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A SHORT HISTORY

—OF—

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

KENTUCKY,

PREPARED

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SUGGESTION OF THE RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS IN REGARD TO THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY, AND READ AT A SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC AT LAKE PARK, NEAR FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, ON THE

FOURTH OF JULY, 1876,

BY C. E. JAMES.

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A SHORT HISTORY

OF

FRANKLIN COUNTY, KY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Franklin county was formed by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1794, out of parts of Woodford, Mercer, and Shelby counties, and named in honor of the distinguished patriot and statesman, Benjamin Franklin.

Portions of it were taken to form the counties of Gallatin in 1798, Owen in 1819, and Anderson in 1827, leaving it, at present (1876), a territory of about 200 square miles, bounded by Henry and Owen on the north, by Scott on the east, by Woodford on the southeast, by Anderson on the south, and Shelby on the west.

The Kentucky river runs through the county from south to north, dividing it into nearly equal parts. The bed of the river is from two to three hundred feet below the general surface of the county, and the bluffs rise like walls in some places. The river bottoms usually contain about 500 acres of rich land, and, being walled in by high bluffs, form most beautiful sites for farms.

The other streams in the county are Glen's, North, South, and Main Elkhorn creeks on the east side of the river, and Big and Little Benson, and Flat creeks on the west side.

The face of the country is gently undulating on the sides next to Scott and Woodford, more rolling next to Anderson and Shelby, while that adjoining Henry and Owen is hilly.

The whole county was heavily timbered with oak, poplar, sugar-tree, walnut, &c.

The soil generally is a clay loam, mixed with small particles of bog iron ore, and is underlaid with thinly stratified blue limestone.

Franklin county is 38° 12′ north latitude, and 7° 52′ longitude west of Washington.

The mean annual temperature of Kentucky is about fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit, and for fifteen years, between 1856 and 1871, but a single one (1871) has varied so much as one degree from the mean. In Franklin county the thermometer generally rises to about 90° in the warmest weather, and falls to zero in the coldest.

The average rain fall in Franklin county is about forty inches in the year.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

The earliest white settlement effected in what is now Franklin county was made by Hancock Lee in 1775, on the east bank of the Kentucky river, one mile below Frankfort, although Robt. McAfee and party surveyed and entered 600 acres of land in the bottom where Frankfort stands, in the summer of 1773.

Surveys were made in and around Frankfort for Wm. Haydon in 1783, Geo. Mason and Edmond Lyne in 1784, Humphrey Marshall in 1785, and Geo. Campbell in 1789.

Leestown was established by the Virginia Legislature in the year 1776.

Frankfort was established by the same authority in the year 1786, about which time a small settlement was commenced on the South Fork of Elkhorn creek, three and one half miles from Frankfort.

In 1791 Col. Harry Innis, Lewis Mastin, Jesse and Hosea Cook, Wm. Dunn, and Wm. Bledsoe, with their families, formed a settlement on Main Elkhorn creek, three miles below the Forks, and four and one half miles east of Frankfort. The settlements in Franklin county had heretofore been fortunately spared from Indian hostilities. The last mentioned settlement was suddenly surprised on the 28th of April, 1792, by about one hundred Indians. The first intimation of danger was the sharp crack of rifles, at which Jesse Cook, Lewis Mastin, and Hosea Cook fell. Two sons of Wm. Dunn and a negro belonging to Colonel Innis were killed before they could reach the shelter of their cabins, and two negroes were led away captives. A desperate resistance was made by those remaining, in which the women showed as much courage as men, and after a few hours the the Indians, becoming uneasy lest they should be attacked by whites from the neighboring settlements, suddenly commenced a retreat toward the Ohio river. They were pursued by a company of whites from Frankfort and the Forks settlement, but the main body of them crossed the Ohio in safety, while a small party who had lingered behind were overtaken and fired upon and one killed.

STATE CAPITAL.

The district of Kentucky was admitted as a State into the Union on the 1st of June, 1792, and on the 4th of the same month the Kentucky Legislature began its first session at Lexington.

At this session five commissioners, Robert Todd, of Fayette, Thomas Kennedy, of Madison, Henry Lee, of Mason, and John Allen and John Edwards, of Bourbon counties, were appointed to select a suitable place for the site of the government of Kentucky. During the ensuing summer and fall the commissioners visited the several points that had made proposals, viz: Legerwood's Bend, Delaney's Ferry, Petersburg, Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, and Leestown. After canvassing them thoroughly, the commissioners met in Lexington on December 5, 1792, and decided "that Frankfort was the most proper place for the seat of government."

The citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county gave the State $3,000 in gold, the ground, and the first State House, besides a number of town lots in Frankfort.

The first Legislature held its second session in Lexington, and on the 22d of December, 1792, after sitting forty-eight days, adjourned "to hold its next session in the house of Andrew Holmes, at Frankfort, on the Kentucky river."

This house, a large two-story frame building, was situated in the western end of North Frankfort in the bend of the river, and was the same in which Aaron Burr planned some of the details of his conspiracy. The second Legislature held its first session in this house in November, 1793. The house stood until 1870, when it was torn down, and the spot is now occupied by the residence of Mr. James G. Dudley.

