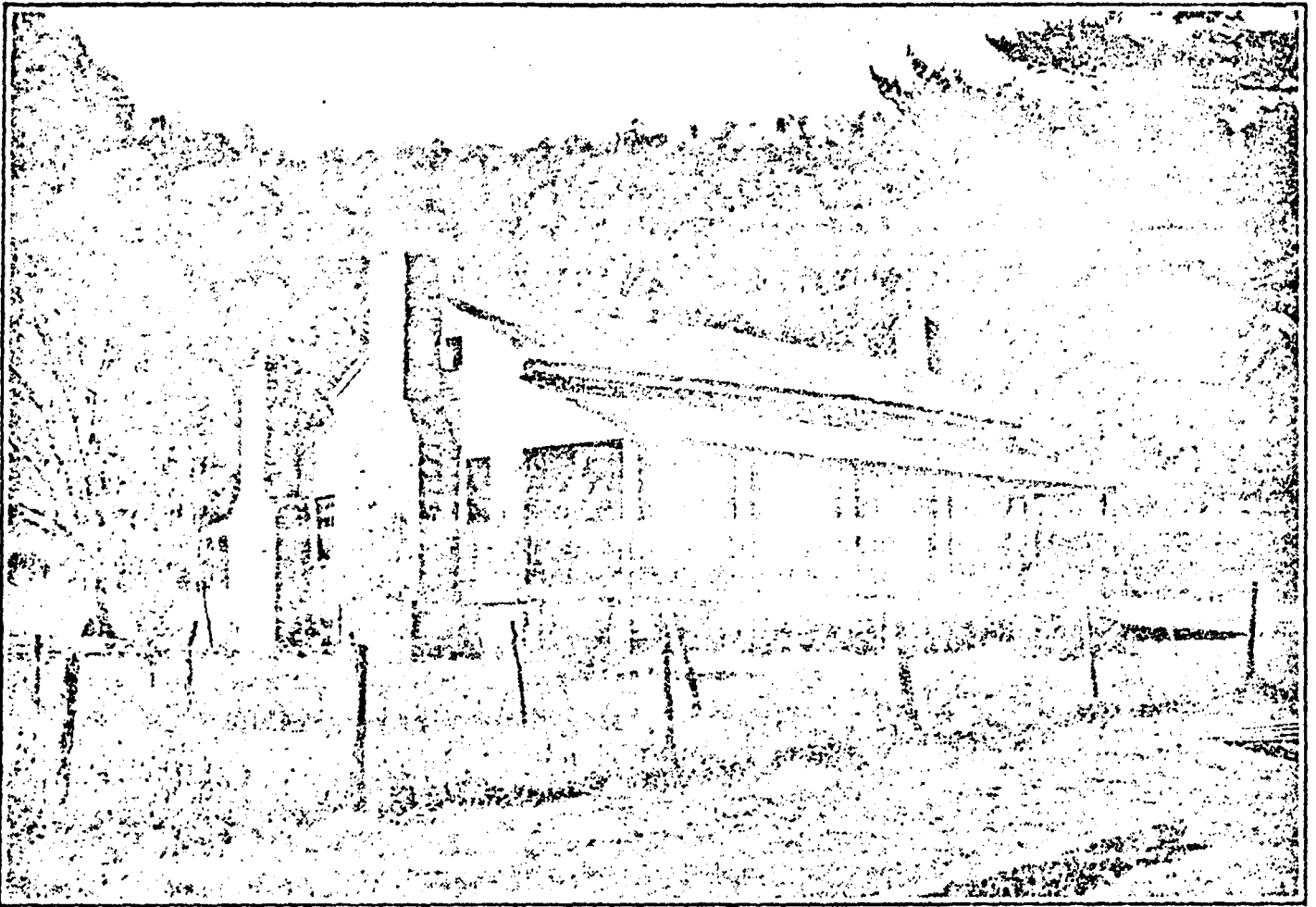
The Madison Female Institute in Richmond was converted into a hospital for the wounded, and the dead were buried in the Richmond cemetery, from which they were later removed to the National cemetery at Camp Nelson. The trustees of the Institute, in February, 1863, lodged a claim against the United States for damages done the school while it was used as a hospital and in May, 1915, received \$5,200 from the Federal Government.

General Smith recruited troops in Richmond and places near, and was soon assisting General Bragg, who had invaded Kentucky further west, in setting up a Confederate state government at Frankfort. The Confederates, however, after the Battle of Perryville, October 8, retired from the State. General Lee had already (September 17) been turned back at Antietam.

THE U. S. GRANT HOUSE

Early in 1864 U. S. Grant was made Lieutenant General of the Union Armies. At that time he was in Eastern Tennessee,

from which section he had recently driven the Confederates. In going to Washington to confer with Lincoln and Stanton, he rode with his staff through Cumberland Gap to Lexington, Kentucky, where he took the train to the capital. Night overtook him, how-



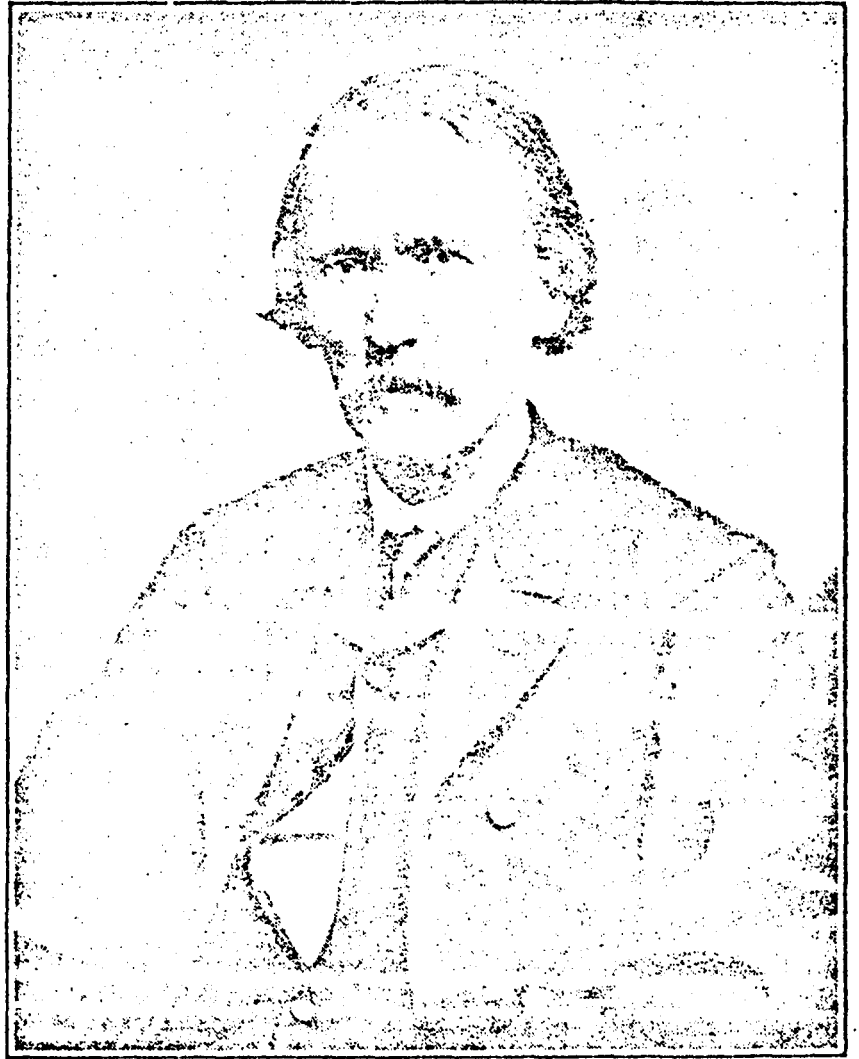
The U. S. Grant House (Jones' Tavern). where General Grant was entertained in 1864. (See map).

ever, before he arrived in Lexington, and he sought and obtained lodging at a farmhouse in Madison County. This house, then known as "Jones' Tavern," was a Confederate soldier's home and still stands on what is now the Big Hill pike. It is the property of Berea College. The room in which the General slept is at the extreme right and rear of the house and is now used as a museum. (See map).

KIT CARSON

The famous hunter, Indian fighter, scout, pathfinder, and soldier, Christopher Carson, better known as Kit Carson, first saw the light of day, December 24, 1809, on Tate's Creek pike in Madison County within three miles of Richmond. Soon after Kit's birth his father moved to Missouri, where the son grew to manhood.

At seventeen Kit Carson began his adventuresome career on the Sante Fe Trail. From 1826 to 1842 he was associated with such noted hunters and fur traders as Ewing Young, Peter Ogden, Bent, and St. Vrain. Perhaps he is better known for his valuable services to John C. Fremont in his three great expeditions through the West in 1842 to 1846, the last of which culminated in the conquest of California, in which he played an interesting part.



Kit (Christopher) Carson.

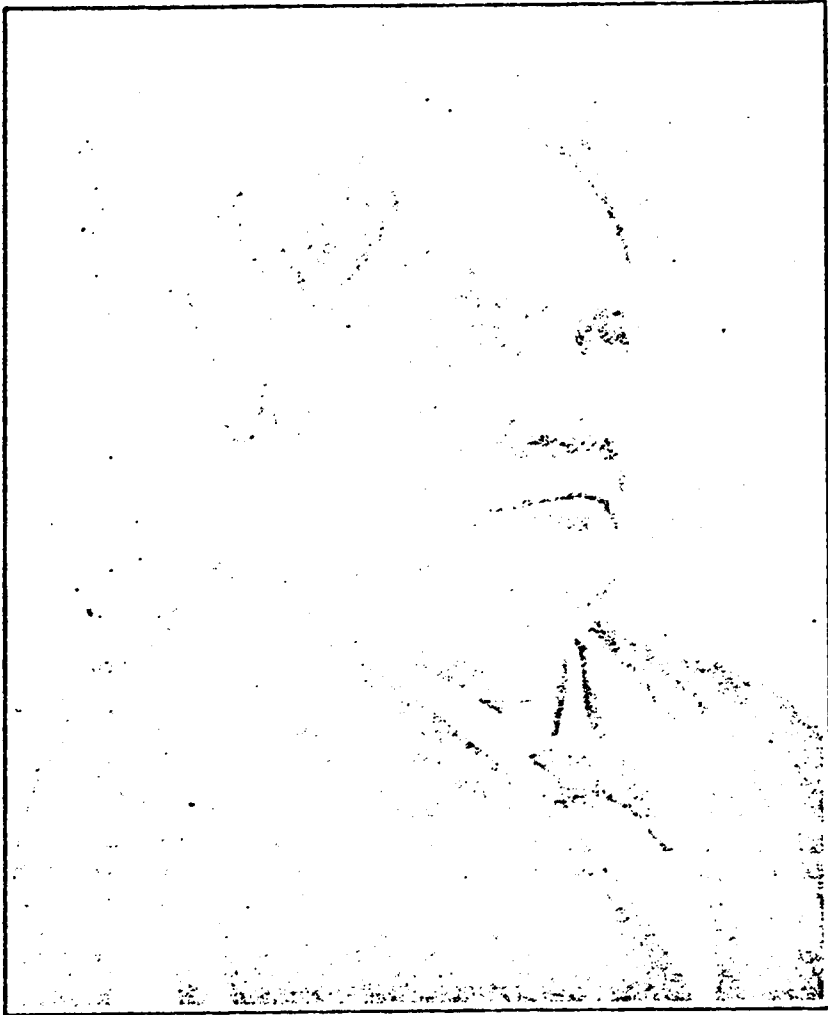
In 1847 Kit carried dispatches from California to the authorities at Washington, a distance of nearly four thousand miles, and in 1853 he drove 6,500 sheep over the mountains to California. A

little later he was appointed Indian agent in New Mexico, where during the following years he rendered valuable service to the Indians and the Federal Government. He was brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service during the War Between the States. After the War he remained in the Indian service until his death on May 23, 1868. His grave is at Taos, New Mexico, which was his home the greater part of his life.

Kit Carson's picturesque career rivals that of either Daniel Boone or David Crockett. In many respects it is more deserving of honor. Carson City, the capital of Nevada, was named for him, and imposing monuments commemorate his life. Perhaps the most magnificent was erected at Denver, Colorado, in 1911. Surely Madison County should at least mark the place of his birth. (See map).

JUSTICE SAMUEL FREEMAN MILLER

The greatest native of Madison County was Samuel Freeman Miller, who was born in Richmond, April 5, 1816. He graduated in medicine from Transylvania University in 1838 and at once began to practice in Richmond. He soon abandoned that



Samuel Freeman Miller, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1862-1890.

profession, however, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He began the practice of law in Barbourville, Kentucky, where he rose very rapidly in the legal profession.

Mr. Miller was bitterly opposed to slavery, and when Kentucky made a new constitution in 1849, which more firmly entrenched the institution of slavery in the State, he moved to the free State of Iowa. After the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 he joined in organizing

the Republican Party to prevent the extension of slavery to the territories. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, a position which he held with great distinction until his death on October 12, 1890. Justice Miller ranks with John Marshall and other great American jurists.

WACO AND BYBEE POTTERY

Perhaps the oldest industry in Madison County is that of making pottery. Some time in the 1840's, J. P. Grinstead, who had learned the potter's trade in Virginia, began the making of earthenware at Waco. It is believed that Green Clay Smith, afterwards a general in the War Between the States, and a prominent politician, was associated with Mr. Grinstead for a time in the

making of pottery. About seventy-one years ago the Bybee pottery plant near Waco was established by Louis Bybee and a son of J. P. Grinstead. Other locations in the vicinity of Waco have also had pottery establishments. A superior and varied quality of ware is still turned out at Waco and Bybee, and is shipped to all



Baking Pottery at Waco and Bybee.

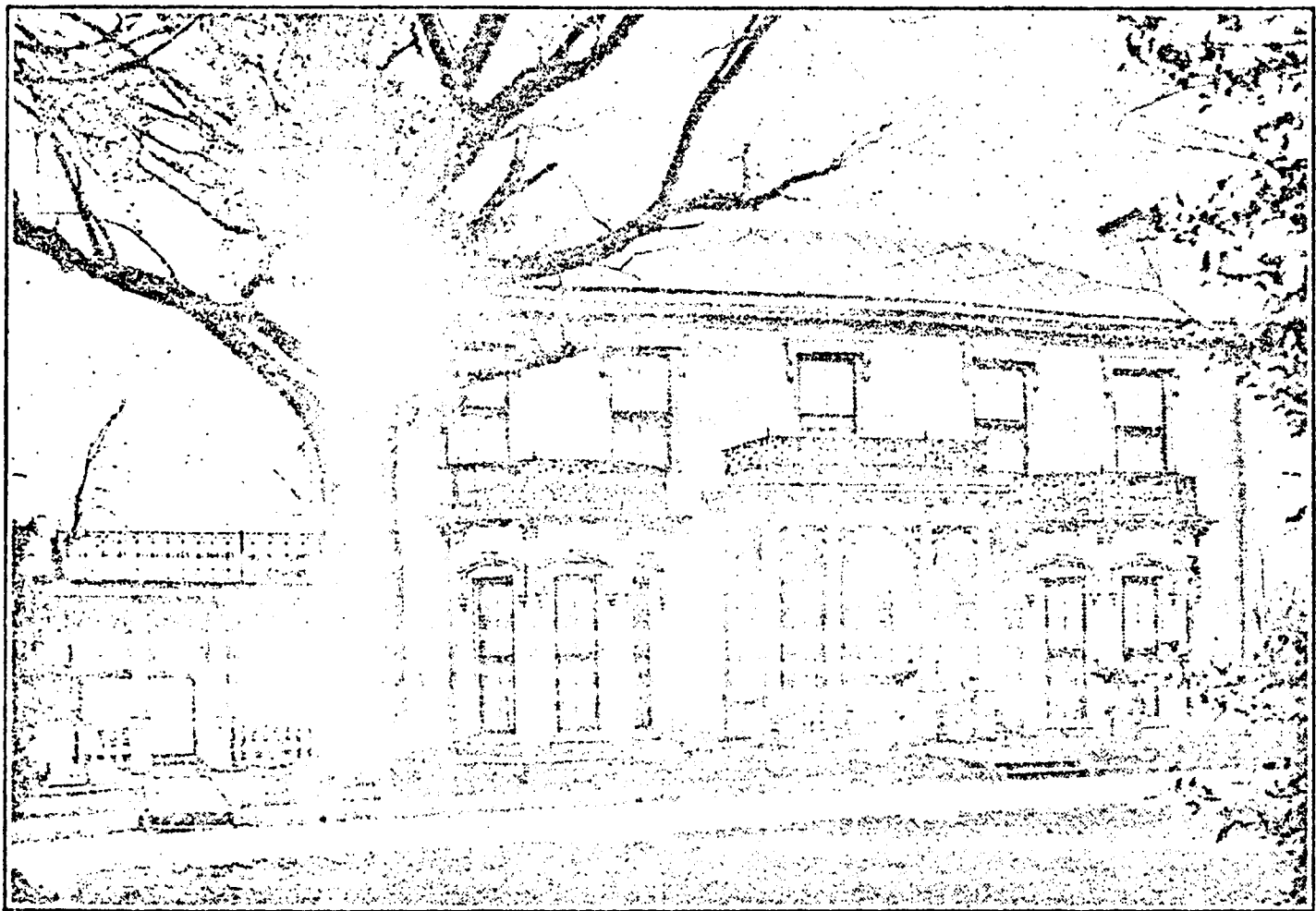
parts of the United States. It is interesting to note that some of Morgan's raiders visited Waco during the Civil War and on learning that the operator of the plant, Valentine Baumstark, was a Union sympathizer, broke up the ware ready for the market and in other ways damaged the establishment.

IRVINETON, NOW UNITED STATES TRACHOMA HOSPITAL

This residence on Lancaster Avenue, near the State Teachers College, was built in the early 1820's by Dr. Anthony Wayne Rollins, who sold it in 1829 to David Irvine, who in turn gave it to his daughter, Elizabeth Susan, soon after her marriage, in 1846, to her cousin, William McClanahan Irvine. Irvineton be-

came one of the finest old homes in Madison County, where the Irvines, the McDowells, the Burnams, the Clays, the Shelbys, and many other names prominent in the annals of Kentucky were often associated with its hospitality.

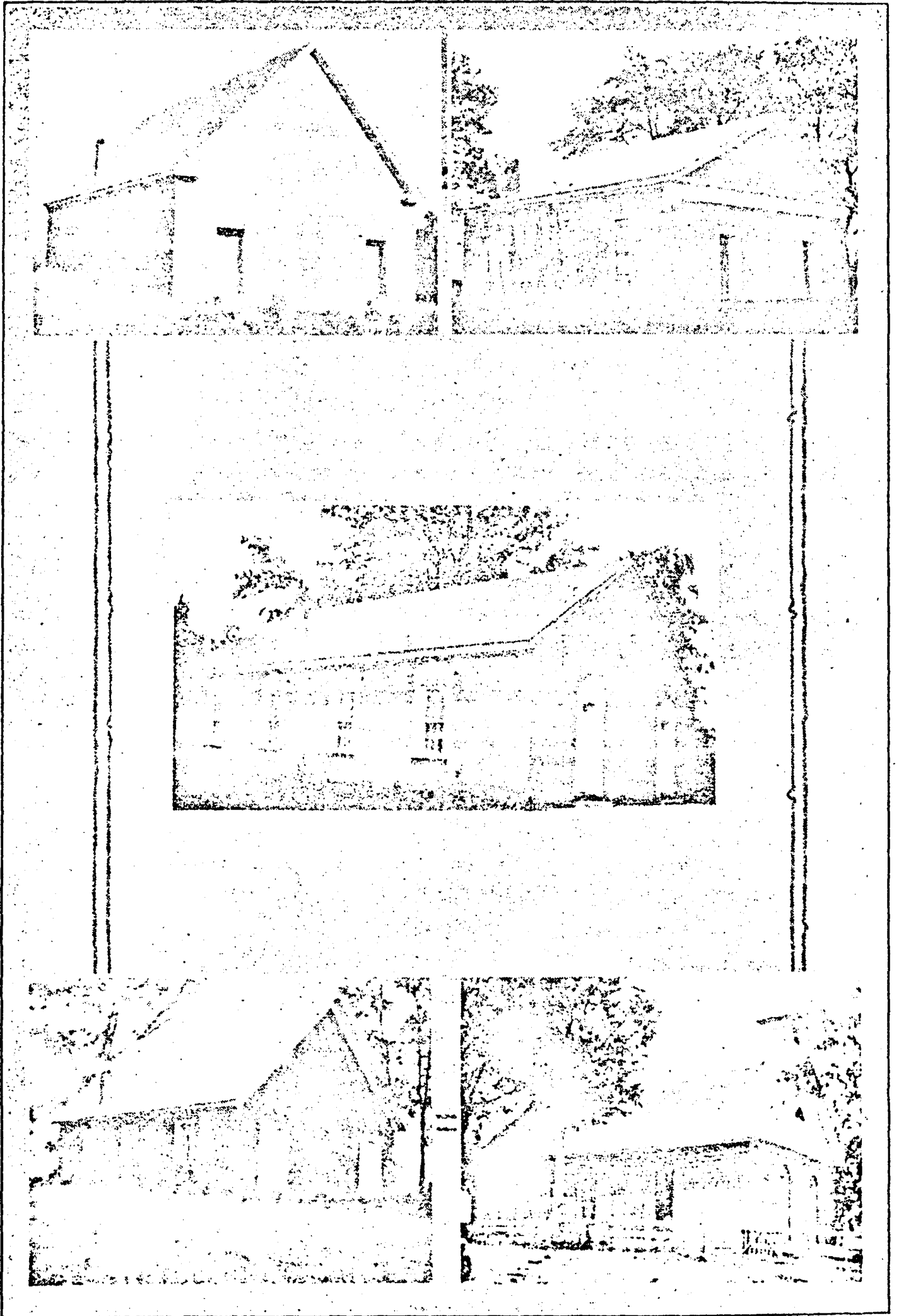
Mrs. Elizabeth Susan Irvine, who became a widow in 1891, was a granddaughter of Governor Isaac Shelby and Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the father of the science of ovariectomy. Her love for humanity caused her at her death in 1918 to leave Irvine-



Irvineton, built in the early 1820's, now a United States trachoma hospital

ton to the Medical Society of Kentucky to be used as a hospital in memory of her father, Colonel David Irvine, and her distinguished grandfather, Dr. Ephraim McDowell. The Society, in conjunction with the United States Public Health Service, uses Irvineton as a hospital for those whose vision has been impaired by trachoma.

Mrs. Irvine also provided that her many valuable paintings, relics, antique furniture, and other heirlooms remain within Irvineton's stately walls. The medal which Congress awarded Governor Isaac Shelby in 1816 for his services at the Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, is in this valuable collection. In reality, the large office of Dr. Robert Sory, superintendent of the hospital, is a veritable museum, and must be seen to be appreciated.

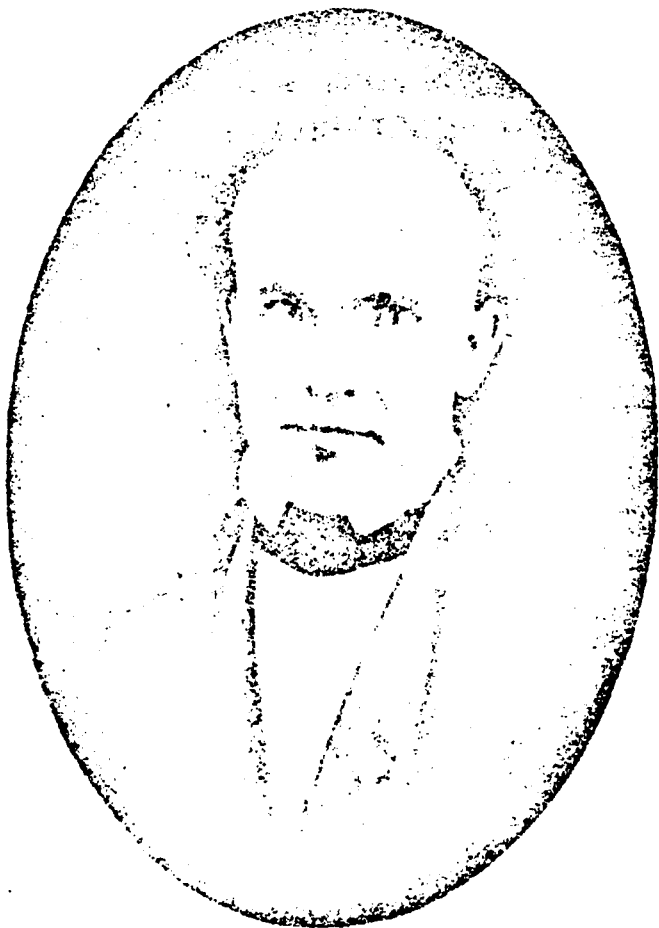


Upper left—New Hope Presbyterian Church, built 1805; Upper right—Mount Zion Church, built 1852; Center—Flatwood Christian Church, built about 1843; Lower left—Cane Springs Church, built 1803; Lower right—Viney Fork Church, built 1797, rebuilt in 1885. (See map),

OLD MEETING HOUSES

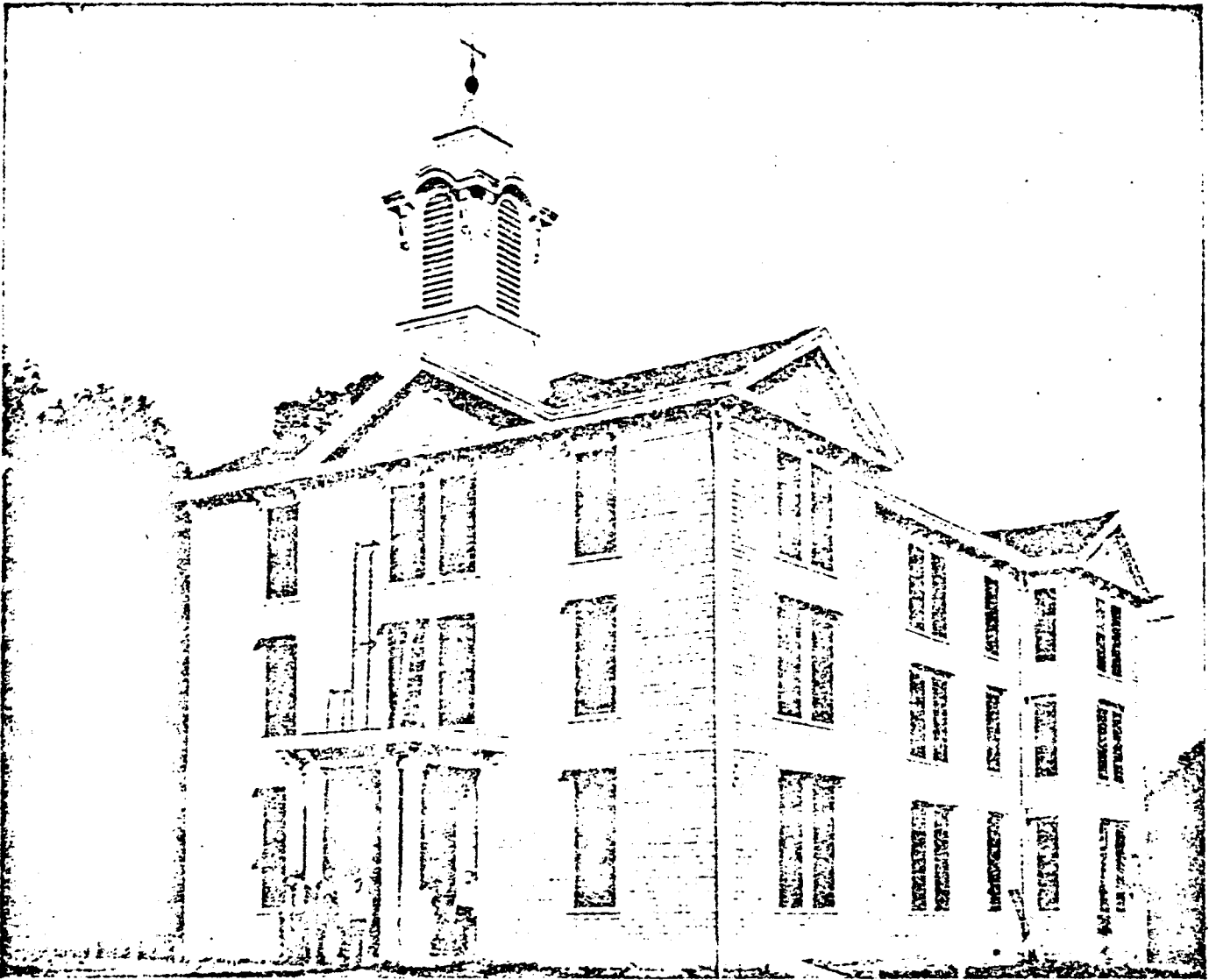
Several old houses of worship still stand in Madison County. Perhaps the oldest is the Cane Springs Church, which was built in 1803 and is still used by the Primitive Baptist. Another old brick church is New Hope, erected in 1805 by the Presbyterians at Paint Lick, but services were discontinued in it several years ago. Not far from Waco is Flatwood Christian Church, built about 1843, and in the vicinity of Speedwell is an old Baptist Church called Viney Fork, built with stone used in an earlier church, which was constructed on the same site in 1797. On the Boonesborough pike, about six miles from Richmond, stands the old picturesque brick Republican Baptist Church, which was erected in 1851; it remains a place of worship. Another early church is Mount Zion, which has stood since 1852 on the Big Hill pike. It was struck by cannon balls during the Battle of Richmond, in August, 1862. Other churches, constructed prior to the War Between the States, still exist and indicate the early religious fervor of the citizens of Madison County. The records of some of these churches begin prior to 1800 and contain much information about the early history of Kentucky.