The first State House was occupied by the second Legislature at its second session on November 3, 1794, and was described as a large sightly building, 86 by 84 feet, three stories high, built of rough marble, and with a cupola rising from the center of a square roof. The public officers were on the first floor; the Hall of Representatives on the second; and the Senate Chamber on the third. It was destroyed by fire November 25, 1813.

The second State House, which, like the first, occupied the same site as the present, was erected in 1814; was built of brick, two stories high, with four marble columns in front, and a tall cupola. The State offices were detached, and were in brick buildings on either side of the State House. The main building was destroyed by fire in 1824; the offices on the east side in 1865; while the building on the west side is still standing.

The third and present State House was first occupied by both Houses of the Legislature on December 7, 1829. Although the former Capitol was burned on the 4th of November, 1824, it was not until January 12, 1827, that a bill was approved, providing for its rebuilding, and appointing John Brown, Peter Dudley, John Harvie, and James Shannon, Commissioners to superintend its erection. Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated then; twenty thousand on February 12, 1828; twenty thousand on January 29, 1829; twelve thousand on January 29, 1830; nine thousand five hundred on January 15, 1831; and two thousand two hundred in December, 1831—making the entire cost about eighty-five thousand dollars. It is built entirely of white polished Kentucky marble, with a portico in

front, supported by six Ionic columns. The stairway under the vault of the dome is a skilful piece of workmanship, and has been much admired.

The Senate and House of Representative Halls are in the second story, the former ornamented with full length portraits of Wm. Henry Harrison, Henry Clay, and Isaac Shelby. In the latter are life-size portraits of Washington, Lafayette, and Boone. The rooms in the lower story are appropriated to the use of the State Library, Land Office, and Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals room is adorned with the portraits of Judges Mills, Robertson, and Underwood.

The east wing of the proposed New State House was completed in 1872, at a cost of $155,000. The building is intended to be strictly fire-proof and is furnished and ornamented in the most elegant modern style. If the contemplated plan is carried out, it will, when completed, present a grand and magnificent appearance, equal to any State Capitol in the Union.

In 1799, on the 17th of August, the second constitutional convention met in Frankfort and adopted the second Constitution of Kentucky, Alex. S. Bullitt being chairman.

The population of Franklin county in 1800 was 5,078, and that of Frankfort 628, while Lexington, had 1,795, Washington, Mason county, had 570, Paris 377, and Louisville 350.

The first water-works in Kentucky were established at Frankfort in 1804 by Richard Throckmorton, who laid wooden pipes from Cedar Cove Spring into town.

AARON BURR'S CONSPIRACY.

In the latter part of 1806 "The Western World," a newspaper then published in Frankfort, by Messrs. Wood & Street, came out with a series of articles exposing a scheme planned and headed by Aaron Burr, and implicating Judge Sabastian, Gen. Wilkerson, and others. The ground work of his plan undoubtedly was to organize a military force upon the Western rivers, descend the Mississippi, and wrest from Spain a large portion of her territory adjoining the Gulf of Mexico. The Southwestern part of the United States, embracing New Orleans and the adjacent territory, was either by force or persuasion to become a part of the new Empire, of which New Orleans was to be the Capital and Burr the Chief. These were the essential and indispensable features of the plan; but if circumstances were favorable the project was to extend much farther, and the whole country west of the Alleghenies was to be wrested from the American Union and to become a part of this new and magnificent Empire.

Col. Joe Hamilton Daviess, then United States Attorney for this district, appeared before Judge Innis on the 3d of November, 1806, and moved for process to compel the attendance of Burr before the court to answer a charge of a high misdemeanor, in organizing a military expedition against a friendly power from within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States.

This created a great sensation, and Burr, who was then at Lexington, immediately engaged Henry Clay and Col. Allen and came to Frankfort. The trial and acquittal of Aaron Burr is one of the most notable events that ever happend in Franklin county.

Col. Daviess was then the full equal of Mr. Clay in every respect, and history furnishes no mate for Burr in daring, self-possession, and the art of cool and calculating impudence.

Col. Burr entered the court-room shortly after Judge Innis had overruled Col. Daviess' motion, and addressed the court in a calm and dignified manner. He spoke of the motion as one which had greatly surprised him, and said that the court had treated the application as it deserved; but, as it might be renewed by the attorney in his absence, he preferred that the court should entertain the motion *now*. Col. Daviess declared himself ready to proceed as soon as he could procure the attendance of his witnesses. The ensuing Wednesday was fixed on as the day of trial. On Wednesday the most important witness was absent, and Judge Innis dismissed the grand jury. Col. Burr arose in court and expressed his regret that the grand jury had been discharged, and desired that the attorney might have another opportunity to prove his charge. On November 25, 1806, Col. Daviess informed the court that the witness would attend on the 2d of November following. Accordingly on the day of trial Burr entered the court-room attended by his counsel, but Daviess, with evident chagrin, again asked a postponement of the case for a few days, and that the grand jury should be kept empanneled until he could compel the attendance of another witness by attachment. Whereupon a most animated and impassioned debate sprung up, intermingled with sharp and flashing personalities between Clay and Daveis .