BEREA COLLEGE

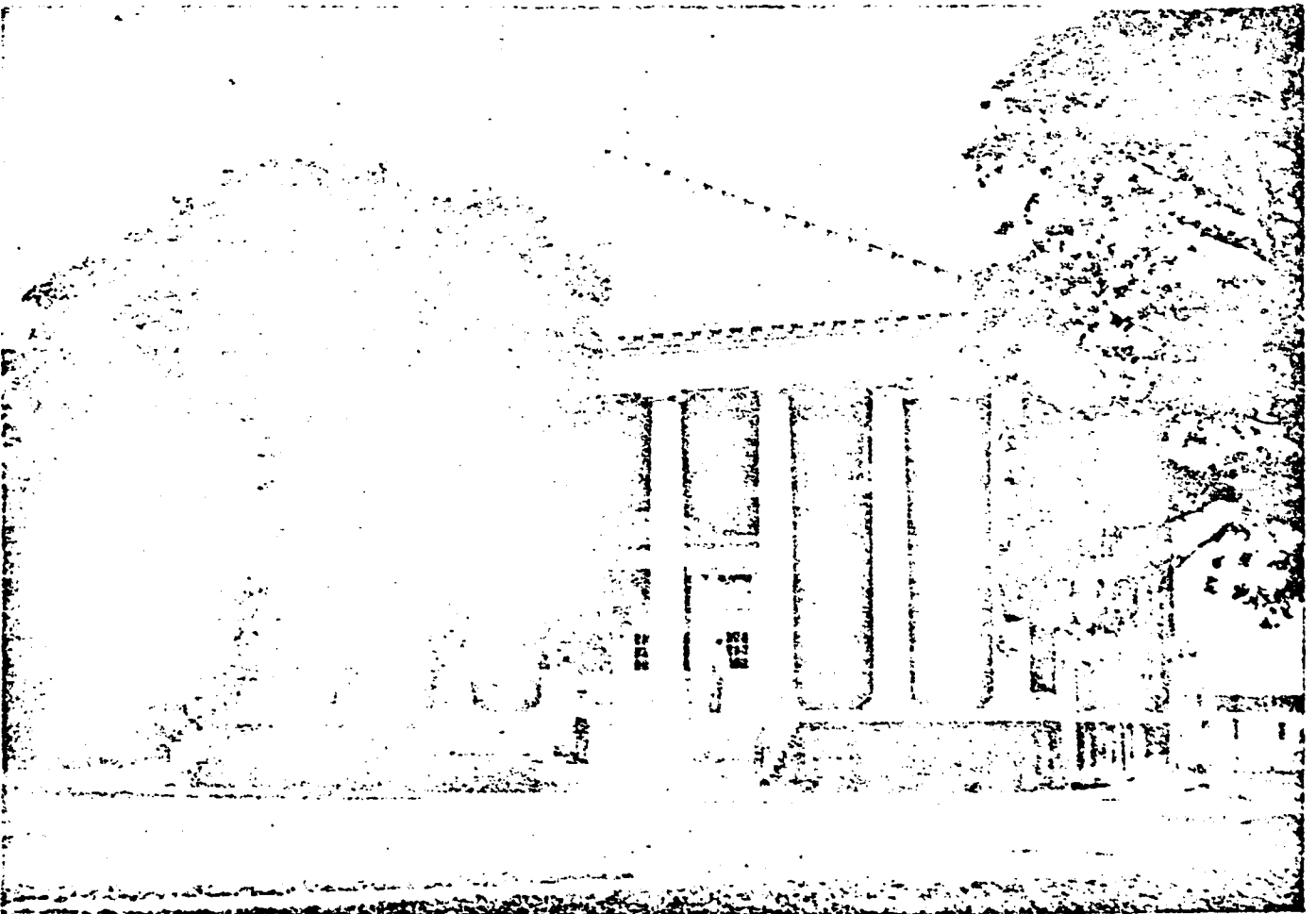


Reverend John G. Fee, one of the founders of Berea College.

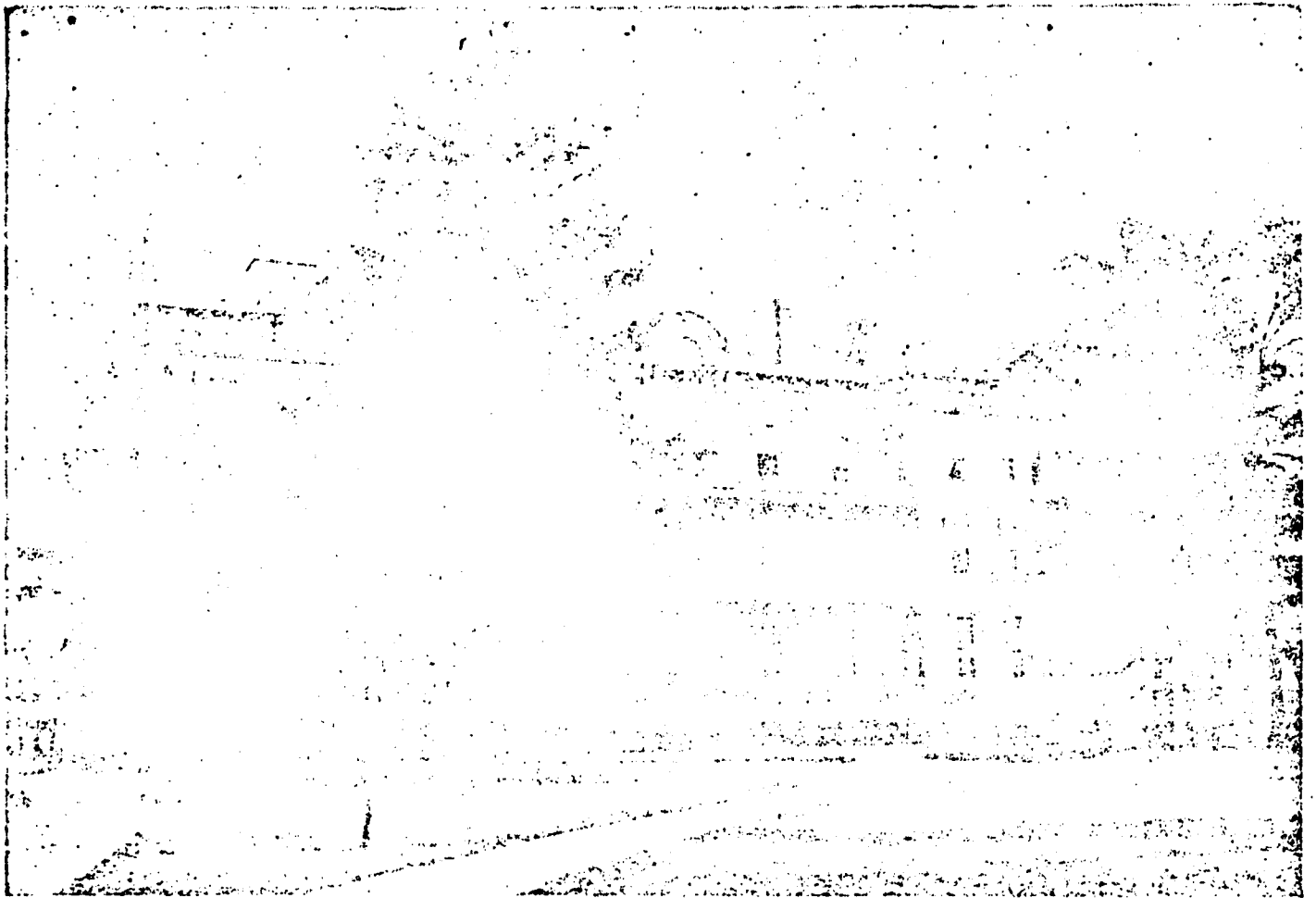
Berea College is "a monument to the anti-slavery sentiment of the South." The selection of its location is due to Cassius M. Clay, who, in 1853, encouraged Reverend John G. Fee, another ardent Kentucky opponent of slavery, to establish an anti-slavery Union Church in Madison County. Two years later, at the same place and for a similar purpose, a district school was established and a student from Oberlin College, Ohio, engaged as teacher. In 1858, the Reverend John A. R. Rogers, also from Oberlin, "became the first principal, a constitution



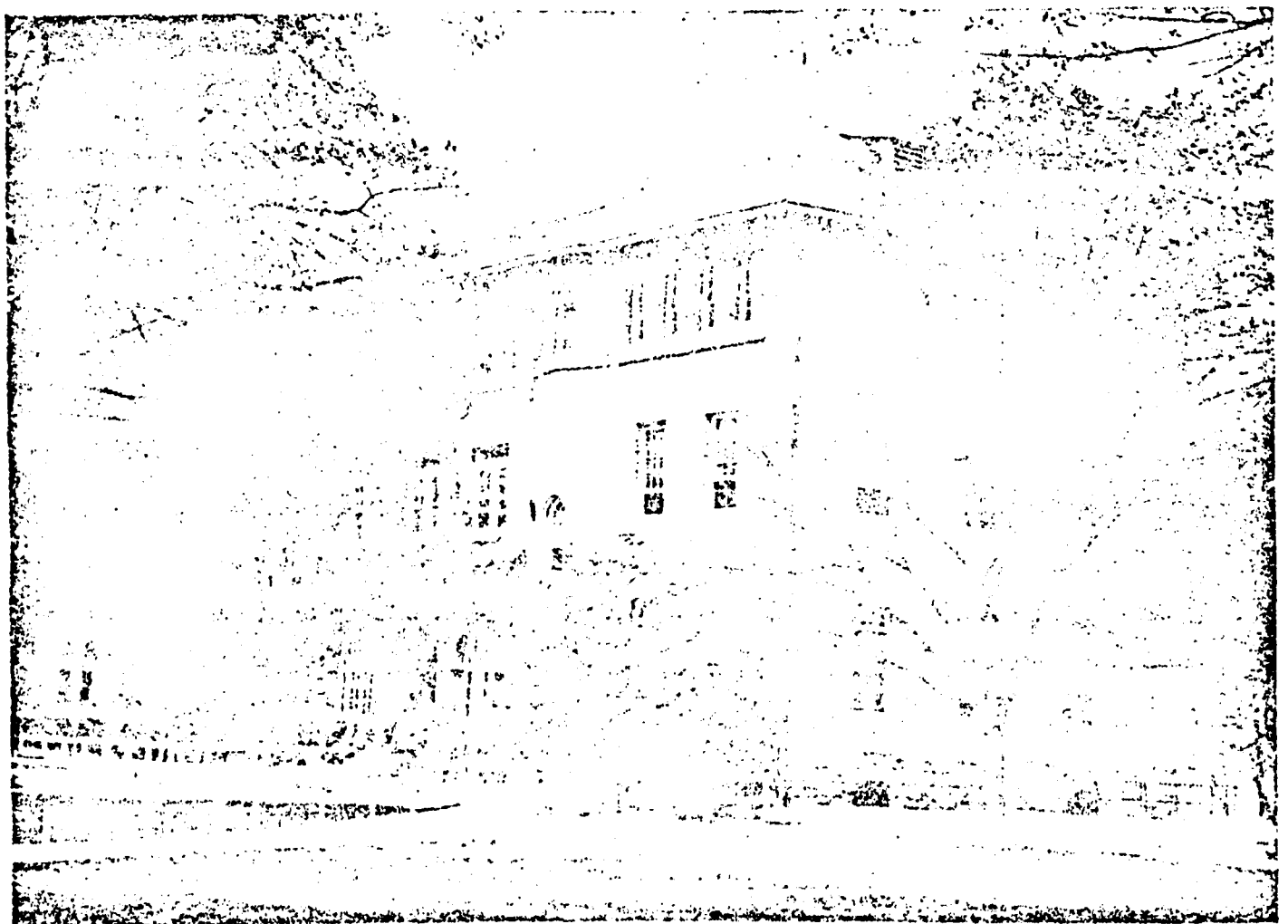
Howard Hall, Berea College, built in 1869 with funds from the Freedman's Bureau, and named for General O. O. Howard, superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau.



Fee Memorial Union Church, center of the religious life of the student body and staff of Berea College.



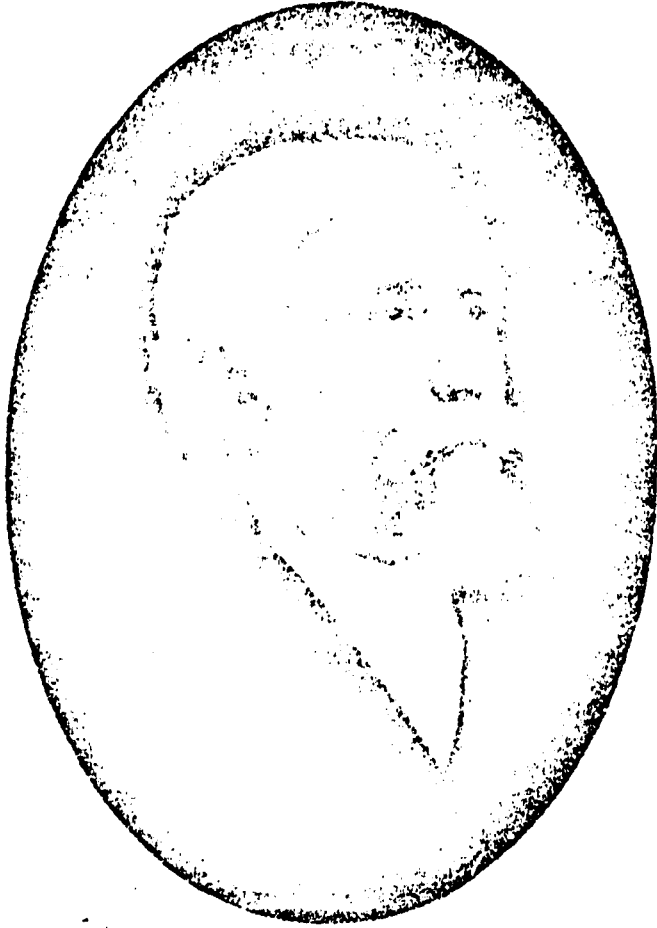
The Ladies' Hall (Girls' Dormitory), Berea College, built in 1871-72.



The Administration Building of Berea College.

was adopted, and the collegiate and preparatory departments were planned." From these early efforts grew the college and the town of Berea.

The school prospered, notwithstanding its opposition to slavery, until December, 1859, when, soon after the John Brown episode, Rogers and ten other men of Berea and their families were driven from the community. This act of violence stopped instruction at Berea until 1865, when the school opened again. Soon thereafter it began to admit negroes to its classes, which it continued to do until prevented by a general State law in 1904.



Reverend John A. R. Rogers, one of the founders of Berea College.