Never did two more illustrious orators encounter each other in debate. The great mass which crowded to suffocation the floor, galleries, windows, and the platform of the court-room remained still and breathless for hours; while the renowned and immortal champions, stimulated by mutual rivalry, and each glowing with the ardent conviction of right, encountered each other in splendid intellectual combat. Clay had the sympathies of the audience on his side, and was the leader of the popular party in Kentucky. Daveiss was a Federalist, and was regarded as prosecuting an innocent and unfortunate man from motives of political hate. But he was buoyed up by the full conviction of Burr's guilt, and the delusion of the people on the subject. The very infatuation which he beheld around him, and the smiling security of the traitor who sat before him, stirred his great spirit to one of its most brilliant efforts.

The grand jury examined the witnesses then present and returned "not a true bill," also a written declaration that they completely exonerated Burr. Before Henry Clay took any active part as the counsel of Burr he required of him an explicit avowal upon his honor that he was engaged in no designed contrary to the laws and peace of the county.

Col. Burr's acquittal was celebrated in Frankfort by a brilliant ball, which was followed by another given by the friends of Col. Daviess.

At the very moment of Burr's appearance in court, an armed force in his service occupied Blannerhassett's Island and boats, laden with provisions and military stores, were commencing their voyage down the Ohio river.

Scarcely was the grand jury discharged, and the ball which celebrated his acquittal concluded, when President Jefferson's proclamation reached Kentucky. A law was passed in hot haste, for seizing the boats, which had escaped the militia of Ohio, and were descending the river. Col. Burr had just left for Nashville, Tennessee.

FRANKFORT IN 1810.

Zadock Cramer, in his "Navigator," published in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1811, described Frankfort as it was in 1810, viz: "Containing about 140 houses, three printing offices, one book-store, a circulating library and book bindery, 18 mercantile stores, a State bank established in 1806. The State Legislature meets here annually, and sits during the winter months. The town is improving fast in buildings, manufactories, &c."

On the 15th August, 1812, a company of volunteers for the war of 1812, with Pascal Hickman captain, Peter Dudley lieutenant, G. Voohies ensign, Alex. A. Rennick first sergeant, Ben Head second sergeant, Geo. Nicholson third sergeant, John Nailor fourth sergeant, David Gwin, Wm. Thompson, Richard Chessu, and Thos. Johnson corporals, rendezvoued at Georgetown, Ky. Sergeant Rennick's discharge is dated Urbana, Ohio. February 21, 1813.

For many years previous to 1820, a floating bridge, constructed from coal-boats, had been used between North and South Frankfort, andwas situated at the foot of Ann street; but this was superseded by a trestle bridge at the foot of St Clair street in 1820. This trestle bridge lasted until 1844, when it was replaced by an other trestle bridge, which stood only a short time, when it fell, killing one man and two horses. The present wooden chain covered bridge was completed in 1846.

A line of stages in April, 1824, was established from Maysville through Lexington and Frankfort to Louisville—trip two days, and to Washington City six days.

SIMON KENTON.

When it became known in the winter of 1824 that Simon Kenton was in town, the people of Frankfort speedily assembled to see the celebrated warrior and hunter. He was then 70 years of age, and had traveled on horseback all the way from Urbana, Ohio, to Frankfort for the purpose of asking the Legislature of Kentucky to release to him his lands in Kentucky which had been sold for taxes. His old tattered clothes were replaced by good ones, and he was taken to the Capitol and placed in the Speaker's chair, and introduced to a crowded assembly of legislators, judges, officers of the government, and citizens generally as "the second great adventurer of the West." This the simple-hearted old man was wont to call the "proudest day of his life." His lands were at once released, and a pension of $240 a year granted to him.

Colonel Solomon P. Sharp, a distinguished lawyer and citizen of Frankfort, was assassinated at his residence by J. O. Beauchamp, on the night of the 6th of November, 1825. The affair created great excitement, and the Legislature, of which Col. Sharp was then a

member, offered a reward of $3,000 for the apprehension of Beauchamp. Beacuhamp's trial, which resulted in his conviction, was largely attended. An hour before he was hanged he stabbed his wife, who had been his companion in prison, and then attempted to kill himself with the same knife, but failed. He was taken to the forks of the Georgetown and Glen's creek roads, on the hill by the cemetery, and hanged in the presence of a very large crowd.

Gen. Lafayette visited Frankfort on May 14, 1825. He was met by seven military companies and a calvalcade of citizens. A grand dinner and public ball were given in his honor.

For several years previous to this time there had been a great financial depression in the country, out of which grew the old and new court controversy. The Legislature passed a law staying the collection of debts, which law was declared to be unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. Whereupon the Legislature passed an act abolishing the court, and establishing a new Court of Appeals. Thus, for a year or two, we had two courts sitting at Frankfort at the same time, and each claiming to be the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. The old court finally prevailed.

The first railroad in the West, and the second in the United States, was that from Lexington to Frankfort; begun on October 21, 1831, and finished through to Frankfort in December, 1835. It was at first operated by horse power; then, in 1835, a locomotive was imported from England, and brought up the Kentucky river to Frankfort, where it was placed on the track. The Asiatic cholera visited Franklin county in the year 1833, and 54 persons died in Frankfort of that dreadful disease.

The Frankfort Commonwealth newspaper and the Stedman Paper Mill, on Elkhorn creek, were established in 1833.

The locks and dams on the Kentucky river, the first in the United States, were built in 1834, and since then steamboats have been running regularly up to Frankfort and above, during almost every month in the year The State Arsenal and Bank of Kentucky were established in Frankfort in 1834; also an agricultural paper, the first in the State, with Thos. J. Stevenson, editor and Wm. Duane Pettit, publisher.