Under the prosperous administrations of Reverend John A. R. Rogers, E. H. Fairchild, William Goodell Frost, and the present incumbent, Dr. William J. Hutchins, Berea has become a great institution, varied in its

activities, and possessing properties and endowments worth several millions. Apparently much of its inspiration has come from Oberlin College, but it has always received support from some of the great leaders of America, including Henry Ward Beecher, Gerrit Smith, Carl Schurz, Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt, President Eliot of Harvard, William E. Barton (an alumnus), and a host of others equally prominent. The general aim of the college is to contribute "to the spiritual and material welfare of the mountain region of the South, affording to young people of character and promise a thorough Christian education, elementary, industrial, secondary, normal and collegiate, with opportunities for manual labor as an assistant in self-support."

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

In 1861 the Presbyterian Church of the United States split over the issues of the Civil War. Though differences existed

among Presbyterians in Kentucky during the War, an actual division in the Church did not occur in this State until 1866. When the Kentucky Appellate Court gave Centre College at Danville to the Northern branch of the Church, the Southern Presbyterians of the State established Central University at Richmond. The institution opened September 22, 1874, and continued until 1901, when, owing to financial difficulties, competition and an increas-



University Hall, built 1874. Now used by the Model High School of the Teachers College.

ing spirit of reconciliation among Presbyterians, Central University united with Centre College.

Central University was planned on a large scale, and came to include a Liberal Arts College, a Preparatory Department, and a College of Law in Richmond; a Med-

ical College and a College of Dentistry in Louisville; and a Preparatory School in each of the towns of Jackson, Middlesboro, and Elizabethtown. University Hall, built in 1874, stands on the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College campus in Richmond as a magnificent monument to the aspirations and achievements of old Central University. Memorial Hall was built on the campus in 1883 for a men's dormitory and named to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky. It is still used as a dormitory by the State Teachers College.

EASTERN KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

After repeated recommendations to the Legislature by the State Superintendents of Public Instruction, beginning with Joseph J. Bullock's report in 1839, and an intensive and vigorous state-



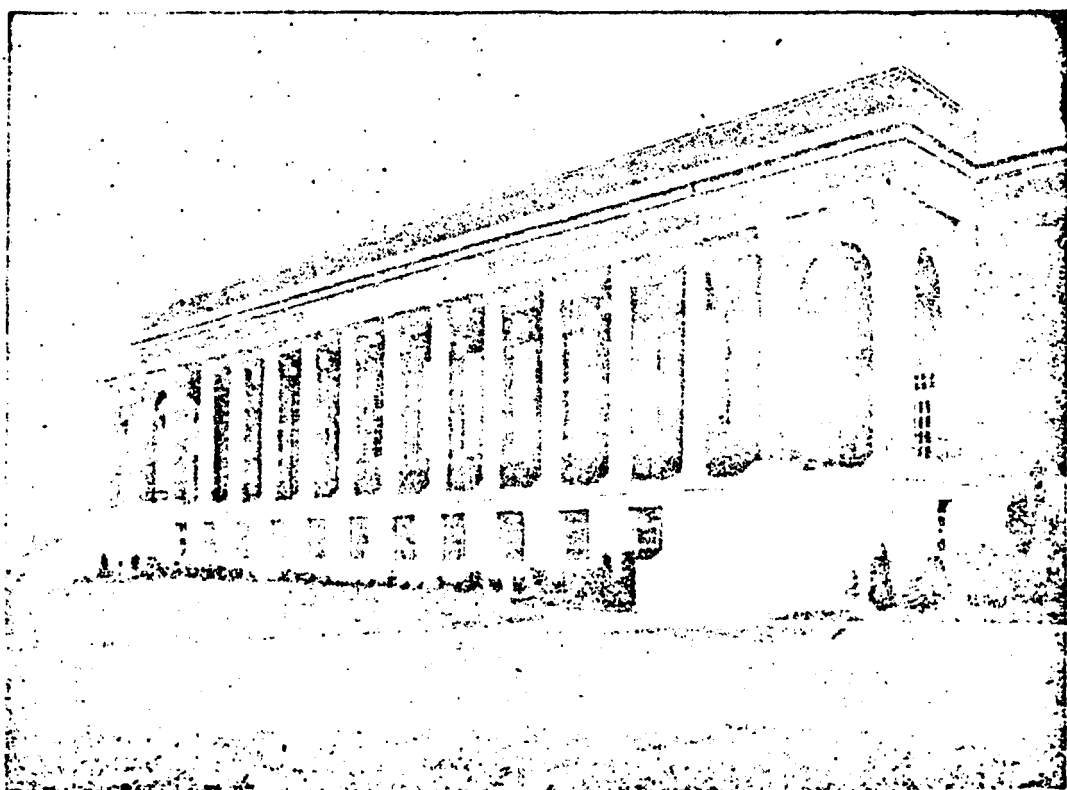
Thomas Jackson Coates Administration Building, State Teachers College.

wide educational campaign in 1905, Governor J. C. W. Beckham, on March 21, 1906, signed a bill, passed by the unanimous vote of both houses to establish two training schools for teachers in Kentucky. The choice

of Richmond as the location of one of these schools was largely determined by the offer of the buildings and campus of old Central University.

The Model, or Training School, was opened September 6, 1906, and the Normal School proper, January 15, 1907.

The beginning was small, there being only \$45,000.00 appropriated for



Charles Weaver Health Building, State Teachers College.

the first biennium. At that time only two years of college work were offered, but in 1922 the Legislature authorized the conferring of degrees by creating the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers College. Still later (1930) the normal feature of the institution was dropped, and the name Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College assumed. The institution has grown rapidly and now



Burnam Hall, Girls' Dormitory, State Teachers College.

has a magnificent plant and a large and well-trained faculty. During the second semester of 1932-33 it had a college enrollment of

1,400 and a graduating class of 119.

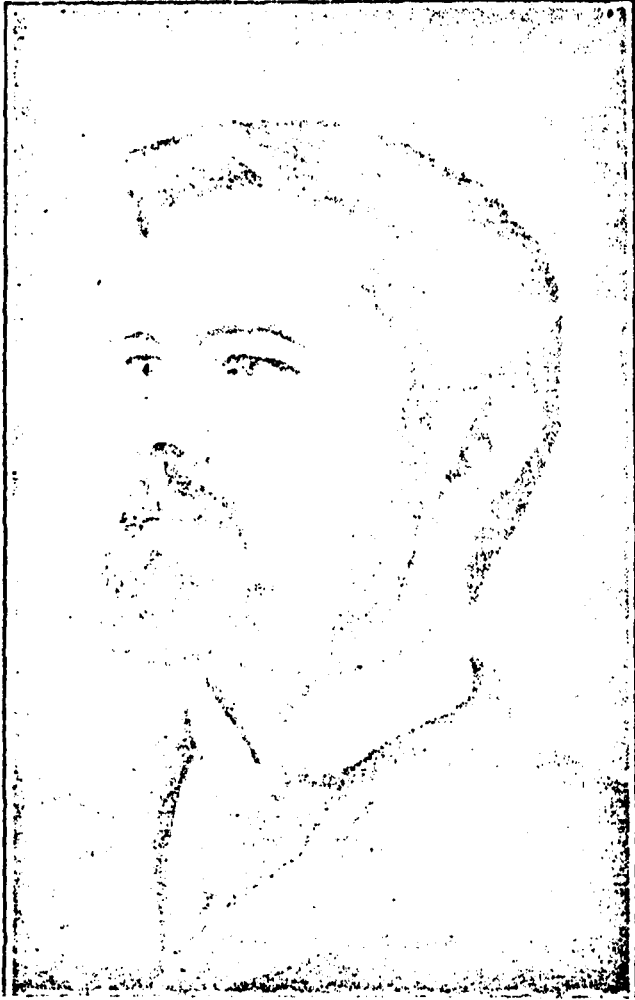
The College maintains a grade training school and a model high school in which its students practice teaching under the supervision of skillful critic teachers. It has a one-



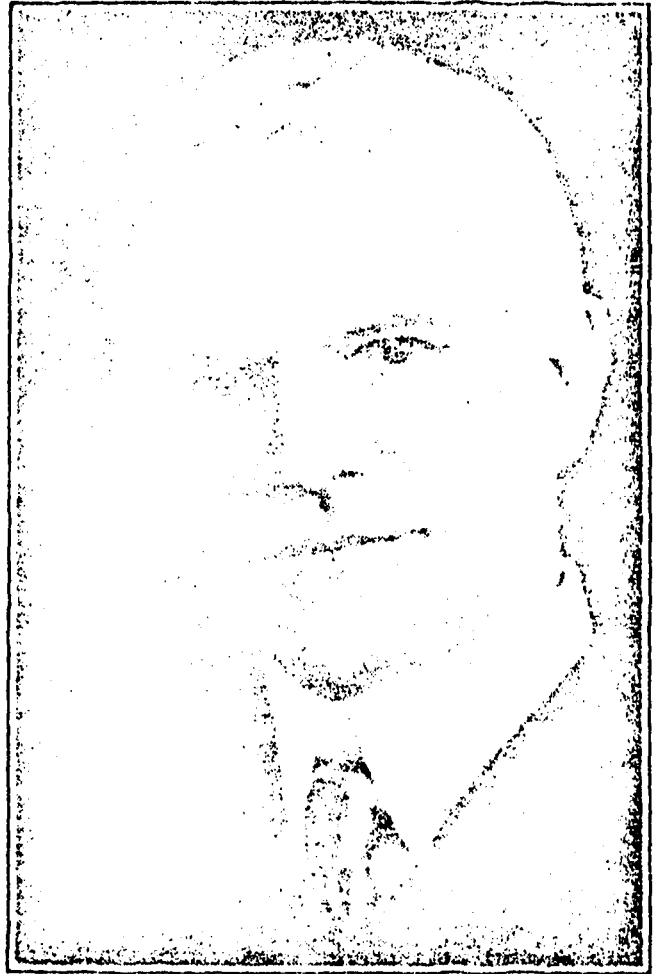
Roark Building, Science and Mathematics, State Teachers College.

room rural demonstration school and a farm of 180 acres. Dr. H. L. Donovan is president.

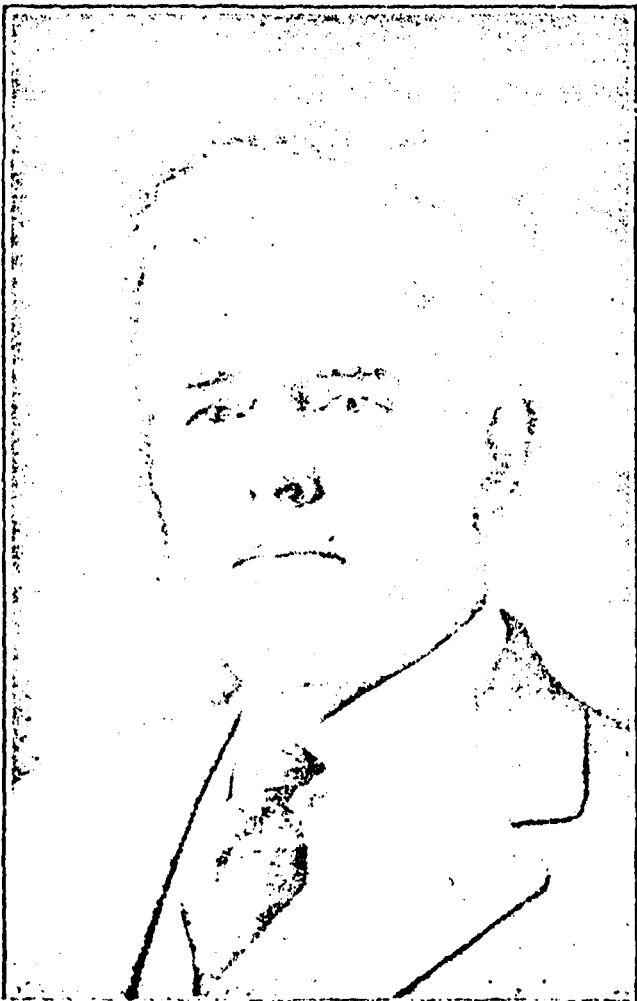
THE PRESIDENTS OF THE EASTERN KENTUCKY
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE



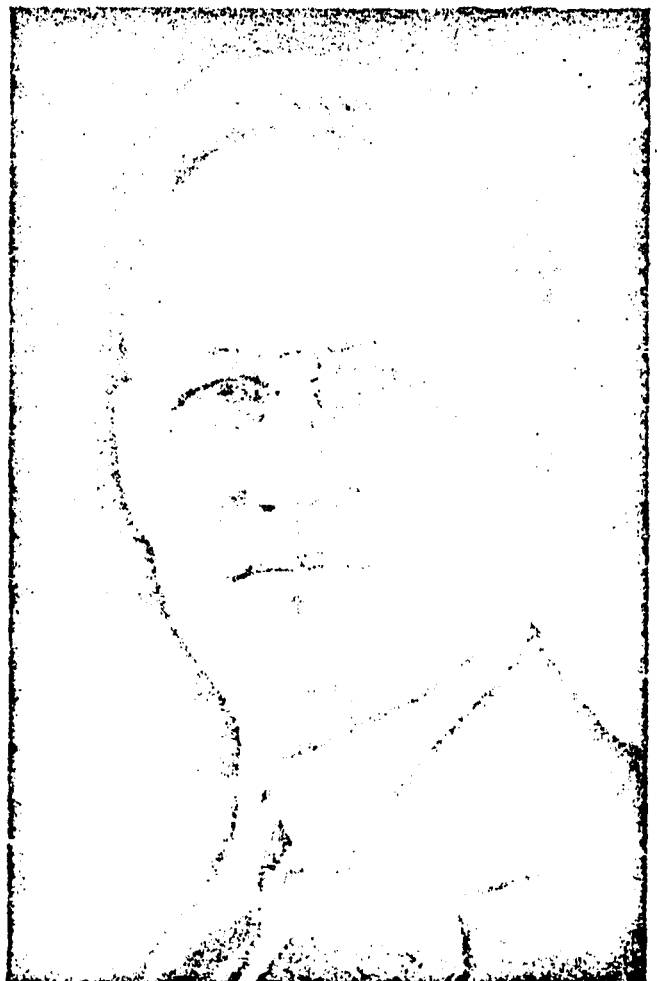
Ruric Nevel Roark, 1906-1910.



John Grant Crabbe, 1910-1916.