The first Short-horn Durham cattle in Franklin county were owned by Hon. James Haggin. At Haggin's sale, in 1834, Col. Robert W. Scott purchased five head. The Franklin County Agricultural Society was organized in 1835, with Robt. W. Scott, President; John C. Herndon, Secretary, and held fairs in 1836-'7-'8, &c., at which premiums were awarded for stock, crops, agricultural implements, &c., and public addresses were made.

In 1836 Col. Robert W. Scott commenced a new breed of sheep, and for over twenty years he kept on his farm, in Franklin county, one hundred choice ewes, and bred to the finest bucks of the Bakewell, Saxony, Southdown, Cotswold, Leicester, and Oxfordshire breeds. They are a successful combination of the hardiness and prolific qualities of the native sheep, the size and thrift of the Bakewell and Cotswold, and the symmetry of form and delicacy of mutton of the Southdown; while the fleeces combine the weight and length of the Cotswold with the fineness and thickness of the Saxony.

The first State Agricultural Society was formed at Frankfort in 1838.

The Kentucky Yeoman newspaper was established at Frankfort in 1840.

Franklin county was divided into thirteen common school districts in 1842, and seven schools were put into operation that year.

On the first of July, 1843, there was a grand military encampment in Franklin county, styled Camp Madison. Humphrey Murshall was in command, and Chief Justice George Robertson delivered an oration on the settlement of Kentucky. There were ten thousand people present.

REMAINS OF DANIEL BOONE.

At its session of 1844-'45, the Legislature of Kentucky adopted measures to have the mortal remains of the celebrated pioneer, Daniel Boone, and those of his wife, removed from their place of burial on the banks of the Missouri river, for the purpose of interment in the cemetery at Frankfort. The consent of the surviving relations of the deceased having been obtained, a commission was appointed, under whose superintendence the removal was affected. The 13th of September, 1845, was fixed upon as the time when the ashes of the venerable dead would be committed with fitting ceremonies to the place of their final repose. It was a day which will be long remembered in the history of Franklin county.

The deep feeling excited by the occasion was evinced by the assembling of an immense concourse of citizens from all parts of the State; and the ceremonies were most imposing and impressive. A procession, extending more than a mile in length, accompanied the remains to the grave, where were gathered a vast multitude. The hearse, decorated with flowers and evergreens, was drawn by four white horses, and was accompanied by the following distinguished pioneers as pallbearers, viz: Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Scott; Gen. James Taylor, of Campbell; Capt. James Ward, of Mason; Gen. Robt. B. McAfee and Peter Jordan, of Mercer; Waller Bullock, Esq., of Fayette; Capt. Thomas Joyes, of Louisville; Mr. Landon Sneed, of Franklin; Col. John Johnson, of the State of Ohio; Maj. E. E. Williams, of Kenton, and Col. Wm. Boone, of Shelby. The procession was accompanied by a number of military companies, and by the members of the Masonic fraternity, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in rich regalia. The funeral services were performed in a beautiful hollow near the grave. The hymn was given out by the Rev. Mr. Godell, of the Baptist Church; prayer by Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; oration by the Hon. John J. Crittenden; closing prayer by the Rev. J. J. Bullock, of the Presbyterian Church, and benediction by the Rev. P. S. Fall, of the Christian Church. The coffins were then lowered into the graves. The spot where the graves are situated is as beautiful as nature and art could make it, being on the brink of a river bluff, and commanding a magnificent view. A monument of Kentucky marble, four feet square and twelve feet high, marks the spot.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

In 1846 the "Franklin Springs," situated about six miles south of Frankfort, were opened to the public. Extensive buildings and all necessary arrangements were made by a company of citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county to make this excellent watering-place equal to any in the State. They were known as "Scanlan's Spring," and had been resorted to by many for a number of years. The waters possess most excellent medical properties. "Franklin Springs" were opened for only one season, when the property was purchased by Col. R. T. P. Allen, for the purpose of establishing a military academy. The Kentucky Legislature, in 1846, incorporated the Kentucky Military Institute, and placed it under the control of a board of visitors appointed by the Governor of the State, who is, *ex-officio*, inspector of the Institute. The Superintendent, faculty, and cadets are constituted a *quasi* military corps. The officers, commissioned under the seal of the Commonwealth, are responsible to the board of visitors for the faithful performance of prescribed duties. The principal buildings erected by the Springs company were destroyed by fire, and Col. Allen replaced them with handsome edifices. The main building is fashioned after the State Capitol at Frankfort, and, together with the others, cost more than $100,000. The school has been carried on every year since its founding (except from 1861 to 1865, when the war interfered), during which time it was attended annually by from one hundred to two hundred students from all parts of the United States, but principally from the Southern States. Col. Robt. D. Allen, son of the former superintendent, is now the Superintendent, and the school is in a flourishing condition.

Two companies of volunteers were formed in Franklin county, and went to the Mexican war in 1846. One, Co. C, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Captain B. C. Milam, with Jos. H. D. McKee, First Lieutenant, R. D. Harlan, Second Lieutenant, and G. R. Davidson, Third Lieutenant. The other company belonged to the Second Kentucky Infantry, and was commanded by Captain Frank Chambers, with James Monroe, First Lieutenant, Wm. Robinson, Second Lieutenant, and Henry Long, Third Lieutenant. The two companies left Louisville, where they rendezvoused in July, 1846, and many of them fell at the battle of Buena Vista.