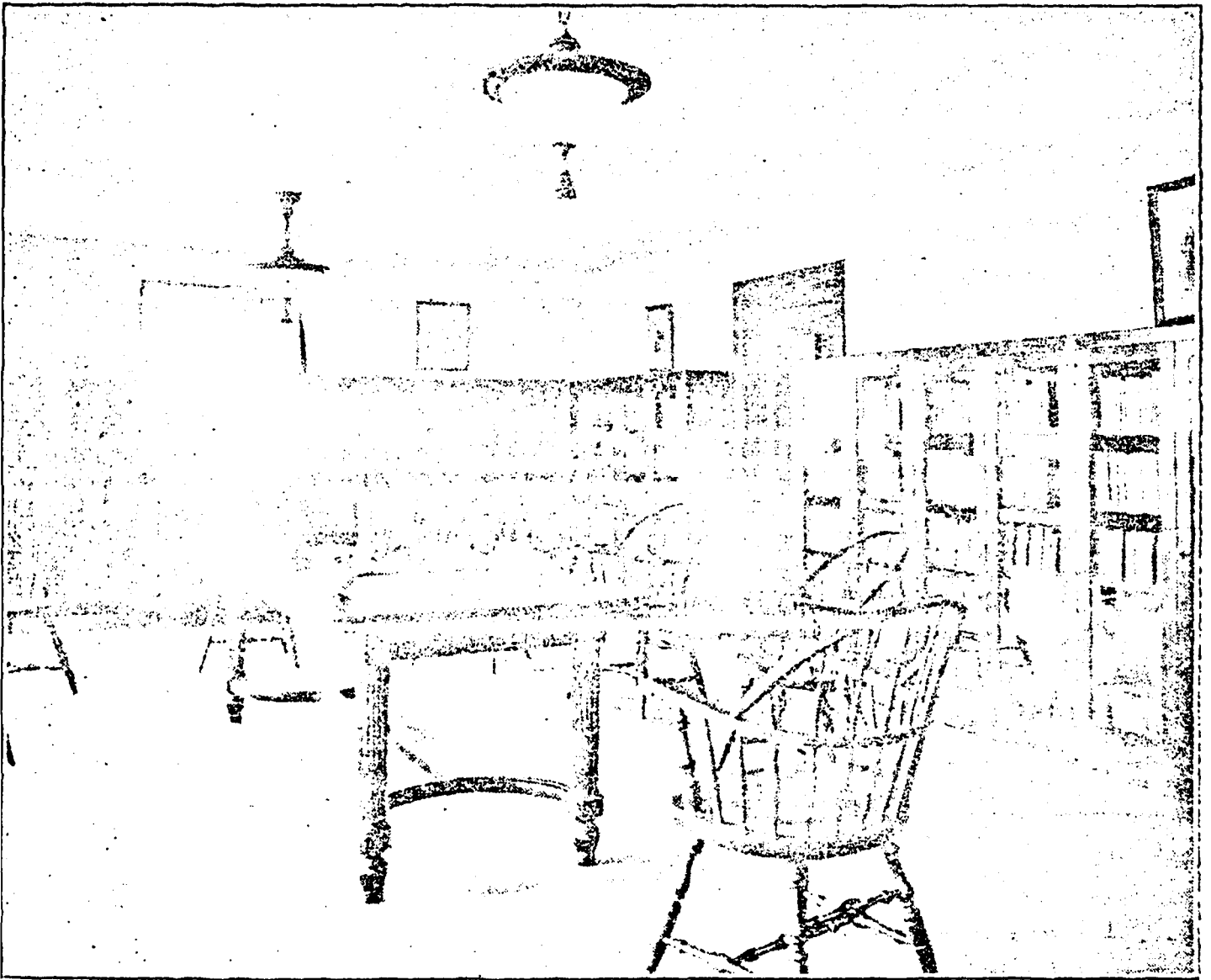
Thomas Jackson Coates, 1916-1928.



Herman Lee Donovan, 1928-

THE JOHN WILSON TOWNSEND LIBRARY

In 1930 the State Teachers College at Richmond acquired by purchase the John Wilson Townsend Library. It is regarded as one of the largest collections of books and pamphlets written by Kentuckians and about Kentucky. Mr. Townsend, who is a reputable author of Lexington, Kentucky, was more than a quarter of a century in making this collection. The fact that the



The Kentucky Room of the Teachers College Library.

works are first editions, are autographed, and are often accompanied by letters relating to some feature of the book, enhances their value. This collection of nearly five thousand items of Kentuckiana is in the Kentucky room of the Teachers College Library. The Teachers College has added other publications and manuscripts to the collection.

OLD KENTUCKY HOMES

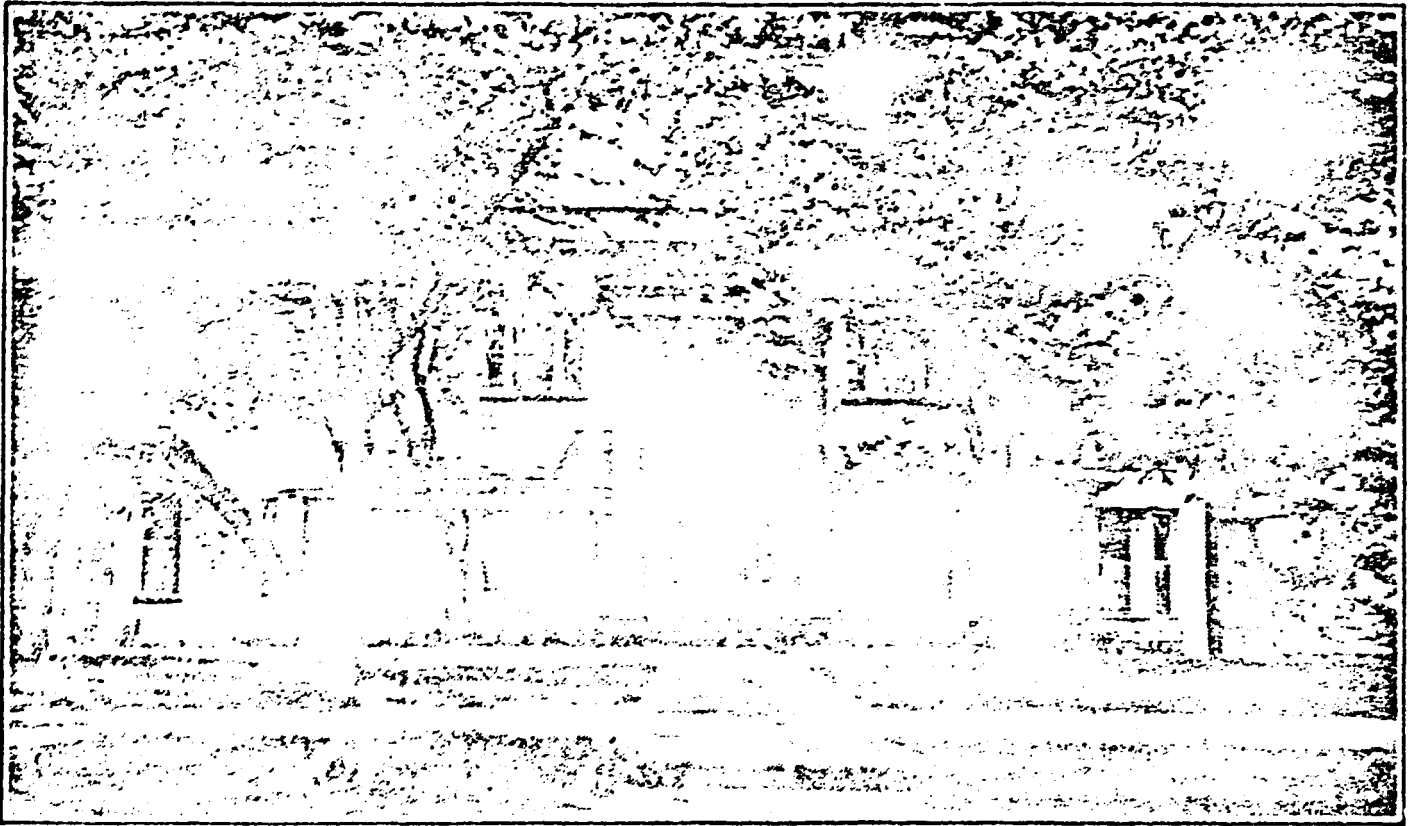
"My Old Kentucky Home" might just as well be sung about numerous old homes in Madison County, for many stately mansions, built more than a hundred years ago, still stand to intrigue the imagination and stir the emotions. White Hall and Irvineton, each replete with more than a century of history, have already been described. Perhaps the oldest residence in the county is



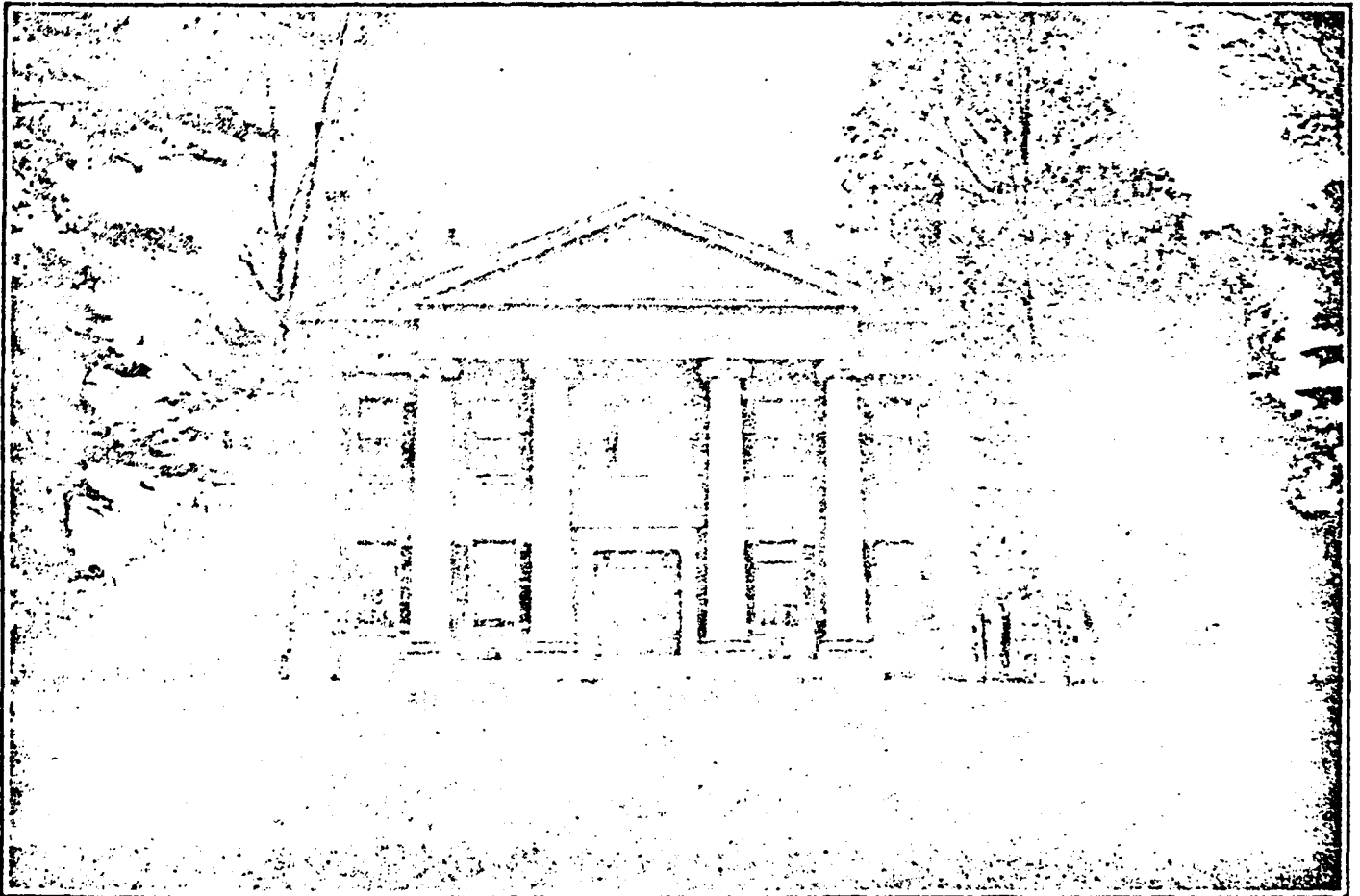
John Speed Smith House, built 1818.

Dreaming Creek Heights, on the Red House pike not far from Richmond. A part of it was built in 1798, and its Greek portico and Ionic columns are still to be admired.

On North Street in Richmond is a picturesque old residence which General Green Clay built in 1818 for his daughter Betsy, the wife of Colonel John Speed Smith, who, in 1829, erected Castle Union, which still stands near Speedwell in Madison County. General Clay, in 1822, built another beautiful home called Woodlawn, for his daughter Paulina, the wife of Colonel William Rodes. This residence is on the Big Hill pike near Richmond and is interesting because of its graceful monolithic Doric columns, its palladian windows, its beautiful hand-carved woodwork, and its historic setting. Woodlawn was occupied by both Federal and Confederate armies during the War Between the States. The old wall paper in one of its rooms was removed in 1926 and sold to an Eastern collector for several thousand dollars.

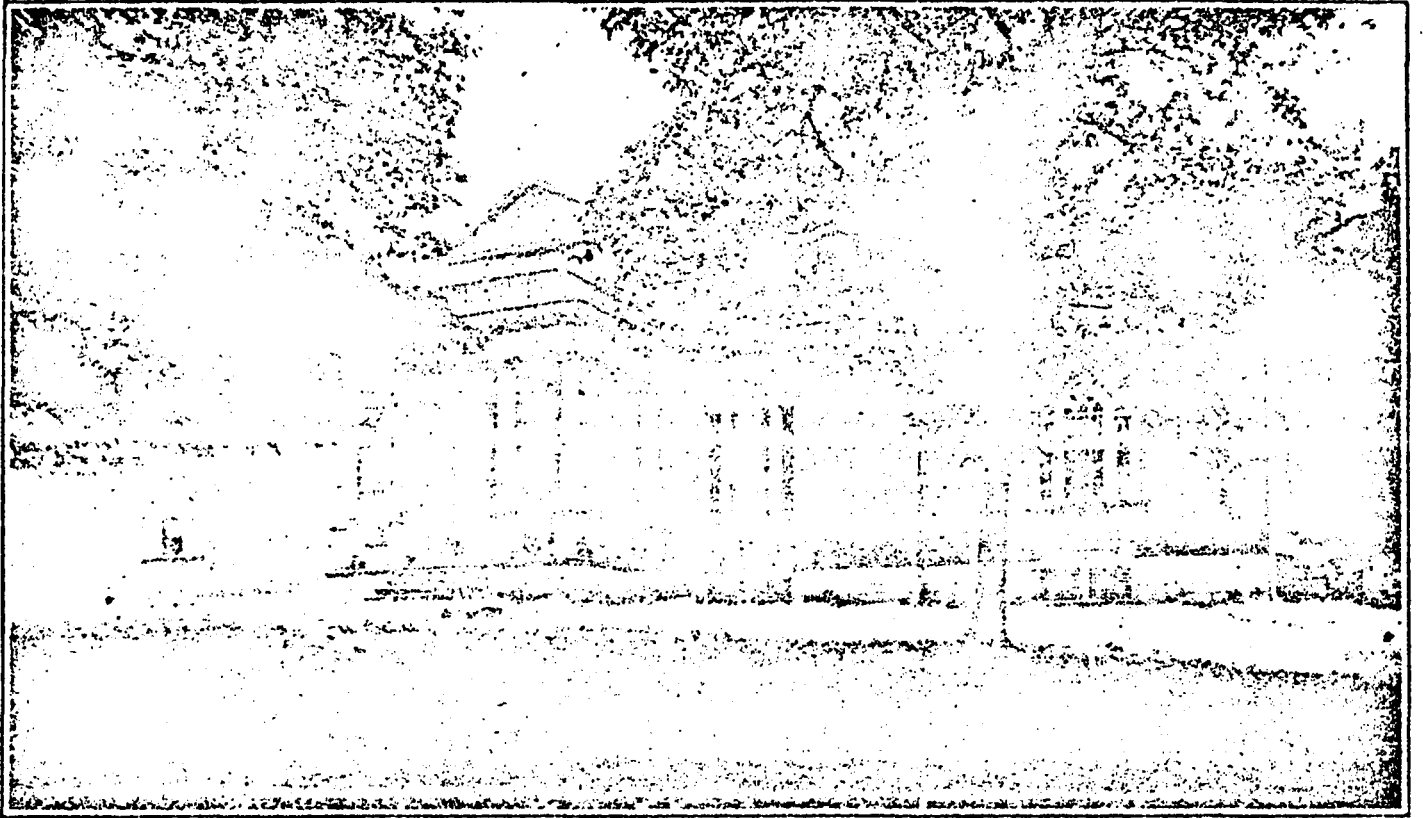


Ezekiel Field House, now the Gibson Hospital, built 1830 or earlier.