On the 20th of July, 1847, the remains of the Kentucky soldiers who fell in the Mexican war were interred in the cemetery at Frankfort. Eleven volunteer military companies, besides several hundred of the returned soldiers of the Mexican war, and twenty thousand people, took part in the impressive ceremonies. Col. Theodore O'Hara composed his "Bivouac of the Dead" for this occasion, and read it as part of the ceremonies. In 1848 the remains of the brave Kentuckian, who were victims of the horrible River Raisin massacre were interred there with like ceremonies.

A line of telegraph from Maysville to Nashville, Tennessee, by way of Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, Bardstown, and Bowling Green was erected in 1847. On February 13, 1849, Gen. Zachary Taylor, then on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as Pres-

ident of the United States, visited Frankfort. He was received with distinguished consideration by the Governor and Legislature, and with great enthusiasm by the citizens of Franklin; but his principal object in visiting Frankfort was to take another look at the old school-house where he received his education, and to thank his old teacher, Kean O'Hara, who was still living at Frankfort.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky was established February 15, 1850.

The State Military Monument, in the Frankfort Cemetery, was erected on the 25th of June, 1850.

The third Constitution of Kentucky was adopted by a convention held at the Capital on the 11th day of June, 1850

In 1851 the railroad between Louisville and Frankfort was completed, and the suspension bridge over the Kentucky river at Frankfort was erected.

The Capital Hotel was first opened to the public on the first of December, 1854.

The Asylum for Feeble-minded Children, on the hill east of Frankfort, was erected in 1860. The Second State Agricultural Society was organized at Frankfort in 1856, with Brutus J. Clay, President, Robert W. Scott, Corresponding Secretary, and Wm. Mitchell, Treasurer. Franklin county was well represented in both armies in the late war. A great many of her citizens went off to other places of enlistment on the Union side early in 1861, while those who joined the Confederate Army, went singly or in small parties to camps in Tennessee. Captains Daniel Garrard. Robt. B. Taylor, Jackson, and Estep, raised a company of infantry each in Franklin, and Capt. James R. Page a company of cavalry, all for the Union army. While Captains Ben. Monroe, Wm. C. Actons, each raised a company of infantry, and Capt. Alex. Grant, a company of cavalry, for the Confederate Army.

In the fall of 1862, the Confederate General Bragg took possession of Frankfort and inaugurated Hon. Richard Hawes Provisional Governor of Kentucky.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, one of America's greatest statesmen, and Franklin county's most distinguished citizen, died on the 26th of July, 1863.

On the 10th and 11th of June, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Pryor's Confederate cavalry (part of Morgan's) made two unsuccessful assaults upon Frankfort and the fort, which was defended by Col. Geo. W. Monroe, with 250 regular troops and militia.

S. Thomas Hunt, a young lawyer from Maysville, Kentucky (captured on his way to the Confederate army), Thos. Lafferty, a political prisoner, and two others (names not ascertained), were taken by a military escort from the Lexington jail to Maj. Hunt's pasture in South Frankfort, and shot, in obedience to Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge's order that for every Union man killed by guerrillas, four guerrillas must be publicly shot on the spot. Robert Graham had been killed near Peak's Mill.

In 1870, October 3d, a large portion of Frankfort was destroyed by fire.

The foregoing is a brief sketch of some of the most important events that have happened in Franklin county since its settlement by the Anglo-Saxon race. Comparatively little of her land is not susceptible of cultivation. The crops raised for exports are: Corn, wheat, rye, barley, hemp, tobacco, &c. Much attention is paid to the raising of fine blooded stock and to horses, mules, cattle, sheep, Angora goats, and hogs for market.

The manufacture of whisky, beer, lumber, cotton yarns, hemp-bagging, furniture, barrels, paper, and flour, &c., is carried on very extensively in this county.

The population of Franklin county was 5,078 in 1800; 8,013 in 1810; 11,024 in 1820; 9,254 in 1830; 9,420 in 1840; 12,462 in 1850; 12,694 in 1860; and 15,300 in 1870.

The population of Frankfort was 628 in 1800; 1,099 in 1810; 1,617 in 1820; 1,987 in 1830; 1,917 in 1840; 3,308 in 1850; 3,702 in 1860; and 5,396 in 1870.

There were 1,692 white males over 21 years of age in Franklin county in 1846, and 2,080 in 1870. There were 2,819 children between the ages of six and twenty in 1870.

Franklin's tobacco crop in 1870 was 304,455 pounds; hemp, 193,200 pounds; hay, 1,203 tons; corn, 450,550 bushels; wheat, 31,388 bushels; barley, 259 bushels; horses, 3,633; mules, 518; cattle, 4,303; hogs over six months old, 4,566.

The value of taxable property in the county in 1846 was $4,004,223, and in 1870, $4,923,176.

The average price of land per acre in 1846 was $11 40, and in 1870, $20 47.

Several small streams of chalybeate water show themselves about Frankfort. Scanlan's Spring, at the Kentucky Military Institute, was long a place of summer resort for invalids; valuable medical salts have been made from the water. Faught's old Sulphur Spring, on

Benson creek, not far from the railroad, was formerly much resorted to. A small but never failing stream of black sulphur water rises from a bottom on Flat Creek.

Magnesian water and a reservoir of inflammable gas were reached by deep boring at Stedman's Mills on Main Elkhorn creek. All the wells in the valley at Frankfort have a mineral flavor.

Small veins of lead, imbedded in limestone, have been found in the bed of Flat Creek; also on the banks of North Elkhorn; a considerable quantity of fine lead ore was obtained in 1867. A grey limestone, frost and fire proof, and excellent for building purposes, is found on the railroad five miles east of Frankfort.

The Kentucky river marble is a most beautiful building material. It is a peculiar smooth-textured, dove-colored limestone, with disseminated specks and veins of white calcareous spar, and by some is termed a birds'-eye limestone. The principal beds are twenty feet above low water in the river, where the marble is from eight to twelve inches thick, and thirty-four feet higher up it ranges from eight to eighteen inches.

The county of Franklin has always enjoyed the best educational advantages. Among the celebrated schools were Rev. Phillip Fall's Female Seminary, located two and one half miles northeast of Frankfort, Mr. Kean O'Hara's and Mr. B. B. Sayre's High Schools for young men, and Rev. John R. Hendrick's High School for young ladies, all situated in Frankfort; also the Kentucky Military Institute, located six miles south of Frankfort. At the present day Franklin has three high schools, besides the Kentucky Military Institute; and the Frankfort Public School is one of the finest in Kentucky.

DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

A history of the county would be incomplete without allusion to some of its distinguished citizens, many of whom have been intimately connected with the history of the State, and more than one becomes eminent in the history of our country.

The seat of government of the State being at Frankfort, all of the Governors, State officers, and Judges of the Court of Appeals, have resided here during their several terms of office, and many of them have, at the end of their term, continued their residence here. The holding of the sessions of the Court of Appeals at this place attracted many of the ablest lawyers of the State to the Franklin county bar.

The limit of this short notice will not allow space to name all, by any means, who are deserving of mention; but the following contains the names of those who were prominently connected with the history of the county prior to the late civil war.

Harry Innis, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Kentucky from 1784 to 1785, and Judge of the United States Court for the district of Kentucky from 1787 to 1816.

John Brown, twice a Representative and three times a Senator in the Congress of the United States.

Thomas Todd, after holding many minor offices of trust, was Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in 1801 and Chief Justice in 1806 and Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1807 to 1826.

Harry Toulmin was Secretary of the State of Kentucky from 1796 to 1804 under Gov. Garrard.

Isham Talbott, member of the Kentucky Senate from 1812 to 1815, and Senator in Congress of the United States from 1815 to 1825.

Geo. Madison was State Auditor from 1796 to 1816 and Governor of Kentucky in 1816.

Geo. M. Bibb was Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in 1808; Chief Justice in 1809. Chief Justice again in 1827; twice Senator in the Congress of the United States from 1811 to 1814, and from 1829 to 1835; Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court from 1835 to 1844, and United States Secretary of Treasury under President Taylor in 1844-'5.

Humphrey Marshall, sr, United States Senator from 1795 to 1801; member of the Kentucky Legislature from Franklin county from 1808 to 1809, and author of Marshall's History of Kentucky.

William Littell, Reporter of the Court of Appeals and compiler of the Statute Laws of Kentucky.

Martin D. Hardin, major in the war of 1812; Secretary of State under Gov. Shelby from 1812 to 1816, and United States Senator from 1816 to 1817.

John J. Marshall, Representative of Franklin county in the Kentucky Legislature in 1815; State Senator from 1820 to 1824, and Court of Appeals Reporter from 1829 to 1832.

Charles S. Todd, Colonel on the staff of Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812; Secretary of State under Gov. Madison in 1816; Representative of Franklin county in the Kentucky Legislature in 1817, and Agent of the United States to Columbia.

Benjamin Mills, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky from 1820 to 1828.

Solomon P. Sharp, Representative in the Congress of the United States from 1813 to 1817, and Attorney General of Kentucky from 1823 to 1827.

James T. Morehead, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky from 1832 to 1834; Governor from 1834 to 1836; Representative from Franklin county in the Kentucky Legislature in 1837; and United States Senator from 1841 to 1847.

John J. Crittenden, Representative from Logan county in the Kentucky Legislature for six successive sessions; Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky; elected to United States Senate; resigned in 1819, and removed to Frankfort; represented Franklin county in the Kentucky Legislature from 1825 to 1831; Speaker of the house again in 1831--'5; United States Senator again from 1835 to 1841; Attorney General under President Harrison; again U. S. Senator from 1842 to 1848; Governor of Kentucky from 1848 to 1850; again Attorney General under President Filmore from 1850 to 1853; United States Senator for the fourth time from 1855 to 1861; and Representative in Congress from 1861 to 1863, the time of his death.

Thomas B. Monroe, Reporter of the Court of Appeals from 1824 to 1828; United States District Attorney, and Judge of the United States Court for the district of Kentucky from 1835 to 1861.

Charles S. Morehead, Representative in the Kentucky Legislature from Nelson county from 1827 to 1831; one of the compilers of Morehead & Brown's Statute Laws of Kentucky; Attorney General of Kentucky from 1832 to 1837; Representative of Franklin county in the Kentucky Legislature from 1838 to 1844; three times Speaker of the House; Representative in Congress of the United States from 1847 to 1851; and Governor of Kentucky from 1855 to 1859.