Cumberland View, built 1855.

Not far from Woodlawn on the same pike stands Castlewood, with its beautiful walks and its excellent hand-carved woodwork. It was built in 1825 by James Estill, Jr. Among other buildings are the early homes of Dr. Robert M. Harris and Ezekiel Field (now the Gibson Hospital) on West Main Street, the residence built by Judge Daniel Breck on Lancaster Avenue,



Woodlawn, built 1822.

the Curtis Field house just north of Richmond, and the old Clifton and Jonathan Estill homes on the Speedwell pike—all built more than a century ago. In addition to these there are many other interesting old homes in Madison County whose walls once reverberated with voices of that long ago when dark-skinned servants, unconscious of any growing movement to free them from bondage, endeavored to fulfill every wish of their masters and mistresses. (See map).

MADISON COUNTY FIRSTS IN KENTUCKY

Many events which happened and many things which were done for the first time in Kentucky, occurred in what is now Madison County. The following list includes much of interest that pertains to the early history of Kentucky:

The first road was Boone's Trace, or the Wilderness Road, through Madison County, March-April, 1775.

The first marked grave in Kentucky was that of Hancock Taylor, who died in 1773 of wounds by the Indians. (See map).

The first battle between whites and Indians was near the site of Richmond, March 25, 1775.

The first commissioned officer killed by the Indians was Captain William Twetty, died March 28, 1775, at Twetty's Fort.

The first fort was Twetty's Fort, erected March 26, 1775, about five miles south of Richmond, and named for Captain William Twetty. (See map).

The first official report from Kentucky of a battle with Indians was by Daniel Boone to Richard Henderson, April 1, 1775.

The first real fortification was Boone's Fort at Boonesborough, completed in June, 1775. The greater fort at Boonesborough, begun in 1775, was not finished until the winter of 1776-1777.

The first store was that of Henderson & Co., at Boonesborough, April, 1775.

The first lottery was at Boonesborough, Sunday, April 22, 1775, in disposing of town lots.

The first land office was opened at Boonesborough in December, 1775.

The first formal recording of town sites was at Boonesborough, in 1775.

The first orchards planted were by Nathaniel Hart, "of some 500 apple scions," and by John Boyle, in 1775.

The first settlement in Kentucky to receive women was Boonesborough, September 8, 1775. Harrodsburg also received women the same day. Colonel William Whitney and Captain George Clark may have brought their wives into Kentucky a little earlier in 1775.

The first legislature in Kentucky met at Boonesborough, May 23-27, 1775, and enacted nine laws.

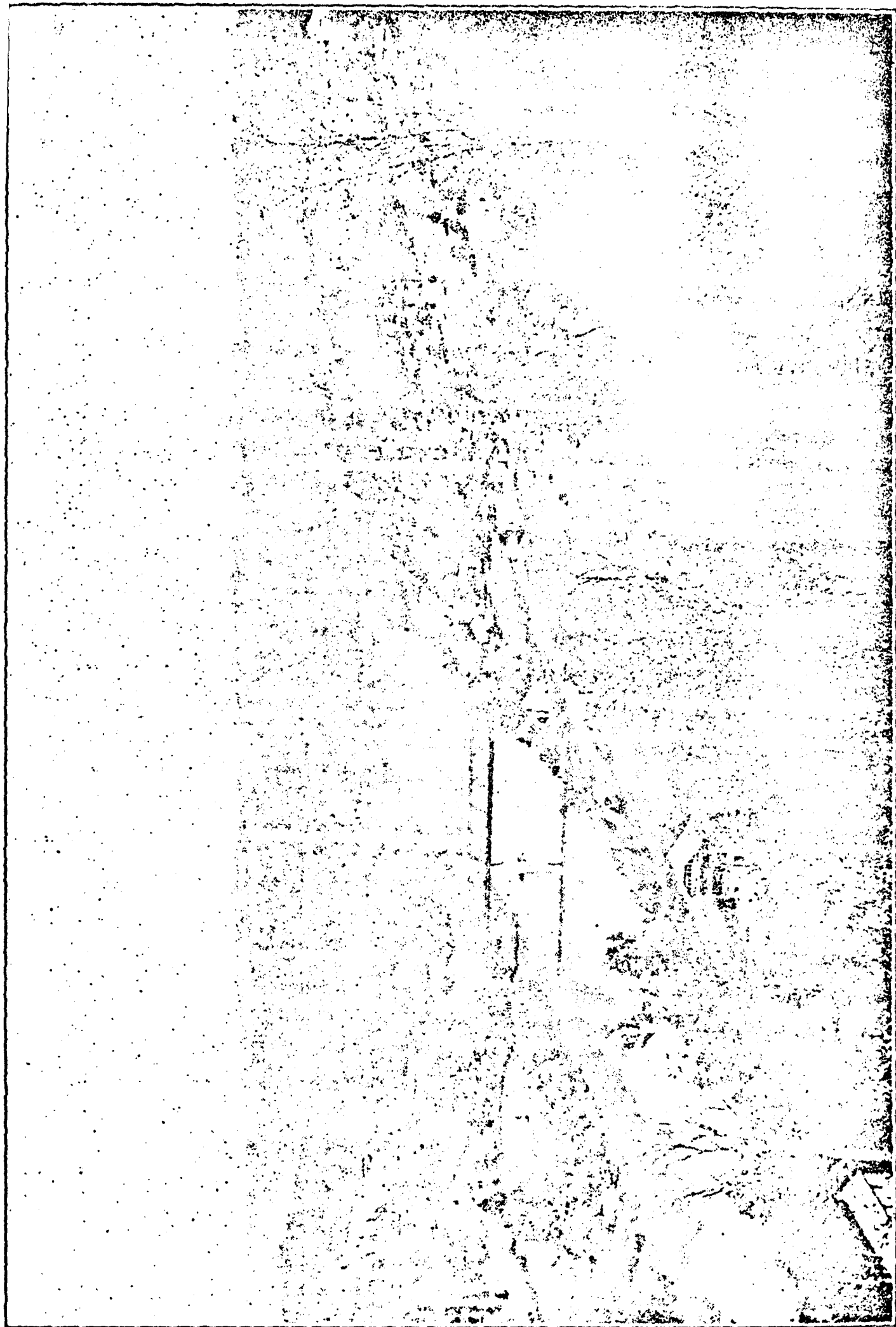
The first attempt at constitutional government west of the Allegheny Mountains was made at Boonesborough, May 27, 1775.

The first Anglo-American government west of the Allegheny Mountains was organized at Boonesborough, May 23-27, 1775.

The first recorded sermon was by Rev. John Lythe, Episcopal, under the "Great Elm" at Boonesborough, May 28, 1775.

The first women captured by the Indians were Elizabeth and Fanny Callaway and Jemima Boone at Boonesborough, July 14, 1776.

The first romance and marriage was that of Samuel Hen-



Clay's Ferry Bridge across the Kentucky River on the Dixie Highway from Madison County.

derson and Elizabeth Callaway, August 7, 1776, Squire Boone officiating.

The first child born of parents married in Kentucky was Fanny Henderson, May 29, 1777, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Henderson.

The first representative appointed to the Continental Congress was James Hogg (October, 1775) to represent Transylvania Colony, whose seat of government was Boonesborough. He was not admitted.

The first town chartered was Boonesborough, October, 1779,

The first ferry franchise was given to Richard Callaway, across the Kentucky River at Boonesborough, October, 1779.

The first large partnership (written) to grow a crop of corn was made by Nathaniel Hart and seventeen other men at Boonesborough, April 15, 1779. Other similar, but verbal, partnerships had been made in previous years.

The first considerable shipment of corn (300 bushels) was from Boonesborough by water to Nashborough (Nashville) in the Cumberland Settlement (now Tennessee), in 1780.

The first slave freed in Kentucky was Monk, by his master, Captain James Estill, near Boonesborough, in 1782.

The first gun-powder made in Kentucky was made in Madison County by Monk, Captain Estill's slave. (Unless Daniel Boone made powder earlier in Kentucky).

SOME DISTINGUISHED MEN AND WOMEN BORN IN MADISON COUNTY

Madison County is the birthplace of many prominent men and women, some of whom attained national and international distinction. The following list includes governors, foreign diplomats, jurists, philanthropists and other persons whose careers should cause the county of their nativity to be proud of their achievements.

Belle Bennett (1862-1922), president of the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Church, South, 1910-1922; founder of Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Sue Bennett (1843-1891), planned Sue Bennett College, London, Kentucky, which her sister Belle firmly established after her death.

R. L. Breck (1827-1915), chancellor of Central University, Richmond, 1874-1880.

Elbridge J. Broaddus (1835-1918), distinguished jurist; seven years circuit judge, Chillicothe, Missouri; twelve years presiding judge of the Kansas City, Missouri, Court of Appeals.

Curtis F. Burnam (1820-1909), member of both houses of the Kentucky legislature; first assistant secretary, United States Treasury (1875-1876), in Grant's administration; president Kentucky Bar Association.

A. R. Burnam (1846 - 1919), member of both houses of the Kentucky legislature; member of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, 1897-1905; chief justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, 1903-1905.

William H. Caperton (1798-1862), able lawyer and orator;

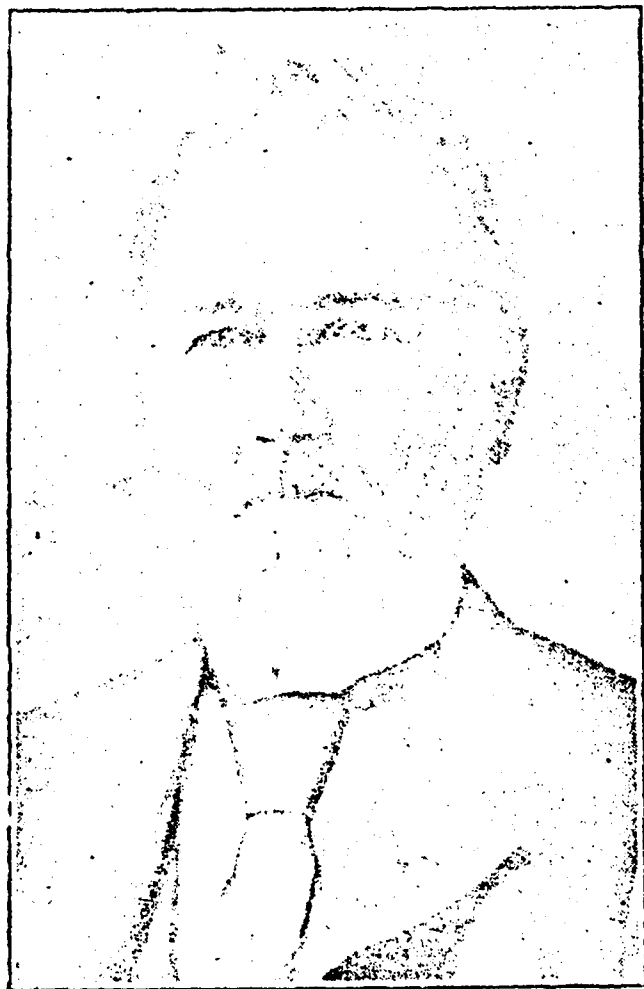


BELLE BENNETT.

member of the lower house of the Kentucky legislature; United States District Attorney, 1853-1857; intimate friend of Henry Clay.

Christopher (Kit) Carson (1809-1868), famous guide, brigadier-general, Union Army; Carson City, Nevada, was named for him. (See page 32).

Cassius M. Clay (1810-1903), prominent emancipator; major-general, United States Army; Minister to Russia, 1862-1869. (See page 24).

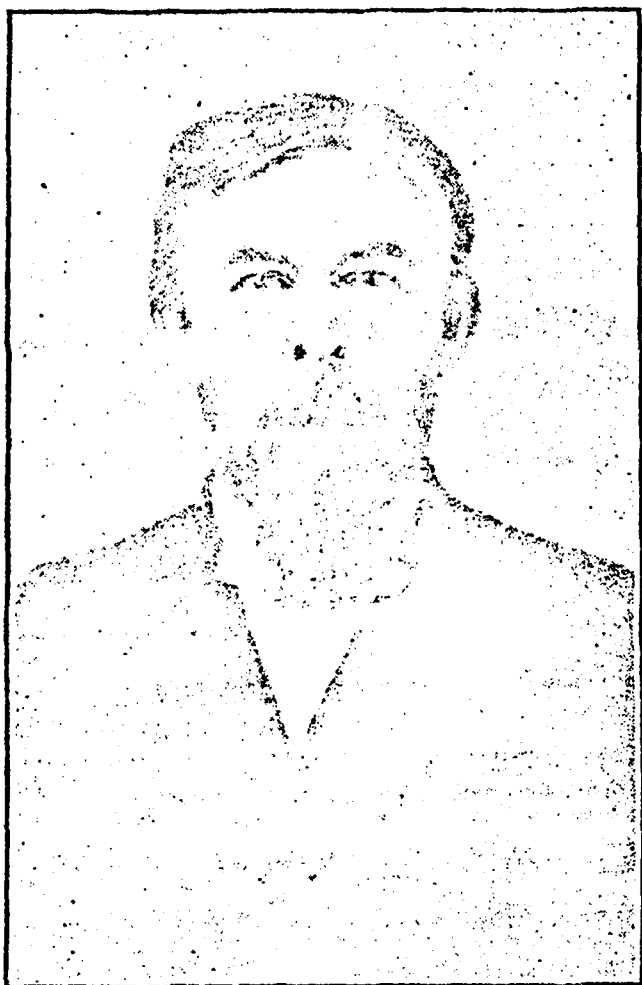


R. L. BRECK.

Brutus J. Clay (1847-1932), United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1900; ambassador to Switzerland, 1905-1910.