Mason Brown, one of the compilers of Morehead & Brown's Statute Laws of Kentucky; circuit judge from 1839 to 1848, and Secretary of State under Governor Morehead from 1855 to 1859.

James Harlan, Representative in Congress of United States from 1835 to 1839; Secretary of State under Governor Letcher from 1840 to 1844; Attorney General of Kentucky from 1849 to 1856; one of the authors of Monroe & Harlan's Digest of Kentucky Decisions; and one of the revisers of the Kentucky Code of Practice.

Owen G. Cates, Attorney General of Kentucky from 1838 to 1848.

William D. Reed, Representative of Franklin county in the Kentucky Legislature in 1846, and Secretary of State under Governor Owsley from 1847 to 1848.

Ben Monroe, Reporter of the Court of Appeals from 1840 to 1858, and one of the authors of Monroe & Harlan's Digest of Kentucky Decisions.

Jacob Swigert, Clerk of the Court of Appeals from 1826 to 1858, and afterwards Judge of the Franklin County Court.

Alex. H. Rennick, an officer in the war of 1812, and county clerk of Franklin county for half a century.

Gov. Robt. P. Letcher was a citizen of Franklin county from 1840 till his death, which occurred on January 24, 1861.

Among others who have been closely identified with the business interests of Franklin may be mentioned Achilles Sneed, Frank Blair, John M. Scott, John Harvie, Amos Kendall, Harrison Blanton, J. H. Hannah, Jeptha Dudley, Gen. Peter Dudley, Thomas S. Theobald, Orlando Brown, E. H. Taylor, A. W. Dudley, Phillip Swigert, A. G. Hodges.

The following list is incomplete, but as far as it goes it shows that Franklin county has furnished many distinguished and faithful public servants.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

John Brown, from Kentucky, 1792–'5. Jas. Brown, from Louisiana, 1812–'17; 1819–'24. Humphrey Marshall, from Kentucky, 1795 to 1801. George M. Bibb, from Kentucky, 1811–'14; 1829–'35. Isham Talbott, from Kentucky, 1815–'19; 1820–'5. Martin D. Hardin, from Kentucky, 1816–'17. John J. Crittenden from Kentucky, 1817–'19; 1835–'41–'42–'48–'55–'61. James T. Morehead, from Kentucky, 1841–'47. B. Gratz Brown, from Missouri, 1860–'67. Frank P. Blair from Missouri, 1871–'77.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Christopher Greenup, 1792–'7. Solomon P. Sharp, 1813'–17. James Harlan, 1835–'9. Charles S. Morehead, 1847–'51. Humphrey Marshall, 1849–'53; 1857–'9. John J. Crittenden, 1861–'3. Green Clay Smith, 1863–'6.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Charles S. Todd, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia 1841–'5. Robert P. Letcher, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico 1849.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, 183 –'40. Robert Johnson, Assistant Postmaster General. John J. Crittenden, Attorney General, from 1841 to 1850–'3. Geo. M. Bibb, Secretary of the Treasury, 1844–'5. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, 1861–'5.

JUDGE OF U S SUPREME COURT.

Thomas Todd, 1809.

GOVERNORS.

George Madison, Governor of Kentucky, 1816. James T. Morehead, Governor of Kentucky, 1834–'6. John J. Crittenden, Governor of Kentucky, 1848–'50. Charles S. Morehead, Governor of Kentucky, 1855–'9. B. Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri, 1870–'4. Jos. M. White, Governor of Florida.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

James T. Morehead, of Kentucky, 1832–'34.

JUDGES OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Harry Innis, Chief Justice, 1792. Thomas Todd, Chief Justice, 1806. Geo. M. Bibb, Chief Justice, 1809. Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice. 1862–'4.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF KENTUCKY.

Geo. M. Bibb, 1816–'23. Solomon P. Sharp, 1823–'7. Charles S. Morehead, 1832–'8. Owen G. Cates, 1838–'48. James Harlan, 1849–'59. A. J. James, 1859–'63. John M. Harlan, 1863–'7. John Rodman, 1867–'75.

SECRETARY OF STATE OF KENTUCKY

James Brown, Secretary to first Governor, Shelby, 1792–'96. Harry Toulmin, Secretary to second Governor, Garrard 1797–1804. Martin D. Hardin, Secretary to sixth Governor, Shelby, 1812–'16. Charles S. Todd, Secretary to seventh Governor, Madison, 1816–'20. Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary to eighth Governor, Adair, 1820–'4. Lewis Sanders, Secretary to eleventh Governor, Breathitt, 1832–'4. John J. Crittenden, Secretary to twelfth Governor, Morehead. 1834–'5. Austin P. Cox, Secretary to twelfth Governor, Morehead, 1835–'6. James Harlan, Secretary to thirteenth Governor, Letcher, 1840–'4. Wm. D. Reed, Secretary to fourteenth Governor, Owsley, 1844–'8. Mason Brown, Secretary to seventeenth Governor, Morehead, 1855–'9. Thomas B. Monroe, jr., Secretary to eighteenth Governor, Magoffin, 1859–'63. Samuel B. Churchill, Secretary to twentieth Governor, Stevenson, 1867–'71. A. J. James, Secretary to twenty-first Governor, Leslie, 1872–'3. Geo. W. Craddock, Secretary to twenty-first Governor, Leslie, 1873–'5. J. Stoddard Johnston Secretary to twenty-second Governor, McCreary, 1875.