Laura Clay (1849-), daughter of Cassius M. and sister

MADISON COUNTY'S FOUR GOVERNORS



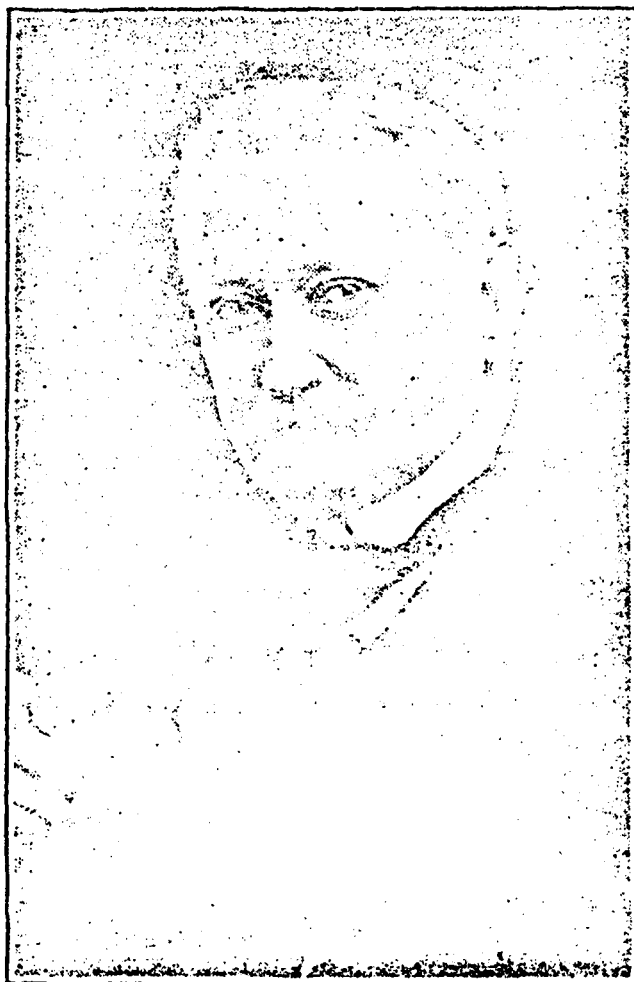
GREEN CLAY SMITH.
Governor Montana Territory



JAMES B. McCREARY.
Governor Kentucky



WILLIAM J. STONE.
Governor Missouri



DAVID R. FRANCIS.
Governor Missouri

of Brutus J. Clay; prominent woman suffragist and Woman's Christian Temperance Union worker; president Kentucky Equal Rights Association, 1888-1910; auditor of National Woman's Suffrage Association for sixteen years.

David R. Francis (1850-1927), mayor of St. Louis, 1885-1889; governor of Missouri, 1889-1893; secretary of the interior, 1896-1897; president of the Louisiana Exposition, 1903-1904; ambassador to Russia, 1916-1921.

Richard French (1792-1854), Lower House of Congress, 1835-1837, 1843-1845, 1847-1849.

James B. McCreary (1838-1918), Lower House of Congress, 1885-1897; United States senator, 1903-1909; governor of Kentucky, 1875-1879, 1911-1915.

Samuel Freeman Miller (1816-1890), associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1862-1890. (See page 34).

Green Clay Smith (1827-1895), major - general in the Union Army; member of the Lower House of Congress; near nomination for vice-president on Lincoln ticket in 1864; governor of Montana Territory; Prohibition Party candidate for president in 1876.

James C. Stone (1822-1880), promoter of the Kansas-Pacific Railway; general of the Kansas Militia during the Civil War.

William J. Stone (1848-1918), Lower House of Congress from Missouri; governor of Missouri; United States Senator from Missouri.

Jerry A. Sullivan (1862-1930), graduate of Central University; promoter of law of 1906 to establish teacher training schools in Kentucky; member of Board of Regents, Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, 1906-1930; prominent citizen and member of the Richmond Bar.

Squire Turner (1793-1871), eminent lawyer; represented Madison County in the Kentucky legislature; able member of the



JERRY A. SULLIVAN.

Kentucky constitutional convention of 1849; "It is a tradition that he wrote every word of the Constitution [of 1849] and that it passed the convention without a change."

SOME DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS OF MADISON COUNTY, BUT NOT NATIVES

Not only is Madison County the birthplace of many distinguished men and women but it has always been the home of many persons of distinction whose nativity was elsewhere. The following list includes educators, ministers of the gospel, legislators, military leaders, and others whose accomplishments reflect great credit on the County:

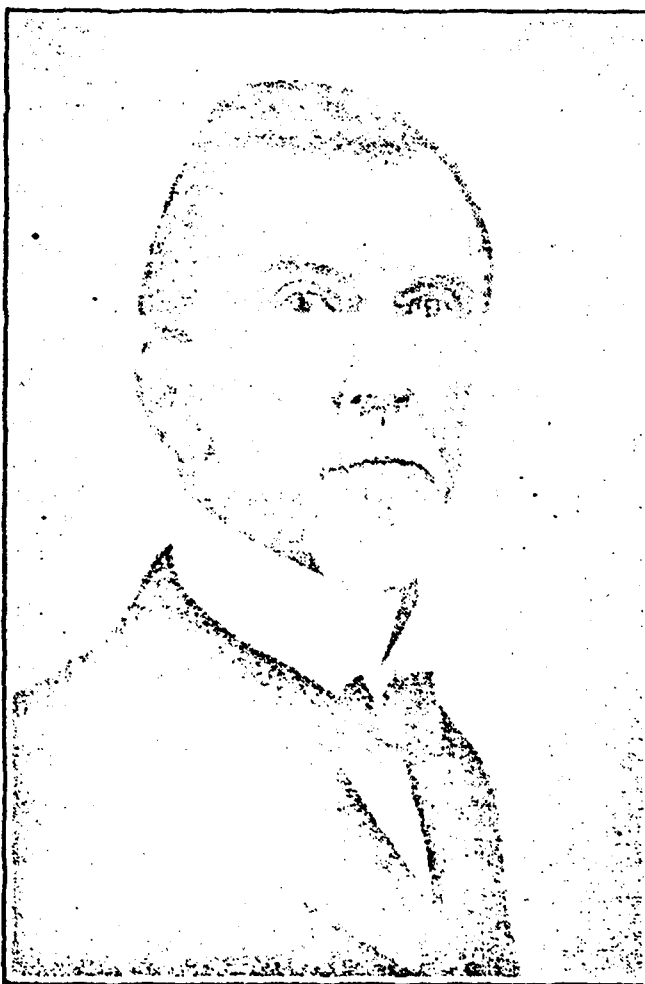
Milton K. Barlow (1818-1891), native of Fleming County, Kentucky; invented and perfected the rifled cannon, which the United States and other nations adopted for warfare; invented and manufactured a planetarium, which was widely used, even

at West Point and Annapolis; moved to Richmond in 1868 and built a flouring mill and a home.

Lindsay Hughes Blanton (1832-1914), native of Virginia; chancellor of Central University, Richmond, 1880-1901; vice-president, Centre College, 1901-1907.

Daniel Boone (1734-1820), native of Pennsylvania; famous Kentucky pioneer; agent of the Transylvania Company in the founding of Boonesborough in 1775. (See page 2).

Daniel Breck (1788-1871), native of Massachusetts; came to Richmond in 1814; prominent in the Kentucky legislature; distinguished member of the Kentucky Court of Appeals; member of the National House of Repre-



LINDSAY HUGHES BLANTON.

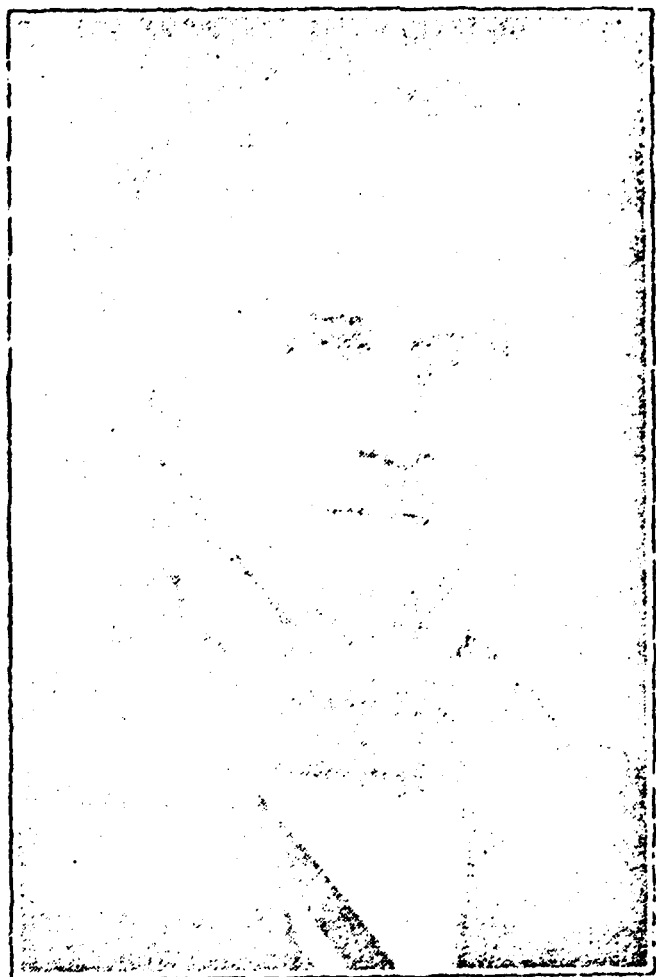
sentatives, 1849-1851; highly esteemed by Webster, Clay, and Crittenden.

Carlos Bonaparte Brittain (1867-1920), native of Bell County, Kentucky, but regarded Richmond as his home after his marriage; rear admiral, United States Navy; author of works on naval affairs.

Thomas Jackson Coates (1867-1928), native of Pikeville, Kentucky; State superintendent of rural schools of Kentucky, 1911-1916; president of the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, 1916-1928.

Green Clay (1757-1828), native of Virginia, came to Madison County as a young man; member of the Virginia constitutional convention in 1788; brigadier-general in the Second War with England. (See page 23).

John Grant Crabbe (1865-1924), native of Ohio; State superintendent of public schools of Kentucky, 1908-1910; president of the Eastern State Normal School (now Teachers College), Richmond, 1910-1916; president Colorado Teachers College for Teachers, 1916-1924; author of books on education.



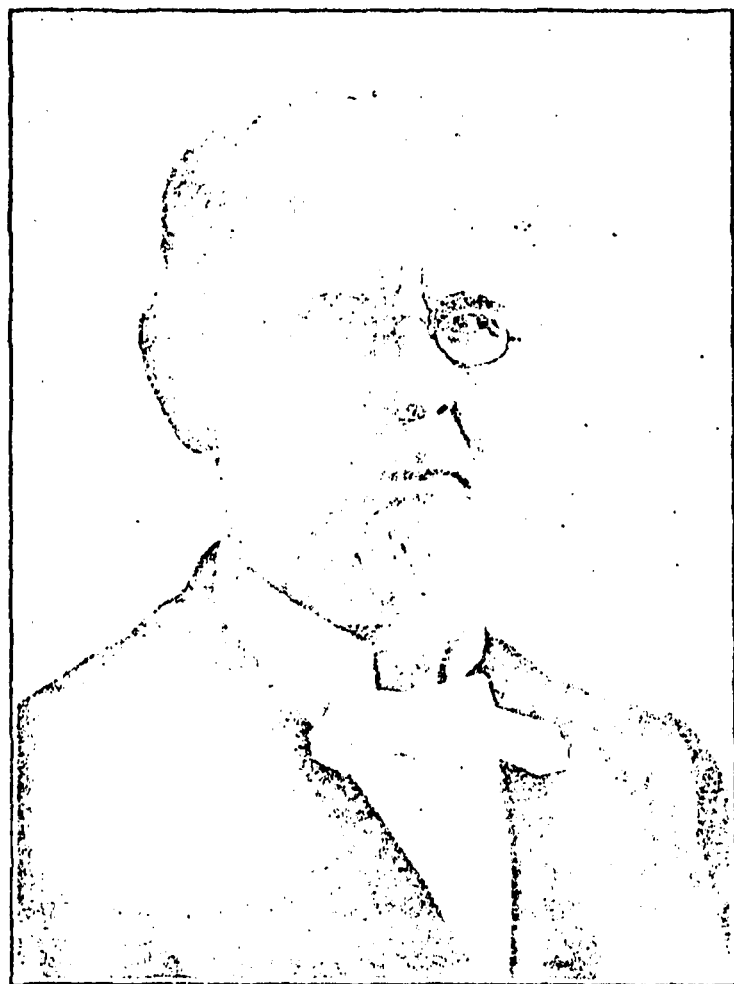
DANIEL BRECK.

Herman Lee Donovan (1887-), native of Mason County, Kentucky; dean Eastern Kentucky State Normal, 1921-1923; professor of elementary education, George Peabody College, 1925-1928; president American Association of Teachers Colleges, 1934-1935; president Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, since 1928; author.

Edward Henry Fairchild (1815-1889), native of Massachusetts; member of first freshman class of Oberlin College; principal Preparatory Department, Oberlin College, for sixteen years; president Berea College, 1869-1889; during his administration Berea College enjoyed considerable growth; brother of James Harris Fairchild, who became president of Oberlin College in 1866.

John G. Fee (1816-1901), native of Bracken County, Kentucky; prominent abolitionist; organized, in 1853, on the advice of Cassius M. Clay, an anti-slavery union church where Berea was

later founded; established an anti-slavery school in 1855, which developed into Berea College; chose the name Berea for the school; one of the incorporators of Berea College; member of the faculty



EDWARD HENRY FAIRCHILD.

and board of trustees of Berea College; pastor Berea Union Church.

1920; president of Berea College since 1920; author of books on religion; father of Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago; great growth of Berea College during his administration.

Ruric Nevel Roark (1859-1909), native of Greenville, Kentucky; dean Department of Pedagogy, State College (University) of Kentucky, 1889-1905; president of Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, Richmond, 1906-1910; author of early works on education.

John A. R. Rogers (1827-1906), native of Connecticut; became principal of the anti-slavery school at Berea in 1858; chair-

William Goodell Frost (1854-), native of New York State; president of Berea College, 1892-1920; greatly enlarged the scope and service of Berea College; an author.

William James Hutchins (1871-), native of Brooklyn, New York; professor of homiletics, Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, 1907-



WILLIAM GOODELL FROST.

man of the committee which formed a constitution for Berea in 1859; driven from Berea in 1859 because of his opposition to slavery; returned and reopened the school in 1865 and soon obtained a charter for Berea College; member of Berea's board of trustees until his death.

John Speed Smith (1792-1854), native of Jessamine County, Kentucky; came early to Madison County and married a daughter of Green Clay; member of Kentucky House and Senate; representative in Congress; secretary United States Legation to the Pan-American Congress, 1821-1823; on General William Henry Harrison's staff in 1813; Grand-

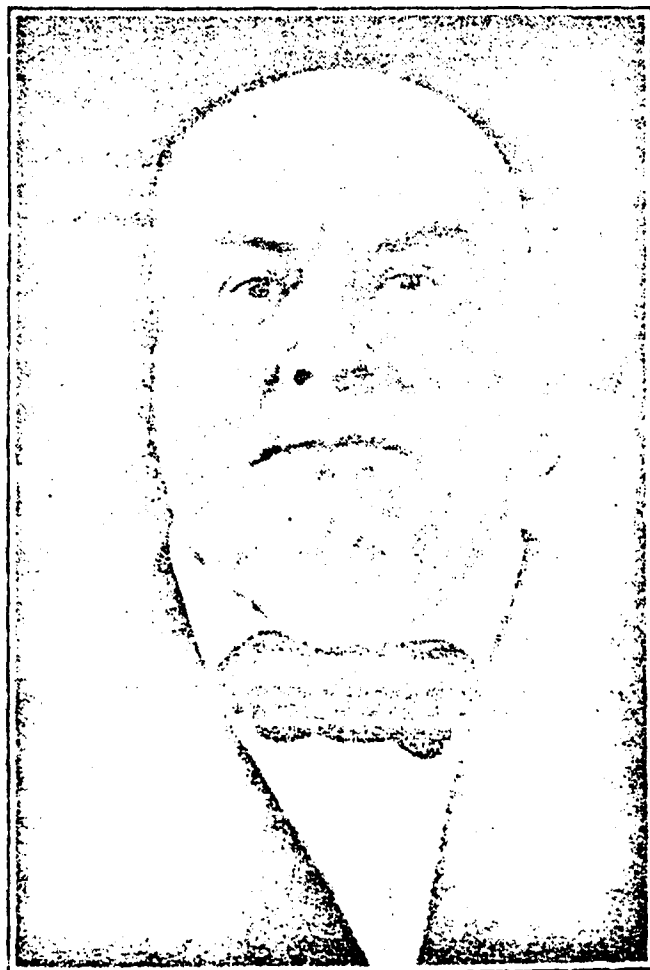


WILLIAM JAMES HUTCHINS.

master, Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Kentucky; prepared the following inscription on Kentucky's stone in Washington's Monument: "Kentucky, the first-born of the Union, by the patriotism of her sons and the guidance of a good providence, would be the last to give it up."

John White (1802-1845), native of Tennessee; admitted to the Richmond bar in 1823; member of Congress from the Richmond district, 1835-1845; Speaker of the House in the twenty-seventh Congress; an able parliamentarian and a personal friend of Henry Clay.

Addison White (1824-1909), native of Tennessee; member of the twenty-second Congress from the Richmond district.



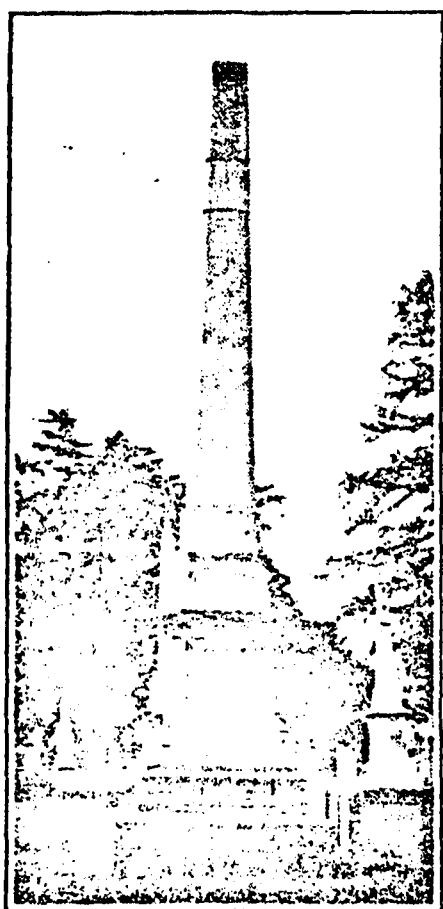
JOHN SPEED SMITH.

This list could be extended if students of Berea College and Central University who have attained distinction were included. Two examples are William E. Barton, an alumnus of Berea, who became an eminent Congregational minister and a great Lincoln authority, and William Crow, an alumnus of Central University, who is a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and has been pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Missouri, since 1920.

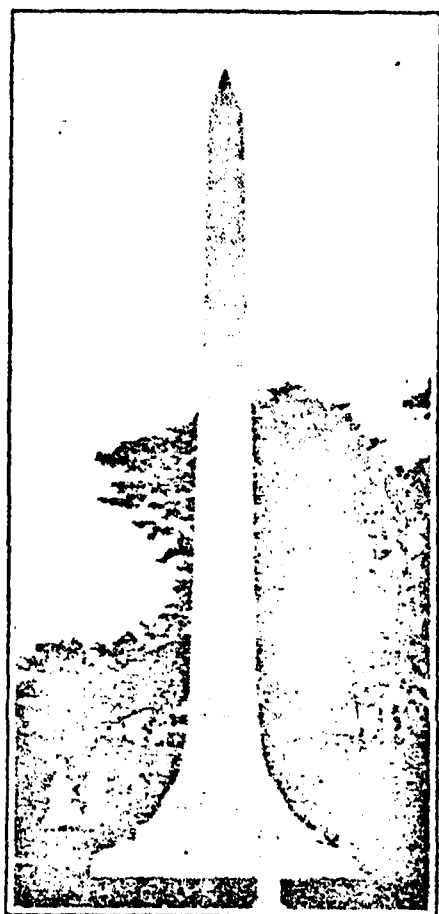
RICHMOND CEMETERY

Richmond has one of the most beautiful and historic cemeteries in Kentucky. Its charter was granted in 1848, but its first board of trustees was not organized until 1856. The existing records of the cemetery state that "William Rodes, chairman, informed the board [in 1863] that while the Courthouse and town of Richmond were occupied by the troops of the Confederate States" after the Battle of Richmond, his office in the courthouse

was broken into and the records of the cemetery association to August, 1862, "were taken away or destroyed." The cemetery was in the line of this battle and immediately became the burial ground of sixty-one of the Union dead, and a little later of 180 other soldiers who were removed from graves at other points of the battlefield. These 241



The John Miller Monument



The Caperton Monument

graves, in a lot to themselves, were properly marked and cared for until 1869, when what remained of each body was removed and separately reinterred in the National Cemetery at Camp Nelson near Nicholasville, Kentucky.

The cemetery has many monuments erected to the memory of early historic personages in Kentucky. The Estill monument honors Captain James Estill, who very early built Fort Estill in Madison County and who, in 1782, was killed in the Indian engagement known as Estill's Defeat. Estill County was named for him. His brother, Samuel, was also prominent in the early history of Madison County.

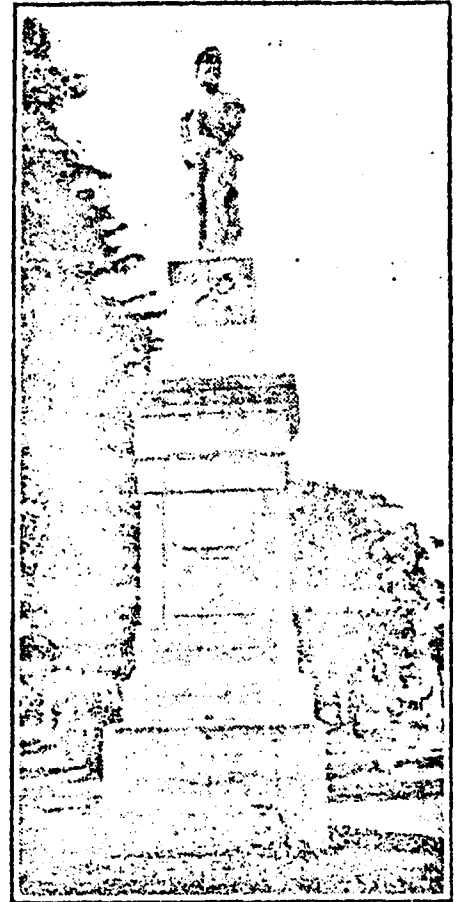
The Clay monument honors General Green Clay, his son, Cassius M., and his grandson, Brutus J. Clay, who was minister to Switzerland during Theodore Roosevelt's administration.



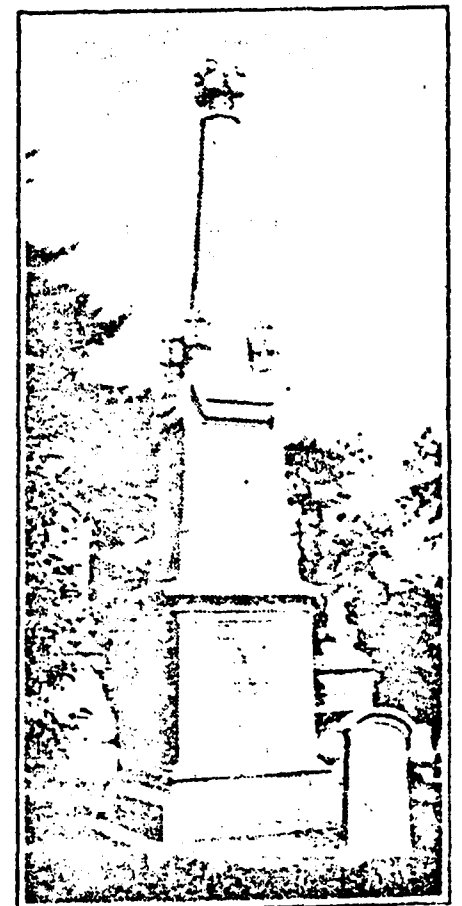
The Clay Monument

The Irvine monument commemorates the valor and services of Captain Christopher Irvine, an early settler in Madison County, who was killed in 1786 while fighting Indians in what is now Northern Ohio. His brother, Colonel William Irvine, was a hero of Estill's Defeat, a representative from Madison County in the Virginia and Kentucky legislatures, a member of the Virginia convention which ratified the National Constitution in 1788, and a member of conventions at Danville in the movement to separate Kentucky from Virginia (1784-1792). Irvine, the county seat of Estill County, was named for him.

The Miller monument honors Colonel John Miller, a captain in Washington's



The Estill Monument



The Irvine Monument

army at Yorktown, representative in the Virginia and Kentucky legislatures, and donor of the site of Richmond.

Other beautiful shafts and stones call to mind many other persons who were also prominent in the affairs of the State and Nation. Colonel John Speed Smith and Judge Daniel Breck are examples. The beautiful and towering Tribble, Arnold-Hanger, Caperton, Turner, Chenault, and Bennett monuments indicate the high aesthetic, social, business, and political status of the citizenry of Madison County. As yet no fitting monument marks the grave of Governor and United States Senator James B. McCreary.

RICHMOND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce, which was organized in January, 1932, has been active in arousing interest in the history of Madison County. Its committee on history and publicity, of which the author is chairman, has encouraged the organization of The Madison County Historical Society, the celebration of the bicentennial of Daniel Boone's birth, and the development of Boonesborough as a National shrine.

The Board of Directors for 1934 are:

Burton Roberts, President; B. E. Willis, First Vice-President; James W. Hamilton, Second Vice-President; David J. Copeland, Treasurer; George T. Ross, Counsel; George T. Fawkes, Secretary; H. Bennett Farris, National Councilor; John B. Bayer, Porter Congleton, Keen Johnson, B. F. Robinson, James F. Sewell, and Frank H. Shaffer, Executive Secretary.

MADISON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Except for the worthy efforts of the Boonesborough Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, under the leadership of Mrs. Benjamin Howard Neale, Mrs. J. W. Caperton, and others, Madison County has neglected to capitalize her rich history. It is apparent, however, that such general inaction is at an end, for a Madison County Historical Society was organized in 1933, and a comprehensive program prepared. This program includes the marking of the many historic sites in the County; the recovery and preservation of things pertaining to the County's history; the building of a museum in Richmond; the erection of a fitting monument on the site of Boonesborough; the restoration of Fort Boonesborough; the establishment of a National park at

Boonesborough, and the dissemination of information pertaining to historic Madison County.

The Board of Directors of the Society are:

J. T. Dorris, President; John Noland, First Vice-President; Mrs. Grant E. Lilly, Second Vice-President; W. F. O'Donnell, Secretary; Green Clay, Treasurer; W. Rodes Shackelford, Charles A. Keith, Russell I. Todd, H. Bennett Farris.

THE DANIEL BOONE BICENTENNIAL

Early in 1934 the Kentucky General Assembly passed a resolution creating a Commission to promote and direct a fitting celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel Boone. The movement in Kentucky for this celebration appears to have been begun by C. Frank Dunn, of Lexington, in the early summer of 1933. After disappointments in Lexington and Richmond in arousing interest in the enterprise and perfecting an organization, the author of this booklet resolved late in the year to secure the creation of a State Commission as the most certain means of promoting the celebration. As he proceeded he was encouraged especially by Dr. W. J. Moore, Keen Johnson, Frank H. Shaffer, Dr. J. B. Floyd, and President H. L. Donovan, of Richmond, and C. Frank Dunn and Major Samuel M. Wilson, of Lexington.

The resolution providing for the Commission was introduced in the House by Dr. J. B. Floyd, Representative from Madison County, and sponsored in the Senate by Senator Hiram Brock, of Harlan, a member of the Board of Regents of the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College.

The measure provides for fifteen commissioners, appointed by the Governor. The members of the Commission are:

Governor Ruby Laffoon, Ex-officio member; Major Samuel M. Wilson, Chairman, Lexington; Dr. J. T. Dorris, First Vice-Chairman, Richmond; Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon, Second Vice-Chairman, Frankfort; Mr. C. Frank Dunn, Secretary, Lexington; Judge Innes B. Ross, Treasurer, Carlisle; Judge W. Rodes Shackelford, Richmond; Mr. Keen Johnson, Richmond; Mrs. Grant E. Lilly, Richmond; Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, Louisville; Col. Lucien Beckner, Louisville; Judge A. Gordon Sulser, Maysville; Mr. Harry B. Mackoy, Covington; Dr. Arthur Braden, Lexington; Mrs. Walter F. Rogers, Winchester; and Mr. James L. Isenberg, Harrodsburg.

Governor Laffoon appointed William Boone Douglass, Washington, D. C., an honorary member.

Mr. Otto A. Rothert, of Louisville, often represents Mr. Thruston on the Commission.

The Commission has set September 3, 1934, as a Kentucky homecoming, when a celebration in honor of the bicentennial of the birth of Daniel Boone will be held at Boonesborough. It has also endorsed for publication books relating to Daniel Boone and pioneer history in Kentucky. The Commission's most important achievements to-date are two acts of Congress, sponsored by Senator Alben W. Barkley and Representative Virgil Chapman, of Kentucky. One law provides for the issue of six hundred thousand Daniel Boone Bicentennial souvenir half dollars, which are to be sold at a premium and the proceeds used by the Commission. The other provides for the establishment of national monuments on "the sites of Fort Boonesborough, Boones Station, Bryans Station, and Blue Licks Battlefield in the State of Kentucky," which collectively are to "be called the 'Pioneer National Monument.' " Practically every State in the Union has responded favorably to the Commission's invitation to participate in the celebration. The Boone Bicentennial, therefore, has become an occasion for the establishment of a "national monument . . . for the commemoration of the valor and sacrifices of the pioneers" of Madison County and Kentucky.