AUDITOR OF STATE OF KENTUCKY.

George Madison, 1796–1818. Thos. S. Page, 1851–'59. Grant Green, 1859–'63; W. T. Samuels from 1863–'67. D. Howard Smith. 1867–'79.

TREASURER OF STATE OF KENTUCKY.

James H. Garrard, 1857–'65. Thomas L. Crittenden, 1866–'7. James W. Tate, 1868–'76.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Benjamin B. Smith, 1840–'2. H. A. M. Henderson, 1871–'5.

HIGH MILITARY OFFICERS U. S.

Francis P. Blair, Major General U. S. Vol., Mo., 1863–'5. Thomas L. Crittenden General U. S. Vol., Ky., 1862–'5. Wm. P. Sanders, Brigadier General U. S. Vol., Ky.,

1863--'5. D. W. Lindsey, Adjutant General U. S. Vol., Ky., 1864--'7. Geo. W. Monroe, Quarter-master General U. S. Vol., Ky., 1866, 1867.

HIGH MILITARY OFFICERS C. S.

Geo. B. Crittenden, Major General C. S. Vol., Ky. 1862--'5. Daniel Adams, Brigadier General C. S. Vol., Ky., 1862--'5. Thomas H. Taylor, Brigadier General C. S. Vol., Ky. 1862-'5.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY—SENATE.

Bennett Pemberton, 1800--'3; 1803--'7. Jno. Allen. 1807--'10. Isham Talbott, 1812--'14. Richard Taylor, 1814–'18. John J. Marshall, 1820–'24. Jeptha Dudley, 1824–'8. Benj. B. Johnson, 1841--'4. John W. Russell, 1846–'50. Thomas N. Lindsey, 1851--'3. Phillip Swigert, 1865--'9. Wm. H. Sneed, 1872--'3. Scott Brown, 1873--'7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bennett Pemberton, 1796-'97-'98. Anthony Crockett, 1796-'99. Thomas Montague, 1797. Wm. Murray. 1798. John Smith, 1799. 1801. Otto Beatty, 1800. Baker Ewing, 1802. John Allen, 1803-'4-'5-'6. Humphrey Marshall, 1808-'9. Geo. Adams, 1810-'11-'14. Martin D. Hardin, 1812-'18-'19 John Arnold, 1813. John J. Marshall, 1815, 1816, '33. Philip White, 1816. Geo. M. Bibb, 1817. Charles S. Todd, 1817-'18. Jas. McBrayer. Wm. Hunter, 1824. Lewis Sanders, jr., 1825-'6-'7-'8. John J. Crittenden, 1825-'29-'30-'31-'32. David White, 1826. James Downing, 1827 Jamison Samuel, 1834. John Harvie, 1835. Dandridge S. Crockett, 1836. James T. Morehead, 1837. Charles S. Morehead, 1838-'9-'40-'41-'2-'4-'53-'5. James Milan, 1843. James Harlan, 1845. Wm. L. Reed, 1846. Landon A. Thomas, 1847. John A. Holton, 1848. James Monroe, 1849. Lysander Hord, 1850. Andrew Monroe. 1851-'3. John M. Hewitt, 1855-'7. Thomas N. Lindsey, 1857-'9. John Rodman, 1859-'61. R. C. Anderson, 1861-'63. H. M. Bedford, 1863-'5. James Harlan, jr., 1865-'7. S. I. M. Major, 1867-'9. D. M. Bowen, 1869, 1871. Harry I. Todd, 1871-'3. Ben. F. Duvall, 1873-'5. George W. Craduock, 1875-'7. From Franklin and Owen counties—William Gerald, 1819-'20-'22. John H. Todd, 1820. Edward George, 1822.

Frankfort, the Capital of the State of Kentucky, and seat of justice of Franklin county, is situated on both sides of the Kentucky river, and has a population of about six thousand.

The town lies in a beautiful valley surrounded by high hills and river bluffs. The buildings are mostly of brick and stone, and generally from two to three stories high. The Capital Hotel is built of Kentucky marble, occupies nearly two acres of land, three stories high, and cost $120,000. The State Capitol buildings, Penitentiary, Arsenal, the county public buildings are all very handsome structures. The Farmers' Bank is a magnificent illustration of the Kentucky marble as a building material. Frankfort has six churches (Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, and Reform or Christian), besides two colored churches; also three banks, two steam printing establishments, three hotels, Odd Fellows' Hall, City Hall, twenty lawyers, twelve physicians, three high schools, and a splendid common school, two flouring mills, six saw-mills, a number of other manufactories and machine shops, and stores of all kinds.

The other towns in the county are Belle Point, Bridgeport, Forks of Elkhorn, and Peak's Mill.

The cemetery at Frankfort is ornamented with many beautiful and costly monuments, erected by the State over the graves of her governors, statesmen, soldiers, &c. The State military monument stands on a little knoll about the center of the cemetery. This monument is built of pure white marble on a gray granite base, and is about forty-five feet high. For beauty of design, and symmetry of form it is perhaps unsurpassed.

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